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devices. Whichever way you choose to access My5, you'll need decent broadband to get the best experience - if you think it might be time for an upgrade, head to our round up of the best and worst broadband providers to see which companies have the most - and least - satisfied customers. Compare broadband deals Use Which? to search for faster,
more reliable broadband services. How to get My5You can access My5 for free on PC and Mac computers over the internet using any browser, including Chrome, Firefox and Internet Explorer. You also have a variety of ways to get My5 on your TV. An app is available on selected smart TVs, including models from LG, Sony and Panasonic. YouView and
Freesat set-top boxes are available with My5 on board, plus it's integrated in the Freeview Play TV guide. My5 can be accessed via pay-TV services from Now TV, Amazon Fire TV and Roku, along with games consoles. You can also download the app on smartphones and tablets, including iOS
devices (iOS 10.0 or above) and Android (running 5.0 or above). Bear in mind that the content available on My5 will vary between the different devices and versions. Best smart TVs - the models to buy if you want to easily stream your favourite showsWhat can I watch on My5? Whether you're into All Creatures Great and Small, Home and Away or
international sport, My5 is the place to catch up on programmes broadcast on Channel 5's family of channels in the last seven days (though if you register for a (free) My5 account, the window for watching shows is longer). You can also dip into the archives to watch older shows and content from partner broadcasters. Unlike other on-demand services,
such as BBC iPlayer and ITVX, you cannot live stream channels on My5. Also, bear in mind that as Channel 5 is a commercial broadcaster, all on-demand content has adverts that you'll have to watch before and during your viewing. Can I download shows on My5? No - My5 only allows streaming, so you'll need to be connected to the internet to use
it.My5 tips and tricksMy5: Depending on the version you are using, the My5 homepage has a range of content showcased in a carousel at the top of the page. Below, you can see recently broadcast programmes, and further down there's the most watched programmes by other users. Click on the content to start watching, or view related episodes if
available. Filter and search: You can filter the on-demand content based on switchable categories, including drama, documentaries and sport, or by A-Z. There's also a search bar for looking up a specific programme titles. Subtitles and Audio Description. My5
tech tips: You'll need an internet connection to access the service and we'd advice you have a speed of at least 2Mbps. If you're not sure what your connection speed is, use our free broadband speed test to find out. Whatever web browser you're using, make sure it's updated to the latest version. Also, you'll be prompted to update to the latest version
of Flash player to get the best possible experience. Can I watch My5 content while I'm abroad? No. All content on My5 is only available to watch while overseas, as is possible with BBC iPlayer and C4 (on its iOS and Android smartphones). 5 is the UK's third-
largest commercial channel, with a diverse schedule spanning documentaries, popular factual series, accessible and engaging history, inclusive entertainment and reality, scripted shows and acclaimed children's and news content. Through agenda-driving commissions, 5 reflects life in modern Britain, tackling societal issues from inequality to inner-
city gang life, homelessness to mental health. Recent highlights include the world-exclusive Michael Palin in North Korea; dramas 15 Days, Blood, and Agatha and the Truth of Murder; Critical Condition and the Bafta-nominated Operation Live; and new hit Witness Number 3. The channel recently won both its first Bafta and Channel of the Year at the
Edinburgh Television Awards. The smallest of the main terrestrial channels, 5 continues to punch above its weight, delivering true public service broadcasting that enriches and enhances the television landscape. Channel 5 is operated by Viacom International Media Networks. 5 website Integer number 5 This article is about the number. For the years,
see 5 BC and AD 5. For other uses, see 5 (disambiguation), Number Five (disambiguation), Natural number \leftarrow 4 5 6 \rightarrow -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 \rightarrow List of numbersIntegers \leftarrow 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 \rightarrowCardinalfiveOrdinal5th (fifth)Numeral system quinaryFactorization primePrime3rdDivisors 1, 5Greek numeral E´Roman
numeralV, vGreek \ prefixpenta-/pent-Latin \ prefixquinque-/quint-Binary 1012 Ternary 123 Senary 56 Octal 58 Duodecimal 512 Hexadecimal 512 Hexadecimal 512 Hexadecimal 516 Greek \ (or \ E) Arabic, \ Kurdish OPersian, \ Sindhi, \ Urdu OGe'ez Bengali Kannada Punjabi Chinese \ numeral Armenian Devan agari Hebrewa Khmer Telugu Malayalam Tamil Thai Babylonian \ numeral Egyptian \ Numeral Egypt
hieroglyph, Chinese counting rod||||Maya numeralsMorse code.....ASCII valueENQ 5 (five) is a number, numeral and digit. It is the natural number, and cardinal number, and cardinal number, and preceding 6, and is a prime number, and cardinal number, and cardinal
prime exponent, [1] as well as a Fibonacci number. 5 is the first congruent number, as well as the length of the smallest prime[3] and the first safe prime[4] 11 forms the first pair of sexy primes with 5.[5] 5 is the second Fermat
prime, of a total of five known Fermat primes.[6] 5 is also the first of three known Wilson primes (5, 13, 563).[7] A shape with five sides is called a pentagon. The pentagon is the first regular polygon that does not tile the plane with copies of itself. It is the largest face any of the five regular three-dimensional regular Platonic solid can have. A conic is
determined using five points in the same way that two points are needed to determine a line.[8] A pentagram, or five-pointed polygram, is a star polygon constructed by connecting some non-adjacent of a regular pentagon as self-intersecting edges.[9] The internal geometry of the pentagon and pentagram (represented by its Schläfli symbol {5/2})
appears prominently in Penrose tilings. Pentagrams are facets inside Kepler-Poinsot star polyhedra and Schläfli-Hess star polychora. There are five regular Platonic solids the tetrahedron, the dodecahedron, the dodecahedron, and the icosahedron, and the icosahedron, the plane contains a total of five Bravais lattices, or arrays of points defined by discrete
translation operations. Uniform tilings of the plane, are generated from combinations of only five regular polygons.[11] A hypertetrahedron. It has five vertices. Its orthographic projection is homomorphic to the group K5.[12]:p.120 There are five fundamental mirror symmetry point group
 families in 4-dimensions. There are also 5 compact hyperbolic Coxeter groups, or 4-prisms, of rank 5, each generating uniform honeycombs in hyperbolic 4-space as permutations of rings of the Coxeter diagrams.[13] The four-dimensional 5-cell is the simplest regular polychoron. The smallest non-trivial magic square5 is the value of the central cell of
the first non-trivial normal magic square, called the Luoshu square. All integers n \ge 34 {\displaystyle n\geq 34} can be expressed as the sum of five non-zero squares. [14][15] There are five countably infinite Ramsey classes of permutations. [16]: p.4 5 is conjectured to be the only odd, untouchable number; if this is the case, then five will be the only
odd prime number that is not the base of an aliquot tree.[17]This diagram shows the subquotient relations of the twenty-six sporadic groups; the five Mathieu groups form the simplest class (colored red ). Every odd number greater than five is conjectured to be expressible as the sum of three prime numbers; Helfgott has provided a proof of this[18]
(also known as the odd Goldbach conjecture) that is already widely acknowledged by mathematicians as it still undergoes peer-review. On the other hand, every odd number greater than one is the sum of at most five prime numbers (as a lower limit).[19] Unsolved problem in mathematics Is 5 the only odd, untouchable number? More unsolved
problems in mathematics In graph theory, all graphs with four or fewer vertices are planar, however, there is a graph with five vertices that is not: K5, the complete graph with five vertices are planar, however, there is a graph with five vertices. By Kuratowski's theorem, a finite graph is planar if and only if it does not contain a subgraph that is a subdivision of K5, or K3,3, the utility graph. [20] There are
five complex exceptional Lie algebras. The five Mathieu groups constitute the first generation in the happy family of sporadic groups. These are also the first five sporadic groups to have been described. [21]: p.54 A centralizer of an element of order 5 inside the largest sporadic group F 1 {\displaystyle \mathrm {F_{1}}} } arises from the product
between Harada-Norton sporadic group H N {\displaystyle \mathrm {HN} } and a group of order 5.[22][23] Multiplication 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 5 \div x 5 2.5 1.6 1.25 1 0.83 0.714285 0.625 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.45 0.416
0.384615 0.3571428 0.3 x ÷ 5 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8 2 2.2 2.4 2.6 2.8 3 Exponentiation 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 5x 5 25 125 625 3125 15625 78125 390625 1953125 9765625 48828125 244140625 1220703125 6103515625 30517578125 x5 1 32 243 1024 7776 16807 32768 59049 100000 161051 248832 371293 537824 759375
The evolution of the modern Western digit for the numeral for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals, where on some earlier versions, the numeral tor five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals, where on some earlier versions, the numeral tor five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals, where on some earlier versions, the numeral tor five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals, where on some earlier versions, the numeral tor five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals, where on some earlier versions, the numeral tor five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals, where on some earlier versions, the numeral tor five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals, where on some earlier versions, the numeral tor five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals, where on some earlier versions, the numeral tor five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals, where on some earlier versions, the numeral tor five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals, where on some earlier versions, the numeral tor five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals, where on some earlier versions is traced back to the Indian system of numerals.
bear no resemblance to the modern digit. Later on, Arabic traditions transformed the digit in several ways, producing forms that were still similar to the numeral for four, with similarities to the
Dürer, for example). While the shape of the character for the digit 5 has an ascender in most modern typefaces, in typefaces with text figures the glyph usually has a descender, as, for example, in . On the seven-segment display of a calculator and digital clock, it is often represented by five segments at four successive turns from top to bottom,
rotating counterclockwise first, then clockwise, and vice versa. It is one of three numbers, along with 4 and 6, where the number of segments matches the number of segments matches the number of segments matches the number. This makes it often indistinguishable from the letter S. Higher segment displays may sometimes may make use of a diagonal for one of the two. Judaïsm Five is according to Maharal of
Prague the number defined as the center point which unifies four extremes. The Five Pillars of Islam.[25] The five-pointed simple star & is one of the five used in Islamic Girih tiles.[26] Mathematics portal 5 (disambiguation) ^ Sloane, N. J. A. (ed.). "Sequence A000043 (mersenne prime exponents)". The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences.
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 1916年Nanakshahi calendar-1472Seleucid era307/308 AGThai solar calendar538-539Tibetan calendar明木兔年(female Wood-Rabbit)122 or -259 or -1031 — to —阳火龙年(male Fire-Dragon)123 or -258 or -1030 5 BC was a common year starting on Monday or Tuesday of the Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further
 information) and a leap year starting on Saturday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. In the Roman world, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Augustus and Sulla (or, less frequently, year 749 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 5 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the
prevalent method in Europe for naming years. March - Probable nova in the constellation Aquila.[1] c. December - Probable supernova in the constellation Aquila.[1] January 15 - Guang Wu, Chinese emperor of the Han Dynasty (d. AD 57) Aemilia Lepida, Roman noblewoman and fiancée of Claudius (d. AD 43) Domitia Lepida, daughter of Lucius
 Domitius Ahenobarbus and Antonia Major (d. AD 54) Lucius Vitellius the Elder, Roman consul and governor of Syria (d. AD 51) The birthdates of John the Baptist and Jesus are not generally known, but 5 BC is often assumed to be the date. The spring Passover feast (often around April 21) has been cited as a possible date for the birth of Christ,
assuming that this had relevance to being a Messiah claimant, or that his birthday might have been related to Passover. Others theologically tie his birth to Sukkot, the fall Feast of Tabernacles) as of a Church decision in 336AD
25 December - Jesus[2] Acme (enslaved woman), Jewish slave and personal maid in the service of the Empress Livia Drusilla, wife of Augustus Curia, Roman noblewoman and wife of Quintus Lucretius Vespillo Wikimedia Commons has media related to 5 BC. ^ a b Matthews, Roberts (2011). Why Don't Spiders Stick to Their Webs. Oxford: Oneworld
p. 66. ISBN 978-1-85168-900-2. ^ "Breaking News! Jesus was indeed born in December! Christmas is correctly dated!". The Baltimore Times. December 2, 2021. Retrieved April 11, 2023. Retrieved from " 3 Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1st century Decades 20s BC 10s BC 0s BC 0s 10s BC 0s 10s BC 10s BC 0s BC 10s 
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 -600Berber calendar 943 Buddhist calendar 537 Burmese calendar -645 Byzantine calendar -501 - 502 Chinese calendar -291 - -290 Discordian calendar -15 - -14 Hebrew calendar -3753 - 3754 Hindu calendar -645 Byzantine calendar -291 - -290 Discordian calendar -15 - -14 Hebrew calendar -15 Hebrew calendar -15 - -14 Hebrew calendar
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Water-Rat)119 or -262 or -1034 — to —阴水牛年(female Water-Ox)120 or -261 or -1033 Year 8 BC was either a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on Wednesday of the Proleptic Julian
 calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Censorinus and Gaius Asinius (or, less frequently, year 746 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 8 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. King Maroboduus
 becomes ruler of the Marcomanni[1] and fights against the Roman Empire's expansion in Bohemia.[2] Arminius, son of a Cheruscan chieftain, is taken as a hostage to Rome, where he receives a military education.[3][4] After 20 years, Emperor Augustus initiates his second census of the Roman Empire.[5] Sextilis, the eighth month of the early Julian
calendar, is renamed Augustus (August) by a decree of the Roman Senate in honor of Augustus.[6] Wang, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty (d. AD 23) November 27 - Horace, Roman lyric poet and writer (b. 65 BC)[7] Gaius Maecenas, Roman politician and advisor (b. 70 BC) Polemon I, Roman client king of the Bosporan Kingdom Xu, Chinese
empress of the Han dynasty Wikimedia Commons has media related to 8 BC. ^ 7, 1, 3, p. 290; Marcus Velleius Paterculus, Compendium of Roman History 2, 108 ^ "Maroboduus", (died AD 37, Ravenna, Italy), king of the Marcomanni who organized
the first confederation of German tribes. ^ "Arminius". Encyclopædia Britannica Ultimate Reference Suite. Chicago: Encyclopædia Britannica. 2014. ^ Durschmied, Erik (April 11, 2013). The Weather Factor. Hodder & Stoughton. p. 1759. ISBN 978-1-4447-6965-4. ^ "LacusCurtius • Res Gestae Divi Augusti (II)". penelope.uchicago.edu. Retrieved
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sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a leap year starting on Monday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Drusus and Crispinus (or, less frequently, year 745 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 9 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the
Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. January 30 - The Ara Pacis ("Altar of Augustan Peace"), voted for by the Senate four years earlier, is dedicated.[1] Pannonia is incorporated into the Roman Empire as part of Illyria.[2] Nero Claudius Drusus, Emperor Augustan Peace"), voted for by the Senate four years earlier, is dedicated.[1] Pannonia is incorporated into the Roman Empire as part of Illyria.[2] Nero Claudius Drusus, Emperor Augustan Peace"), voted for by the Senate four years earlier, is dedicated.[1] Pannonia is incorporated into the Roman Empire as part of Illyria.[2] Nero Claudius Drusus, Emperor Augustan Peace"), voted for by the Senate four years earlier, is dedicated.[1] Pannonia is incorporated into the Roman Empire as part of Illyria.[2] Nero Claudius Drusus, Emperor Augustan Peace"), voted for by the Senate four years earlier, is dedicated.[1] Pannonia is incorporated into the Roman Empire as part of Illyria.[2] Nero Claudius Drusus, Emperor Augustan Peace"), voted for by the Senate four years earlier, is dedicated.[3] Pannonia is incorporated into the Roman Empire as part of Illyria.[3] Nero Claudius Drusus, Emperor Augustan Peace [4] Pannonia is incorporated into the Roman Empire as part of Illyria.[4] Pannonia is incorporated into the Roman Empire as part of Illyria.[4] Pannonia is incorporated into the Roman Empire as part of Illyria.[4] Pannonia is incorporated into the Roman Empire as part of Illyria.[4] Pannonia is incorporated into the Roman Empire as part of Illyria.[4] Pannonia is incorporated into the Roman Empire as part of Illyria.[4] Pannonia is incorporated into the Roman Empire as part of Illyria.[4] Pannonia is incorporated into the Roman Empire as part of Illyria.[4] Pannonia is incorporated into the Roman Empire as part of Illyria.[4] Pannonia is incorporated into the Roman Empire as part of Illyria.[4] Pannonia is incorporated into the Roman Empire as part of Illyria.[4] Pannonia is incorporated into the Roman Empire as part of Illyri
 Marcomanni, but dies soon after, due to a fall from his horse.[3] Livy completes compilation of his Ab Urbe Condita Libri, 142 books covering the history of Rome since its foundation down to 9 BC (approximate date).[4] Accession of Aretas IV Philopatris as King of the Nabataeans (modern Jordan).[5] Ping, Chinese emperor of the Han dynasty (d. AD
6) Quintus Asconius Pedianus, Roman historian (d. AD 76) Nero Claudius Drusus, son of Livia and stepson of Augustus (b. 38 BC) Wikimedia Commons has media related to 9 BC. ^ Conlin, Diane Atnally (1997). The Artists of the Ara Pacis: The Process of Hellenization in Roman Relief Sculpture. UNC Press Books. ISBN 978-0-8078-2343-9. ^ Pannonia
04-30148-1. Retrieved from " 5 Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Century BC 1st century BC 1st century Decades 20s BC 0s BC 0s BC 0s BC 0s BC 10s BC 0s BC 10s BC 0s BC 10s BC 1
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2485Coptic calendar-290 - -289Discordian calendar-1160Ethiopian calendar-14 - -13Hebrew calendar-14 - -13Hebrew calendar-155Hindu calendar-160Ethiopian calendar-1754-3755Hindu calendar-180Ethiopian calendar-180Ethiopian calendar-180Ethiopian calendar-180Ethiopian calendar-1904-3095Holocene 
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sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on Thursday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. In the Roman world, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Tiberius and Piso (or, less frequently, year 747 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 7 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period,
when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. May 7 - Emperor Ai succeeds to the throne of Han China.[1] Augustus' second census of the Roman Empire reports a total of 4,233,000 citizens.[2] However, the specific criteria of the census are still not clear.[3] Rome is divided in 14 administrative
regions.[4] Possible birthdate of Jesus,[5] according to appearance of a very bright triple conjunction of the royal star Jupiter and Saturn in the sign of Pisces (land in the west) in May until December of that year since 854 years, with a retrogradation and stationing in November 12, 7 BC. April 17 - Cheng, Chinese emperor of the Han dynasty (b. 51)
 BC) Aristobulus IV, Jewish prince of Judea (b. 31 BC) Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Greek historian (approximate date)[6] Geumwa of Dongbuyeo, Korean king Zhao Hede, Chinese consort of the Han dynasty Wikimedia Commons has media related to 7 BC. ^ Barbieri-Low, Anthony J.; Yates, Robin D.S. (2015). "Recognized Rulers of the Qin and Han
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 木兔年(female Wood-Rabbit)122 or -259 or -1031 Year 6 BC was a common year starting on Friday of the Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on Friday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Balbus and Vetus (or
less frequently, year 748 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 6 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Tiberius retires to Rhodes, to the annoyance of Emperor Augustus.[1] He is recalled to Rome years later, in AD 4, becoming
Augustus' adopted son and heir following the deaths of Lucius and Gaius Caesar. Unknown - Possible birthdate of Jesus[2] Lady Ban (or Ban Jieyu), Chinese concubine and poet (b. 48 BC) Cleopatra Selene II, Ptolemaic princess of Egypt (approximate date) Feng Yuan (or Zhaoyi), Chinese concubine of the Han Dynasty Liu Xiang, Chinese scholar,
editor of Shan Hai Jing and compiler of Lienü zhuan, father of Liu Xin (b. 77 BC) Soseono, Korean queen of Goguryeo (b. 67 BC) Wikimedia Commons has media related to 6 BC. Pettinger, Andrew (2012). The Republic in Danger: Drusus Libo and the Succession of Tiberius. OUP Oxford. pp. 62ff. ISBN 978-0-19-960174-5. Spears, Tom (December
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 double-eclipse as signifying the birth of a divine king in Judea." However, astronomical software such as Stellarium shows that on March 20, the occultation of Jupiter by the Moon could not be seen from Rome, as the Moon passed by the planet without obscuring it. Furthermore, the event on April 17 began when Jupiter was 38 degrees above the
horizon, at 2pm, i.e. in daylight, so it is extremely unlikely that this event would have been seen either. Retrieved from "7 This article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "67 BC" - news newspapers of the removed from the r
books · scholar · JSTOR (February 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years 70 BC 69 BC 68 BC 70s BC 69 BC 68 BC 70s BC 69 BC 68 BC 70s BC 69 BC 68 BC 67 BC 69 BC 68 BC 69 BC 68 BC 69 BC 68 BC 69 BC 6
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3035Holocene calendar9934Iranian calendar476-477Tibetan calendar709 BH - 708 BHJavanese calendarN/AKorean calendarN/AKorean calendar476-477Tibetan calendar476-
                — to —阳木虎年(male Wood-Tiger)61 or -320 or -1092 Year 67 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the consulship of Piso and Glabrio (or, less frequently, year 687 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 67 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domin
calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Manius Acilius Glabrio and Gaius Calpurnius Piso. During Pompey's war against the pirates, he raises a fleet of 500 warships and fights with great success. The lex Gabinia gives Pompey command of the Mediterranean and its coasts for 50 miles inland for three years
He defeats the pirates in three months and pacifies Cilicia. Pompey divides the Mediterranean into 13 zones - six in the East - to each of which he assigns a fleet under an admiral. Pompey offers the ex-pirates and their families clemency, he settles them in agricultural colonies in eastern Mediterranean lands. Pompey takes over
the command of Lucius Licinius Lucullus in the war against Mithridates VI of Pontus, and reaps the fruit of the latter's victories. Lex Acilia Calpurnia: permanent exclusion from office in cases of electoral corruption. Lex Roscia theatralis. Julius Caesar marries Pompeia, a granddaughter of Sulla[1]
Hyrcanus II becomes king of Judea, for first time (until 66 BC), upon the death of his mother, Salome Alexandra. Mithridates vI invades Pontus and defeats a Roman army at the Battle of Zela. After his victory at Zela Mithridates starts consolidating his power in Pontus; restoring his rule over his old kingdom. Lucullus returnes to Pontus, but his troops
refuse to campaign for him any longer and he withdrew to Galatia. December - The army of the Han dynasty Chinese commander Zheng Ji is victorious over the Xiongnu in the Battle of Jushi. Arsinoe IV of Egypt, daughter of Ptolemy XII (and probably Cleopatra V) (d. 41 BC) Sextus Pompey, Roman general and governor (d. 35 BC) Lucius Cornelius
 Sisenna, Roman general and historian (b. c. 120 BC) Salome Alexandra, gueen of Judea (b. 139 BC) a b LeGlay, Marcel; Voisin, Jean-Louis; Le Bohec, Yann (2001). A History of Rome (Second ed.). Malden, Massachusetts: Blackwell. p. 128. ISBN 0-631-21858-0. Retrieved from "8 Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries
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calendar2264Minguo calendar1981 before ROC民前1981年Nanakshahi calendar473-474Tibetan calenda
 time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Pompeius and Crassus (or, less frequently, year 684 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 70 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. August - In Rome, Cicero prosecutes formers
 governor Verres; Verres exiles himself to Marseille before the trial is over. The office of censor is reinstated. Lucullus captures Sinop, then invades Armenia. Phraates III becomes the king of Parthia. October 15 - Virgil, Roman poet (d. 19 BC) Cleopatra VII, queen of Egypt (d. 30 BC) Crinagoras, Greek epigrammatist (d. 18 BC) Gaius Maecenas
 Roman politician (d. 8 BC) Mithridates I, king of Commagene Sanatruces (or Sanatruck), king of Parthia Wikimedia Commons has media related to 70 BC. Retrieved from "9Decade Millennia 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st c
74 BC 73 BC 72 BC 71 BC 70 BC Categories Births Deaths Establishments vte This article concerns the period 79 BC. (edit | history) Sulla renounces his dictatorship. Cicero travels to Athens and then to Rhodes to continue his studies of philosophy and oratory. This section is transcluded from 78 BC.
(edit | history) In Rome, Marcus Aemilius Lepidus becomes consul. He attempts to undermine the Sullan reforms, quarrels with his army there. The Senate sends Publius Servilius Vatia to Cilicia as governor, where he fights a successful
 campaign against the Piracy in southern Anatolia (Lycia, Pamphylia and Isauria), he is thereafter known by the agnomen Isauricus. The Tabularium is built in the Forum. The Third Dalmatian war begins. Julius Caesar returns to Rome after about two years of service in the army[1] This section is transcluded from 77 BC. (edit | history) Marcus Aemilius Caesar returns to Rome after about two years of service in the army[1] This section is transcluded from 77 BC.
  Lepidus, Roman proconsul of Transalpine Gaul and leader of the Populares faction in the senate, is defeated by Quintus Lutatius Catulus at the Milvian bridge outside Rome. The remnants of the rebels are wiped out by Pompey in Etruria. Lepidus, with some 21,000 troops, manages to escape to Sardinia. Soon afterwards he becomes ill and dies, his
battered army, now under command by Marcus Perperna Vento, sails on to the Iberian Peninsula.[2] Pompeius marches along the Via Domitia through Gallia Narbonensis crossing the Pyrenees to Spain. He joins with Quintus Metellus Pius to suppress the revolt of Quintus Sertorius, but is at first unsuccessful. The city of Tigranakert of Artsakh is
built. This section is transcluded from 76 BC. (edit | history) Salome Alexander Jannaeus, until 67 BC. Hyrcanus II becomes high priest of Jerusalem for the first time, on the death of his father, Alexander Jannaeus, until 66 BC. The Third Dalmatian war ends with the capture of Salona
by proconsul Gaius Cosconius and the victory of Rome. On the Iberian Peninsula, in the Roman province of Hispania Citerior, the rebel forces of Quintus Sertorius defeat the republican army of Pompey the Great at the Battle of Lauron. This section is transcluded from 75 BC. (edit | history) In Rome, the tribune Quintus Opimius speaks out against
Sullan restrictions on the tribunate, in orations noted for sarcasm against conservatives. Cicero is quaestor in Western Sicily. Nicomedes IV of Bithynia bequeaths his kingdom to Rome on his death (75/4 BC). Angered by the arrangement, Mithridates VI of Pontus declares war on Rome and invades Bithynia, Cappadocia and Paphlagonia, thus starting
the Third Mithridatic War. Third Mithridatic War. Third Mithridatic War. M. Aurelius Cotta is defeated by Mithridates in the Battle of Valentia. In the Roman province of Hispania Citerior a republican army under Pompey the Great defeats an army of Sertorian rebels at the Battle of Valentia. In the Roman
province of Hispania Ulterior a republican army under Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius defeats an army of Sertorian rebels under Quintus Sertorian rebels at the Battle of Italica. In the Roman province of Hispania Citerior an army of Sertorian rebels at the Battle of Sucro. At the Battle of Sucro. At the Battle of Sucro. At the Battle of Italica.
the republican forces on the Iberian Peninsula and the Sertorian rebels fight each other to a draw. Quintus Sertorius is forced to withdraw leaving the battlefield to Pompey and Metellus (the republican commanders). Julius Caesar travels to Rhodes to study under Apollonius Molon. On his way across the Aegean Sea, he is kidnapped by Cilician
pirates and held prisoner in the Dodecanese islet of Pharmacusa. The young Caesar is held for a ransom of twenty talents, but he insists they ask for fifty. After his release Caesar raises a fleet at Miletus, pursues and crucifies the pirates in Pergamon. Start of Golden Age of Latin Literature. This section is transcluded from 74 BC. (edit | history)
Nicomedes IV, last king of Bithynia bequeaths his kingdom to the Roman Senate upon his death (75/4 BC). Third Mithridates VI of Pontus. Marcus Antonius (father of Mark Antony), a praetor, receives wide-ranging powers and considerable resources to fight
the pirates in the Mediterranean Sea. Publius Servilius Vatia returns to Rome, where he has triumphed against the pirates in Anatolia, and is given the agnomen Isauricus. Cyrene becomes a Roman province. Pamplona is founded. This section is transcluded from 73 BC. (edit | history) Third Servile War: Spartacus, a Thracian gladiator, escapes with
around 70 slave-gladiators from a gladiator school at Capua. They defeat a small Roman force and equip themselves with captured military equipment as well with gladiators plunder the region surrounding Capua and retire to a defensible position on Mount Vesuvius. [4] Battle of Mount Vesuvius:
Spartacus defeats a Roman militia force (3,000 men) under Gaius Claudius Glaber. The rebel slaves spend the winter of 73-72 BC training, arming and equipping their raiding territory, which includes the towns of Nola, Nuceria, Thurii and Metapontum. On the Iberian Peninsula (part of the Roman Republic)
rebel leader Quintus Sertorius is assassinated by some of his own lieutenants (lead by Marcus Perperna takes command of the rebel army. This section is transcluded from 72 BC. (edit | history) Third Servile War: Spartacus moves with his followers northward to the Po Valley. Roman forces under Lucius Gellius Publicola defeat a group
of slaves (30,000 men) led by Crixus near Mount Gargano. He kills two-thirds of the rebels, including Crixus himself.[5] Summer - Spartacus and his followers defeat the Roman forces under Gnaeus Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus and Gellius, forcing the Roman legions to retreat in disarray. Both consuls are recalled to Rome in disgrace and relieved of
their duties.[6] Spartacus moves north again, to cross the Alps into Gaul and then to Thracia. Outside Mutina on the plain of the River Po he defeats the Roman forces under Gaius Cassius Longinus, governor of Gallia Cisalpina. Autumn - Spartacus and his followers withdraw to the Bruttium peninsula. At one juncture he contemplates attacking Rome
- but moves south. The Senate sends Marcus Licinius Crassus against Spartacus Licinius Crassus against Spartacus Licinius Crassus with 10 Roman legions tries to trap the rebels in the toe of Italy. He builds a trench and a low earth rampart (with a fortified palisade). Battle of Cabira: Lucius Lucius Lucius Licinius Crassus with 10 Roman legions tries to trap the rebels in the toe of Italy.
VI and overruns Pontus, Mithridates flees to Armenia, ruled by his son-in-law Tigranes, who refuses to turn his father-in-law in to Lucius Lucullus. On the Iberian Peninsula (part of the Roman Republic) rebel leader Ouintus Sertorius is assassinated by some of his own lieutenants (lead by Marcus Perperna). [b] Perperna takes command of the rebel
army. Perperna is defeated by Pompey the Great at the Battle of Osca, ending the Sertorian War in Spain. The Suebi and other tribes under King Ariovistus invade Gaul. This section is transcluded from 71 BC. (edit | history) Third Servile War ends; Slave rebellion under leadership of Spartacus is crushed by a Roman army under Marcus Licinius
Crassus. Slaves taken prisoner are crucified naked along the Via Appia. Marcus Antonius dies in office the same year and is awarded, posthumously, with the cognomen Creticus. [8] Nessebar in modern-day Bulgaria comes
under Roman rule. This section is transcluded from 70 BC. (edit | history) August - In Rome, Cicero prosecutes former governor Verres; Verres exiles himself to Marseille before the trial is over. The office of censor is reinstated. Lucullus captures Sinop, then invades Armenia. Phraates III becomes the king of Parthia. Transcluding articles: 79 BC, 78
BC, 77 BC, 76 BC, 75 BC, 76 BC, 75 BC, 74 BC, 75 BC, 74 BC, 71 BC, and 70 BC Ferenice IV Epiphaneia, Greek princess and queen of the Ptolemaic Kingdom (d. 55 BC) Liu Xiang, Chinese scholar, editor of the Shan Hai Jing, compilator of the Lienü zhuan, and father of Liu Xin (d. 6 BC)
75 BC Calpurnia, Roman noblewoman and wife of Julius Caesar Gaius Asinius Pollio, Roman politician and poet (d. AD 4) Yuan of Han, Chinese emperor of the Han Dynasty (d. 33 BC) 73 BC Herod the Great, client king of Judea (d. 4 BC)[9] Marcus Porcius Cato, assassin of Julius Caesar (d. 42 BC) 71 BC Wang Zhengjun, Chinese empress of the Han
 dynasty (d. AD 13) 70 BC October 15 - Virgil, Roman poet (d. 19 BC) Cleopatra VII, queen of Egypt (d. 30 BC) Crinagoras, Greek epigrammatist (d. 18 BC) Transcluding articles: 79 BC, 78 BC, 77 BC, 78 BC, 77 BC, 78 BC, 72 BC, 71 BC, and 70 BC 79 BC Sulla dies in Campania[10] 78 BC Lucius
Cornelius Sulla, Roman general and statesman (b. 138 BC) 77 BC Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, Roman comedy writer Vattagamani Abhaya, king of Sri Lanka 76 BC Alexander Jannaeus, king and high priest of Judea 75 BC Gaius Herennius
tribune of the plebs in 80 BC and legate to Quintus Sertorius during the Sertorius during the
Praeconinus, Roman philologist Lucius Octavius, Roman philologist Lucius Octavius, Roman politician and consul Nicomedes IV (Philopator), king of Bithynia Zhao of Han, Chinese emperor (b. 94 BC) 73 BC Devabhuti, king of the Sertorian rebels during the Sertorian War Heli, king of
Britain (approximate date) 72 BC Crixus, Gaulish gladiator and military leader Quintus Sertorian War 71 BC Castus, Gallic gladiator and rebel leader Gannicus, Celtic gladiator and rebel leader Marcus Antonius
Creticus, Roman politician (father of Mark Antony) Spartacus, Thracian gladiator and rebel leader (presumably killed in battle) (b. 109 BC) Xu Pingjun, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty 70 BC Mithridates I, king of Commagene Sanatruces (or Sanatruk), king of Parthia ^ the year of his assassination is disputed - the debate is whether he was
assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassination is disputed - the debate is whether he was assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ LeGlay, Marcel; Voisin, Jean-Louis; Le Bohec, Yann (2001). A History of Rome (Second ed.). Malden, Massachusetts: Blackwell. p. 128. ISBN 0-631-21858-0. ^ Pompey, Command (p. 12). Nic Fields, 2012. ISBN 978-1-
84908-572-4. ^ LeGlay, Marcel; Voisin, Jean-Louis; Le Bohec, Yann (2001). A History of Rome (Second ed.). Malden, Massachusetts: Blackwell. p. 128. ISBN 0-631-21858-0. ^ Appian, Civil Wars, 1:116; Florus, Epitome, 2.8; - Florus and Appian make the claim that the slaves withdrew to Mount Vesuvius, while Plutarch only mentions "a hill" in the
account of Glaber's siege of the slave's encampment, Appian, Civil Wars, 1.117; Plutarch, Crassus 9:7; Livy, Periochae 96, Livy reports that troops under the (former) praetor Ouintus Arrius killed Crixus and 20.000 of his followers, Nic Fields (2009). Spartacus and the Slave War 73-71 BC; A gladiator rebels against Rome, p. 62, ISBN 978-1-
84603-353-7. ^ Shaw, Brent D (2001). Spartacus and the Slave Wars. New York: Bedford/St. Martins, pp 178-79. ^ Pompey, Command (p. 20). Nic Fields, 2012. ISBN 978-184908-572-4 ^ "Herod | Biography of a City. New York: Penguin
p. 20. ISBN 0-14-007078-8. Retrieved from "10Decade Millennia 1st millennium BC Century BC 1st century BC 1st century BC 98 BC 97 BC 98 BC 97 BC 98 BC 98 BC 97 BC 98 BC 98 BC 97 BC 98 BC
 BC. This section is transcluded from 99 BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Aulus Postumius Albinus and Marcus Antonius. Han-Xiongnu War The Han general Li Guangli marches west from Jiuquan with 30,000 cavalrymen to attack the Tuqi King of the Right in the Tian Shan Mountains. After an initial victory, the Han are surrounded, and they lose more than
20,000 men while breaking out of the encirclement. The Han generals Lu Bode and Gongsun Ao march into the Zhuoxie Mountains, but they encounter no Xiongnu forces and turn back.[1] Autumn - The Han general Li Ling leads 5000 crack infantry and a cavalry force from Juyan Lake into the eastern Altay Mountains but is pursued by Qiedihou
Chanyu. After a desperate fighting retreat across more than 500km of Xiongnu territory, the Han expedition runs out of arrows. Li Ling surrenders and his force disintegrates in the Tihan Mountains, about 50km from the Great Wall of China. Emperor Wu of Han has the 'Grand Historian' Sima Qian castrated after the latter argues in defense of Li
Ling's surrender.[2] This section is transcluded from 98 BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Quintus Caecilius Metellus Nepos and Titus Didius The Senate passes the Lex Caecilia Didia which bans omnibus bills. Emperor Wu of Han sends the Han general Gongsun Ao on a mission to rescue general Li Ling from Xiongnu captivity. Gongsun achieves little but
receives incorrect information that Li has been training Xiongnu soldiers. Enraged, Emperor Wu exterminates Li's clan.[3] This section is transcluded from 97 BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Gnaeus Cornelius Lentulus and Publius Licinius Crassus. C. Decianus, the prosecutor of Furius, is himself condemned for his remarks about the death of Saturninus.
The Romans subdue the Maedi and Dardani. L. Domitius takes harsh measures to restore order in Sicily. The censors, Flaccus and Antonius, remove M. Duronius from the senate because of his opposition to sumptuary laws. A decree of the Roman Senate bans human sacrifices. Sulla displays a lion hunt for the first time in games at Rome. Ariarathes
VIII is forced out of Cappadocia by Mithridates, and dies soon afterwards. The Han generals Li Guangli, Gongsun Ao, Han Yue and Lu Bode lead armies into Xiongnu territory. The campaign achieves little, and Gongsun Ao suffers a defeat. Emperor Wu of Han condemns him to death due to his troops suffering heavy losses, but he escapes by feigning
his death. He is eventually discovered and executed during the witchcraft trials of 91 BC.[4] Sujin becomes emperor of Japan (approximate date). This section is transcluded from 96 BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Gaius Cassius Longinus and Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus Cyrene is left to the people of the Roman Republic by its ruler Ptolemy Apion.[5]
Seleucus VI Epiphanes becomes king of the Seleucid Empire following the death of his father Antiochus VIII Grypus, and defeating in battle Antiochus VI Epiphanes becomes king of the Seleucid Empire following the death of his father Antiochus VIII Grypus, and defeating in battle Antiochus VIII Grypus VII
 Philadelphus and Antiochus XI Ephiphanes succeeded as co-rulers after the deposition of Seleucus VI Epiphanes. "Forty-metre structure" at Emain Macha (near modern Armagh, Northern Ireland) was built and destroyed, presumably for ritual or ceremonial purposes. Tigranes the Great becomes king of Armenia This section is transcluded from
94 BC. (edit | history) Approximate date - Nicomedes IV succeeds his father Nicomedes III as king of Bithynia. The Shakas start to control northwest India. Consuls: Gaius Coelius Cornelius Sulla is elected praetor urbanus. This section is
transcluded from 93 BC. (edit | history) Roman consuls: Gaius Valerius Flaccus and Marcus Herennius. Ariobarzanes I Philoromaios becomes king of Caucasian Iberia after overthrowing Farnadjom. End of era Taishi of Emperor Wu of Han China. This section is transcluded from 92 BC. (edit |
history) Consuls: Gaius Claudius Pulcher and Marcus Perperna. In the first diplomatic contact between Rome and Parthia, Sulla meets with a Parthian envoy, resulting in the parties recognizing the Euphrates as a common frontier. Sulla meets with a Parthian envoy, resulting in the parties recognizing the Euphrates as a common frontier.
until 88 BC. This section is transcluded from 91 BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Sextus Julius Caesar and Lucius Marcius Philippus. The tribune Marcus Livius Drusus proposes extending Roman citizenship to allied Italian cities, but is assassinated, leading to the Social War. Witchcraft Trials Emperor Wu of Han executes Prime Minister Gongsun He (the
brother-in-law of Empress Wei Zifu) and his clan because Gongsun's son is accused of adultery with the emperor executes hundreds of imperial officials and concubines. After convincing the emperor that his ill health is caused by witchcraft, the
prosecutor Jiang Chong is given charge of investigating the matter. People accuse each other of witchcraft, and tens of thousands are executed across China, including former generals Zhao Ponu and Gongsun Ao.[8] 'Rebellion' of Liu Ju July - After Jiang Chong frames Crown Prince Liu Ju of witchcraft and prevents communication between the prince
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and his father, Liu Ju kills Jiang, former general Han Yue and their followers. Due to miscommunication, the emperor misinterprets this as a rebellion against Liu Ju. After being defeated in Chang'an, Liu Ju and his mother, Empress Wei Zifu, commit suicide. Emperor Wu exterminates the followers of Liu Ju and their families. Learning that the charges against Liu Ju were fabricated, Emperor Wu orders further executions.[9] September - The Xiongnu invade the prefectures of Shanggu and Wuyuan.[10] This section is transcluded from 90 BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Lucius Julius Caesar and Publius Rutilius Lupus. Social War

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continues: Pompeius Strabo and Gaius Marius distinguish themselves. The Etruscans are granted Roman citizenship to all Italians who did not oppose Rome during the Social War. Cicero starts to serve in the Roman army. Nicomedes IV of
 Bithynia is defeated in battle by a coalition of Nicomedes' brother Socrates, and Mithridates VI of Pontus. Nicomedes flees to Rome. The Xiongnu invade the Prefectures against the Xiongnu under General-in-Chief Li Guangli, Ma Tong and
Shang Qiucheng, marching from Wuyuan, Jiuqian and Xihe respectively. An army of Central Asian vassals of Han, under Cheng Mian, captures the king of the vassal state of Jushi, who is suspected of treachery. The Xiongnu General-in-Chief and the former Han general Li Ling fight indecisively against Shang's army. Li Guangli and his in-law Prime
Minister Liu Qumao seek to recommend Liu Bo, Li Guangli's nephew, as the new Crown Prince, and while Li Guangli is on campaign, Liu Qumao and his wife are executed and Li Guangli's wife imprisoned, having been charged with cursing the emperor and seeking to replace him with Liu Bo. Wishing to please the emperor, Li Guangli and his 70,000
men penetrate as far as the Selenga River. A detachment crosses the river and defeated by Hulugu Chanyu's army of 50,000 under the Xiongnu Left General-in-Chief, who is killed. However, Li Guangli is then defeated by Hulugu Chanyu's army of 50,000 in the Khangai Mountains and surrenders. Li Guangli marries Hulugu's daughter, and Emperor Wu exterminates Li's
clan.[11] Transcluding articles: 99 BC, 98 BC, 97 BC, 96 BC, 97 BC, 98 B
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 Antiochus IX Cyzicenus, king of the Seleucid Empire Gongsun Ao, Chinese general of the Han dynasty Ptolemy Apion, king of Cyrenaica (modern Libya) 93 BC Antiochus XI, king of the Seleucid Empire, drowned 91 BC Liu Ju, crown prince of the
 Han dynasty (b. 128 BC) Lucius Licinius Crassus, Roman politician Wei Zifu, empress of the Han dynasty 90 BC Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date) Dionysios Trax, Greek grammarian (b. 170 BC) Li Yannian, Chinese musician
(executed by Wu of Han) Pharnajom, king of Iberia (modern Georgia) ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp. 213-218. ISBN 978-1628944167. ^ Qian, Sima. Records of the
Grand Historian, Section: Li Ling. ^ Sima, Qian. Records of the Grand Historian, Section: Wiongnu, Sec
 Seleucid Mint of Soli". The Numismatic Chronicle. 149: 15-32. ISSN 0078-2696. JSTOR 42667568. ^ Johnson, Allan Chester; Coleman-Norton, Paul Robinson; Bourne, Frank Card (2003). Ancient Roman Statutes: A Translation with Introduction, Commentary, Glossary, and Index. The Lawbook Exchange, Ltd. p. 62. ISBN 978-1-58477-291-0. ^ Hung,
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books · scholar · JSTOR (April 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1
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 -1116 — to —阴金兔年(female Iron-Rabbit)38 or -343 or -1115 Year 90 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of Zhenghe. The denomination 90 BC for this year has been used since the early
medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Lucius Julius Caesar and Publius Rutilius Lupus. Social War continues: Pompeius Strabo and Gaius Marius distinguish themselves. The Etruscans are granted Roman citizenship. Corfinium in south-central Italy is the center of a
rebellion against Rome. The Lex Iulia grants citizenship to all Italians who did not oppose Rome during the Social War. Cicero starts to serve in the Roman army. Nicomedes IV of Bithynia is defeated in battle by a coalition of Nicomedes IV of Bithynia is defeated in battle by a coalition of Nicomedes.
Wuyuan and Jiuquan and kill the commandants of both Prefectures. Emperor Wu of Han sends three armies against the Xiongnu under General-in-Chief Li Guangli, Ma Tong and Shang Qiucheng, marching from Wuyuan, Jiuqian and Xihe respectively. An army of Central Asian vassals of Han, under Cheng Mian, captures the king of the vassal state of
Jushi, who is suspected of treachery. The Xiongnu General-in-Chief and the former Han general Li Ling fight indecisively against Shang's army. Li Guangli is on campaign, Liu Qumao and his wife are executed and the former Han general Li Ling fight indecisively against Shang's army. Li Guangli is on campaign, Liu Qumao and his wife are executed and the former Han general Liu Bo, Li Guangli is on campaign, Liu Qumao and his wife are executed and the former Han general Liu Bo, Li Guangli is on campaign, Liu Qumao and his wife are executed and the former Han general Liu Bo, Liu Guangli is on campaign, Liu Qumao and his wife are executed and the former Han general Liu Bo, Liu Guangli is on campaign, Liu Qumao and his wife are executed and the former Han general Liu Bo, Liu Guangli is on campaign and his wife are executed and the former Han general Liu Bo, Liu Guangli is on campaign and his wife are executed and the former Han general Liu Bo, Liu Guangli is on campaign and his wife are executed and the former Han general Liu Bo, Liu Guangli is on campaign and his wife are executed and the former Han general Liu Bo, Liu Guangli is on campaign and his wife are executed and the former Han general Liu Bo, Liu Guangli is on campaign and his wife are executed and the former Han general Liu Bo, Liu Guangli is on campaign and his wife are executed and the former Han general Liu Bo, Liu Guangli is on campaign and his wife are executed and h
Li Guangli's wife imprisoned, having been charged with cursing the emperor and seeking to replace him with Liu Bo. Wishing to please the emperor, Li Guangli and his 70,000 men penetrate as far as the Selenga River. A detachment crosses the river and defeats an army of 20,000 under the Xiongnu Left General-in-Chief, who is killed. However, Li
Guangli is then defeated by Hulugu Chanyu's army of 50,000 in the Khangai Mountains and surrenders. Li Guangli marries Hulugu's daughter, and Emperor Wu exterminates Li's clan.[1] Aulus Hirtius, Roman politician and historian (d. 43 BC) Diodorus Siculus, Greek historian (approximate date) Pasherienptah III, Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC)
 Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date) Dionysios Trax, Greek grammarian (b. 170 BC) Li Yannian, Chinese musician (executed by Wu of Han) Pharnajom, king of Iberia (modern Georgia) ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. pp. 233-235. ISBN 978-1628944167. Retrieved from " 12 Calendar
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 Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Flaccus and Herennius (or, less frequently, year 661 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 93 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Roman consuls: Gaius
 Valerius Flaccus and Marcus Herennius. Ariobarzanes I Philoromaios becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Caucasian Iberia after overthrowing Farnadjom. End of era Taishi of Emperor Wu of Han China. Publius Clodius Pulcher, Roman politician (d. 52 BC) Antiochus XI, king of the Seleucid Empire Farnadjom.
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(female Wood-Rooster)32 or -349 or -1121 Year 96 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the consulship of Ahenobarbus and Longinus (or, less frequently, year 658 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 96 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini
 calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Gaius Cassius Longinus and Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus Cyrene is left to the people of the Roman Republic by its ruler Ptolemy Apion.[1] Seleucus VI Epiphanes becomes king of the Seleucid Empire following the death of his father Antiochus VIII Grypus, and
defeating in battle Antiochus IX Cyzicenus.[2] Start of the Faishi era in the Han dynasty. Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD Antiochus VIII Grypus, king of the Seleucid Empire Antiochus IX Cyzicenus, king of the Seleucid Empire Antiochus VIII Grypus, king of the Seleucid Empire Gongsun Ao, Chinese general of the Han dynasty Ptolemy Apion, king of the Seleucid Empire Antiochus IX Cyzicenus, king of the Seleucid Empire Antiochus VIII Grypus, king of the Seleucid Empire Gongsun Ao, Chinese general of the Han dynasty Ptolemy Apion, king of the Seleucid Empire Gongsun Ao, Chinese general of the Han dynasty Ptolemy Apion, king of the Seleucid Empire Gongsun Ao, Chinese general of the Han dynasty Ptolemy Apion, king of the Seleucid Empire Gongsun Ao, Chinese general of the Han dynasty Ptolemy Apion, king of the Seleucid Empire Gongsun Ao, Chinese general of the Se
Ann; Ring, Trudy; Watson, Noelle (1996). International dictionary of historic places. Chicago (Ill.) London: Fitzroy Dearborn. p. 194. ISBN 978-1-884964-03-9. ^ Houghton, Arthur (1989). "The Royal Seleucid Mint of Soli". The Numismatic Chronicle. 149: 15-32. ISSN 0078-2696. JSTOR 42667568. Retrieved from " 14 This article is about the year. For
the highway in British Columbia, see British Columbia, see British Columbia Highway 99. Calendar year Years Millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st centu
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(male Water-Horse)29 or -352 or -1124 Year 99 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Antonius and Albinus (or, less frequently, year 655 Ab urbe condita) and the Second Year of Tianhan. The denomination 99 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when
the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Aulus Postumius Albinus and Marcus Antonius. Han-Xiongnu War The Han general Li Guangli marches west from Jiuquan with 30,000 cavalrymen to attack the Tuqi King of the Right in the Tian Shan Mountains. After an initial victory, the Han are
surrounded, and they lose more than 20,000 men while breaking out of the encirclement. The Han generals Lu Bode and Gongsun Ao march into the Zhuoxie Mountains, but they encounter no Xiongnu forces and turn back.[1] Autumn - The Han general Li Ling leads 5000 crack infantry and a cavalry force from Juyan Lake into the eastern Altay
 Mountains but is pursued by Qiedihou Chanyu. After a desperate fighting retreat across more than 500km of Xiongnu territory, the Han expedition runs out of arrows. Li Ling surrenders and his force disintegrates in the Tihan Mountains, about 50km from the Great Wall of China. Emperor Wu of Han has the 'Grand Historian' Sima Qian castrated
 after the latter argues in defense of Li Ling's surrender. [2] Lucretius, Latin prominent philosopher and poet (d. c. 55 BC) This section is empty. You can help by adding to it. (March 2024) Algora. pp. 208-209. ISBN 978-1628944167. Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The
Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp. 213-218. ISBN 978-1628944167. Retrieved from "15This article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "98 BC" - news · newspapers · books · newspapers · books · newspapers · books · newspapers · books · newspapers · newspapers · books · newspapers 
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medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Quintus Caecilius Metellus Nepos and Titus Didius The Senate passes the Lex Caecilia Didia which bans omnibus bills. Emperor Wu of Han sends the Han general Gongsun Ao on a mission to rescue general Li Ling from Xiongnu
captivity. Gongsun achieves little but receives incorrect information that Li has been training Xiongnu soldiers. Enraged, Emperor Wu exterminates Li's clan.[1] Nigidius Figulus, Roman philosopher (probable date) (d. 45 BC) Terentia, first wife of Cicero (d. AD 4). Emperor Kaika of Japan, according to legend. ^ Qian, Sima. Records of the Grand
Historian, Section: Li Ling. Retrieved from "16This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "97 BC" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (April 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this
message) For the highway in British Columbia, see British Columbia Highway 97. Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1st
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                        — to —阳木猴年(male Wood-Monkey)31 or -350 or -1122 Year 97 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of Tianhan. The denomination 97 BC for this year has been used since the early
medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Gnaeus Cornelius Lentulus and Publius Licinius Crassus. C. Decianus, the prosecutor of Furius, is himself condemned for his remarks about the death of Saturninus. The Romans subdue the Maedi and Dardani. L. Domitius takes
harsh measures to restore order in Sicily. The censors, Flaccus and Antonius, remove M. Duronius from the senate because of his opposition to sumptuary laws. A decree of the Roman Senate bans human sacrifices. Sulla displays a lion hunt for the first time in games at Rome. Ariarathes VIII is forced out of Cappadocia by Mithridates, and dies soon
afterwards. The Han generals Li Guangli, Gongsun Ao, Han Yue and Lu Bode lead armies into Xiongnu territory. The campaign achieves little, and Gongsun Ao suffers a defeat. Emperor Wu of Han condemns him to death due to his troops suffering heavy losses, but he escapes by feigning his death. He is eventually discovered and executed during the
witchcraft trials of 91 BC.[1] Sujin becomes emperor of Japan (approximate date). Appius Claudius Pulcher, Roman consul (d. 49 BC) ^ Sima, Qian. Records of the Grand Historian, Section: Wei Qing & Huo Qubing. Retrieved from "17 This article is about the year. For the highway, see British Columbia Highway 95. Calendar year
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737 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AJulian calendar239Minguo calendar2006 before ROC民前2006年Nanakshahi calendar448-449Tibetan calendar717218 AGThai solar calendar
 Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Crassus and Scaevola (or, less frequently, year 659 Ab urbe condita) and the Second Year of Taishi. The denomination 95 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for
 naming years. Consuls: Lucius Licinius Crassus and Quintus Mucius Scaevola Pontifex Philip I Philadelphus and Antiochus XI Ephiphanes succeeded as co-rulers after the deposition of Seleucus VI Epiphanes. "Forty-metre structure" at Emain Macha (near modern Armagh, Northern Ireland) was built and destroyed, presumably for ritual or ceremonial
purposes. Tigranes the Great becomes king of Armenia Clodia, daughter of Appius Claudius Pulcher Marcus Porcius Cato Uticensis, Roman politician (d. 46 BC) Retrieved from "18This article relies largely or entirely on a single source. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please help improve this article by introducing citations to
  additional sources. Find sources: "94 BC" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (November 2024) Calendar year Years Millennium BC 100s BC 90s BC 90s
leaders Political entities Categories Births vte 94 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar 4657Balinese saka calendar 4657Bali
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Dog)33 or -348 or -1120 — to —阴火猪年(female Fire-Pig)34 or -347 or -1119 Year 94 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the consulship of Caldus and Ahenobarbus (or, less frequently, year 660 Ab urbe condita) and the Third Year of Taishi. Approximate date - Nicomedes IV succeeds his
 father Nicomedes III as king of Bithynia. The Shakas start to control northwest India. Consuls: Gaius Coelius Caldus and Lucius Cornelius Sulla is elected praetor urbanus. Zhao of Han, Chinese emperor (d. 74 BC) ^ Johnson, Allan Chester; Coleman-Norton
90s BC 80s BC 70s BC Years 95 BC 94 BC 93 BC 92 BC 91 BC 90 BC 89 BC 92 BC 91 BC 90 BC 89 BC vte 92 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Deaths vte 92 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar92 BCXCII BCAb urbe condita662Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 232- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 16Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)172nd
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662 Ab urbe condita) and the First Year of Zhenghe. The denomination 92 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Gaius Claudius Pulcher and Marcus Perperna. In the first diplomatic contact between Rome and Parthia,
Sulla meets with a Parthian envoy, resulting in the parties recognizing the Euphrates as a common frontier. Sulla repulses Tigranes of Armenia from Cappadocia. Gaius Sentius becomes Roman governor of Macedonia. He serves until 88 BC. 92 BC Levant earthquake mentioned in catalogues of historical earthquakes. An earthquake and a
tsunami reportedly affected areas of the Levant, including the modern states of Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, and Syria.[1][2] This section is empty. You can help by adding to it. (May 2021) Antiochus XI Epiphanes, king of the Greek Seleucid Empire, drowned ^ Karcz, 2004, pp. 765-770 ^ Avner Rabban; Kenneth G. Holum, eds. (1996). Caesarea Maritima: A
retrospective after two millennia. Documenta et Monumenta Orientis Antiqui, V. 21 (Book 21). Brill. p. 23. ISBN 9789004103788. Retrieved from "20This article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "91 BC"
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SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3010-3011Holocene calendar9910Iranian calendar712 BP - 711 BPIslamic ca
Ox)36 or -345 or -1117 — to —阳金虎年(male Iron-Tiger)37 or -344 or -1116 Year 91 BC was a year of the Consulship of Philippus and Caesar (or, less frequently, year 663 Ab urbe condita) and the Second Year of Zhenghe. The denomination 91 BC for this year has been used
since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Sextus Julius Caesar and Lucius Marcius Philippus. The tribune Marcus Livius Drusus proposes extending Roman citizenship to allied Italian cities, but is assassinated, leading to the Social War. Witchcraft Trials
Emperor Wu of Han executes Prime Minister Gongsun He (the brother-in-law of Empress Wei Zifu) and his clan because Gongsun's son is accused of adultery with the emperor's daughter Princess Yangshi and witchcraft. Following further accused of adultery with the emperor's daughter Princess Yangshi and witchcraft.
the emperor that his ill health is caused by witchcraft, the prosecutor Jiang Chong is given charge of investigating the matter. People accuse each other of witchcraft, and tens of thousands are executed across China, including former generals Zhao Ponu and Gongsun Ao.[1] 'Rebellion' of Liu Ju July - After Jiang Chong frames Crown Prince Liu Ju of
witchcraft and prevents communication between the prince and his father, Liu Ju kills Jiang, former general Han Yue and their followers. Due to miscommunication, the emperor misinterprets this as a rebellion against himself, and he orders Prime Minister Liu Qumao to march against Liu Ju. After being defeated in Chang'an, Liu Ju and his mother,
Empress Wei Zifu, commit suicide. Emperor Wu exterminates the followers of Liu Ju and their families. Learning that the charges against Liu Ju were fabricated, Emperor Wu orders further executions.[2] September - The Xiongnu invade the prefectures of Shanggu and Wuyuan.[3] Xuan of Han, emperor of the Han dynasty (d. 49 BC) Liu Ju, crown
prince of the Han dynasty (b. 128 BC) Lucius Licinius Crassus, Roman politician Ouintus Caecilius Metellus Numidicus, Roman politician Ouintus Caecilius Numidicus Numidi
Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. pp. 227-233. ISBN 978-1628944167. A Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. pp. 233. ISBN 978-1628944167. A Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. pp. 227-233. ISBN 978-1628944167.
reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "89 BC" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (April 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1st century Decades 100s BC 90s BC 80s BC 70s BC
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Cato (or, less frequently, year 665 Ab urbe condita) and the Fourth Year of Zhenghe. The denomination 89 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo and Lucius Porcius Cato. Social War: Roman forces
under Lucius Porcius Cato are defeated by the Italian rebels in the Battle of Fucine Lake, Cato is killed. The Roman army of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo decisively defeats the rebels in the Battle of Asculum. Lex Plautia Papiria extends citizenship to all Italians who applied for it within 60 days. The new citizens are enrolled in eight designated tribes, to
prevent domination of the assemblies. Lex Pompeia grants Latin rights to cities in Cisalpine Gaul. Pompeii is annexed by the Roman Republic. Cicero ends his service in the Roman Republic. Cicero ends his service in the Roman Republic. Cicero ends his service in the Roman army. Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridates VI of Pontus 
of Hulugu Chanyu, is arrested and sacrificed to the gods to restore the health of Hulugu's mother.[1] Empress Shangguan, wife to Emperor Zhao of Han (d. 37 BC) Aulus Sempronius Asellio, Roman politician (b. c. 163 BC) Titus
Didius, killed in battle during the Social War Li Guangli, Chinese General-in-Chief (Han dynasty) ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. pp. 235-236. ISBN 978-1628944167. Retrieved from "22 Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1st century Decades
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and Rufus (or, less frequently, year 666 Ab urbe condita) and the First Year of Houyuan. The denomination 88 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. The Social War ends with the defeat of the Italian allies by the Romans. August:
The consul Lucius Cornelius Sulla becomes the first Roman commander to march on Rome with his army and to capture the city by force. This extraordinary act is prompted by his desire to maintain his proconsular command for the First Mithridatic War in Asia Minor.[1] Sulla then murdered his enemy P. Sulpicius Rufus and forced Gaius Marius to
flee to Africa. The Dardani, Scordisci, and the Roman province of Macedonia. May - King Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Greece. Defeating the Roman province of Asia is dismantled. On the king's orders, the
local authorities in every city of the province round up and put to death all resident Italians in a single day (App.Mith.§§85-91). Plutarch (Sulla 24.4) says that 150,000 are killed, other sources calculate a figure of 80,000 people.[2] Emperor Wu of Han makes preparations for the six-year-old Liu Fuling to be made Crown Prince and establishes Huo
Guang as the future regent. The emperor executes Fuling's mother Lady Gouyi so that she cannot dominate the state while Fuling is a child emperor. [3] This section is empty. You can help by adding to it. (May 2021) Demetrius III Eucaerus, king of the Seleucid Empire Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, Roman consul Lady Gouyi, mother of Zhao of Han
(b. 113) Manius Aquillius, Roman consul and general Ptolemy X Alexander I, king (pharaoh) of Egypt Publius Sulpicius Rufus, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Augur, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla
Command (p. 39). Nic Fields, 2012. ISBN 978-1-84908-572-4 ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. pp. 237-239. ISBN 978-1628944167. Retrieved from " 23 Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1st century BC 1st century Decades 100s BC 90s BC 80s BC 70s BC
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calendar-1554Seleucid era225/226 AGThai solar calendar456-457Tibetan calendar456-457Tibeta
Consulship of Octavius and Cinna/Merula (or, less frequently, year 667 Ab urbe condita) and the Second Year of Houyuan. The denomination 87 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Lucius Cornelius Cinna is elected consul of
Rome, thus returning the rule of Rome back to the populares faction. Sulla arrives in Greece and besieges Athens. He orders Lucius Licinius Lucullus to raise a fleet from Rome's allies around the eastern Mediterranean. Ostia is razed by Gaius Marius as he comes back from Africa with an army to take Rome by force. March 29 - Emperor Wu of Han
dies after a 54-year reign in which he leads the Han dynasty (China) through its greatest expansion. The Empire's borders span from modern Kyrgyzstan in the south. March 30 - The eight-year-old Liu Fuling becomes emperor, with Huo Guang General-in-Chief and
regent.[1] Antikythera mechanism manufactured. Lucius Munatius Plancus, Roman consul (approximate date) March 29 - Han Wudi, emperor of the Han dynasty (b. 157 BC) Apollodorus of Artemita, Greek writer Gaius Atilius Serranus, Roman consul and senator Gaius Julius Caesar Strabo, Roman politician Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo, Roman general
and politician Gotarzes I, ruler (shah) of the Parthian Empire Lucius Cornelius Merula, Roman consul (executed by order of Marius and Cinna) Publius Licinius Crassus, Roman consul and censor (killed by Marians invading Rome)
Quintus Ancharius, Roman politician (executed by order of Marius and Cinna) ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. p. 239. ISBN 978-1628944167. Retrieved from " 24 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources.
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calendar-1553Seleucid era226/227 AGThai solar calendar457-458Tibetan calendar457-458Tibeta
frequently, year 668 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 86 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. First Mithridatic War March 1 - Sulla captures Athens from the Pontic army, removing the tyrant Aristion. Lucius Licinius Lucullus
decisively defeats the Mithridatic fleet in the Battle of Tenedos. The Roman forces of Lucius Cornelius Sulla defeat the Pontic forces of Archelaus in the Battle of Chaeronea. The Dardani ally with Pontus and are defeated by Sulla soon after. October 1 - Sallust, Roman historian (d. 34 BC) Fausta Corneliu, twin sister of Faustus Cornelius Sulla, wife of
Gaius Memmius and later of Titus Annius Milo Faustus Cornelius Sulla, Roman general and politician (b. c. 157 BC)[1] March 1 - Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrant Jin Midi, Chinese politician and co-regent (b. 134 BC) Sima Qian, Chinese historian (b. c. 157 BC)[1] March 1 - Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrant Jin Midi, Chinese politician and co-regent (b. 134 BC) Sima Qian, Chinese historian (b. c. 157 BC)[1] March 1 - Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrant Jin Midi, Chinese politician and co-regent (b. 134 BC) Sima Qian, Chinese historian (b. c. 157 BC)[1] March 1 - Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrant Jin Midi, Chinese politician and co-regent (b. 134 BC) Sima Qian, Chinese historian (b. c. 157 BC)[1] March 1 - Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrant Jin Midi, Chinese politician and co-regent (b. 134 BC) Sima Qian, Chinese historian (b. c. 157 BC)[1] March 1 - Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrant Jin Midi, Chinese politician (b. c. 157 BC)[1] March 1 - Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrant Jin Midi, Chinese politician (b. c. 157 BC)[1] March 1 - Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrant Jin Midi, Chinese politician (b. c. 157 BC)[1] March 1 - Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrant Jin Midi, Chinese philosopher and tyrant Jin Midi, Chinese
145 BC) ^ Balsdon, John P.V. Dacre. "Gaius Marius". Encyclopædia Britannica. Retrieved February 28, 2024. Retrieved from " 25 This article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "85 BC" - news
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Goat)42 or -339 or -1111 — to —阳火猴年(male Fire-Monkey)43 or -338 or -1110 Year 85 BC was a year of the consulship of Cinna and Carbo (or, less frequently, year 669 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 85 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period,
when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. First Mithridatic War: Lucius Cornelius Sulla again defeats Archelaus in the decisive Battle of Orchomenus. Atia, niece of Julius Caesar and mother of Augustus (d. 43 BC) Marcus Junius Brutus, conspirator and assassin in the murder of Julius Caesar
(approximate date)[1] Tiberius Claudius Nero, Roman politician and father of Tiberius (d. 33 BC) Gaius Julius Caesar, Roman politician (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoi
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726 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AJulian calendar1995 before ROC民前1995年Nanakshahi calendar459-460Tibetan calendar459-460Tibeta
pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Carbo and Cinna (or, less frequently, year 670 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 84 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Battle of Cana: The
Arab Nabataean Kingdom decisively defeats the Greek Seleucid Empire, slaying King Antiochus XII Dionysus, at modern-day Umm Qais in Jordan. The First Mithridatic War comes to an end. Julius Caesar marries Cornelia[1] Catullus, Roman poet (approximate date) (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Caesar marries Cornelia[1] Catullus, Roman poet (approximate date) (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Caesar marries Cornelia[1] Catullus, Roman poet (approximate date) (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Caesar marries Cornelia[1] Catullus, Roman poet (approximate date) (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Caesar marries Cornelia[1] Catullus, Roman poet (approximate date) (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Caesar marries Cornelia[1] Catullus, Roman poet (approximate date) (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Caesar marries Cornelia[1] Catullus, Roman poet (approximate date) (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Caesar marries Cornelia[1] Catullus, Roman poet (approximate date) (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Caesar marries Cornelia[1] Catullus, Roman poet (approximate date) (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Caesar marries Cornelia[1] Catullus, Roman poet (approximate date) (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Caesar marries Cornelia[1] Catullus, Roman poet (approximate date) (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Caesar marries Cornelia[1] Catullus, Roman poet (approximate date) (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Caesar marries Cornelia[1] Catullus, Roman poet (approximate date) (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Caesar marries Cornelia[1] Catullus, Roman poet (approximate date) (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Caesar marries Cornelia[1] Catullus, Roman poet (approximate date) (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Caesar marries Cornelia[1] Catullus, Roman poet (approximate date) (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Caesar marries Cornelia[1] Catullus, Roman poet (approximate date) (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Caesar marries Cornelia[1] Catullus, Roman poet (approximate date) (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Caesar marries Cornelia[1] Catullus, Roman poet (approximate date) (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Caesar marries (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Caesar marries (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Caesar marries (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius (d. c. 54 
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(Second ed.). Malden, Massachusetts: Blackwell, p. 128. ISBN 0-631-21858-0. Retrieved from
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