Click to prove you're human

:3 is an emoticon which represents a coy smile. The emoticon :3 is used in texting and online chat to indicate a coy smile. For example: Ali: Would you like to go for a drink with me tonight? :3. Lee: I was hoping you would ask. :3. :3 is said to represent the cat face made by Anime characters when they say something cute. When I write :3, I mean this: :3 is an emoticon that represents a coy smile. Summary of Key Points We have summarized the key points in the table below: An Academic Look at :3 :3 is classified as an emoticon. Emoticons are a way to show emotion in text-based communication. They consist of a small group of symbols arranged to show emotions, such as happiness, sadness, anger, and others, using the letters, numbers, and symbols usually found on a standard keyboard in a typographic approximation. Emoticons have largely been made redundant on most messaging apps, as users now have access to a large number of emojis and most emoticons are automatically replaced with the corresponding emoji. Happy emoticons are alternatively known as a "smileys" or "smiley faces." Example of :3 Used in a Text :3 Search Icons ('_') (bored) I (h) or (H) (cool dude, heart emoticon) Use our handy widget to create a QR code for this page...or any page. Symbol Format Data ³ Code Point TeX SVG The superscript three, ³, is used in mathematics to denote the cube of a number or variable. Pick three numbers between 0 and 9 or mark the Quick Pick option. Choose a play type and wager, and decide if you want to play using the FIREBALL option. Mark your desired draw: midday, evening, or both. Integer number 3 This article is about the number and is not to be confused with 3 (ze), ȝ (ezh), ȝ (yogh), or ع (ʿayn). For the years, see 3 BC and 3 AD. For other uses, see 3 (disambiguation), III, and Number Three. For technical reasons, ":3" redirects here. For the keyboard symbols, see List of emoticons. This article includes a list of general references, but it lacks sufficient corresponding inline citations. Please help to improve this article by introducing more precise citations. (February 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Natural number ← 2 3 4 → −1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 → List of numbersIntegers← 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 →CardinalthreeOrdinal3rd(third)Numeral systemternaryFactorizationprimePrime2ndDivisors1, 3Greek numeralΓ΄Roman numeralIII, iiiLatin prefixtre-/ter-Binary112Ternary103Senary36Octal38Duodecimal312Hexadecimal316Arabic, Kurdish, Persian, Sindhi, Urdu٣Bengali, Assamese৩Chinese三, 贰, 叁Devanāgarī३Santali᱓Ge'ez፫Greekγ (or Γ)Hebrewג‎Japanese三/参Khmer๓Armenianգ‎Malayalam൩Tamil௩Telugu౩Kannada೩Thai๓N'Ko‎ɜLaoɜGeorgianᲗⴓ/Გⴓ (Gani)Babylonian numeral𒐗Maya numerals•••Morse code... _ _ 3 (three) is a number, numeral and digit. It is the natural number following 2 and preceding 4, and is the smallest odd prime number and the only prime preceding a square number. It has religious and cultural significance in many societies.[1] The use of three lines to denote the number 3 occurred in many writing systems, including some (like Roman and Chinese numerals) that are still in use. That was also the original representation of 3 in the Brahmic (Indian) numerical notation, its earliest forms aligned vertically.[2] However, during the Gupta Empire the sign was modified by the addition of a curve on each line. The Nāgarī script rotated the lines clockwise, so they appeared horizontally, and ended each line with a short downward stroke on the right. In cursive script, the three strokes were eventually connected to form a glyph resembling a ⟨3⟩ with an additional stroke at the bottom: ३. The Indian digits spread to the Caliphate in the 9th century. The bottom stroke was dropped around the 10th century in the western parts of the Caliphate, such as the Maghreb and Al-Andalus, when a distinct variant ("Western Arabic") of the digit symbols developed, including modern Western 3. In contrast, the Eastern Arabs retained and enlarged that stroke, rotating the digit once more to yield the modern ("Eastern") Arabic digit "٣".[3] In most modern Western typefaces, the digit 3, like the other decimal digits, has the height of a capital letter, and sits on the baseline. In typefaces with text figures, on the other hand, the glyph usually has the height of a lowercase letter "x" and a descender: "". In some French text-figure typefaces, though, it has an ascender instead of a descender. A common graphic variant of the digit three has a flat top, similar to the letter ȝ (ezh). This form, sometimes called a banker's 3, can stop a forger from turning the 3 into an 8. It is found on UPC-A barcodes and standard 52-card decks.[citation needed] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (June 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) A natural number is divisible by 3 if the sum of its digits in base 10 is also divisible by 3. This known as the divisibility rule of 3. Because of this, the reverse of any number that is divisible by three (or indeed, any permutation of its digits) is also divisible by three. This divisibility rule works in any positional numeral system whose base divided by three leaves a remainder of one (bases 4, 7, 10, etc.).[citation needed] 3 is the second smallest prime number and the first odd prime number. 3 is a twin prime with 5, and a cousin prime with 7. A triangle is made of three sides. It is the smallest non-self-intersecting polygon and the only polygon not to have proper diagonals. When doing quick estimates, 3 is a rough approximation of π, 3.1415..., and a very rough approximation of e, 2.71828... 3 is the first Mersenne prime. 3 is also the first of five known Fermat primes. It is the second Fibonacci prime (and the second Lucas prime), the second Sophie Germain prime, and the second factorial prime. 3 is the second and only prime triangular number,[4] and Gauss proved that every integer is the sum of at most 3 triangular numbers. Three is the only prime which is one less than a perfect square. Any other number which is n 2 {\displaystyle n^{2}} − 1 for some integer n {\displaystyle n} is not prime, since it is (n {\displaystyle n} − 1)(n {\displaystyle n} + 1). This is true for 3 as well (with n {\displaystyle n} = 2), but in this case the smaller factor is 1. If n {\displaystyle n} is greater than 2, both n {\displaystyle n} − 1 and n {\displaystyle n} + 1 are greater than 1 so their product is not prime. There is some evidence to suggest that early man may have used counting systems which consisted of "One, Two, Three" and thereafter "Many" to describe counting limits. Early peoples had a word to describe the quantities of one, two, and three but any quantity beyond was simply denoted as "Many". This is most likely based on the prevalence of this phenomenon among people in such disparate regions as the deep Amazon and Borneo jungles, where western civilization's explorers have historical records of their first encounters with these indigenous people.[5] Multiplication 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 50 100 1000 10000 3 × x 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 36 39 42 45 48 51 54 57 60 63 66 69 72 75 150 300 3000 30000 Division 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 3 ÷ x 3 1.5 1 0.75 0.6 0.5 0.428571 0.375 0.3 0.3 0.27 0.25 0.230769 0.2142857 0.2 0.1875 0.17647058823529411 0.16 0.15789473684210526 3 0.15 x ÷ 3 0.3 0.6 1 1.3 1.6 2 2.3 2.6 3 3.3 3.6 4 4.3 4.6 5 5.3 5.6 6 6.3 6.6 Exponentiation 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 3x 3 9 27 81 243 729 2187 6561 19683 59049 177147 531441 1594323 4782969 14348907 43046721 129140163 387420489 1162261467 3486784401 x3 1 8 27 64 125 216 343 512 729 1000 1331 1728 2197 2744 3375 4096 4913 5832 6859 8000 The triangle, a polygon with three edges and three vertices, is the most stable physical shape. For this reason it is widely utilized in construction, engineering and design.[6] Three is the symbolic representation for Mu, Augustus Le Plongeon's and James Churchward's lost continent.[7] This section is in list format but may read better as prose. You can help by converting this section, if appropriate. Editing help is available. (October 2023)This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (October 2023) (Learn how and when to remove this message) See also: Triple deity Symbol of the Triple Goddess showing the waxing, full and waning Moon Many world religions contain triple deities or concepts of trinity, including the Hindu Trimurti and Tridevi, the Triglav (lit. 'Three-headed one'), the chief god of the Slavs, the three Jewels of Buddhism, the three Pure Ones of Taoism, the Christian Trinity, the greek goddess hecate and the Triple Goddess of Wicca. According to Pythagoras and the Pythagorean school, the number 3, which they called triad, is the only number to equal the sum of all the terms below it, and the only number whose sum with those below equals the product of them and itself.[8] The Shield of the Trinity is a diagram of the Christian doctrine of the Trinity. Three (三, formal writing: 叁, pinyin sān, Cantonese: saam1) is considered a good number in Chinese culture because it sounds like the word "alive" (生 pinyin shēng, Cantonese: saang1), compared to four (四, pinyin: sì, Cantonese: sei1), which sounds like the word "death" (死 pinyin sǐ, Cantonese: sei2). The phrase "Third time's the charm" refers to the superstition that after two failures in any endeavor, a third attempt is more likely to succeed.[9] However, some superstitions say the opposite, stating that luck, especially bad luck, is often said to "come in threes".[10] One such superstition, called "Three on a Match", says that it is unlucky to be the third person to light a cigarette from the same match or lighter. This superstition is sometimes asserted to have originated among soldiers in the trenches of the First World War when a sniper might see the first light, take aim on the second and fire on the third.[11][12] Mathematics portal Cube (algebra) – (3 superscript) Thrice Third Triad Trio Rule of three ʒ, U+025C ʒ LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED OPEN E also known as Reversed epsilon ^ "Merriam-Webster Dictionary". Merriam-webster.com. Retrieved December 5, 2024. ^ Smith, David Eugene; Karpinski, Louis Charles (1911). The Hindu-Arabic numerals. Boston; London: Ginn and Company. pp. 27–29, 40–41. ^ Georges Ifrah, The Universal History of Numbers: From Prehistory to the Invention of the Computer transl. David Bellos et al. London: The Harvill Press (1998): 393, Fig. 24.63 ^ "A000217 - OEIS". oeis.org. Retrieved 2024-11-28. ^ Gribbin, Mary; Gribbin, John R.; Edney, Ralph; Halliday, Nicholas (2003). Big numbers. Cambridge: Wizard. ISBN 1840464313. ^ "Most stable shape- triangle". Maths in the city. Retrieved February 23, 2015. ^ Churchward, James (1931). "The Lost Continent of Mu – Symbols, Vignettes, Tableaux and Diagrams". Biblioteca Pleyades. Archived from the original on 2015-07-18. Retrieved 2016-03-15. ^ Priya Hemenway (2005), Divine Proportion: Phi In Art, Nature, and Science, Sterling Publishing Company Inc., pp. 53–54, ISBN 1-4027-3522-7 ^ "Definition of THE THIRD TIME IS THE CHARM". www.merriam-webster.com. Retrieved 2024-12-08. ^ See "bad Archived 2009-03-02 at the Wayback Machine" in the Oxford Dictionary of Phrase and Fable, 2006, via Encyclopedia.com. ^ King, Stephen (1984-04-12). "1984, A BAD YEAR IF YOU FEAR FRIDAY THE 13TH". The New York Times. ISSN 0362-4331. Retrieved 2025-02-06. ^ "THREE CIGARETTES". Sydney Morning Herald. 1935-12-07. Retrieved 2025-02-06. Wells, D. The Penguin Dictionary of Curious and Interesting Numbers London: Penguin Group. (1987): 46–48 Look up three in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Wikimedia Commons has media related to 3 (number). Tricyclopedic Book of Threes by Michael Eck Threes in Human Anatomy by John A. McNulty Grime, James. "3 is everywhere". Numberphile. Brady Haran. Archived from the original on 2013-05-14. Retrieved 2013-04-13. The Number 3 The Positive Integer 3 Prime curiosities: 3 Retrieved from " 2Not to be confused with BC-3 (disambiguation). 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 Years 6 BC 5 BC 4 BC 3 BC 2 BC 1 BC vte 3 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Births vte 3 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar3 BCIII BCAb urbe condita751Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)194th Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar4748Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar−596 – −595Berber calendar948Buddhist calendar542Burmese calendar−640Byzantine calendar5506–5507Chinese calendar丁巳年 (Fire Snake)2695 or 2488 — to —戊午年 (Earth Horse)2696 or 2489Coptic calendar−286 – −285Discordian calendar1164Ethiopian calendar−10 – −9Hebrew calendar3758–3759Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat54–55 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3098–3099Holocene calendar9998Iranian calendar624 BP – 623 BPIslamic calendar643 BH – 642 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendar3 BCIII BCKorean calendar2331Minguo calendar1914 before ROC民前1914年Nanakshahi calendar−1470Seleucid era309/310 AGThai solar calendar540–541Tibetan calendar阴火蛇年(female Fire-Snake)124 or −257 or −1029 — to —阳土马年(male Earth-Horse)125 or −256 or −1028 Year 3 BC was a common year starting on Wednesday or Thursday of the Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on Tuesday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Lentulus and Messalla (or, less frequently, year 751 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 3 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. In Han China, a terrible drought strikes Shandong.[1] Construction of the Pont Julien in modern southern France.[2] December 24 – Servius Sulpicius Galba, Roman emperor in AD 69.[3] Fu, Chinese grand empress of the Han Dynasty (approximate date) ^ Charles A. Frazee (2002). Two Thousand years ago. Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing. p. 133. ISBN 978-0-8028-4805-5. ^ Julien Bridge. Avignon & Provence ^ "Galba | Roman Emperor, Death of Nero, Murder | Britannica". www.britannica.com. August 3, 2023. Retrieved September 22, 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 Years 9 BC 8 BC 7 BC 6 BC 5 BC 4 BC 3 BC vte 6 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Deaths vte 6 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar6 BCVI BCAb urbe condita748Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)193rd Olympiad, year 3Assyrian calendar4745Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar−599 – −598Berber calendar945Buddhist calendar539Burmese calendar−643Byzantine calendar5503–5504Chinese calendar甲寅年 (Wood Tiger)2692 or 2485 — to —乙卯年 (Wood Rabbit)2693 or 2486Coptic calendar−289 – −288Discordian calendar1161Ethiopian calendar−13 – −12Hebrew calendar3755–3756Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat51–52 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3095–3096Holocene calendar9995Iranian calendar627 BP – 626 BPIslamic calendar646 BH – 645 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendar6 BCVI BCKorean calendar2328Minguo calendar1917 before ROC民前1917年Nanakshahi calendar−1473Seleucid era306/307 AGThai solar calendar537–538Tibetan calendar阳木虎年(male Wood-Tiger)121 or −260 or −1032 — to —阴木兔年(female Wood-Rabbit)122 or −259 or −1031 Year 6 BC was a common year starting on Sunday or Monday 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 4, 2005). "Star of Wonder". Ottawa Citizen. p. A7. "Michael Molnar announced 10 years ago his conclusion that the Star of Bethlehem was in fact a double eclipse of Jupiter in a rare astrological conjunction that occurred in Aries on March 20, 6 BC, and again on April 17, 6 BC. ... Mr. Molnar believes that Roman astrologers would have interpreted the 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 " 4 This 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: "67 BC" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (February 2024) (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 80s BC 70s BC 60s BC 50s BC 40s BC Years 70 BC 69 BC 68 BC 67 BC 66 BC 65 BC 64 BC vte 67 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Deaths vte 67 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar67 BCLXVII BCAb urbe condita687Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 257- PharaohPtolemy XII Auletes, 14Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)178th Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar4684Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar−660 – −659Berber calendar884Buddhist calendar478Burmese calendar−704Byzantine calendar5442–5443Chinese calendar癸丑年 (Water Ox)2631 or 2424 — to —甲寅年 (Wood Tiger)2632 or 2425Coptic calendar−350 – −349Discordian calendar1100Ethiopian calendar−74 – −73Hebrew calendar3694–3695Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat−10 – −9 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3034–3035Holocene calendar9934Iranian calendar688 BP – 687 BPIslamic calendar709 BH – 708 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2267Minguo calendar1978 before ROC民前1978年Nanakshahi calendar−1534Seleucid era245/246 AGThai solar calendar476–477Tibetan calendar阴水牛年(female Water-Ox)60 or −321 or −1093 — 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 Domini 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 West and seven 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 reconciles with Pompey and Crassus[1] 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 returns 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, queen 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 " 5 Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1st century Decades 90s BC 80s BC 70s BC 60s BC 50s BC Years 73 BC 72 BC 71 BC 70 BC 69 BC 68 BC 67 BC vte 70 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Births Deaths vte 70 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar70 BCLXX BCAb urbe condita684Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 254- PharaohPtolemy XII Auletes, 11Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)177th Olympiad, year 3Assyrian calendar4681Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar−663 – −662Berber calendar881Buddhist calendar475Burmese calendar−707Byzantine calendar5439–5440Chinese calendar庚戌年 (Metal Dog)2628 or 2421 — to —辛亥年 (Metal Pig)2629 or 2422Coptic calendar−353 – −352Discordian calendar1097Ethiopian calendar−77 – −76Hebrew calendar3691–3692Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat−13 – −12 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3031–3032Holocene calendar9931Iranian calendar691 BP – 690 BPIslamic calendar712 BH – 711 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2264Minguo calendar1981 before ROC民前1981年Nanakshahi calendar−1537Seleucid era242/243 AGThai solar calendar473–474Tibetan calendar阳金狗年(male Iron-Dog)57 or −324 or −1096 — to —阴金猪年(female Iron-Pig)58 or −323 or −1095 Depiction of Virgil (70–19 BC) Year 70 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the 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 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. 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 Sanatruk), king of Parthia Wikimedia Commons has media related to 70 BC. Retrieved from " 6Decade Millennia 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1st century Decades 90s BC 80s BC 70s BC 60s BC 50s BC Years 79 BC 78 BC 77 BC 76 BC 75 BC 74 BC 73 BC 72 BC 71 BC 70 BC Categories Births Deaths Establishments vte This article concerns the period 79 BC – 70 BC. This section is transcluded from 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 consular colleague, is sent to govern Transalpine Gaul, and initiates a rebellion against the Senate 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 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 Alexandra becomes queen of Judea, after the death of her husband, 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: M. Aurelius Cotta is defeated by Mithridates in the Battle of Chalcedon. Julius Caesar travels to Rhodes and is taken captive by pirates[3]\ 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 at the Battle of Italica. In the Roman province of Hispania Citerior an army of Sertorian rebels under Quintus Sertorius himself defeats a republican army under Pompey the Great at the Battle of Sucro. At the Battle of Saguntum 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 Mithridatic War: Battle of Cyzicus: Roman forces under Lucius Lucullus defeat the forces of 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 gladiatorial weapons. Spartacus and his band of 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 new recruits, as well as expanding 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).[a] 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.[7] Winter – Spartacus decides to camp near Thurii. Marcus 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 Lucullus defeats King Mithridates 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 Quintus 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 is defeated by the Cretans, who have made an alliance with the pirates. He is compelled to concede a humiliating peace. 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, 74 BC, 73 BC, 72 BC, 71 BC, and 70 BC 78 BC Jing Fang, Chinese mathematician and music theorist (d. 37 BC) 77 BC Berenice 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) Gaius Maecenas, Roman politician (d. 8 BC) Transcluding articles: 79 BC, 78 BC, 77 BC, 76 BC, 75 BC, 74 BC, 73 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 statesman and consul (b. 120 BC) Tian Qianqiu, Chinese politician and prime minister Titus Quinctius Atta, 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 Sertorian War, killed at the Battle of Valentia. Lucius Hirtuleius, right-hand-man of Quintus Sertorius during the Sertorian War, killed at the Battle of Saguntum. Gaius Memmius, brother-in-law of Pompey the Great, died at the Battle of Saguntum. 74 BC Lucius Aelius Stilo Praeconinus, 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 Shunga Empire Gaius Aurelius Cotta, Roman statesman and orator Quintus Sertorius, leader of the Sertorian rebels during the Sertorian War Heli, king of Britain (approximate date) 72 BC Crixus, Gaulish gladiator and military leader Quintus Sertorius, leader of the Sertorian rebels during the Sertorian War Marcus Perperna Vento, lieutenant of Quintus Sertorius during the 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 Quintus 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 & Facts". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 7 April 2019. ^ Hibbert, Christopher (1987). Rome:The Biography of a City. New York: Penguin. p. 20. ISBN 0-14-007078-8. Retrieved from " 7Decade Millennia 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1st century Decades 110s BC 100s BC 90s BC 80s BC 70s BC Years 99 BC 98 BC 97 BC 96 BC 95 BC 94 BC 93 BC 92 BC 91 BC 90 BC Categories Births Deaths Establishments vte 90s BC is the time period from 99 BC – 90 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

adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "98 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 110s BC 100s BC 90s BC 80s BC 70s BC Years 101 BC 100 BC 99 BC 98 BC 97 BC 96 BC 95 BC vte 98 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Births vte 98 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar98 BCXCVIII BCAb urbe condita656Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 226- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 10Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)170th Olympiad, year 3Assyrian calendar4653Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar−691 – −690Berber calendar853Buddhist calendar447Burmese calendar−735Byzantine calendar5411–5412Chinese calendar壬午年 (Water Horse)2600 or 2393 — to —癸未年 (Water Goat)2601 or 2394Coptic calendar−381 – −380Discordian calendar1069Ethiopian calendar−105 – −104Hebrew calendar3663–3664Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat−41 – −40 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3003–3004Holocene calendar9903Iranian calendar719 BP – 718 BPIslamic calendar741 BH – 740 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2236Minguo calendar2009 before ROC民前2009年Nanakshahi calendar−1565Seleucid era214/215 AGThai solar calendar445–446Tibetan calendar阳水马年(male Water-Horse)29 or −352 or −1124 — to —阴水羊年(female Water-Goat)30 or −351 or −1123 Year 98 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Nepos and Didius (or, less frequently, year 656 Ab urbe condita) and the Third Year of Tianhan. The denomination 98 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: 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 " 13This 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 century Decades 110s BC 100s BC 90s BC 80s BC 70s BC Years 100 BC 99 BC 98 BC 97 BC 96 BC 95 BC 94 BC vte 97 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Births vte 97 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar97 BCXCVII BCAb urbe condita657Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 227- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 11Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)170th Olympiad, year 4Assyrian calendar4654Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar−690 – −689Berber calendar854Buddhist calendar448Burmese calendar−734Byzantine calendar5412–5413Chinese calendar癸未年 (Water Goat)2601 or 2394 — to —甲申年 (Wood Monkey)2602 or 2395Coptic calendar−380 – −379Discordian calendar1070Ethiopian calendar−104 – −103Hebrew calendar3664–3665Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat−40 – −39 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3004–3005Holocene calendar9904Iranian calendar718 BP – 717 BPIslamic calendar740 BH – 739 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2237Minguo calendar2008 before ROC民前2008年Nanakshahi calendar−1564Seleucid era215/216 AGThai solar calendar446–447Tibetan calendar阴水羊年(female Water-Goat)30 or −351 or −1123 — 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 the Consulship of Lentulus and Crassus (or, less frequently, year 657 Ab urbe condita) and the Fourth 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: Xiongnu, Section: Wei Qing & Huo Qubing. Retrieved from " 14 This article is about the year. For the highway, see British Columbia Highway 95. Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1st century Decades 110s BC 100s BC 90s BC 80s BC 70s BC Years 98 BC 97 BC 96 BC 95 BC 94 BC 93 BC 92 BC vte 95 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Births Deaths vte 95 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar95 BCXCV BCAb urbe condita659Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 229- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 13Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)171st Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar4656Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar−688 – −687Berber calendar856Buddhist calendar450Burmese calendar−732Byzantine calendar5414–5415Chinese calendar乙酉年 (Wood Rooster)2603 or 2396 — to —丙戌年 (Fire Dog)2604 or 2397Coptic calendar−378 – −377Discordian calendar1072Ethiopian calendar−102 – −101Hebrew calendar3666–3667Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat−38 – −37 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3006–3007Holocene calendar9906Iranian calendar716 BP – 715 BPIslamic calendar738 BH – 737 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2239Minguo calendar2006 before ROC民前2006年Nanakshahi calendar−1562Seleucid era217/218 AGThai solar calendar448–449Tibetan calendar阴木鸡年(female Wood-Rooster)32 or −349 or −1121 — to —阳火狗年(male Fire-Dog)33 or −348 or −1120 Year 95 BC was a year of the pre-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 " 15This 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 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1st century Decades 110s BC 100s BC 90s BC 80s BC 70s BC Years 97 BC 96 BC 95 BC 94 BC 93 BC 92 BC 91 BC vte 94 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Births vte 94 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar94 BCXCIV BCAb urbe condita660Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 230- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 14Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)171st Olympiad, year 3Assyrian calendar4657Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar−687 – −686Berber calendar857Buddhist calendar451Burmese calendar−731Byzantine calendar5415–5416Chinese calendar丙戌年 (Fire Dog)2604 or 2397 — to —丁亥年 (Fire Pig)2605 or 2398Coptic calendar−377 – −376Discordian calendar1073Ethiopian calendar−101 – −100Hebrew calendar3667–3668Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat−37 – −36 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3007–3008Holocene calendar9907Iranian calendar715 BP – 714 BPIslamic calendar737 BH – 736 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2240Minguo calendar2005 before ROC民前2005年Nanakshahi calendar−1561Seleucid era218/219 AGThai solar calendar449–450Tibetan calendar阳火狗年(male Fire-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 Domitius Ahenobarbus.[1] The first (failed) attempt to open a Latin rhetorical school. Lucius Cornelius Sulla is elected praetor urbanus. Zhao of Han, Chinese emperor (d. 74 BC) ^ 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. 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At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Pulcher and Perperna (or, less frequently, year 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, 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 " 17This 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: "91 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 110s BC 100s BC 90s BC 80s BC 70s BC Years 94 BC 93 BC 92 BC 91 BC 90 BC 89 BC 88 BC vte 91 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Births Deaths vte 91 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar91 BCXCI BCAb urbe condita663Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 233- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 17Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)172nd Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar4660Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar−684 – −683Berber calendar860Buddhist calendar454Burmese calendar−728Byzantine calendar5418–5419Chinese calendar己丑年 (Earth Ox)2607 or 2400 — to —庚寅年 (Metal Tiger)2608 or 2401Coptic calendar−374 – −373Discordian calendar1076Ethiopian calendar−98 – −97Hebrew calendar3670–3671Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat−34 – −33 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3010–3011Holocene calendar9910Iranian calendar712 BP – 711 BPIslamic calendar734 BH – 733 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2243Minguo calendar2002 before ROC民前2002年Nanakshahi calendar−1558Seleucid era221/222 AGThai solar calendar452–453Tibetan calendar阴土牛年(female Earth-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 pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the 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 accusations of witchcraft, 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.[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 consul (b. 140 BC) Marcus Livius Drusus, Roman politician Quintus Caecilius Metellus Numidicus, Roman politician Wei Zifu, empress of the Han dynasty ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. pp. 224–227. ISBN 978-1628944167. ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. pp. 227–233. ISBN 978-1628944167. ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. p. 233. ISBN 978-1628944167. Retrieved from " 18This 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: "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 60s BC Years 92 BC 91 BC 90 BC 89 BC 88 BC 87 BC 86 BC vte 89 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Births Deaths vte 89 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar89 BCLXXXIX BCAb urbe condita665Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 235- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 19Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)172nd Olympiad, year 4Assyrian calendar4662Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar−682 – −681Berber calendar862Buddhist calendar456Burmese calendar−726Byzantine calendar5420–5421Chinese calendar辛卯年 (Metal Rabbit)2609 or 2402 — to —壬辰年 (Water Dragon)2610 or 2403Coptic calendar−372 – −371Discordian calendar1078Ethiopian calendar−96 – −95Hebrew calendar3672–3673Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat−32 – −31 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3012–3013Holocene calendar9912Iranian calendar710 BP – 709 BPIslamic calendar732 BH – 731 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2245Minguo calendar2000 before ROC民前2000年Nanakshahi calendar−1556Seleucid era223/224 AGThai solar calendar454–455Tibetan calendar阴金兔年(female Iron-Rabbit)38 or −343 or −1115 — to —阳水龙年(male Water-Dragon)39 or −342 or −1114 Map of Asia Minor (89 BC) Year 89 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Strabo and 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 army. Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridatic War. The former Han General-in-Chief Li Guangli, now the son-in-law 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 praetor (murdered by creditors) Lucius Porcius Cato, Roman politician and general Marcus Aemilius Scaurus, 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 " 19 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 60s BC Years 91 BC 90 BC 89 BC 88 BC 87 BC 86 BC 85 BC vte 88 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Births Deaths vte 88 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar88 BCLXXXVIII BCAb urbe condita666Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 236- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 1Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)173rd Olympiad (victor)¹Assyrian calendar4663Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar−681 – −680Berber calendar863Buddhist calendar457Burmese calendar−725Byzantine calendar5421–5422Chinese calendar壬辰年 (Water Dragon)2610 or 2403 — to —癸巳年 (Water Snake)2611 or 2404Coptic calendar−371 – −370Discordian calendar1079Ethiopian calendar−95 – −94Hebrew calendar3673–3674Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat−31 – −30 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3013–3014Holocene calendar9913Iranian calendar709 BP – 708 BPIslamic calendar731 BH – 730 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2246Minguo calendar1999 before ROC民前1999年Nanakshahi calendar−1555Seleucid era224/225 AGThai solar calendar455–456Tibetan calendar阳水龙年(male Water-Dragon)39 or −342 or −1114 — to —阴水蛇年(female Water-Snake)40 or −341 or −1113 Year 88 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Sulla 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 Maedi attack the Roman province of Macedonia. May – King Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Greece. Defeating the Roman forces four times in succession, he conquers Bithynia, Phrygia, Mysia, Lycia, Pamphylia, Ionia and Cappadocia. 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 consul Quintus Poppaedius Silo, Italian tribe leader ^ Pompey, Command (p. 11). Nic Fields, 2012. ISBN 978-1-84908-572-4 ^ Pompey, 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. 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At the time it was known as the Year of the 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 west, to Mongolia in the north, to Korea in the east, and to northern Vietnam 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 politician and priest Lucius Julius Caesar, Roman consul (killed by partisans of Gaius Marius) Marcus Antonius, 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. 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Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "86 BC" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (February 2024) (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 60s BC Years 89 BC 88 BC 87 BC 86 BC 85 BC 84 BC 83 BC vte 86 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Births Deaths vte 86 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar86 BCLXXXVI BCAb urbe condita668Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 238- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 3Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)173rd Olympiad, year 3Assyrian calendar4665Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar−679 – −678Berber calendar865Buddhist calendar459Burmese calendar−723Byzantine calendar5423–5424Chinese calendar甲午年 (Wood Horse)2612 or 2405 — to —乙未年 (Wood Goat)2613 or 2406Coptic calendar−369 – −368Discordian calendar1081Ethiopian calendar−93 – −92Hebrew calendar3675–3676Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat−29 – −28 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3015–3016Holocene calendar9915Iranian calendar707 BP – 706 BPIslamic calendar729 BH – 728 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2248Minguo calendar1997 before ROC民前1997年Nanakshahi calendar−1553Seleucid era226/227 AGThai solar calendar457–458Tibetan calendar阳木马年(male Wood-Horse)41 or −340 or −1112 — to —阴木羊年(female Wood-Goat)42 or −339 or −1111 Year 86 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Cinna and Marius/Flaccus (or, less 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 Cornelia, twin sister of Faustus Cornelius Sulla, wife of Gaius Memmius and later of Titus Annius Milo Faustus Cornelius Sulla, Roman senator, son of the dictator Lucius Cornelius Sulla (d. 46 BC) January 13 – Gaius Marius, 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. 145 BC) ^ Balsdon, John P.V. Dacre. "Gaius Marius". Encyclopædia Britannica. Retrieved February 28, 2024. Retrieved from " 22 This 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: "85 BC" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (February 2024) (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 60s BC Years 88 BC 87 BC 86 BC 85 BC 84 BC 83 BC 82 BC vte 85 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Births Deaths vte 85 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar85 BCLXXXV BCAb urbe condita669Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 239- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 4Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)173rd Olympiad, year 4Assyrian calendar4666Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar−678 – −677Berber calendar866Buddhist calendar460Burmese calendar−722Byzantine calendar5424–5425Chinese calendar乙未年 (Wood Goat)2613 or 2406 — to —丙申年 (Fire Monkey)2614 or 2407Coptic calendar−368 – −367Discordian calendar1082Ethiopian calendar−92 – −91Hebrew calendar3676–3677Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat−28 – −27 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3016–3017Holocene calendar9916Iranian calendar706 BP – 705 BPIslamic calendar728 BH – 727 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2249Minguo calendar1996 before ROC民前1996年Nanakshahi calendar−1552Seleucid era227/228 AGThai solar calendar458–459Tibetan calendar阴木羊年(female Wood-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 pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the 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. 160 BC) Lucius Valerius Flaccus ^ Badian, E. (February 19, 2024). "Marcus Junius Brutus". Encyclopædia Britannica. Retrieved February 23, 2024. Retrieved from " 23 This 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: "84 BC" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (February 2024) (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 60s BC Years 87 BC 86 BC 85 BC 84 BC 83 BC 82 BC 81 BC vte 84 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Deaths vte 84 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar84 BCLXXXIV BCAb urbe condita670Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 240- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 5Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)174th Olympiad (victor)¹Assyrian calendar4667Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar−677 – −676Berber calendar867Buddhist calendar461Burmese calendar−721Byzantine calendar5425–5426Chinese calendar丙申年 (Fire Monkey)2614 or 2407 — to —丁酉年 (Fire Rooster)2615 or 2408Coptic calendar−367 – −366Discordian calendar1083Ethiopian calendar−91 – −90Hebrew calendar3677–3678Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat−27 – −26 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3017–3018Holocene calendar9917Iranian calendar705 BP – 704 BPIslamic calendar727 BH – 726 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2250Minguo calendar1995 before ROC民前1995年Nanakshahi calendar−1551Seleucid era228/229 AGThai solar calendar459–460Tibetan calendar阳火猴年(male Fire-Monkey)43 or −338 or −1110 — to —阴火鸡年(female Fire-Rooster)44 or −337 or −1109 Year 84 BC was a year of the 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 Casca, Roman politician (d. c. 42 BC) Surena, Parthian general (d. 53 BC) Apellicon of Teos, Greek book collector (approximate date) Gaius Flavius Fimbria, Roman politician and general (suicide) Lucius Cornelius Cinna, Roman consul (killed by mutinying troops) Antiochus XII Dionysus, king of the Seleucid Empire (killed in battle) ^ LeGlay, Marcel; Voisin, Jean-Louis;