

*Note: Dates may or may not be accurate. I am not an historian, though I am fascinated by the ancient world. This was compiled primarily for my own reference for my *Hubris* series. That being said, take it with a grain of salt. ;) Thanks and enjoy! Cherry Dumas. www.enchantmentofthemind.com

Time Line of Ancient Greece

(All dates are B.C.E. unless otherwise noted. Dates are assumed approximate)

(Since the calendars of most classical cities began in the summer, each year cited is really a split-year, that is; that year's August-December & the next year's January-July (e.g., year 800=800, Aug-Dec-779, Jan-July)

70,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Paleolithic Period ➤ Stone tools ➤ Platyvolos skull
15,000-7000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mesolithic Period ➤ Boats ➤ Obsidian from Melos
7250	➤ Earliest evidence of burials found in Franchthi Cave in the Argolid, Greece
7000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ First handmade pottery in the Near East ➤ Early experiments with copper ores in Anatolia (Smelting of copper ["chalko-lithic"])
7000-3000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Neolithic Period ➤ The "agrarian revolution" ➤ Permanent settlements ➤ Evidence of food producing economy: Domesticated plants and animals ➤ Seafaring in mainland Greece and the Aegean ➤ Dimini [MN] ➤ Sesklo [LN] ➤ Settled life in villages ➤ Simple hut construction
6500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ First farming in Greece and the Aegean ➤ Adoption of farming in the Balkan's signals beginning of European Neolithic period
6250-5400	➤ Catal Hüyük, the largest city of its day flourishes in Anatolia
6200	➤ Farming villages established in western and central Mediterranean
6000	➤ Sheep, barley and wheat introduced to Egypt from western Asia
5700	➤ First "Megaron House" at Sesklo, in central Greece
5500	➤ Halaf culture in Mesopotamia
5200	➤ Farmers of central Europe spread northwest as far as the Netherlands
5000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Colonization of Mesopotamian alluvial plain by peoples practicing irrigation ➤ First agricultural settlements in Egypt ➤ Gold and Copper used in manufacturing in the Balkan's
4500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Copper smelting in eastern Europe ➤ Beginning of rich burial patterns in eastern and central Europe ➤ Cattle used as plough animals in lower Danube region ➤ First megalithic tombs in Western Europe
4400	➤ Domestication of horse on Eurasian steppes
4200	➤ World's earliest known copper mines in eastern Europe at Aibumar and Rudna Glava
4000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bronze casting begins in Near East ➤ Use of plough commences
3800	➤ Formation of defended villages in western Europe
3500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Invention of wheel and plough (Mesopotamia) and sail (Egypt) ➤ Increasing use of animals in farming
3400	➤ Evidence of earliest fortification at Dimini, Greece

	➤ First walled towns in Egypt
3300-2800	➤ Early Bronze Age I: EM I at Debla
3200	➤ First wheeled vehicles in Europe ➤ Construction of megalithic stone circles, predominantly in northwest France and British Isles
3200-2000	➤ Early Cycladic Culture in the Aegean
3000	➤ Construction of walled citadels in Mediterranean ➤ First evidence of Egyptian Hieroglyphics ➤ Houses of Vasiliki and Myrtos ➤ Messara Tholoi ➤ House of Tiles at Lerna
3000-2600	➤ Minoan Prepalatial or EMIA, EMIB
3000-1900	➤ Early Helladic Period in archaeology
3100	➤ Pictographic writing invented in Sumur ➤ Emergence of Egyptian state ➤ New capitol at Memphis
2700	➤ Beginning of Egyptian Old Kingdom
2600-2200	➤ Early Bronze Age II (proto-urban [great house; centralized government]) EM II: Vasilike; EH II: Lerna, Corridor House "House of the Tiles" (destroyed by fire)
2650	➤ First Egyptian stepped pyramid in Saqqara
2600	➤ Pyramid of Maidum, Egypt - The first true pyramid
2600-2000	➤ Minoan Prepalatial Period or: EMIIA, EMIIB, MMIII
2500	➤ Use of bronze widespread in Aegean basin
2300	➤ Full European Bronze Age begins
2200-1900	➤ Early Bronze Age III: Potter's Wheel; Greek's (Greeks?)
2200-1500	➤ Minoan palaces established on Crete ➤ Worship of Snake Goddess
2180	➤ Collapse of Egyptian Old Kingdom
2100-1900	➤ Indo-European speakers arrive in mainland Greece
2100-1550	➤ Middle Helladic Period or Middle Bronze Age (Mainland Greece) ➤ Invasion of Greek-speaking people into mainland Greece ➤ Middle Minoan (Crete) ➤ Small villages, Intra-mural burials (Ayios Stephanos)
2040	➤ Establishment of Egyptian Middle Kingdom
2000	➤ Indo-Europeans invade and settle Peloponnese ➤ Rise of Minoan civilization on Crete ➤ Earliest palaces in Create (Minoan civilization) ➤ Sail used on seagoing vessels in the Aegean ➤ Stonehenge constructed
2000-1600	➤ Early Middle Cycladic
1990	➤ New Egyptian capitol at El-Lisht
1900-1700	➤ Minoan Protopalatial Period or: MMIA, MMIB, MMI IA, MMI IB, MMI IIA, MMI, IIB, LMIA Early
1900	➤ Mainland contacts with Crete
1900-1800	➤ Cretan Hieroglyphic; MM IA writing
1800	➤ Shamshi-Adad founds Assyrian state ➤ Horse introduced to Egypt
1800-1700	➤ "Protopalaces": MM IB-II
1783	➤ Fall of Egyptian Middle Kingdom

1750	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Foundation of Babylonian empire ➤ Foundation of Hittite empire in Anatolia
1700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Destruction of Minoan Palaces ➤ Bronze body armor first used in Near East ➤ Settlement of Akrotiri, Thera ➤ Grave Circle B at Mycenae
1700-1500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Height of Minoan civilization
1700-1400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Minoan Neopalatial Period or: LMIA Advanced, LMIA Final, LMIB Early, LMIB Late, LMII
1700-1100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Late Bronze Age or the Heroic Age
1650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Neopalatial Crete; (Linear A Script): MM III
1627(-1600)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Eruption of Thera volcano (sometime between 1627 and 1600): LM IA
1600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rise of Mycenaean civilization on mainland Greece ➤ Legends: Argo, Voyage, Herakles, Oedipus ➤ Grave Circle at Mycenae
1600-1500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ "Shaft Grave Period": LH I
1580-1100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Late Helladic Period in archaeology ➤ Tholos Tomb at Mycenae
1560	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rise of the Egyptian New Kingdom
1500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Development of "Linear B" Script
1500-1450	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mycenaean's from mainland gain control of palaces in Crete
1475-1450	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Destruction of almost all Cretan sites: LM IB
1450	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mycenaean's conquered Crete ➤ First destruction of Minoan Crete
1450-1400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Greek take-over of Crete (Final Palatial): LM II
1450-1180	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Linear B writing
1400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rise of Mycenaean naval strength ➤ Mycenaean Palaces ➤ Evidence of expanded Mycenaean trade at Levand
1400-1375	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Beginning of "Mycenaean Empire" (Mycenae, Tiryns, Thebes, Pylos): LB IIIA
1400-1200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Height of Mycenaean civilization ➤ Beads and ornaments made out of glass by Mycenaean's
1400-1100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Minoan Postpalatial Period or LMIIIA1, LMIIIA2, LMIIIB, LMIIIC
1375-1325	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Destruction of Knossos in Crete (Post Palatial): LB IIIB
1370	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Palace of Knossos destruction
1323-1225	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Destruction of all other Mycenaean centers: LB IIIC
1300-1000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mycenaean Culture
1250	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Troy VIIA destroyed
1200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Collapse of Mycenaean civilization ➤ Second destruction of Minoan Crete ➤ Destruction of many Mycenaean palaces ➤ Collapse of Hittite empire ➤ Jewish exodus from Egypt ➤ "Sea People" active in Eastern Mediterranean
1200-1000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dorian's invade Greek mainland
1194-84	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Traditional date for Trojan War
1180-1050	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sub-Mycenaean Period
1151	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Death of Pharaoh Ramses III
1150-950	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sub-Minoan Period

1100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bronze Age Ends ➤ All state-institutions collapse ➤ End of Mycenaean age and civilization ➤ Early city-states ruled through monarchy ➤ Citadels burned by invaders ➤ Destruction of Miletus and resettlement ➤ Lefkandi: Tomba building ➤ Spread of Phoenicians in Mediterranean ➤ Greek settlements created through the Aegean islands and Asia Minor ➤ Development of alphabetic script by Phoenicians
1100-1050	➤ Submycenaean period in archaeology
1100-900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Early Greek Dark Age ➤ Proto-Geometric Period
1050	➤ Iron tools appear
1050-900	➤ Protogeometric period in art
1100-1000	➤ Ionian-Aeolic immigration to islands and Asia Minor
1066	➤ Position of <i>arkhon</i> replaced the king of Athens
1050	➤ New centers emerge
1000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hillforts in western Europe ➤ Establishment of iron industry in the Aegean
9th C	➤ Homer active
900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Slow increase in population and area of settlement ➤ Founding of Sparta ➤ Dorian migration to the Aegean islands, Asia Minor (area around Rhodes), and through the Peloponnesus ➤ Assyrian expansion begins
8th C	➤ Hesiod active
900-850	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ End of Greek Dark Age ➤ Early Geometric Period in art
850-750	➤ Middle Geometric Period in art
850	➤ First settlement at Rome
850-479	➤ Archaic / Geometric Age
800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Population and area of settlement process accelerates ➤ Greek alphabet developed from Phoenician alphabet ➤ Invention of vowels ➤ Earliest Greek temples ➤ Establishment of Celtic Iron Age culture (Hallstatt) ➤ Rise of Etruscan city-states
800-700	➤ Monarchies begin to be replaced by Aristocratic Republics
814	➤ Foundation of Carthage by Phoenicians
813	➤ Carthage founded
790-760	➤ Sparta expands into Laconia
776	➤ Traditional date for first Olympic Games (1st Olympiad)
760	➤ Pitheculsae (island near Naples) founded
757	➤ Sparta keeps list of annual magistrates
756	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sparta's "Great Rhetra" ➤ Colonies in the Propontis (Sea of Marmara) founded
753	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Traditional date for the founding of Rome by Romulus ➤ (trad) Romulus founds Rome
752	➤ <i>arkhon</i> position limited to ten years in Athens
750	➤ Spread of Greek colonization throughout Mediterranean and Black Sea

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Megara becomes independent from Corinth ➤ Iron-working spreads to Britain ➤ Hesiod's poetry first written
750-700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Late Geometric Period in art ➤ Emergence of city-states ➤ <i>Iliad</i> and <i>Odyssey</i> and <i>Hymns</i> most likely composed by Homer
734	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Corinth founds Corcyra ➤ Naxos; first colony in Sicily founded
733	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Corinth founds Syracuse (Sicily)
732-716	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ First Messenian War (Sparta vs. Messenia)
730-710	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Spartans conquered Messenia
730	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Earliest Greek colonies in Sicily and Southern Italy
721-650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Apogee of Assyrian empire
720	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ "orientalizing" period in art begins
710	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pheidon of Argos ➤ Lelantine War (Euboea: Eretria loses to Chalkis)
706	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Spartan "Parthenioi" founded Taras (modern Taranto, Italy)
700-400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Archaic Period in Greece
690	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Etruscan script developed from Greek
687-652	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gyges, King of Lydia, invents coinage (in use in Greece by 650)
683	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Traditional date of end of monarchy in Athens; henceforth annual <i>arkhons</i> ➤ <i>Arkhon</i> position in Athens changed from one to nine, elected every year ➤ Athens keeps list of the annual magistrate <i>arkhon</i> Basileus
676	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Megara founds Chalcedon (on Anatolian side of the Bosphoros)
675	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Homeric <i>Hymn to Demeter</i>
671	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assyrian conquest of Egypt
669	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Argos defeats Sparta at Hysiai ➤ Sparta adopts the "Eunomia"
668	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pheidon controls Olympia
664	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pharaoh Psamtik I ascends Egyptian throne
659-657	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Megara founds Byzantion (on the European side of the Bosphoros)
653-625	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cypselos, tyrant of Corinth
650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Corinthian black-figure pottery ➤ First life-size marble statue created ➤ Earliest Greek colonies in Black Sea region ➤ Second Spartan-Messenian war ➤ Reforms of "Lykourgos" in Sparta ➤ Tyrtaios ➤ Earliest stone temples ➤ Earliest Lyric Poets ➤ Rise of the Tyrants ➤ First Greek coins ➤ Rise of Greek lyric poetry
650-600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ First bronze statues made by lost wax method
632	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kylon's conspiracy in Athens, trial and exile by the Alcaeonidae whereupon he leaves and goes to Delphi
630	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cyrene founded ➤ Sappho born in Lesbos ➤ Foundation of Kyrene
625-587	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Periander, Tyrant of Athens
625-545	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Thales born in Miletos

624	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Drako, sole <i>arkhon</i> of Athens ➤ Drako's harsh laws instituted in Athens: "Drako's Code of Law"
620	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Foundation of Naukratis
612	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Collapse of Assyrian power
600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Foundation of Greek colony at Massalia (Marsailles) ➤ Trade between Celts northwest of the Alps and Greek colonies in western Mediterranean ➤ Rome established as urban center ➤ Sappho and Alkaios ➤ Potidaea (Chalkidike), Massalia (Marseilles), and Naukratis (delta of Egypt) founded ➤ Development of Latin script
600-560	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kleisthenes, tyrant of Sikyon
600-550	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Earliest coinage in Asia Minor
596	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1st Pythia games at Delphi
594/3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Solon became <i>arkhon</i> and began in Athens ➤ Solon replaces the Drakonian Law in Athens and lays the foundation for Democracy ➤ Solon introduces to Athens the first coinage and a system of weights and measures
593	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ "Seisachtheia" adoption of Euboic standard of coinage ➤ Psamtik II campaigns against Kush, using Greek Mercenaries
585	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Thales (of Miletos) predicts eclipse of the sun (28 May) ➤ Beginnings of Greek rationalist philosophy
583/2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fall of the Cypselids at Corinth ➤ Damasias sole <i>arkhon</i> at Athens (until January 579)
582	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pythian games established
581	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Isthmian games established
579	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Jan-Oct: board of 10 <i>arkhons</i> (5 nobles, 3 farmers, 2 craftsmen) at Athens ➤ Solon returns
573	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nemean games established
570-565	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Athens vs. Megara ➤ Peisistratos seizes the island of Salamis
ca. 569-475	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pythagoras born in Samos
566	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Panathenaic festivals established
560	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kroisos I (Lydia) gains control of Ionian cities ➤ Chilon, ephor of Sparta, makes the ephorate the supreme executive power ➤ Peisistratos becomes tyrant of Athens; mutilates himself; gets bodyguard, and seizes the Acropolis
560-510	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Peisistratos and sons tyrants in Athens
556	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Peisistratos forced to retire (goes to Sigaeum in the Troad)
550	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sparta consolidate position as major power in Peloponnese ➤ Theognis ➤ Peisistratos returns to Athens (marries daughter of Miltiades, she claims unnatural consummation), and returns again (goes to "White Tower" in the Thracian Chersonese [Gallipolo peninsula]) ➤ Cyrus II founds Persian empire
548	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Temple of Apollo at Delphi burns, rebuilt in marble by the Alcmaeonidae
546	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Peisistratos lands at Marathon, gets Phyë to dress up as Athena, becomes tyrant of Athens again ➤ Kyros (Persian king) invasion and conquest Kroisos and gains control of Greek cities/territories throughout Asia Minor
535	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1st naval battle: Greeks vs. Etruscans off Alalia (near Pisa, Italy)
534	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ God Dionysos introduced to Athens (1st dithyrambs [choral hymns & reenactments of his

	myth {earliest drama}] at the Festival of Dionysos)
530	➤ Pythagoras, active
527	➤ Peistratos dies. His sons become the Tyrants of Athens ➤ Hippias (with Hipparchos becomes tyrant of Athens
525	➤ Earliest Athenian red-figured pottery ➤ Persian conquest of Egypt ➤ Aischylos, tragic dramatist, born at Eleusis, Dies <i>c.</i> 456 ➤ Kleisthenes became <i>arkhon</i> in Athens
522	➤ Pindar, chief lyric poet of Greece, born near Thebes. Dies at Argos <i>c.</i> 440
521	➤ Cyrus, King of Persia dies ➤ Darius I (Darius the Mede) became king of Persia
519	➤ Plataia besieged by Thebes, Allies with Athens
514	➤ Hipparchos assassinated by Harmodios and Aristogeiton the "tyrannicides" ➤ Persia conquers Thrace to the Strymon river
513	➤ Alcmaeonidae invade Attica and are driven back
511	➤ Sparta lands at Phaleron to expel Hippias and are driven back ➤ Miltiades returns from the Chersonnese
510	➤ Alcmaeonidae family and Spartans free Athens from Tyranny ➤ Introduction of Democracy in Athens ➤ Kleomenes of Sparta expels Hippias (he flees to Sigaeum) ➤ Darius I completes canal connecting Nile with Red Sea ➤ Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus completed at Rome
509	➤ Isagoras, <i>arkhon</i> eponymous at Athens ➤ Last of kings expelled from Rome ➤ Treaty with Carthage
508/7	➤ Reforms of Kleisthenes ➤ Reforming the Athenian code of laws ➤ Establishing a democratic constitution ➤ Tribes elect their own generals (board of 10 = <i>strategoia</i>)
506	➤ Athens sets up a clerouchy at Chalkis
505	➤ Kleisthenes founds democracy in Athens
501	➤ Reform of the <i>strategia</i> , elected now by the <i>ekklesia</i>
500-403 (transitional: 500-480	➤ Classical Age I
500	➤ Construction of Persian Royal Road form Sardis to Susa ➤ Tribute reliefs carved at Persepolis
500/490	➤ Darius sends embassy to Carthage
5th C	➤ Pheidias and Polykleitos (sculptors) and Polygnotos (painter) active
499	➤ Ionians revolt from Persian empire
498	➤ Athenians send 20 ships and troops to help Ionian revolt, participate in burning of Sardis (Lydian capital) ➤ Athenians defeated by Persians near Ephesus ➤ Themistocles <i>arkhon</i> in Athens
497-479	➤ Persian Wars
496	➤ Battle of Lake Regillus ➤ Rome against Latin League ➤ Sophokles, tragic dramatist, born at Kolonos. Writes 123 plays. Dies at Athens, 406
494	➤ Battle of Lade: End of Ionian revolt by Persians ➤ Battle of Sepea: Peloponnesian League led by Sparta defeats Argos, last major rival in Peloponnese

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Miletos destroyed ➤ Persians suppress Ionian Revolt
493	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Themistocles <i>arkhon</i> in Athens ➤ Trial of Miltiades ➤ Phrynichos's play <i>Milesian Women</i> ➤ Piraeus becomes Athens' main harbor
491	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Aegina "Medizes" (goes over to the Persian side) ➤ Leotychides & Leonides, kings of Sparta, make an alliance with Athens and Corinth ➤ Darius sails from Smyrna (modern: Izmir, Turkey) across the Aegean, stopping at Delos ➤ battle of Marathon (June?) ➤ Darius sails back
490	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Athenians defeat Darius and his Persians at Battle of Marathon
487	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>arkhon</i> began to be selected by lot in Athens ➤ First ostracism ➤ Hippocleides, an Alcmaeonidae
486	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Xerxes became king of Persia
485	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Death of Darius the Great, accession of Xerxes (assassinated 464) ➤ Herodotos, historian, born at Halikarnassos. Dies 425
483	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Silver mines discovered near Athens ➤ Athens begins to build naval fleet ➤ Themistocles convinced Athenian Assembly to use profits from silver mines to expand navy
483/82	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rich silver vein discovered at Laureion (Athens)
482	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Aristides the Just ostracized
482/1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Athenians use Laureion silver to build 100-trireme fleet
481	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Congress of Corinth: most Greeks agree to common defense against Persians ➤ Xerxes (Persian king) begins invasion of Greece ➤ Hellenic League formed against Persian threat ➤ "Themistocles Decree" to evacuate Athens ➤ All exiles and those ostracized recalled
480	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Battle of Thermopylae ➤ Battle of Artemesion ➤ Persians defeated the Spartans at Thermopylae ➤ "Themistocles Decree" to evacuate Athens ➤ Persians burn the Acropolis ➤ Persians at battle of Salamis (20 September) ➤ Battle of Plataia; Persians abandon invasion ➤ Persians defeated by Athens at naval battle of Salamis ➤ Persians forced to withdraw from Greece ➤ Xerxes musters the army at Sigaeum, crosses the Hellespont, digs a canal through the Athos peninsula ➤ Greeks sail to Artemisium, the army under Leonidas march to Thermopylae; battles lost. ➤ Athenians evacuate the city and move to troizene; Persians capture the city and burn it. ➤ Xerxes, defeated, sails across to Smyrna with his navy; his army stays ➤ Second stage of European Iron Age ➤ Euripides, dramatist born. Writes 80 plays. Dies in 406
480-479	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The founding of the Delian League
480-460	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Carthage under Hanno expands African territory
479	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Persians defeated by Greeks at battle of Mycale ➤ Battle of Plataea; Persians abandoned invasion ➤ Battle of Mycale

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Persian fleet defeated in Ionia ➤ Congress and oath of Plataea ➤ Prosecution of the war against Persia under the "Delian Confederacy" ➤ Athens rebuilds her walls ➤ Spartan admiral Pausanias heads the Delian Confederacy for a couple of months; then Athens takes over ➤ Death of Confucius
479-338	➤ Period of Greek Classical culture
478	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Delian League under Athenian leadership formed ➤ Aischylos' <i>Prometheus</i> ➤ Foundation of Confederacy of Delos by Aristides the Just; it becomes the Athenian empire
478/7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Athens and other Aegean state form Delian League to continue war against Persia ➤ Start of period of Kimon's prominence in Athens as general of League
476	➤ Persians expelled from Eion (last major outpost in Europe)
476-473	➤ Naval campaign by Kimon began for Athens and continued for next three years.
472	➤ Aiskhylos' <i>Persai</i>
471	➤ Themistokles ostracized from Athens and flees to Sigaeum
470	➤ Naxos revolts, is defeated, and gets a clerouchy
470-456	➤ Construction of temple of Zeus at Olympia
469	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Battle of the Eurymedon river (Cyprus) ➤ Sokrates, philosopher, born in Athens. Father of the Sokratic method of philosophy. Condemned to death by poisoning in 399
467	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Persians defeated by Kimon ➤ Battle of Eurymedon ➤ Persians cleared from western coast of Asia Minor
465	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Earthquake in Lakonia ➤ Helot revolt against Sparta in Messenia ➤ Revolt of Thasos, crushed ➤ Athens sends a colony to the Nine Ways (Amphipolis) on the Strymon river next to Mt Pangaion (full of silver)
464	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Earthquake at Sparta ➤ Revolt of the Helots to Messene ➤ Kimon of Athens takes an army to Sparta to help the Spartans capture the Helots; the army eventually rebels, Kimon is recalled and ostracized. ➤ Xerxes assassinated, succeeded by Artaxerxes ➤ revolt in Egypt; Athens sends ships to help
463	➤ Kimon prosecuted by Perikles, but acquitted in Athens
462	➤ Democratic reforms by Perikles in Athens
462/1	➤ In Athens, democratic reforms associated with Ephialtes (additional measures in following years)
461	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kimon ostracized from Athens ➤ Start of Perikles' rise to prominence Sparta takes Messene ➤ Athens settles the Messenian survivors at Naupaktos ➤ Athens allies with Megara and helps build her Long Walls to Nisaea at Minoa
461-446	➤ First Peloponnesian War
460	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Papyrus replaces clay tablets in Persian administration ➤ Hippokrates, physician, born at Kos. Author of over 70 medical treatises. Dies at Larisa, Thessaly, c. 377. ➤ Birth of Thucydides, historian of the Peloponnesian War. Dies c. 400
460-430	➤ Achilles-painter active

460-429	➤ Perikles leads Athens through its "Golden Era"
460-410	➤ White <i>lêkythoi</i> popular (<i>an oil jar having an ellipsoidal body, narrow neck, flanged neck, flanged mouth, curved handle extending from below the lip to the shoulder, and a narrow base terminating in a foot: used chiefly for ointments</i>)
459	➤ Artaxerxes bribes Sparta to invade Athens
459-454	➤ Revolt of Inaros in Egypt, aid sent by Athens
459-445	➤ Intermittent warfare between Athens and various allies against Spartan-led Peloponnesians ➤ Athens gains and loses a land empire in central Greece
458	➤ Aiskhylos' <i>Oresteia</i> trilogy of tragedies (Agamemnon, Libation Bearers, Eumenides) in Athens ➤ Athens completes her own Long Walls to Piraeus
458-456	➤ Long wall built connecting Athens for port city of Piraeus
457	➤ Tomides sails around the Peloponnese from Athens to Naupaktos, Archonship at Athens is opened up to the <i>zeugitai</i> class
456	➤ Completion of temple of Zeus at Olympia
454	➤ Athens's ships in Egypt are defeated in battle of the White Tower ➤ Treasury of Delian League moved from Delos to Athens ➤ Gradual transformation of Delian League into Athenian empire ➤ Miletos revolts
453	➤ Defeat of Athenians sent to aid Egyptian revolt against Persia
452	➤ Miletos is recovered
451	➤ Five-year peace treaty between Sparta and Athens ➤ Perikles changed Athens law on citizenship ➤ Kimon returns from ostracism ➤ Sparta allies with Argos
450	➤ Athens stops fighting Persia ➤ Sophist Protagoras visits Athens ➤ Kimon campaigns in Cyprus & dies (battle of Salamis, Cyprus) ➤ Athens establishes pay for jury duty but restricts citizenship to those born of parents who are both Athenians ➤ Tribute from the Delian federal allies converted solely to cash (no ships) ➤ Carthaginians drive out of west Sicily ➤ Apogee of Athens
449	➤ Perikles elected polemarch (every year [except 443] until his death in 429) ➤ Peace of Kallias with Persia (war over) ➤ Congress decree (no tribute for one year, meeting for all allied states at Corinth to decide what to do with the Delian League), ➤ Papyrus decree (tribute to be reimposed in 448/7), ➤ Coinage decree (all allied states must use Athenian money), ➤ Klearchos decree ➤ Sakros revolts & forms an oligarchy ➤ 1st Sacred War at Delphi ➤ Secession of Roman plebeians leads to constitutional reform
449-432	➤ Athens began to rebuild Acropolis including the Parthenon
448	➤ Birth of Aristophanes, greatest of the Greek comic dramatists. Author of 54 plays. Dies <i>c.</i> 388
447	➤ Parthenon begun

446	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ "Thirty Years' Peace" treaty signed between Athens and Sparta during winter (see above 450) ➤ Battle of Coronea (Boeotians and allies defeat and rout the Athenians) ➤ Megara & Euboea revolt (Euboea is recaptured) ➤ Sparta attacks Attica ➤ Psammetichus of Egypt sends grain ➤ Revision of Athenian citizenship to 21,000 citizens ➤ Athens allies with Rhegium & Leontinoi in Sicily
445	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sophokles' <i>Ajax</i>
443	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Perikles NOT elected polemarch ➤ Disenfranchised Athenians send as colonists to Thurii in south Italy (Herodotus amongst them) ➤ Thucydides, son of Melesios (not the historian Thucydides, son of Oloros) is ostracized ➤ Athenian empire reorganized into 5 districts
443-429	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Perikles dominant political leader in Athens during the "Golden Age"
442	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Parthenon dedicated ➤ Perikles re-elected polemarch (and every year until his death in 429)
440	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Samos and Byzantion revolts from Athenian empire; revolt suppressed
440/39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sophokles' <i>Antigone</i> in Athens
438	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dedication of statue of Athena in Parthenon ➤ All statues in place at Parthenon ➤ Amphipolis founded ➤ 1st Megarian decree (no trading with Megara)
435	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Warfare between Kekyra and Korinth ➤ Athenian alliance with Kekyra (prelude to Peloponnesian War)
433	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Completion of Parthenon in Athens
432	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Contrary to the 30 Years Peace, Athens admits Corcyra into the alliance and demands Potidaea, not an ally, to dismantle her walls ➤ 2nd Megarian decree (Megara is not allowed to trade in any market of the Athenian allies)
431	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Formal outbreaks of Peloponnesian War (Athens and her allies against Sparta and her allies) ➤ Euripides' <i>Medeia</i> in Athens ➤ Corinth gets Sparta to declare war on Athens
431-404	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Second Peloponnesian War between Sparta and Athens
430	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Plague in Athens
429	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Birth of Plato, possibly in Athens. Practices philosophy in Athens and founds his own academy. Dies in Athens, 346 ➤ Death of Perikles ➤ Cleon becomes the most influential member of the ekklesia
429-408/7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Construction of Erekhtheion (Athens)
428	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sophokle's <i>Oidipous Tyrannos</i> ➤ Euripides' <i>Hyppolytos</i> ➤ Property tax in Athens
428-427	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mytilene revolts from Athenian empire; revolt suppressed
425	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Eurymedon & Sophokles (the admiral) set sail for Sicily with Demosthenes (the admiral), who stops off at Pylos, fortifies it, and manages to isolate several hundred Spartiates on the island of Sphacteria; Sparta sues for a truce; Cleon refuses, and arrives at Pylos. The island of Sphacteria is burned, the Spartiates are exposed, and 240 are captured.
423	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ armistice
422	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brasidas, the leading Spartan general, and Cleon die at the battle of Amphipolis
421	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Peace of Nicias ends first part of Peloponnesian War (Athens & Sparta only)

	➤ Nicias, a religious arch-conservative, is polemarch
420	➤ Athens forms alliance, technically putting her to war again Sparta
420-410	➤ Construction of Temple of Athena Nike
418	➤ Athenians resume hostilities ➤ Sparta defeats Argos and allies (including Athens) at Mantinea
417	➤ Nicias, a religious arch-conservative, is polemarch
416	➤ Athenians captures and razes Melos; killing all the men and enslaving the women and children
415	➤ Mutilation of the Herms; Sicilian expedition; recall of Alcibiades and his flight to Sparta (eventually he makes his way to Samos)
415-413	➤ Athenian invasion of Syracuse ➤ Alcibiades defects to Sparta
414/13	➤ Persians begin support of Spartans against Athenians
413	➤ Sparta invades Attica and installs permanent fort at Dekeleia in Athenian territory ➤ Athenians defeated at Syracuse
412-404	➤ Naval warfare between Athens and Sparta in Aegean ➤ "democratic" revolution at Samos
411	➤ Aristophanes produces <i>Lysistrata</i> ➤ Revolts in Athens ➤ "the 400" in power in Athens (Spring) ➤ "the 5000" (September)
411-410	➤ Oligarchic regimes of 400 at 5000 at Athens
410	➤ Restoration of democracy at Athens ➤ Carthage invades Sicily
409	➤ Athens loses to Pylos & Nisaia (Megara) ➤ In Sicily, Carthaginians destroy Selinus and Himera ➤ Carthage sends embassy to Athens
408	➤ Athens recovers Byzantion ➤ Alcibiades returns to Athens
406	➤ Battle of Arginusae ➤ Trial of the Athenian admirals ➤ Carthaginians destroy Aeragas
405	➤ Athenian navy badly defeated by Lysander at battle of Aegospotami ➤ Lysander is Navarch ➤ Battle of Aegospotami (Lysander vs. Conon)
404	➤ Surrender of Athens to Sparta ➤ Oligarchy of Thirty appointed by Sparta (nicknamed the "Thirty Tyrants") ➤ Thrasybulus seizes Phyla ➤ Egypt independent
403	➤ Fall of Thirty Tyrants ➤ Democracy restored to Athens ➤ Thrasybulus seizes Piraeus
401	➤ Sparta's hegemony in the Aegean ➤ Cyrus's revolt (2nd Ionian revolt) in Anatolia against Artexerxes II ➤ "Anabasis" of Xenophon ➤ Battle of Kunaxa, Cyrus killed
400	➤ Celtic settlement of Northern Italy
400-330	➤ Late Classical Period
4th C	➤ Praxiteles (sculpture) active
399	➤ Trial and execution (by poisoning) of Sokrates ➤ Agis, King of Sparta, invades Elis

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Naupaktos (Messenians evicted) ➤ Thessaly war declared against Persia
398	➤ Agesilaus, King of Sparta, engineers truce between Sparta and Persia
397	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sparta-Persia truce collapses ➤ Conon appointed commander of Persian fleet in Cyprus ➤ Conspiracy of Cinaden, leader of the Inferiors
396	➤ Agesilaus assumes command of the Spartan army
395	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conon engineers revolt of Rhodes ➤ Tissaphernes bribes Argos, Corinth & Thebes to revolt from Sparta
395-340	➤ Warfare between rival Greek leagues
394	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Persia defeats Sparta at battle of Knidos ➤ Greek cities revolt ➤ Athens & Thebes ally ➤ Pausanias (king of Sparta) asks for a truce, and is exiled from Sparta to Tegea ➤ Athens & Thebes & other allies win a victory over Sparta at Corinth and against Ageilaus at Chaironeia ➤ Corinth builds Long Walls to its harbor at Lechaion
393	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Athens rebuilds her Long Walls ➤ Citizens are paid for attending the Ekklesia
392	➤ Corinth & Argos unite
391	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Agesilaus captures Corinth's harbors ➤ Canon dies in Cyprus
390	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Agesilaus presides over the isthmian games ➤ Iphicrates of Corinth invents a lighter hoplite armor and, with it, destroys an entire Spartan garrison (mora, 600 Spartiates). Agesilaus retreats to Sparta in disgrace ➤ Athens establishes a war tax ➤ Evagoras of Salamis (Cyprus) revolts from Persia ➤ Celts sack Rome
389	➤ Athens regains the northern territories and levies a 5% tax on commerce
387	➤ Plato founded Academy in Athens
387/6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Antalcidas blockades the Hellespont and declares peace ➤ King's Peace if Artaxerxes II
386/5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sparta breaks up Mantinea ➤ Cities in the Chalcidike form a federation
384	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lysias, orator at Athens, delivers his speech at Olympia urging all to stop fighting and unite against Persia ➤ Aristotle, philosopher, scientist, and physician, born in Thrace. Becomes student of Plato and tutor to Alexander the Great. Dies at Chalkis, Euboea, 323
382	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sparta captures Thebes and installs a pro-Spartan government ➤ Plataea is captured
381	➤ Isocrates's <i>Panegyric</i>
380	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Roman expansion into Italy begins ➤ Athens Academy established by Plato
379	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sparta forces the Chalcidian League to dissolve ➤ Pelopidas & Epaminondas recapture Thebes and install a democracy ➤ Sphodrias (Sparta) tries to capture Piraeus
378/7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Athens (under Callistrates) & Thebes form the second Athenian Confederacy ➤ Thebes reorganizes the Sacred Band (300-500 men as pairs of lovers)
377	➤ Thebes recaptures Boeotia and repels Spartan attacks
376	➤ Athens decimates the Spartan fleet at Naxos
374/3	➤ Sparta breaks the truce by trying to capture Coreyra and failing

372	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sparta captures the Syracusan relief fleet to Corcyra ➤ Thebes retakes Plataea
371	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ "King's Peace" (all but Thebes signs) ➤ Athens is to dominate by sea, Sparta on land ➤ Battle of Leuktra (Thebans under Epaminondas vs. Sparta under Kleombrotas) ➤ Thebes defeats Sparta at Leuktra
370	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Jason of Pherae assassinated ➤ Mantinea reassembles the Arcadian League (Megalopolis founded to become the federal capitol) ➤ Thebes invades Sparta, and, with the Helots, reestablishes Messenia; the Helots build their capitol city Messene ➤ Mantinea helps Tegea, Corinth, Megara, Sikyon, Phlius & Phigaleia to throw out their pro-Spartan oligarchs
368	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Congress at Delphi ➤ "Tearless" battle between Sparta & Arcadia
367	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Epaminondas invades Thessaly
366	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Arcadia allies with Athens
364	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Thebes destroys Orchomenos, invades the Propontis ➤ Byzantion, Rhodes, Chios, & Keos all revolt from Athens ➤ Epaminondas defeats Thessaly at Cynoskephaloi ➤ Olympia despoiled
362	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Thebes defeats Sparta at Mantinea ➤ Epaminondas invades Laconia ➤ Thebes defeats Sparta at Mantinea, but Epaminondas dies there ➤ Thebes retires
359	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Phillip II became king of Macedonia ➤ Athens recovers the Thracian Chersonese (Galliopoli peninsula) & Euboea ➤ Macedonia unifies
358	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Phillip's empire expanded into other territories and defeated Greek city-state ➤ Philip becomes king of Macedon
357	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Philip allies with Athens and takes Amphipolis ➤ Athens declares war on Philip ➤ 2nd Sacred War (The "Social" war) ➤ In Athens Euboulos controls the Theoric Fund ➤ Mausolus of Caria sponsors the 3rd Ionian revolt (against Athens), and the 2nd Athenian Confederacy breaks up
356	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Birth of Alexander II (the Great)
355	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ End of the Social War
354	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mausolus of Caria dies
352	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Philip enters Greece as the ally of Thebes and Thessaly ➤ War between Sparta & Messenia ➤ Philip gains Thrace
351	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Demosthenes, 1st "Philippic"
350	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Aristotle founds the Lyceum in Athens ➤ Mausoleum constructed at Halikarnassos
349	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Philip of Macedon invades Chalkidike ➤ Philip reduces the Chalcidian League, causes Euboea to revolt from Athens
348	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Plato dies ➤ Rome renews treaty with Carthage
347	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Aeschines tries to round of national assistance ➤ 1st embassy to Pella

346	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Peace of Philocrates ➤ Philip becomes <i>archon</i> (tagus) of Thessaly ➤ Athens revises its citizenship
343	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Philocrates flees ➤ Aeschines acquitted of treason
342	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Egypt reconquered by Persians
341	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Euboea besieges Byzantion ➤ Epikourous, philosopher, born at Samos. Author of over 500 volumes on many subjects. Establishes school of philosophy at Athens. Dies at Athens, 270
340-38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Latin War: Rome gains control of Latium
339	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 3rd Sacred War (against Amphissa); Phillip, as member of the Amphictyony, descends to solve it ➤ Lykourgos begins a new building program in Athens (Theatre of Dionysus is monumentalized, built of stone)
338	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Athens allies with Thebes ➤ Philip captures Amphissa and Naupaktos ➤ Battle of Chaironeia ➤ Annihilation of Thebes' Sacred Band ➤ Phillip of Macedonia leads the Greeks City States ➤ Macedonian army defeats Athens and its allies at Chaironeia ➤ League of Corinth founded
337	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Congress (synhedrion) of Corinth: Philip unites Greece under his command, and declares Persia to be their objective: "On to Persia!"
336	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Darius III became king of Persia ➤ Phillip II assassinated at Pella ➤ Alexander the Great becomes king of Macedon
335	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Aristotle founded school in Athens: The Lykeion. So named from the neighboring temple of Apollo ➤ Greece revolts; Alexander puts them down, destroys Thebes
334	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alexander sets out: crosses the Hellespont ➤ Alexander the Great invades the Persian empire ➤ Alexander defeated Persians at Granikos River in Anatolia ➤ Ionia surrenders
333	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alexander pushes through Anatolia ➤ Battle of Alexandretta ➤ Alexander defeated Darius III and Persians at Issos (Macedonian victory)
332	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alexander enters and conquers Egypt ➤ Tyre capitulates to Alexander after siege ➤ Phoenicia & Egypt surrender
331	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alexander at the oracle of Zeus Ammon at Siwa (Libya) ➤ Alexander founds and establishes Alexandria in Egypt ➤ Alexander defeated Darius III and Persians at Gaugamela ➤ Capture of the Persian capitol at Susa
330	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alexander occupies Persepolis ➤ Battle of Ecbatana: "On to Asia!" ➤ Death of Darius Oxus
330-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hellenistic Period
329-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alexander's army reaches and campaigns in Bactria (Afghanistan) and Sogdia
328	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Capture of Samarkand
327	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alexander marries Roxane (Princess of Bactria)
326	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alexander's army reaches India

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Macedonian victory at Hydaspes ➤ Alexander defeated King Punjab at Hyphasis River in India ➤ Alexander's army refused to go further into India ➤ Alexander's army turned back west to travel home
326-304	➤ War between Rome and Samnites
325	➤ Alexander retreats through southern Iran; naval expedition of Nearchos around Arabia
324	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alexander conducts mass weddings ➤ Veterans leave for Macedonia ➤ Alexander sends deification decree to Greece
323	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alexander dies at Babylon (June 13) ➤ Completion of Nearchos's circumnavigation of Arabia ➤ Hephaistion dies ➤ Alexander's empire divided among his marshals
323-148	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Greek City States remain relatively independent ➤ Frequent warfare continues between rival leagues
322	➤ Aristotle dies
317	➤ Philip III of Macedon assassinated
312	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Battle of Gaza ➤ Defeat of Antigonos
312-11	➤ Commencement of Seleukid era
310	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stoic philosopher Zeno founds school in Athens ➤ Roman expansion into Etruria ➤ Theokritos, pastoral poet, born at Syracuse. Dies 250
308	➤ Deaths of Alexander IV and Roxana
307	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stoic philosopher Epikourous (342?-270) founds school in Athens ➤ Athens captured by Antigonos
306	➤ Antigonos, Ptolemy, and Seleukus I proclaimed themselves kings over areas of Alexander's empire
306/5	➤ Seleukos I at war with Chandragupta Maurya
304	➤ Ptolemy I founds independent dynasty in Egypt
301	➤ Battle of Ipsos results in defeat of Antigonos and Demetrios
300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ptolemy I founds museum in Alexandria ➤ Appearance of Celtic coinage as Celts move toward formation of states ➤ Development of trade between Carthage and Egypt ➤ Euclid founds mathematical school in Alexandria
290	➤ Foundation of library at Alexandria
287	➤ Archimedes (287-212) born in Syracuse
284	➤ Achaean League founded
283	➤ Death of Ptolemy I
281	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Battle of Korupedion ➤ Lysimachos defeated by Seleukos I. ➤ Seleukos assassinated
280	➤ Colossus of Rhodes built
280-275	➤ Rome at war with Pyrrhos of Epirus
279	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Invasion of Greece by Gaul's ➤ Lighthouse of Alexandria built
277	➤ Celtic armies defeated at Lysimachia
276-272	➤ First Syrian War ends with Egyptian expansion into Palestine
264-241	➤ First Punic War between Rome and Carthage
258	➤ Naval Battle at Kos results in Seleukid victory over Ptolemaic forces

250	➤ All of peninsular Italy under Roman jurisdiction
250-200	➤ Archimedes screw invented
246	➤ Deaths of Ptolemy II and Antiochos II
246-241	➤ Third Syrian War ends with defeat of Ptolemaic navy
238	➤ Gaul's defeated by king Attalus I
229/8	➤ Romans in Illyria
223-187	➤ Reign of Antiochos III
218	➤ Hannibal defeats Roman army at Lake Trasimene
218-201	➤ Second Punic War
214	➤ Rome defeats Philip V of Macedon
214-204	➤ First Macedonian War
212	➤ Mathematician Archimedes killed by Romans during capture of Syracuse
206	➤ Roman conquest of Spain
200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Screw press for pressing olives and grapes invented ➤ Victory of Flamininus at Cynoscephalae ➤ Rome declares war on Philip V of Macedon ➤ Romans invent concrete ➤ First Roman victories over Greece
200-196	➤ Second Macedonian War
197	➤ Rome defeats Philip V of Macedon at Kynoskephalai
190	➤ Victory of Samothrace
188	➤ Peace of Apameia deprives Seleukids of all territory west of Taurus Mountains
172	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lucius Aemilius Paulus of Rome defeats Perseus of Macedon at Pydna ➤ Macedonia divided into four republics
172-168/7	➤ Third Macedonian War
171-167	➤ Roman war against Perseus of Macedon
170	➤ Altar of Zeus at Pergamon
150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Macedonia becomes Roman province ➤ Laocoon of Agesander of Rhodes
149	➤ Third Punic War
148	➤ Macedonia becomes a Roman province
146	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Roman invasion of Greece ➤ Mummius Achaicus sacks Corinth and dissolves the Achaean league ➤ Corinth destroyed by the Romans ➤ Parts of Greece became part of Roman Empire ➤ Rome rules Greece henceforth
146-30	➤ Late Hellenistic or Greco-Roman Period
133	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pergamon bequeathed to Rome ➤ Reforms of T. Gracchus
91-89	➤ Social War: Rome defeats rebellious Italian allies but grants major concessions
88-85	➤ Pontos and Rome at war
86	➤ Romans lead by Sulla sack Athens
64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pompey the Great conquers Syria ➤ End of the Seleukid empire
54	➤ Battle of Carrhae, Rome forces defeated by Parthian army
48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pompey the Great defeated by Caesar at Pharsalos ➤ Pompey executed on the orders of Ptolemy
44	➤ Assassination of Julius Caesar
31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Battle of Aktion ➤ Octavian (later Augustus) defeats Mark Antony and Cleopatra's forces at Actium

- Suicide of Marc Antony (83?-30) and Cleopatra (69-30)
- All of Greece became part of Roman Empire
- **End of "Ancient Greece" period**

