## A timeline for food, feasts, festivals

### Greece

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6500-3000</td>
<td>Neolithic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000-2100</td>
<td>Early Bronze Age (Early Halladic 2800-1900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100-1600</td>
<td>Middle Bronze Age (Middle Halladic 1900-1580)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600-1150</td>
<td>Late Bronze Age (Late Helladic 1580-1150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600</td>
<td>Mycenae/palace structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1250-1225</strong></td>
<td><strong>The Trojan War</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1150-900</td>
<td>Early Dark Ages (Submycenaen 1125-1050/Protogeometric 1050-900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1050</td>
<td>small chiefdoms established; migration of Greeks to Ionia (west coast of Turkey)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Dorian Greeks settle on the islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900-750</td>
<td>Late Dark Age (Early Geometric 900-850/Middle Geometric 850-750)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td>population increase; new settlements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>rapid population increase; <strong>Greeks develop an alphabet</strong>; earliest temples built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750-490</td>
<td>Archaic Period (Late Geometric 750-700)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>750-700</strong></td>
<td><strong>City-states emerge</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750</td>
<td>overseas colonization in the West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>750-720</strong></td>
<td><strong>Iliad and Odyssey composed</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700</td>
<td>Hesiod; <strong>lyric poetry</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>700-650</td>
<td>evolution of hoplite armor and tactics</td>
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<tr>
<td>650</td>
<td>colonization of the Black Sea; Lycurgean reforms at Sparta</td>
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<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>beginning of science and philosophy (Presocratics)</td>
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<tr>
<td>582-73</td>
<td>Pythian, Isthmian, Nemean games inaugurated</td>
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<tr>
<td>560-514</td>
<td>Peisistratus and sons tyrants of Athens; Peisistratus explains religious festivals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>507</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cleisthenes institutes political reforms in Athens (democracy)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>499</td>
<td>Ionians revolt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5th Century *era of rationalism and scientists; Hippocrates; advances in medicine; increase in literacy*

| 490-323 | Classical Period                                                      |
| **490** | **Marathon (490-79 Persian Wars)**                                   |
| **480-79** | **Thermopylae, Artemesium, Salamis, Plataea, Mycale; Persians retreat** |
| 477     | Delian League established                                             |
| 460-445 | 'First' Peloponnesian War                                             |
| **454** | **Athenians transfer treasury from Delos to Athens**                  |
| **431-404** | **Peloponnesian War**                                                 |
| 399     | trial and execution of Socrates                                      |
4th Century  rise of *rhetores* at Athens; economic inequality; *stasis* throughout Greece

395-87  Corinthian War
359  accession of Philip II
357-55  Social War
356  birth of Alexander the Great
347  Death of Plato
340  Athens and Macedon at war
336  invasion of Asia by Philip II
335  Aristotle founds the Lyceum
323  death of Alexander

**Rome**

4000  emergence of agriculture
1800-1200  Bronze Age
1000  first trances of settlements at the site of Rome
800  Phoenicians found Carthage
900-700  Iron Age
700s  introduction of writing to Italy
700-400  Etruscan and Greek cities at their height in Italy
753-510  Monarchy (7 kings)
650-600  construction of the Forum Romanum
580-480  archaic period
500-287  Struggle of the Orders
450  Twelve Tables
387  Gauls loot Rome
396  Romans take over Veii
343-41  First Samnite War
341-38  Latin War
326-304  Second Samnite War
298-290  Third Samnite War
280  Rome issues its first coins
264-41  First Punic War; Sicily becomes Rome’s first colony at the end
237  Roman takeover of Sardinia from Carthage
227  Sardinia-Corsica becomes a province
221  Second Punic War (final defeat at Zama)
215-205  First Macedonian War
198  two Roman provinces established in Spain
200-196  Second Macedonian War
ca 200  beginning of historical writing in Rome; Roman elites engage with Greek literature, culture, philosophy, rhetoric
195 Cato's consulship
186-83 Suppression of the cult of Bacchus
192-89 Rome defeats Antiochus III in the Syrian War
171-68 Third Macedonian War

168 Polybius comes to Rome as a hostage

150s-130s War with the Lusitanians and Celtiberians
149-146 Third Punic War, destruction of Carthage, province of Africa
133 capture of Numantia; Tiberius Gracchus tribune; Pergamum bequeathed to Rome
136-32 First Slave War
121 province of Transalpine Gaul established
113-101 confrontation with Cimbri and Teutones
107, 104-01 consulship of Marius; reform of the military
112-05 war with Jurgurtha in Numidia
104-100 Second Slave War in Sicily
91-87 Social War
90-89 citizenship extended throughout Italy
88 Sulla's first march on Rome
90-85 war with Mithradates in Asia Minor and Greece
87 Marius and Cinna march on Rome
83-82 Sulla marches on Rome
82-81 dictatorship of Sulla; proscriptions
73-71 slave revolt of Spartacus
74-63 Lucullus and Pompey resume war with Mithradates
70 earliest amphitheater built in Pompeii
63 consulship of Cicero
60-59 'First Triumvirate' (Caesar, Pompey, Crassus)
59 Julius Caesar consul
58-51 Caesar campaigns in Gaul

49 Caesar crosses the Rubicon
48 Pompey defeated by Caesar at Pharsalus, killed in Egypt
48-47 Cleopatra declared ruler in Egypt
44 Caesar killed
42 Antony and Octavian defeat Brutus and Cassius at Philippi
37 Second Triumvirate

31 Octavian defeats Antony and Cleopatra at Actium
27 first settlement; Octavian renamed Augustus

14 CE Augustus dies, succeeded by Tiberius
37 Tiberius dies, succeeded by Caligula
41 Caligula assassinated, succeeded by Claudius
54 Claudius dies, succeeded by Nero
64 Great Fire of Rome
66-73 First Jewish Revolt, destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem (70)
68 Nero commits suicide, succeeded by Galba
Some writers whose works you may encounter:

Homer (epic poet, c.a. 750)
Hesiod (didactic poet, c.a. 700)
Herodotus (Greek historian, mid-fifth century)
Thucydides (Greek historian, 460-395)
Aeschylus (Greek tragic playwright, 525-456)
Sophocles (Greek tragic playwright, 496-405)
Euripides (Greek tragic playwright, 480-406)
Hippocrates (Greek physician, 460-370)
Aristophanes (Greek comic playwright, 446-386)
Menander (Greek comic playwright, 342-291)
Plautus (Roman comic playwright, 254-184)
Cato the Elder (Censor, 234-149)
Terence (n. African comic playwright, died 159)
Livy (historian, 59-17)
Virgil (epic poet, 70-19)
Seneca (philosopher, 4 BCE-65 CE)
Tacitus (historian, 56CE -117 CE)
Plutarch (historian, biographer, essayist, 45 CE-120 CE)
Suetonius (historian, biographer, 70 CE-130 CE)
Galen (Greek physician, 130 CE-200 CE)
Athenaeus (Greek rhetorician, 2-3rd CE)