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## **Army fitness test scoring**

Wikipedia Events occurred on May 10 include Ethan Allen leading a force to demand the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga. Ancient Chinese astronomers recorded a sunspot during the Han dynasty in 28 BC. In 1775, Patriots captured Fort Ticonderoga without major incident. Other events include Vladimir Arutyunian's failed attempt to assassinate U.S. and Georgian presidents with a hand grenade. \*\*28 BC: A Year in Review\*\* \* Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian becomes Roman Consul for the sixth time, with Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa as his partner. \* The Roman Senate grants Octavian supreme command of the Roman armed forces (around 28 legions). \* Augustus initiates a census of the Roman Republic for the first time since 69 BC. \*\*Notable Events\*\* May 10: Chinese astronomers record the earliest dated sunspot observation. \* Alexandra the Maccabee, Hasmonean princess, is mentioned in historical records (approximate date). \*\*Calendar Dates\*\* The year 28 BC corresponds to various calendar dates: \* Gregorian calendar: 28 BC \* Ab urbe condita: Year 726 \* Julian calendar: Year of the First Consulship of Octavian and Agrippa (or 726 AUC) Note that there is a leap year error in the Julian calendar, which affects the calculation of the exact date. The year 29 BC was a significant period, marked as a common year commencing on either Friday or Saturday, according to the Julian calendar, with discrepancies regarding its status as a leap year. During this time, it was referred to as the Year of the Consulship of Octavian and Appuleius, or year 725 Ab urbe condita. Octavian Caesar held the position of Roman Consul for the fifth time, alongside Sextus Appuleius, and was bestowed with the title of imperator. The closure of the Temple of Janus' doors for the third time in Roman history symbolized peace. To honor his victories in Illyricum, Actium, and Egypt, Octavian celebrated three consecutive triumphs in Roman history symbolized peace. To honor his victories in Illyricum, Actium, and Egypt, Octavian celebrated three consecutive triumphs in Roman history symbolized peace. To honor his victories in Illyricum, Actium, and Egypt, Octavian celebrated three consecutive triumphs in Roman history symbolized peace. was denied the right to dedicate the spolia opima by Octavian. This year also saw the founding of what is now Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria. The designation 29 BC has been in use since the early medieval period with the advent of the Anno Domini calendar era in Europe. Various calendars documented this year, including the Gregorian calendar as 29 BC, the Ancient Greek Olympiad as the 187th Olympiad, year 4, and the Chinese calendar as the Metal Rabbit year. Other notable calendar, Buddhist calendar, and many more, each with their unique way of marking time. Start of Cantabrian Wars against Roman occupation in Hispania. Octavian completes three projects in the Forum Romanum: Temple of Deified Julius, Curia, and Chalcidicum. Horace writes the ode Occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen. Virgil likely finishes Georgics and starts Aeneid. Antiochus II, Armenian prince of Commagene (executed), Mariamne I, wife of Herod the Great (executed) or 28 BC). Ptolemy Philadelphus, Ptolemaic prince of Egypt, born 36 BC. Other notable events include the death of Octavian's opponents and the start of his own projects in Rome. #### Given article text here The Roman Senate declared war on Mark Antony and Cleopatra VII, and Octavian was proclaimed dux of the West, with loyalty oaths from various provinces. Antony distributed garrisons along Greece's west coast, stationed his fleet at Actium, and established a headquarters in Patrae. In the year 35 BC, a significant encounter took place between the Roman fleet under Marcus Vipsanius and the forces of Sextus Pompeius on the Dalmatian coast, which was plagued by piracy. Meanwhile, in Pannonia, Octavian Caesar led a campaign that resulted in the conquest and sacking of Siscia, the stronghold of the Segestani people, after a prolonged 30-day siege. The region wasn't fully subdued until 9 BC. January 17 - Octavian marries Livia while she's still pregnant from a previous marriage. He gets permission to wed her three months before giving birth to their second son, Nero Claudius Drusus. Meanwhile, his elder son Tiberius and Nero are living in Octavian appoints Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa as governor of Transalpine Gaul, where he puts down an uprising by the Aquitanians. He also fights successfully against Germanic tribes, becoming the next Roman general to cross the Rhine after Julius Caesar. In Syria, Publius Ventidius Bassus defeats Pacorus in the Battle of Cyrrhestica and then lays siege to Antiochus I's kingdom until relieved by Antony. 37 BC marked a pivotal year in Roman history, as Marcus Antonius embarked on a series of military campaigns that would shape the fate of the empire. He dispatched Publius Ventidius Bassus to the East with 11 legions, leading to the defeat of Quintus Labienus and his retreat into Syria and Phoenicia for Rome. Meanwhile, Sextus Pompey, styled as "son of Neptune," controlled Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and the Peloponnesus, with recognition from the Triumvirate in the Pact of Misenum. This agreement secured Rome's grain supply, lifting the blockade on Roman Italy. Notably, Antonia the Elder, daughter of Mark Antony, and Julia the Elder, daughter of Caesar Augustus, played significant roles during this period, although the latter passed away in AD 14. Puteoli, a modern-day town near Naples, was an important port city where the Roman warships were trained for naval battles. The port also saw the construction of a new fleet with 20,000 oarsmen who were freed from slavery. This innovation included a technical device called the harpax, which combined features of a ballista and grappling hook. Caesar Augustus, also known as Octavian, played a key role in several events during this period. He renewed the Triumvirate for an additional five years through the "Second Pact of Tarentum". Mark Antony exchanged 120 ships with Sextus Pompeius for service against him. The Roman Empire expanded its territories further, with Caesar donating troops to the Parthian campaign in Syria. In Asia Minor, strongmen loyal to Mark Antony reorganized the region under his control. He also raised troops from his allies, including Amyntas and Archelaus of Galatia and Cappadocia. The kingdom of Pontus was restored under Polemon I, who ruled from Armenia to the River Halys. The Romans conquered Jerusalem from the Parthians, with Herod the Great becoming the king of Judea and Ananelus being installed as High Priest. Other notable figures from this time include Antigonus II, Jing Fang, Orodes II, and Shangguan. Year 36 BC was a significant year in the Roman calendar, with the possibility of being either a common year starting on Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday, or a leap year starting on Wednesday. This period was also known as the Year of the Consulship of Poplicola and Nerva. Mark Antony led a major offensive against the Parthians, marching with 10 legions and 10,000 cavalry to Carana in Anatolia. Meanwhile, Octavian's fleet attempted to invade Sicily but was forced to return due to bad weather. Octavian secured the Lipari Islands and harassed the coast from Mylae to Tyndaris under the guidance of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa. Antony crossed into Media Atropatene, beginning the siege of Phraaspa and establishing a line of circumvallation. Agrippa defeated Sextus Pompeius in a naval battle off Naulochus, while Marcus Lepidus laid siege to Lilybaeum but was later captured by Octavian after his men mutinied. Agrippa received the Naval Crown for his victory, and Antony abandoned the siege of Phraaspa, retreating with many losses. The Han dynasty Chinese army defeated the Xiongnu leader Zhizhi Chanyu in the Battle of Zhizhi, leading to half a century of peace between the two sides. 34 BC: A Year of Significance in World History King Ariarathes X of Cappadocia and Aristobulus III, high priest of Jerusalem, ruled during this time The year 34 BC marked a pivotal period for the Roman Empire under the leadership of Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian Successfully pacified Dalmatia and Pannonia forming the province of Illyricum He also advanced into Armenia with an expeditionary force and arrested king Artavasdes II These events demonstrate the significant power struggles among Roman leaders during this era Antony hands out territories like a gift to Cleopatra's kids - Caesarion gets co-ruler status in Egypt & Cyprus; Alexander Helios takes Armenia & Media; Cleopatra Selene II gets Cyrenaica & Libya. Ptolemy Philadelphus, their youngest, receives Phoenicia, Syria, and Cilicia territories. Antony makes Cleopatra a Hellenistic queen at Alexandria, giving her "Queen of Kings" title. This year is mostly empty in history books - you can help by adding to it. (September 2024) The section on this year is also empty... maybe you could add something? (September 2024) ^ Mark Antony's bio on Britannica. Retrieved from Wikipedia's page on 34 BC, 31 BC, 32 BC, 31 BC, 30 BC Events of 33 BC - Politics & State leaders. You can find more about this year and its significance on various calendars... Given article text here The year 31 BC marked a significant turning point in ancient Rome's history. The Aqua Julia aqueduct and Cloaca Maxima sewerage system were crucial components of the city's infrastructure. Meanwhile, Mark Antony solidified his power by annexing the kingdom of Media and arranging the marriage of his son Alexander Helios to princess Iotapa, daughter of King Artavasdes I. The Kinambroi tribe surrendered to Octavian, who was poised to assert his dominance. In the year 31 BC, a crucial battle took place that would change the course of history. The Roman Civil War had been raging on for some time, with Mark Antony and Cleopatra VII's forces facing off against Octavian Caesar. According to historical records, Antony did not acknowledge this reality, allowing Marcus Valerius Messalla Corvinus to take his place as consul. Meanwhile, Octavian led an army of 15 legions across the Strait of Otranto and established a stronghold in Dalmatia. He was able to secure key positions around the Gulf of Corinth, cutting off Antony's supply lines. The strategic moves by both sides led to the epic Battle of Actium on September 2. Octavian emerged victorious, forcing Cleopatra's treasure ship to retreat to Taenarus and marking a significant turning point in the war. As winter set in, Octavian took up residence on the island of Samos, where he began constructing the city of Nicopolis. Herod the Great also made strides in his kingdom, completing the fortress of Masada in the Judean Desert. The year 31 BC was marked by significant earthquakes and seismic activity, affecting not only Rome but also other regions like the Holy Land. This tumultuous period saw the conclusion of the Hellenistic era, ushering in a new era for the ancient world. The year would be remembered as one of pivotal battles, shifting alliances, and significant changes in the balance of power. Events of 30 BC: This period marked a significant shift in the power dynamics of the ancient world. It started with Octavian leading his army to Dardanelles, transporting them across to Asia Minor and marching into Syria where Herod the Greeth sent him vows of loyalty and thousands of troops in support. Meanwhile, Cornelius Gallus landed in Cyrene and occupied Paraetonium. Mark Antony stormed the city walls but retreated after receiving news that Pelusium opened its gates to Octavian without resistance. The Battle of Alexandria took place on July 31, with Mark Antony achieving a minor victory, however his army soon deserted leading to his suicide. On August 1, Octavian captured Alexandria marking the official annexation of Ancient Egypt to the Roman Republic. The Ptolemaic dynasty came to an end with Cleopatra's death and her son Caesarion being executed. The first year of Octavian's reign in Egypt began, during which he spared the children of Cleopatra and took them back in triumph. The year 30 BC saw significant events unfold in various parts of the world. In Rome, Cleopatra and took them back in triumph. The year 30 BC saw significant events unfold in various parts of the world. granted them land in Italy. Meanwhile, Thiruvalluvar is believed to have written the Tirukkural around this time, while China saw the first recorded use of a wheelbarrow as Bao Xuan's wife helped him push a lu che back to their village. Roman leaders were also making waves during this period. Mark Antony, Roman consul and general, took his own life in August, along with Cleopatra VII, queen of Ptolemaic Egypt. Marcus Antonius Antyllus, son of Mark Antony and Fulvia, and Ptolemy Caesar, son of Julius Caesar and Cleopatra of Egypt, both died around the same time. In terms of governance, Emperor Sujin of Japan was reportedly ruling during this era, although this is based on legend. In other regions, Pharnavaz II, king of Iberia (Artaxiad dynasty), was killed by Mirian II, while Publius Canidius Crassus, a Roman general and politician, was executed. The year also saw significant military battles take place. Marcus Antonius dispatched Publius Ventidius Bassus with 11 legions to the East, where he successfully defeated Quintus Labienus at the Taurus Mountains and reclaimed Syria, Phoenicia, and Judea. Additionally, Sextus Pompey styled himself "son of Neptune" and controlled Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and the Peloponnesus. Octavian's reign was marked by several notable events. He married Livia in January while she was still pregnant from another marriage, and three months later, she gave birth to a second son, Nero Claudius Drusus. Octavian also appointed Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa as governor of various provinces during this time. Gaul, where he puts down an uprising of the Aquitanians. He also fights successfully against the Germanic tribes, and becomes the next Roman general to cross the Rhine after Julius Caesar. Parthian invasion into Roman Syria; Publius Ventidius Bassus defeats Pacorus, at the crossing of the Euphrates in the Battle of Cyrrhestica. Ventidius lays siege to Antiochus I of Commagene in Samosata until relieved by Antony. In this period, Agrippa creates a harbour "Portus Julius" in Puteoli and trains warships for naval battles. He also introduces a technical innovation called the harpax ("snatcher") on quinqueremes. Caesar Augustus engineers the "Second Pact of Tarentum" which renews the Triumvirate for an additional five years. Mark Antony exchanges 120 ships for service against Sextus Pompeius. Octavian Caesar donates troops from the Praetorian Guard and legionaries for the Parthian campaign in Syria. Antony reorganizes Asia Minor under strongmen loyal to him, and raises troops from his allies Amyntas and Ananelus installed as High Priest. Thousands of Jews are slaughtered by Roman troops supporting Herod. Meanwhile, in Korea, the kingdom of Goguryeo is founded by the king Dongmyeong. As Octavian's forces push back against Mark Antony's army, Lepidus is taken captive and kept luxuriously in Rome until his death. Meanwhile, Agrippa receives the unique honor of a Naval Crown for his naval victories. October sees Antony abandon his siege of Phraaspa, retreating with heavy losses due to disease and starvation. He then marries Cleopatra while still married to Octavia, In Judea, Aristobulus III becomes High Priest in Jerusalem, replacing Ananelus, The Han dynasty Chinese army defeats the Xiongnu leader Zhizhi, leading to a half-century peace between the two sides. Marcus Terentius Varro writes De Re Rustica. Illyria becomes a Roman province, and Octavian, who conquers Siscia after a 30-day siege. Sextus Pompeius defeats Gaius Furnius and seizes Nicaea and Nicomedia before being caught and executed in Miletus. Azes I completes Scythian domination of northern India. Octavian pacifies Dalmatia and Pannonia, forming the province of Illyricum, while Antony regains Armenia from Parthia. The Roman Empire continued to undergo significant transformations in 32 BC. Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian secured his position as consul for the second time, solidifying his power within the Roman Senate. He delivered a speech condemning the Donations and effectively ended the Second Triumvirate. Meanwhile, Mark Antony expanded his empire by annexing Media and arranging marriages that strengthened his alliances. The Kinambroi tribe surrendered to Octavian, while Crown Prince Account to the Contract of the ascended to the throne as Emperor Cheng of Han in China. In Rome, Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus and Gaius Sosius became consuls, marking a shift in leadership. As tensions escalated between Octavian and Antony, the Roman Senate declared war on Mark Antony and Cleopatra VII. Octavian was proclaimed dux and the Western provinces swore loyalty to him. To enforce this oath, Octavian obtained Antony's will, which revealed his plans for conquered territories and the construction of a tomb in Alexandria. Antony responded by establishing a military presence along Greece's west coast and stationing his fleet at Actium. Meanwhile, Octavian crossed the Strait of Otranto with an army and established a bridgehead in Dalmatia. He then marched towards Toryne and secured strategic positions around the Gulf of Corinth to cut off Antony's supply lines. Octavian establishes a camp on the southern shore of Actium, while sending a force to blockade Octavian's camp in Louros. Agrippa captures Leucas, providing Octavian with an anchorage and additional supplies. Antony seizes Patrae and takes his headquarters, but loses 1/3 of his oarsmen due to malnutrition and desertion. Meanwhile, Amyntas, king of Galatia, defects to Octavian's side with 2000 cavalry. Octavian defeats Mark Antony and Cleopatra VII in the Battle of Actium on September 2, forcing their naval forces to retreat to Taenarus. Following his victory, Octavian establishes a new city, Nicopolis, and builds Masada in Judea. Herod the Great constructs an armory and palace at Masada. The Hellenistic period comes to an end with the death of Cleopatra VII and her son Caesarion on August 10 or 12. Octavian claims Cleopatra's treasure and distributes it among his veteran legionaries, while sparing her children to be raised by his sister Octavia Minor in Rome. Octavia Minor in Rome to the Roman Republic, and begins his reign as emperor. The Tirukkural, a ancient Indian text attributed to Thiruvalluvar, is likely from around this time period. In China, records show that the wheelbarrow was first used in the 5th century, with evidence of its use during the Han dynasty. The text also mentions various historical figures from ancient Rome and Egypt, including: \* Mark Antony, Roman politician and general \* Pharaohs Ptolemy XV Caesarion and Pharaoh Ptolemaic Philadelphus Other notable figures include: \* Antonia the Elder, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippia and Pharaoh Ptolemaic Philadelphus Other notable figures include: \* Antonia the Elder, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Pomponia Caecilia Attica \* Maroboduus, king of the Marcomanni Additionally, the text mentions various events and conflicts from ancient Rome and Egypt, including: \* The execution of Quintus Labienus by order of Mark Antony \* The assassination of Aristobulus II, king and high priest of Judea \* The death of Cleopatra VII and her son Marcus Antonius Antyllus Overall, the text provides a snapshot of historical events and Egypt, ruled as king and high priest of Judea until 40 BC, while Marcus Aemilius Lepidus Minor, Roman politician, held power in Rome. Pharnavaz II, the king of Iberia, was killed by Mirian II, and Publius Canidius Crassus, a Roman general and politician, was executed. Emperor Sujin of Japan is mentioned according to legend. Roman province. Julius Caesar becomes a provincial governor in Gaul and leads a Roman army into battle. He builds an earthwork along the border of Lake Geneva and the Jura Mountains. The followed by victories over the same tribe at Bibracte and Vosges. A winter campaign takes place among the Sequani in modern-day Burgundy. Meanwhile, other events unfold: Berenice IV becomes queen of Egypt, while in India, king Vikrama Era. In Rome, Publius Caesar, one of the Roman subordinates of Brutus Albinus, conquers the Veneti tribe in Brittany. The Gauls suffer a decisive sea battle against the Romans at Quiberon Bay. The coastal strongholds are captured, and many inhabitants are either killed or sold into slavery. Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus meet at the Luca Conference to solidify their political alliance and bolster their combined power in the Roman Republic. In Gaul, Caesar launches an assault on the Morini and Menapii tribes of the Belgae along the North Sea. The tribes retreat into their forests, causing difficulties for Caesar's supply lines. Meanwhile, a new king named Imanuentius is overthrown and killed by Cassivellaunus in Britain. Mandubracius, Imanuentius' son, seeks help from Julius Caesar. This year, or possibly the following year, the Trinovantes tribe's leader Imanuentius is deposed by Cassivellaunus. His son Mandubracius flees to Gaul and appeals to Caesar for assistance. The Roman consuls Marcus Licinius Crassus and Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus pass the Lex Trebonia. Pompey builds his first permanent theater in Rome, dedicated to Venus Victorious. Caesar campaigns in Illyricum against the Pirustae. He also defeats the Usipetes and Tencteri tribes in Germania and establishes Roman law and order throughout the region. In Britain, Caesar conducts a reconnaissance-in-force expedition under his command. However, he withdraws when storms prevent him from landing. Mithridates IV is defeated by Surena in the Battle of Seleucia, with Aulus Gabinius' support. the tribal chief Cassivellaunus installs Mandubracius as friendly king but Ambiorix revolts in Gaul. He joins Catuvolcus in an uprising against Roman army. Caesar's senior officers Lucius Aurunculeius Cotta and Quintus Titurius Sabinus killed by Eburones while Pompey builds first permanent theatre in Rome, Crassus invades Parthian Empire, initiating Roman-Persian Wars, Octavia marries Gaius Claudius Marcellus as Iulia dies, First Triumvirate breaks up with Caesar's daughter death. In the year 59 BC, the Ptolemaic Kingdom was ruled by co-rulers. The Xiongnu split into two hordes, with Caesar's daughter death. In the year 59 BC, the Ptolemaic Kingdom was ruled by co-rulers. The Xiongnu split into two hordes, with Caesar's daughter death. In the year 59 BC, the Ptolemaic Kingdom was ruled by co-rulers. the Eastern Horde being under Chinese control. In Rome, Lucius Aemilius Paullus and Gaius Claudius Marcellus served as consuls. However, Julius Caesar had a falling out with Pompey, while Caesar also broke off his alliance with Pompey, while Caesar had a falling out with Pompey out with Pompey of the Caesar had a falling out with Pompey of the Caesar had a falling out with Pompey of the Caesar had a falling out with Pompey of the Caesar had a falling out with Pompey of the Caesar had a falling out with Pompey of the Caesar had a falling out with Pompey of the Caesar had a falling out with Pompey of the Caesar had a falling out with Pompey of the Caesar had a falling out with Pompey of the Caesar had a falling out with Pompey of the Caesar had a falling out with Pompey of the Caesar had a falling out with Pompey of the Caesar had a falling out with Pompey of the Caesar had a falling out with Pompey of the Caesar had a falling out with Pompey of the Caesar had a falling out with Pompey of the Caesar had a falling out with Pompey of the Caesar had a falling out wit the Initiation Rites of the Cult of Bacchus were being performed in Rome. The Roman Republic took control of Judea around the same time. Notable figures from this era include Julius Caesar and Cleopatra VII, who became the Pharaoh of Egypt at a young age after her brothers died. Other notable individuals include Pompey, Marcus Licinius Crassus, and Marcus Tullius Cicero, among others. Other historical events mentioned in the text include the reigns of various kings and leaders from Korea. The text also mentions several Roman consuls, historians, and writers, including Livy and Tibullus. Overall, this period was marked by significant events in the Roman Republic, the Ptolemaic Kingdom, and other regions of the ancient world. The list includes various notable individuals from different time periods, including Roman politicians, philosophers, kings, and nobles. Some of the key figures include: \* Philoromaeus, king of the Seleucid Empire \* Imanuentius, king of the Trinovantes in Britain \* Berenice IV Epiphaneia, queen of Egypt \* Lucretius, Roman philosopher \* Tigranes the Great, Armenian Emperor \* Gaius Valerius Catullus, Roman philosopher \* Tigranes the Great, Armenian Emperor \* Gaius Valerius Catullus, Roman philosopher \* Tigranes the Great, Armenian Emperor \* Gaius Valerius Catullus, Roman philosopher \* Tigranes the Great, Armenian Emperor \* Gaius Valerius Catullus, Roman philosopher \* Tigranes the Great, Armenian Emperor \* Gaius Valerius Catullus, Roman philosopher \* Tigranes the Great, Armenian Emperor \* Gaius Valerius Catullus, Roman philosopher \* Tigranes the Great, Armenian Emperor \* Gaius Valerius Catullus, Roman philosopher \* Tigranes the Great, Armenian Emperor \* Gaius Valerius Catullus, Roman philosopher \* Tigranes the Great, Armenian Emperor \* Gaius Valerius Catullus, Roman philosopher \* Tigranes the Great, Armenian Emperor \* Gaius Valerius Catullus, Roman philosopher \* Tigranes the Great, Armenian Emperor \* Gaius Valerius Catullus, Roman philosopher \* Tigranes the Great, Armenian Emperor \* Gaius Valerius Catullus, Roman philosopher \* Tigranes the Great, Armenian Emperor \* Gaius Valerius Catullus, Roman philosopher \* Tigranes the Great, Armenian Emperor \* Gaius Valerius Catullus, Roman philosopher \* Tigranes the Great Catullus \* Tigranes the G mother Aurelia Cotta, daughter Julia, and stepson Lucius Aurunculeius Cotta \* Roman politicians and generals like Marcus Licinius Crassus \* The Roman orator Gaius Scribonius Curio The list spans multiple decades, from around 140 BC to approximately 55 BC. This section is about the year 50 BC. The information comes from various sources, including books and websites. There are references to Julius Caesar's commentaries on the Gallic Wars, as well as books by Nic Fields and Marcel LeGlay. The text also mentions a website called "The Metropolitan Museum of Art" and an article in Britannica. It appears that this year was significant for several reasons. Firstly, it was the end of Julius Caesar's reign, which had begun 50 years earlier. Secondly, it marked the beginning of a new era for Rome, with the Roman conquest leading to significant cultural and social changes. The text also provides some general information about the year 50 BC, including its place in the Roman calendar and its relationship to other calendars, such as the Greek Olympiad and the Chinese calendar, year 53 BC was a pivotal time for the Roman Republic, marked by significant events that shaped its future. The Roman had two notable consuls, Lucius Aemilius Paullus Macedonicus and Gaius Claudius Marcellus, who held power during this period. However, their authority was short-lived, as Julius Caesar and revoked his powers, a move that would have far-reaching consequences for Roman politics. This era also saw the invention of the Scorpio artillery piece, a significant innovation in Roman warfare technology. Meanwhile, the cult of Bacchus was gaining popularity, as evidenced by the Initiation Rites of the Cult of Bacchus was gaining popularity, as evidenced by the Initiation Rites of the Cult of Bacchus was gaining popularity, as evidenced by the Initiation Rites of the Cult of Bacchus, which were immortalized in the Villa of the Mysteries at Pompeii around this time. include Antonia, the daughter of Mark Antony and Gaius Antistius Vetus, a Roman consul who would later become a prominent figure. Shammai, a respected Jewish scholar and rabbi, also lived during this period, as did Aristobulus II, the king of Judea. The 50s BC were a time of great turmoil in the ancient world, with conflicts erupting across various regions. The Roman Republic was expanding its reach, absorbing territories such as Judea under its control. However, the rise of powerful leaders and the evolving landscape of politics would forever Change the course of history. Given article text here June 4, 1959 - Death of President Dwight D. Eisenhower May 6 - Battle of Carrhae: The Romans were defeated by the Parthians led by General Surena, and Roman general Crassus was killed. The Gallic War continued as Julius Caesar suppressed a revolt in Northern Gaul led by Ambiorix near Sabis. In Central Gaul, Vercingetorix led a revolt against Caesar. During winter, Caesar formed an army of ten legions in Gallia Transalpina and enrolled non-citizen soldiers. Roman Consuls Gnaeus Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus and Lucius Marcius Philippus preside over the trial of Marcus Caelius Rufus, who is accused by Clodia of attempting to poison her. Cicero delivers a pivotal speech, Pro Caelius Rufus, who is accused by Clodia of attempting to poison her. Cicero delivers a pivotal speech, Pro Caelius Rufus, who is accused by Clodia of attempting to poison her. and capturing their warships in a battle near Quiberon Bay. Meanwhile, three Roman leaders - Julius Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus - meet at the Luca Conference to strengthen their alliance and solidify power in the Roman Republic. In other news, Decimus Junius Brutus Albinus leads Roman forces to victory against the Gauls in Brittany, resulting in significant losses for the Gauls. Autumn brings an attack by Julius Caesar on the Morini and Menapii tribes, who retreat into their forests, creating supply line issues for Caesar's army. Additionally, Imanuentius, king of the Trinovantes, is overthrown and killed by Cassivellaunus, prompting his son Mandubracius to flee to Gaul and seek help from Julius Caesar. This year also sees the death of Lucius Licinius Lucullus, a Roman politician born in 118 BC. 59 BC: A Year of Significance in Ancient Rome. The colonia of Florentia is founded. Artavasdes I becomes king of Media Atropatene ### Year 58 BC was a significant year in the Roman calendar, known as the Year of the Consulship of Piso and Gabinius Pulcher introduced a monthly corn dole for poor Romans, while Cicero was exiled from the city. Cyprus became a Roman province under Roman governance. Meanwhile, Julius Caesar's Gallic Wars began in earnest as he took on the role of provincial governor and led a large Roman army into Gaul. He successfully defeated the Helvetii at the Battle of Arar and Bibracte, securing key victories. Caesar also built fortifications along the Lake Geneva-Jura Mountains border and continued to expand his control over Gaul. After spending the winter in Sequani territory, Caesar returned to Gallia Cisalpina for judicial and administrative activities. The year 58 BC marked significant events beyond Roman territories as well. Berenice IV became queen of Egypt after temporarily overthrowing her father King Ptolemy XII Auletes while another notable ruler Jumong (King Dongmyeong) reigned over Goguryeo. 57 BC was a significant year in history, marked by major events in ancient Rome and Gaul. It started with the beginning of Julius Caesar's second year of his Gallic Wars, during which he expanded his army to eight legions. Caesar sent Legio XII into the territory of the Nantuates, Seduni, and Veragri, while occupying Octodurus in Switzerland. He then defeated a Belgic army near Bibrax, solidifying his control over the Remi tribe. In May, Caesar engaged in the Battle of the Axona against King Galba's forces, securing another crucial victory for his forces. This period saw significant military expansion and strategic victories for Caesar, which would ultimately shape the course of Roman history. The year 57 BC was marked by significant events. In July, the Battle of the Sabis took place where Caesar's forces were nearly annihilated in an ambush by the Mervii, but he managed to emerge victorious. The siege and capture of Aduatuca (modern-day Tongeren) also occurred that month at the hands of Caesar. September saw Mithridates IV become king of Parthia, King Vikramaditya establish the Vikram era, Bak Hyeokgeose take over as the first ruler of Silla, and the founding of Gwangju (South Korea's sixth-largest city). 55 BC was a significant year in ancient history, marked by several notable events. Julius Caesar, with the support of two Germanic tribes - the Tencteri - brought Roman law and order to a vast region, making trade accessible from the Channel. In May, Caesar defeated a Germanic army near the Meuse and Rhine Rivers, while also crossing the Rhine River in June and constructing a wooden bridge between Andernach and Neuwied. Caesar's invasion of Britain was likely a reconnaissance expedition, which he later retreated from due to storms. Meanwhile, Mithridates IV, the claimant to the Parthian throne, was defeated by Surena in the Battle of Seleucia. This year also saw the birth or passing of notable figures such as Lucretius and Berenice IV Epiphaneia, queen of Egypt, and Roman poets Tibullus and Quintus Caesar's Gallic Wars and the beginning of the Roman-Persian Wars. In Europe, the Anno Domini calendar era gained popularity for naming years. Notable figures from this time period include: Consuls Appius Claudius Pulcher and Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus \* Julius Caesar, who received nominal submission from tribal chief Cassivellaunus in Britain \* Ambiorix's revolt against the Roman army in Gaul Other significant events of 54 BC include: \* Pompey building the first permanent theatre in Rome \* Crassus invading the Parthian Empire and initiating the Roman-Persian Wars \* Octavia the Younger and Gaius Claudius Marcellus marrying \* The beginning of the First Triumvirate with the death of Caesar's daughter Julia Notable deaths from 54 BC include: \* Aurelia Cotta, mother of Julius Caesar \* Ariovistus, leader of the Suebi \* Huo Chengjun, empress of the Han Dynasty \* Julia, daughter of Julius Caesar 52 BC was a pivotal year in the pre-Julian Roman calendar, marking the end of the Gallic Wars and the Roman conquest of Gaul. The year began with Julius Caesar's victories over the Gallic Wars and the Roman conquest of Gaul. The year began with Julius Caesar's victories over the Gallic Wars and the Roman conquest of Gaul. The year began with Julius Caesar's victories over the Gauls, including the Siege of Alesia, where Vercingetorix surrendered on October 3, signaling the Roman victory. During this period, notable events included the trial and execution of Clodius, who was found quilty of murder by Titus Annius Milo. Additionally, Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus married Cornelia Metella, while Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio served as consul alongside him. As Caesar continued his military campaigns in Gaul, he crossed the Mons Cevenna and launched a surprise attack on the rebellious Arverni tribe. The following year would see the final pacification of Gaul completed under Caesar's leadership. This year is also notable for being part of various calendar systems, including the Julian calendar, which was introduced by Julius Caesar himself. 51 BC - A Year of Significance in Ancient Rome and Beyond The ACFT (Army Combat Fitness Test) requires soldiers to score at least 60 points in each event to pass, with a maximum score of 100 per event and a total of 120 Army Promotion Points. The test consists of six events: Max Deadlift, Standing Power Throw, Hand-Release Push-Up, Sprint-Drag-Carry, Plank, and Two-Mile Run. The recommended scores for each event are: \* Max Deadlift (MDL): 340 lbs (60 points) \* Sprint-Drag-Carry: 1:29.2 (60 points) \* Opoints) \* Plank (PLK): 3:40 (60 points) to 3:50 lbs (100 points) \* Opoints) \* Opoints (100 points) \* Two-Mile Run (2MR): 13:22 (60 points) to 15:09 (100 points) to 15:09 (100 points) Soldiers can use the ACFT Events\*\* The Army Combat Fitness Test (ACFT) consists of seven events that assess an individual's physical fitness and combat readiness. The events are: 1. \*\*Max Deadlift (MDL)\*\*: Lift as much weight as possible in one attempt. 2. \*\*Standing Power Throw (SPT)\*\*: Throw a weighted ball from shoulder height with both hands. 3. \*\*Hand-release Push-up\*\*: Complete as many push-ups as possible with a hand release at the top of each rep. 4. \*\*Sprint/Drag/Carry (SDC)\*\*: Sprint 50 yards, then drag a heavy object to the finish line and carry it back to the starting point. 5. \*\*Plank (PLK)\*\*: Hold a plank position for as long as possible. 6. \*\*Two-Mile Run (2MR)\*\*: Run two miles at a moderate pace. 7. \*\*Alternate Events\*\*: In addition to the above events, there are alternate versions of the 2.5-mile Walk, 12 km Bike, 1 km Swim, and 5 km Row events. \*\*ACFT Event Scores\*\* The scores for each event are as follows: \* Max Deadlift: 210-230 lbs (minimum 120 lbs) \* Standing Power Throw: 8.4-8.7 meters (minimum 3.9-4.2 meters) \* Hand-release Push-up: 53-30 reps (minimum 10 reps) \* Sprint/Drag/Carry: 1:55-2:18 minutes (minimum 3:15 minutes) \* Plank: 3:40-3:25 seconds (minimum 1:30 seconds) \* Two-Mile Run: 15:29-16:29 minutes (minimum 2:15 minutes) \* Plank: 3:40-3:25 seconds (minimum 1:30 seconds) \* Two-Mile Run: 15:29-16:29 minutes (minimum 1:30 seconds) \* Two-Mile Run: 15:29 minutes (minimum 1:30 seconds) \* Two-Mile Run: 15:29 minutes (minimum 1:30 \* 1 km Swim: 30:48-32:50 minutes \* 5 km Row: 30:48-32:50 minutes 6 cores of each test event based on time, distance, repetitions, or weight lifted, and combines them to determine the overall ACFT score. The army measures the results against set standards for each event to determine if a soldier has met the minimum requirements for their age and gender. If a soldier fails any of the six events, they must retake the entire test. The following is the comprehensive Army Combat Fitness Test Score Chart: Maximum Deadlift: 170 lbs, Minimum: 120 lbs Standing Power Throw: 6.6 m, 3.4 m Hand-release Pushup: 24 reps Sprint/Drag/Carry: Plank (PLK): 02:26, 03:20 Two-Mile Run (2MR): 17:18, 25:00 ACFT Alternate Events: - 2.5-mile Walk: 34:01 - 12 km Bike: 28:58 - 1 km Swim: 33:48 - 5 km Row: 33:48 fail any of the six events must retake the entire test.