

# DECLINE OF REPUBLIC—TIMELINE

146 TO 60 B.C.

## AGE OF GRACCHI TO POMPEY DEFEATS PIRATES

- 143-133 Following the destruction of Carthage, Rome [Conquers the Interior of Spain](#)
- 133 Ten-year *Siege of Numantia* is concluded by [Scipio the Younger](#)
- 133 [Tiberius Gracchus](#), a proponent of land reform, is elected Tribune, then murdered.
- 123 [Gaius Gracchus](#) is elected Tribune, passes Sempronian Laws, then is murdered.
- 111-106 [Jugurthine War](#) in Africa reveals significant corruption in Roman Senate.
- 107 [Marius](#) is elected consul, for the first of seven times. Begins reform of the Roman army.
- 105-101 **Marius leads Roman against Germanic invaders in the [Cimbrian War](#)**
- 102 Teutone tribe defeated at the *Battle of Aquae Sextiae*.
- 101 Cimbri tribe defeated at the *Battle of Vercelli*.
- 90-89 [Roman Social War](#)—Italian allies win rights of Roman citizenship.
- 90-85 [First Mithridatic War](#)—king of Pontus overruns Asia Minor and causes Greece to revolt.
- 88-83 [Civil War of Marius and Sulla](#) between the *optimates* and *populares* political parties.
- 88 Marius attempts to take over the army, but is exiled from Rome by Sulla's party.
- 87 With Sulla's army in Greece, Marius returns to Rome and takes vengeance on his enemies.
- 86 [Sulla](#) is victorious at *Siege of Athens* and sets up a government in exile.
- 83 Sulla returns from Greece, overthrows the Marian party and retaliates against his enemies.
- 83-72 [Sertorius](#), a former ally of Marius, leads a major [Rebellion in Spain](#)
- 75 [Pompey](#) is dispatched to put down Sertorian Rebellion.
- 72 [Spartacus](#) leads a wide-spread [Slave Revolt](#).
- 67 [Pompey](#) conquers the pirates of the Mediterranean.
- 63 [Cicero](#) discovers and puts down the *Catiline Conspiracy*.