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The number 5 is renowned in numerous cultures and historical contexts for its representation of diverse and significant concepts. More than a mere tool for counting, it holds symbolism in celestial observations and beloved sports. The number 5 can also be seen on the human body because of the five senses, and five fingers and toes on each hand and
foot. Astronomy points out that there are five special spots called Lagrange points in outer space. These points show us how the number 5 is also a part of the way things move and stay put up in the sky. Mathematics also appreciates the number 5 is also appreciates the number 5 is also appreciates, such as the commutative, associative, distributive, and identity properties,
 which are foundational to understanding mathematical operations. The number 5 is also common when we just go about our day. For example, some top athletes wear it on their jerseys because it says they're good at what they do. The five rings we see in the Olympics show how people from all the big land areas of the world can come together and be
 friends. Whether it's used to understand something deep or just for fun, the number 5 continues to show how everything is connected and fits together nicely, which makes it a beacon of teamwork, fairness, and being a part of something bigger. Exploring the essential properties of numerical values uncovers the unique aspects of the number 5. As a
figure central to various mathematical concepts, its special features stand out in the realm of number 5 is classified as a prime number 5 is 
2. The number 5 is the 3rd prime number and the 5th Fibonacci number. The number 5 is a balanced prime, being a prime, is a key example that illustrates the theorem. It cannot be broken down further into other primes. The rules for divisibility are clear when it
comes to the number 5, if the last digit is either 5 or 0, the entire number can be divided by 5. The number 5 is essential in several math concepts and the original theorems, especially when it comes to understanding prime factorization and the rules for divisibility. The number 5 is prominent in geometry and the natural world, evident in structures such as the five
Platonic solids and the pentagon. This number is also manifest in biological forms like the five-petaled wild rose. The five-pointed star, or pentagram, not only follows the golden ratio, emphasizing its mathematical importance, but it also carries historical symbolism of harmony and significance. In the 6th century BCE, the Pythagoreans adopted the
pentagram as a symbol of recognition, naming it 'Hugieia'. They were captivated by its mathematical precision and golden ratio proportions. The pentagram's five points were possibly symbolic of health, the known planets, or the human form. In the three-dimensional space, there are strictly five regular polyhedra possible, tetrahedron, cube,
octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron, a fact that greatly intrigued the ancient Greeks. A pentagon is characterized by its five equal sides and angles, with the sum of its internal angles always adding up to 540 degrees. By joining alternate corners of a pentagon, one can inscribe a pentagram inside it, showcasing the intimate geometric link
between these two shapes. Flowers like roses and apple blossoms often display a five-fold symmetry in their petal and seed arrangements, echoing the geometric structure of pentagons and pentagonals within a pentagonal switchin a pentagonal switchin and classical
architecture. Astronomer Johannes Kepler once sought to connect the orbit of planets with the five Platonic solids, attributing divine connotation to their geometric aspects, prior to formulating his laws of planets with the five Platonic solids, attributing divine connotation to their geometric aspects, prior to formulating his laws of planets with the five Platonic solids, attributing divine connotation to their geometric aspects, prior to formulating his laws of planets with the five Platonic solids, attributing divine connotation to their geometric aspects.
emblems, and badges for police and emergency services. The number 5 holds rich cultural and symbolic meanings across various traditions worldwide. From spiritual significance to lucky associations, the number 5 holds deep spiritual
meaning, representing God's grace and kindness towards humanity. It is reinforced by the five-pointed star, attributing mystical significance to its mathematical properties and using it as a recognition symbol. The number 5
in China correlates with the five central elements and historically, it signified imperial power. In Islam, the number 5 reflects the Five Pillars of Islam, with adherents praying five times daily as a sacred practice. The five-color composition of the five Pillars of Islam, with adherents and historically, it signified imperial power. In Islam, with adherents praying five times daily as a sacred practice. The five-color composition of the five Pillars of Islam, with adherents praying five times daily as a sacred practice. The five-color composition of the five Pillars of Islam, with adherents praying five times daily as a sacred practice. The five-color composition of the five Pillars of Islam, with adherents praying five times daily as a sacred practice. The five-color composition of the five-color color color color color color colo
represented on the flags of the participating nations at the time of their creation. Sikhism's Panj Kakkar symbolizes faithfulness, embracing five physical articles of faith that followers wear to express religious commitment. Based on the Law of Fives, Discordianism views the number 5 as sacred, insisting that all occurrences are connected to the
number in some form. For the ancient Babylonians, the pentagram held cosmic relevance, linking the five elements. In Cantonese, the number 5 sounds like the word for 'not' or 'no', so giving five of something is considered unlucky and symbolizes bad luck or lacking something. The number 5 appears frequently in the natural
world, from the five-fold symmetry of many flowers to the fire fingers or toes of most mammals. In science, the number 5 is significant as the atomic number 5, and is the fifth element plays a crucial role in plant growth by aiding
the formation and strengthening of cell walls. Wild roses and many other flowers display a star-like arrangement with five petals, reflecting a common pattern of five-fold symmetry, where their body parts are organized in groups of five or multiples
thereof. A typical trait among most amphibians, reptiles, and mammals is the presence of five fingers or toes on each limb. The simplest form of stable alkane is pentane, an organic molecule with a chain of five carbon atoms. In space, five Lagrange points allow for the stable orbit of smaller objects in conjunction with two larger ones, such as the Earth
and the Sun, proving strategic for placing astronomical equipment. The number 5 plays a subtle yet important role in everyday life, revealed through our basic senses and the framework of languages, demonstrating the number's broad influence. The traditional five human senses are sight, hearing, touch,
smell, and taste, which are essential for perceiving and interacting with our surroundings. Within the English alphabet, there are five vowels: a, e, i, o, and u, which are crucial for forming spoken and written words in the language. Words containing five syllables, such as 'unbelievable', 'investigation', or 'communication', are known as
pentasyllabic. Human anatomy generally includes five fingers on each hand and five toes on each foot, a feature common to most mammals. In the scoring system of baseball, the third baseman is traditionally assigned the number 5. Starfish, a species of marine life, are recognized for their pentaradial symmetry, which means their bodies consist of five fingers on each hand and five toes on each foot, a feature common to most mammals. In the scoring system of baseball, the third baseman is traditionally assigned the number 5. Starfish, a species of marine life, are recognized for their pentaradial symmetry, which means their bodies consist of five fingers on each foot, a feature common to most mammals. In the scoring system of baseball, the third baseman is traditionally assigned the number 5. Starfish, a species of marine life, are recognized for their pentaradial symmetry, which means their bodies consist of five financial symmetry and the scoring system of baseball, the scoring system of baseball symmetry and the scori
 equal parts radiating from a central area. A musical quintet refers to either a piece of music designed for five instruments or vocalists or to a group comprising five musicians. The number 5 is considered a prime number due to its unique divisibility properties. It belongs to a special group of numbers that can only be divided evenly by two distinct
factors: the number 1 and the number 1 and the number 5 by any positive integer other than 1 and 5, there will always be a remainder. This characteristic is the defining feature of prime numbers, which are positive integers greater than 1 that have exactly two factors. In geometry, the number 5 is significant due to its
connection to the five Platonic solids (tetrahedron, cube, octahedron, in particular, has pentagonal faces. The number 5 is also associated with the pentagram, a five-pointed star polygon with intriguing mathematical properties
related to the golden ratio. The number 5 appears frequently in nature, such as in the five-pointed leaves of some plants, and the five arms or rays of echinoderms like starfish and sea urchins. Many fruits, such as apples and pears, have a five-part core structure that reflects the five-
fold symmetry of their flowers. The number 5 holds cultural and spiritual significance in various traditions worldwide. In Christianity, there are five pillars of the faith, and Muslims pray five times a day. In the Gregorian calendar, May is the fifth month of the year and
is often associated with growth, renewal, and celebration in many cultures. For example, May 1st) is a traditional spring festival in many parts of Europe, while Cinco de Mayo (May 5th) is a significant celebration of Mexican heritage and pride. The number 5 holds cultural and spiritual significance in various traditions worldwide. In
Christianity, there are five wounds of Christ. In Hinduism, the god Shiva has five faces. In Islam, there are five pillars of the faith, and Muslims pray five times a day. In the Gregorian calendar, May is the fifth month of the year and is often associated with growth, renewal, and celebration in many cultures. For example, May Day (May 1st) is a
traditional spring festival in many parts of Europe, while Cinco de Mayo (May 5th) is a significant celebration of Mexican heritage and pride. The famous Olympic rings logo consists of five inhabited continents and the meeting of athletes from around the world
at the Olympic Games. The number 5 is reflected in several aspects of human anatomy. Humans have five fingers on each hand and five toes on each hand and fi
varies by culture; it is considered lucky in some traditions due to positive associations, while in others, it might be seen as unlucky for differing reasons. The number 5 is closely connected to the golden ratio (approximately 1.618), an aesthetically pleasing proportion found throughout nature and art. The golden ratio is related to the Fibonacci
 sequence, in which each number is the sum of the two preceding ones. The further along the Fibonacci sequence (which includes 5), the closer the ratio of adjacent numbers approaches the golden ratio. The number 5 is significant in numerous contexts, from its presence in architectural designs to its role in musical compositions. It is a prime and
on:Wikipedia A West Arabic numeral, ultimately from Indic numerals (compare Devanagari [ (5)). See 5 § Evolution of the Arabic digit for more. 5 (prev 4, next 6) The cardinal number five. A digit in the decimal system of numbering, as well as octal, and hexadecimal. May. Comeronyms: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 (phonetics, often superscript) the
pitch of a tone, either high or low depending on local convention; '5' is most commonly the highest or lowest pitch (but see 6) Synonyms: 1, J (phonetics, Sinosphere, often superscript) tone number 5, typically identified with dark departing yin qu (陰去) Synonyms: 1, J (phonetics, Sinosphere, often superscript) tone number 5, typically identified with dark departing yin qu (陰去) Synonyms: 1, J (phonetics, Sinosphere, often superscript) tone number 5, typically identified with dark departing yin qu (陰去) Synonyms: 1, J (phonetics, Sinosphere, often superscript) tone number 5, typically identified with dark departing yin qu (陰去) Synonyms: 1, J (phonetics, Sinosphere, often superscript) tone number 5, typically identified with dark departing yin qu (陰去) Synonyms: 1, J (phonetics, Sinosphere, often superscript) tone number 5, typically identified with dark departing yin qu (陰去) Synonyms: 1, J (phonetics, Sinosphere, often superscript) tone number 5, typically identified with dark departing yin qu (陰去) Synonyms: 1, J (phonetics, Sinosphere, often superscript) tone number 5, typically identified with dark departing yin qu (陰去) Synonyms: 1, J (phonetics, Sinosphere, often superscript) tone number 5, typically identified with dark departing yin qu (陰去) Synonyms: 1, J (phonetics, Sinosphere, often superscript) tone number 5, typically identified with dark departing yin qu (陰去) Synonyms: 1, J (phonetics, Sinosphere, often superscript) tone number 5, typically identified with dark departing yin qu (陰去) Synonyms: 1, J (phonetics, Sinosphere, often superscript) tone number 5, typically identified with dark departing yin qu (陰去) Synonyms: 1, J (phonetics, Sinosphere, often superscript) tone number 5, typically identified with dark departing yin qu (light) tone number 5, typically identified with dark departing yin qu (light) tone number 5, typically identified with dark departing yin qu (light) tone number 5, typically identified with dark departing yin qu (light) tone number 5, typically identified with dark departing yin qu 
The following are only equivalent as representations of the cardinal number: (Arabic digits): 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Other representations of 5: 5 (plural 5s) 5-cell5-gon5-over-1Camp 5Zone 5 Poblacion 五 (mg5, "five") and 唔 (m4, "not") Integer number 5 This
article is about the number. For the years, see 5 BC and AD 5. For other uses, see 5 BC and AD 5. For other uses, see 5 (disambiguation), Number Five (disambiguation), and The Five (disambiguation), Number Five (disambiguation), Number Five (disambiguation), and The Five (disambiguation), Number Five (disambiguation), and The Five (disambiguation), Number Five (d
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 Armenian&Devanāgarī[]HebrewanKhmer[]Telugu[]Malayalam[]Tamil[]Thai[]Babylonian numeral and digit. It is the natural number, and cardinal number, following 4 and preceding 6, and is a prime number. Humans, and many othe
animals, have 5 digits on their limbs. The first Pythagorean triple 5 is a Fermat prime, a Mersenne prime exponent, [1] as well as a Fibonacci number. 5 is the first congruent number, as well as a Fibonacci number. 5 is the first congruent number, as well as a Fibonacci number. 5 is the first pythagorean triple (3, 4, 5).[2] 5 is the first congruent number.
and the first good prime.[4] 11 forms the first good prime.[4] 11 forms the first pair of sexy primes with 5.[5] 5 is the second Fermat primes, of a total of five known Fermat primes, of a total of five known Fermat primes (5, 13, 563).[7] A shape with five sides is called a pentagon. The pentagon is the first pair of sexy primes with 5.[8] 5 is the second Fermat primes, of a total of five known Fermat primes, of a total of five known Fermat primes (5, 13, 563).[7] A shape with five sides is called a pentagon.
the largest face any of the five regular three-dimensional regular Platonic solid can have. A conic is determine a line.[8] A pentagram, or five-pointed polygram, is a star polygon constructed by connecting some non-adjacent of a regular pentagon as self-intersecting edges.[9]
The internal geometry of the pentagon and pentagram (represented by its Schläfli symbol {5/2}) appears prominently in Penrose tilings. Pentagrams are facets inside Kepler-Poinsot star polyhedra and Schläfli-Hess star polyhedra and 
icosahedron.[10] The plane contains a total of five Bravais lattices, or arrays of points defined by discrete translation operations. Uniform tilings of the tetrahedron. It has five vertices. Its orthographic projection
is homomorphic to the group K5.[12]:p.120 There are five fundamental mirror symmetry point group families in 4-dimensions. There are also 5 compact hyperbolic Coxeter groups, or 4-prisms, of rank 5, each generating uniform honeycombs in hyperbolic Coxeter groups, or 4-prisms, of rank 5, each generating uniform honeycombs in hyperbolic Coxeter groups, or 4-prisms, of rank 5, each generating uniform honeycombs in hyperbolic Coxeter groups, or 4-prisms, of rank 5, each generating uniform honeycombs in hyperbolic Coxeter groups, or 4-prisms, of rank 5, each generating uniform honeycombs in hyperbolic Coxeter groups, or 4-prisms, of rank 5, each generating uniform honeycombs in hyperbolic Coxeter groups, or 4-prisms, of rank 5, each generating uniform honeycombs in hyperbolic Coxeter groups, or 4-prisms, of rank 5, each generating uniform honeycombs in hyperbolic Coxeter groups, or 4-prisms, of rank 5, each generating uniform honeycombs in hyperbolic Coxeter groups, or 4-prisms, of rank 5, each generating uniform honeycombs in hyperbolic Coxeter groups, or 4-prisms, of rank 5, each generating uniform honeycombs in hyperbolic Coxeter groups, or 4-prisms, of rank 5, each generating uniform honeycombs in hyperbolic Coxeter groups, or 4-prisms, of rank 5, each generating uniform honeycombs in hyperbolic Coxeter groups, or 4-prisms, or 4-prisms,
 simplest regular polychoron. The smallest non-trivial magic square5 is the value of the first non-trivial magic square. [14][15] There are five countably infinite Ramsey classes of permutations. [16]: p.4 5
is conjectured to be the only odd, untouchable number; if this is the case, then five will be the only odd prime number that is not the base of an aliquot tree.[17]This diagram shows the subquotient relations of the twenty-six sporadic groups; the five Mathieu groups form the simplest class (colored red ). Every odd number greater than five is
conjectured to be expressible as the sum of three prime numbers; Helfgott has provided a proof of this[18] (also known as the odd Goldbach conjecture) that is already widely acknowledged by mathematicians as it still undergoes peer-review. On the other hand, every odd number greater than one is the sum of at most five prime numbers (as a lower
limit).[19] Unsolved problem in mathematics Is 5 the only odd, untouchable number? More unsolved problems in mathematics In graph with five vertices are planar, however, there is a graph with five vertices are planar, however, there is a graph with five vertices are planar, however, there is a graph with five vertices are planar, however, there is a graph with five vertices are planar if and only
 if it does not contain a subgraph that is a subdivision of K5, or K3,3, the utility graph. [20] There are five complex exceptional Lie algebras. The first five sporadic groups to have been described. [21]: p.54 A centralizer of an element of order 5
 inside the largest sporadic group F 1 {\displaystyle \mathrm {F_{1}}} arises from the product between Harada-Norton sporadic group H N {\displaystyle \mathrm {HN}} and a group of order 5.[22][23] Multiplication 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 5 × x 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 Division 1 2
34567891011121314155 \div x52.51.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.6251.61.2510.830.7142850.62510.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.7142850.714
x5 1 32 243 1024 7776 16807 32768 59049 100000 161051 248832 371293 537824 759375 The evolution of the modern Western digit for the numeral for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals, where on some earlier versions, the numeral for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals, where on some earlier versions, the numeral for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals, where on some earlier versions, the numeral for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals, where on some earlier versions, the numeral for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals, where on some earlier versions, the numeral for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals, where on some earlier versions, the numeral for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals, where on some earlier versions, the numeral for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals, where on some earlier versions, the numeral for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals, where on some earlier versions is traced back to the Indian system of numerals for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals for five is traced back to the Indian sys
The Kushana and Gupta empires in what is now India had among themselves several forms that bear no resemblance to the numeral for four, with similarities to the numeral for three; yet, still unlike the modern five.[24] It was a mong themselves several forms that were still similar to the numeral for three; yet, still unlike the modern five.
 from those digits that Europeans finally came up with the modern 5 (represented in writings by Dürer, for example). While the shape of the character for the digit 5 has an ascender in most modern typefaces with text figures the glyph usually has a descender, as, for example, in . On the seven-segment display of a calculator and digital
 clock, it is often represented by five segments at four successive turns from top to bottom, rotating counterclockwise, and vice versa. It is one of three numbers, along with 4 and 6, where the number of segment displays may sometimes
may make use of a diagonal for one of the two. Judaism Five is according to Maharal of Prague the number defined as the center point which unifies four extremes. [26] Mathematics portal 5 (disambiguation) ^ Sloane, N. J. A. (ed.)
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year starting on Monday or Tuesday of the Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a leap year starting on Saturday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. In the Roman world, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Augustus and Sulla (or, less frequently, year 749 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 5 BC
for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. March - Probable nova in the constellation Aquila.[1] c. December - Probable supernova in the constellation Capricornus.[1] January 15 - Guang Wu, Chinese emperor of the Han Dynasty (d. AD
57) Aemilia Lepida, Roman noblewoman and fiancée of Claudius (d. AD 54) Lucius Vitellius the Elder, Roman consul and governor of Syria (d. AD 51) The birthdates of John the Baptist and Jesus are not generally known, but 5 BC is often assumed to be the date
The spring Passover feast (often around April 21) has been cited as a possible date for the birth of Christ, assuming that this had relevance to being a Messiah claimant, or that his birthday might have been related to Passover. Others theologically tie his birth to Sukkot, the fall Feast of Tabernacles. John the Baptist (d. c. AD 30) Biblically between 16
September - 23 September - Jesus (Sukkot - The Feast of Tabernacles) as of a Church decision in 336AD 25 December - Jesus[2] Acme (enslaved woman), Jewish slave and personal maid in the service of the Empress Livia Drusilla, wife of Augustus Curia, Roman noblewoman and wife of Quintus Lucretius Vespillo Wikimedia Commons has media
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calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on Wednesday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Censorinus and Gaius Asinius (or, less frequently, year 746 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 8 BC for this year has been used since the early
medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. King Maroboduus becomes ruler of the Marcomanni[1] and fights against the Roman Empire's expansion in Bohemia.[2] Arminius, son of a Cheruscan chieftain, is taken as a hostage to Rome, where he receives a military education.[3][4]
After 20 years, Emperor Augustus initiates his second census of the Roman Empire.[5] Sextilis, the eighth month of the early Julian calendar, is renamed Augustus (August) by a decree of the Roman Empire.[6] Wang, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty (d. AD 23) November 27 - Horace, Roman lyric poet and writer (b. 65 BC)[7]
Gaius Maecenas, Roman politician and advisor (b. 70 BC) Polemon I, Roman client king of the Bosporan Kingdom Xu, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty Wikimedia Commons has media related to 8 BC. ^ 7, 1, 3, p. 290; Marcus Velleius Paterculus, Compendium of Roman History 2, 108 ^ "Maroboduus". britannica.com. Encyclopædia Britannica, inc
 March 20, 2016. Retrieved June 21, 2020. Maroboduus, (died AD 37, Ravenna, Italy), king of the Marcomanni who organized the first confederation of German tribes. ^ "Arminius". Encyclopædia Britannica. 2014. ^ Durschmied, Erik (April 11, 2013). The Weather Factor. Hodder &
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 was either a common year starting on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday or a leap year starting on Monday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Drusus and Crispinus (or, less
frequently, year 745 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 9 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. January 30 - The Ara Pacis ("Altar of Augustan Peace"), voted for by the Senate four years earlier, is dedicated.[1] Pannonia is
incorporated into the Roman Empire as part of Illyria.[2] Nero Claudius Drusus, Emperor Augustus' stepson, begins a campaign against the Marcomanni, but dies soon after, due to a fall from his horse.[3] Livy completes compilation of his Ab Urbe Condita Libri, 142 books covering the history of Rome since its foundation down to 9 BC (approximate
date).[4] Accession of Aretas IV Philopatris as King of the Nabataeans (modern Jordan).[5] Ping, Chinese emperor of the Han dynasty (d. AD 6) Quintus Asconius Pedianus, Roman historian (d. AD 76) Nero Claudius Drusus, son of Livia and stepson of Augustus (b. 38 BC) Wikimedia Commons has media related to 9 BC. ^ Conlin, Diane Atnally (1997)
The Artists of the Ara Pacis: The Process of Hellenization in Roman Relief Sculpture. UNC Press Books. ISBN 978-0-8078-2343-9. Pannonia — United Nations of Roma Victrix Levick, Barbara (1990). Claudius. Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-05831-4. Ramsay, William (1870). "Livius" . In Smith, William (ed.). Dictionary of Greek and
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6 BC 5 BC 4 BC vte 7 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Deaths vte 7 BC in various calendar 4744Balinese saka calendar 4744Balinese saka calendar 4744Balinese saka calendar 4744Balinese saka calendar 4747Ancient Greek Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar 4744Balinese saka calendar 474Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer) 193rd Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar 4744Balinese saka calendar 474Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer) 193rd Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar 4744Balinese saka calendar 474Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer) 193rd Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar 4744Balinese saka calendar 474Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer) 193rd Olympiad (summer) 193r
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 -261 or -1033 — to —[][][][][][][][][][][][][][][][][][male Wood-Tiger)121 or -260 or -1032 Year 7 BC was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on Thursday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. In the Roman world, it was known as the Year
of the Consulship of Tiberius and Piso (or, less frequently, year 747 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 7 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. May 7 - Emperor Ai succeeds to the throne of Han China.[1] Augustus' second census
of the Roman Empire reports a total of 4,233,000 citizens.[2] However, the specific criteria of the census are still not clear.[3] Rome is divided in 14 administrative regions.[4] Possible birthdate of Jesus,[5] according to appearance of a very bright triple conjunction of the royal star Jupiter and Saturn in the sign of Pisces (land in the west) in May until
December of that year since 854 years, with a retrogradation and stationing in November 12, 7 BC. April 17 - Cheng, Chinese emperor of the Han dynasty (b. 51 BC) Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Greek historian (approximate date)[6] Geumwa of Dongbuyeo, Korean king Zhao Hede, Chinese consort of
the Han dynasty Wikimedia Commons has media related to 7 BC. ^ Barbieri-Low, Anthony J.; Yates, Robin D.S. (2015). "Recognized Rulers of the Qin and Han Dynasties and the Xin Period". Law, State, and Society in Early Imperial China. BRILL. ISBN 978-90-04-30053-8. ^ "LacusCurtius • Res Gestae Divi Augusti (II)". penelope.uchicago.edu.
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Robert A. (1996). Chronicle of the living Christ: the life and ministry of Jesus Christ: foundations of cosmic Christianity. Hudson, NY: Anthroposophic Press. p. 68. ISBN 9780192880031. Retrieved from "6 Calendar year Years".
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error for further information) and a common year starting on Friday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Balbus and Vetus (or, less frequently, year 748 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 6 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era
became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Tiberius retires to Rhodes, to the annoyance of Emperor Augustus (1] He is recalled to Rome years later, in AD 4, becoming Augustus (2] Lady Ban (or Ban Jieyu), Chinese concubine
and poet (b. 48 BC) Cleopatra Selene II, Ptolemaic princess of Egypt (approximate date) Feng Yuan (or Zhaoyi), Chinese concubine of the Han Dynasty Liu Xiang, Chinese scholar, editor of Shan Hai Jing and compiler of Lienü zhuan, father of Liu Xiang, Chinese scholar, editor of Shan Hai Jing and compiler of Lienü zhuan, father of Liu Xiang, Chinese scholar, editor of Shan Hai Jing and compiler of Lienü zhuan, father of Liu Xiang, Chinese scholar, editor of Shan Hai Jing and compiler of Lienü zhuan, father of Liu Xiang, Chinese scholar, editor of Shan Hai Jing and compiler of Lienü zhuan, father of Liu Xiang, Chinese scholar, editor of Shan Hai Jing and compiler of Lienü zhuan, father of Liu Xiang, Chinese scholar, editor of Shan Hai Jing and compiler of Lienü zhuan, father of Liu Xiang, Chinese scholar, editor of Shan Hai Jing and compiler of Lienü zhuan, father of Liu Xiang, Chinese scholar, editor of Shan Hai Jing and compiler of Lienü zhuan, father of Liu Xiang, Chinese scholar, editor of Shan Hai Jing and compiler of Lienü zhuan, father of Liu Xiang, Chinese scholar, editor of Shan Hai Jing and compiler of Lienü zhuan, father of Liu Xiang, Chinese scholar, editor of Shan Hai Jing and compiler of Lienü zhuan, father of Liu Xiang, Chinese scholar, editor of Shan Hai Jing and compiler of Lienü zhuan, father of Liu Xiang, chinese scholar, editor of Shan Hai Jing and compiler of Lienü zhuan, father of Liu Xiang, chinese scholar, editor of Shan Hai Jing and compiler of Lienü zhuan, father of Liu Xiang, chinese scholar, editor of Shan Hai Jing and compiler of Lienü zhuan, father of Liu Xiang, chinese scholar, editor of Shan Hai Jing and compiler of Liu Xiang, chinese scholar, editor of Shan Hai Jing and chi
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a rare astrological conjunction that occurred in Aries on March 20, 6 BC, and again on April 17, 6 BC. ... Mr. Molnar believes that Roman astrologers would have interpreted the double-eclipse as signifying the birth of a divine king in Judea." However, astronomical software such as Stellarium shows that on March 20, the occultation of Jupiter by the
Moon could not be seen from Rome, as the Moon passed by the planet without obscuring it. Furthermore, the event on April 17 began when Jupiter was 38 degrees above the horizon, at 2pm, i.e. in daylight, so it is extremely unlikely that this event would have been seen either. Retrieved from "7 This article needs additional citations for verification.
Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "67 BC" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (February 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Century BC 1st century BC 1st century BC
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before ROC民前1978年Nanakshahi calendar-1534Seleucid era245/246 AGThai solar calendar476-477Tibetan calendar476-477
Consulship of Piso and Glabrio (or, less frequently, year 687 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 67 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Manius Acilius Glabrio and Gaius Calpurnius Piso. During Pompey's war against
the pirates, he raises a fleet of 500 warships and fights with great success. The lex Gabinia gives Pompey command of the Mediterranean and its coasts for 50 miles inland for three years. He defeats the pirates in three months and pacifies Cilicia. Pompey divides the Mediterranean into 13 zones - six in the West and seven in the East - to each of
which he assigns a fleet under an admiral. Pompey offers the ex-pirates and their families clemency, he settles them in agricultural colonies in eastern Mediterranean lands. Pompey takes over the command of Lucius Licinius Lucullus in the war against Mithridates VI of Pontus, and reaps the fruit of the latter's victories. Lex Acilia Calpurnia:
permanent exclusion from office in cases of electoral corruption. Lex Roscia theatralis. Julius Caesar marries Pompeia, a granddaughter of Sulla[1] Hyrcanus II becomes king of Judea, for first time (until 66 BC), upon the death of his mother, Salome Alexandra. Mithridates VI invades Pontus and
defeats a Roman army at the Battle of Zela. After his victory at Zela Mithridates starts consolidating his power in Pontus; restoring his rule over his old kingdom. Lucullus returnes to Pontus, but his troops refuse to campaign for him any longer and he withdrew to Galatia. December - The army of the Han dynasty Chinese commander Zheng Ji is
victorious over the Xiongnu in the Battle of Jushi. Arsinoe IV of Egypt, daughter of Ptolemy XII (and probably Cleopatra V) (d. 41 BC) Sextus Pompey, Roman general and governor (d. 35 BC) Lucius Cornelius Sisenna, Roman general and governor (d. 41 BC) Sextus Pompey, Roman general and historian (b. c. 120 BC) Salome Alexandra, queen of Judea (b. 139 BC) and Leglay, Marcel; Voisin, Jean-Louis; Leglay, Marcel; Leglay, Marcel; Voisin, Jean-Louis; Leglay, Marcel; Leglay,
Bohec, Yann (2001). A History of Rome (Second ed.). Malden, Massachusetts: Blackwell. p. 128. ISBN 0-631-21858-0. Retrieved from "8 Calendar year Years Millennium BC Century BC 1st centu
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denomination 70 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. August - In Rome, Cicero prosecutes former governor Verres; Verres exiles himself to Marseille before the trial is over. The office of censor is reinstated. Lucullus captures
Sinop, then invades Armenia. Phraates III becomes the king of Parthia. October 15 - Virgil, Roman poet (d. 19 BC) Cleopatra VII, queen of Egypt (d. 30 BC) Crinagoras, Greek epigrammatist (d. 18 BC) Gaius Maecenas, Roman politician (d. 8 BC) Mithridates I, king of Commagene Sanatruces (or Sanatruck), king of Parthia Wikimedia Commons has
media related to 70 BC. Retrieved from "9Decade Millennia 1st millennium BC Century BC 1st century BC 1st century BC 75 BC 76 BC 77 BC 76 BC 77 BC 76 BC 77 BC 76 BC 77 BC 78 
section is transcluded from 79 BC. (edit | history) Sulla renounces his dictatorship. Cicero travels to Athens and then to Rhodes to continue his studies of philosophy and oratory. This section is transcluded from 78 BC. (edit | history) In Rome. Marcus Aemilius Lepidus becomes consul. He attempts to undermine the Sullan reforms, guarrels with his
consular colleague, is sent to govern Transalpine Gaul, and initiates a rebellion against the Senate with his army there. The Senate sends Publius Servilius Vatia to Cilicia as governor, where he fights a successful campaign against the Piracy in southern Anatolia (Lycia, Pamphylia and Isauria), he is thereafter known by the agnomen Isauricus. The
Tabularium is built in the Forum. The Third Dalmatian war begins. Julius Caesar returns to Rome after about two years of service in the army[1] This section is transcluded from 77 BC. (edit | history) Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, Roman proconsul of Transalpine Gaul and leader of the Populares faction in the senate, is defeated by Quintus Lutatius
Catulus at the Milvian bridge outside Rome. The remnants of the rebels are wiped out by Pompey in Etruria. Lepidus, with some 21,000 troops, manages to escape to Sardinia. Soon afterwards he becomes ill and dies, his battered army, now under command by Marcus Perperna Vento, sails on to the Iberian Peninsula. [2] Pompeius marches along the
Via Domitia through Gallia Narbonensis crossing the Pyrenees to Spain. He joins with Quintus Metellus Pius to suppress the revolt of Quintus Sertorius, but is at first unsuccessful. The city of Tigranakert of Artsakh is built. This section is transcluded from 76 BC. (edit | history) Salome Alexandra becomes queen of Judea, after the death of her
husband, Alexander Jannaeus, until 67 BC. Hyrcanus II becomes high priest of Jerusalem for the first time, on the death of his father, Alexander Jannaeus, until 66 BC. The Third Dalmatian war ends with the capture of Salona by proconsul Gaius Cosconius and the victory of Rome. On the Iberian Peninsula, in the Roman province of Hispania Citerior,
the rebel forces of Quintus Sertorius defeat the republican army of Pompey the Great at the Battle of Lauron. This section is transcluded from 75 BC. (edit | history) In Rome, the tribune Quintus Opimius speaks out against Sullan restrictions on the tribunete, in orations noted for sarcasm against conservatives. Cicero is quaestor in Western Sicily.
Nicomedes IV of Bithynia bequeaths his kingdom to Rome on his death (75/4 BC). Angered by the arrangement, Mithridates VI of Pontus declares war on Rome and invades Bithynia, Cappadocia and Paphlagonia, thus starting the Third Mithridatic War. Third Mithridatic War. Third Mithridates VI of Pontus declares war on Rome and invades Bithynia, Cappadocia and Paphlagonia, thus starting the Third Mithridatic War.
Julius Caesar travels to Rhodes and is taken captive by pirates[3]\ In the Roman province of Hispania Citerior a republican army under Pompey the Great defeats an army of Sertorian rebels at the Battle of Valentia. In the Roman province of Hispania Citerior a republican army under Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius defeats an army of Sertorian rebels
at the Battle of Italica. In the Roman province of Hispania Citerior an army of Sertorian rebels under Quintus Sertorius himself defeats a republican forces on the Iberian Peninsula and the Sertorian rebels fight each other to a draw. Quintus Sertorius is
forced to withdraw leaving the battlefield to Pompey and Metellus (the republican commanders). Julius Caesar travels to Rhodes to study under Apollonius Molon. On his way across the Aegean Sea, he is kidnapped by Cilician pirates and held prisoner in the Dodecanese islet of Pharmacusa. The young Caesar is held for a ransom of twenty talents, but
he insists they ask for fifty. After his release Caesar raises a fleet at Miletus, pursues and crucifies the pirates in Pergamon. Start of Golden Age of Latin Literature. This section is transcluded from 74 BC. (edit | history) Nicomedes IV, last king of Bithynia bequeaths his kingdom to the Roman Senate upon his death (75/4 BC). Third Mithridatic War:
Battle of Cyzicus: Roman forces under Lucius Lucullus defeat the forces of Mithridates VI of Pontus. Marcus Antonius (father of Mark Antony), a praetor, receives wide-ranging powers and considerable resources to fight the pirates in
Anatolia, and is given the agnomen Isauricus. Cyrene becomes a Roman province. Pamplona is founded. This section is transcluded from 73 BC. (edit | history) Third Servile War: Spartacus, a Thracian gladiator, escapes with around 70 slave-gladiators from a gladiator school at Capua. They defeat a small Roman force and equip themselves with
captured military equipment as well with gladiatorial weapons. Spartacus and his band of gladiators plunder the region surrounding Capua and retire to a defensible position on Mount Vesuvius: Spartacus defeats a Roman militia force (3,000 men) under Gaius Claudius Glaber. The rebel slaves spend the winter of 73-72
BC training, arming and equipping their new recruits, as well as expanding their raiding territory, which includes the towns of Nola, Nuceria, Thurii and Metapontum. On the Iberian Peninsula (part of the Roman Republic) rebel leader Quintus Sertorius is assassinated by some of his own lieutenants (lead by Marcus Perperna).[a] Perperna takes
command of the rebel army. This section is transcluded from 72 BC. (edit | history) Third Servile War: Spartacus moves with his followers northward to the Po Valley. Roman forces under Lucius Gellius Publicola defeat a group of slaves (30,000 men) led by Crixus near Mount Gargano. He kills two-thirds of the rebels, including Crixus himself.[5]
Summer - Spartacus and his followers defeat the Roman forces under Gnaeus Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus and Gellius, forcing the Roman legions to retreat in disarray. Both consuls are recalled to Rome in disgrace and relieved of their duties. [6] Spartacus moves north again, to cross the Alps into Gaul and then to Thracia, Outside Mutina on the
plain of the River Po he defeats the Roman forces under Gaius Cassius Longinus, governor of Gallia Cisalpina. Autumn - Spartacus and his followers withdraw to the Bruttium peninsula. At one juncture he contemplates attacking Rome - but moves south. The Senate sends Marcus Licinius Crassus against Spartacus.[7] Winter - Spartacus decides to
camp near Thurii. Marcus Licinius Crassus with 10 Roman legions tries to trap the rebels in the toe of Italy. He builds a trench and a low earth rampart (with a fortified palisade). Battle of Cabira: Lucius Lucullus defeats King Mithridates VI and overruns Pontus. Mithridates flees to Armenia, ruled by his son-in-law Tigranes, who refuses to turn his
father-in-law in to Lucius Lucullus. On the Iberian Peninsula (part of the Roman Republic) rebel leader Quintus Sertorius is assassinated by some of his own lieutenants (lead by Marcus Perperna).[b] Perperna takes command of the rebel army. Perperna is defeated by Pompey the Great at the Battle of Osca, ending the Sertorian War in Spain. The
Suebi and other tribes under King Ariovistus invade Gaul. This section is transcluded from 71 BC. (edit | history) Third Servile War ends; Slave rebellion under leadership of Spartacus is crushed by a Roman army under Marcus Licinius Crassus. Slaves taken prisoner are crucified naked along the Via Appia. Marcus Antonius is defeated by the Cretans,
who have made an alliance with the pirates. He is compelled to concede a humiliating peace. Antonius dies in office the same year and is awarded, posthumously, with the cognomen Creticus.[8] Nessebar in modern-day Bulgaria comes under Roman rule. This section is transcluded from 70 BC. (edit | history) August - In Rome, Cicero prosecutes
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former governor Verres; Verres exiles himself to Marseille before the trial is over. The office of censor is reinstated. Lucullus captures Sinop, then invades Armenia. Phraates III becomes the king of Parthia. Transcluding articles: 79 BC, 78 BC, 77 BC, 78 BC, 77 BC, 78 BC, 77 BC, 78 BC,

music theorist (d. 37 BC) 77 BC Berenice IV Epiphaneia, Greek princess and queen of the Ptolemaic Kingdom (d. 55 BC) Liu Xiang, Chinese scholar, editor of the Shan Hai Jing, compilator of the Lienü zhuan, and father of Liu Xin (d. 6 BC) 75 BC Calpurnia, Roman noblewoman and wife of Julius Caesar Gaius Asinius Pollio, Roman politician and poet (d. AD 4) Yuan of Han, Chinese emperor of the Han Dynasty (d. 33 BC) 73 BC Herod the Great, client king of Judea (d. 4 BC)[9] Marcus Porcius Cato, assassin of Julius Caesar (d. 42 BC) 71 BC Wang Zhengjun, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty (d. AD 13) 70 BC October 15 - Virgil, Roman poet (d. 19 BC) Cleopatra VII, queen of Egypt (d. 30 BC) Crinagoras, Greek epigrammatist (d. 18 BC) Gaius Maecenas, Roman politician (d. 8 BC) Transcluding articles: 79 BC, 78 BC, 77 BC, 78 BC consul (b. 120 BC) Tian Qianqiu, Chinese politician and prime minister Titus Quinctius Atta, Roman comedy writer Vattagamani Abhaya, king of Sri Lanka 76 BC Gaius Herennius, tribune of the plebs in 80 BC and legate to Quintus Sertorius during the Sertorian War, killed at the Battle of Valentia. Lucius Hirtuleius, right-hand-man of Quintus Sertorius during the Sertorius during the Sertorius Aelius Stilo Praeconinus, Roman philologist Lucius Octavius, Roman politician and consul Nicomedes IV (Philopator), king of Bithynia Zhao of Han, Chinese emperor (b. 94 BC) 73 BC Devabhuti, king of the Sertorian rebels during the Sertorian war Heli, king of Britain (approximate date) 72 BC Crixus, Gaulish gladiator and military leader Quintus Sertorius, leader of the Sertorian rebels during the Sertorian War Marcus Perperna Vento, lieutenant of Quintus Sertorian War 71 BC Castus, Gallic gladiator and rebel leader Gannicus, Celtic gladiator and rebel leader (presumably killed in battle) (b. 109 BC) Xu Pingjun, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty 70 BC Mithridates I, king of Commagene Sanatruces (or Sanatruk), king of Parthia ^ the year of his assassination is disputed - the debate is whether he was assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassination is disputed - the debate is whether he was assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassination is disputed - the debate is whether he was assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassination is disputed - the debate is whether he was assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassination is disputed - the debate is whether he was assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassination is disputed - the debate is whether he was assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassination is disputed - the debate is whether he was assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassination is disputed - the debate is whether he was assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassination is disputed - the debate is whether he was assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassination is disputed - the debate is whether he was assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassination is disputed - the debate is whether he was assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE or 72 BCE ^ LeGlay, Marcel; Voisin, Jean-Louis; Le Bohec, Yann (2001). A History of Rome (Second ed.). Malden, Massachusetts: Blackwell. p. 128. ISBN 978-1-84908-572-4. ^ LeGlay, Marcel; Voisin, Jean-Louis; Le Bohec, Yann (2001). A History of Rome (Second ed.). Malden, Massachusetts: Blackwell. p. 128. ISBN 0-631-21858-0. Appian, Civil Wars, 1:116; Florus, Epitome, 2.8; - Florus and Appian make the claim that the slave's encampment. Appian, Civil Wars, 1:117; Plutarch, Crassus 9:7; Livy, Periochae 96. Livy reports that troops under the (former) praetor Quintus Arrius killed Crixus and 20,000 of his followers. Nic Fields (2009). Spartacus and the Slave Wars. New York: Bedford/St. Martins, pp 178-79. Pompey, Command (p. 20). Nic Fields, 2012. ISBN 978-184908-572-4 "Herod | Biography & Facts". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 7 April 2019. A Hibbert, Christopher (1987). Rome: The Biography & Facts Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 7 April 2019. 1st century Decades 110s BC 100s BC 90s BC 9 War The Han general Li Guangli marches west from Jiuquan with 30,000 cavalrymen to attack the Tuqi King of the Right in the Tian Shan Mountains. After an initial victory, the Han are surrounded, and they lose more than 20,000 men while breaking out of the encirclement. The Han generals Lu Bode and Gongsun Ao march into the Zhuoxie Mountains, but they encounter no Xiongnu forces and turn back.[1] Autumn - The Han general Li Ling leads 5000 crack infantry and a cavalry force from Juyan Lake into the eastern Altay Mountains but is pursued by Qiedihou Chanyu. After a desperate fighting retreat across more than 500km of Xiongnu territory, the Han expedition runs out of arrows. Li Ling surrenders and his force disintegrates in the Tihan Mountains, about 50km from the Great Wall of China. Emperor Wu of Han has the 'Grand Historian' Sima Qian castrated after the latter argues in defense of Li Ling's surrender.[2] This section is transcluded from 98 BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Quintus Caecilius Metellus Nepos and Titus Didius The Senate passes the Lex Caecilia Didia which bans omnibus bills. Emperor Wu of Han sends the Han general Li Ling from Xiongnu captivity. Gongsun Ao on a mission to rescue general Li Ling from Xiongnu captivity. Gongsun Ao on a mission to rescue general Li Ling from Xiongnu captivity. Gongsun Ao on a mission to rescue general Li Ling from Xiongnu captivity. This section is transcluded from 97 BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Gnaeus Cornelius Lentulus and Publius Licinius Crassus. C. Decianus, the prosecutor of Furius, is himself condemned for his remarks about the death of Saturninus. The Romans subdue the Maedi and Dardani. L. Domitius takes harsh measures to restore order in Sicily. The censors, Flaccus and Antonius, remove M. Duronius from the senate because of his opposition to sumptuary laws. A decree of the Roman Senate bans human sacrifices. Sulla displays a lion hunt for the first time in games at Rome. Ariarathes VIII is forced out of Cappadocia by Mithridates, and dies soon afterwards. The Han generals Li Guangli, Gongsun Ao, Han Yue and Lu Bode lead armies into Xiongnu territory. The campaign achieves little, and Gongsun Ao suffers a defeat. Emperor Wu of Han condemns him to death due to his troops suffering heavy losses, but he escapes by feigning his death. He is eventually discovered and executed during the witchcraft trials of 91 BC.[4] Sujin becomes emperor of Japan (approximate date). This section is transcluded from 96 BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Gaius Cassius Longinus and Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus Cyrene is left to the people of the Roman Republic by its ruler Ptolemy Apion.[5] Seleucus VI Epiphanes becomes king of the Seleucid Empire following the death of his father Antiochus VIII Grypus, and defeating in battle Antiochus IX Cyzicenus.[6] Start of the Taishi era in the Han dynasty. This section is transcluded from 95 BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Lucius Licinius Crassus and Quintus Mucius Scaevola Pontifex Philip I Philadelphus and Antiochus XI Ephiphanes succeeded as co-rulers after the deposition of Seleucus VI Epiphanes. "Forty-metre structure" at Emain Macha (near modern Armagh, Northern Ireland) was built and destroyed, presumably for ritual or ceremonial purposes. Tigranes the Great becomes king of Armenia This section is transcluded from 94 BC. (edit | history) Approximate date - Nicomedes IV succeeds his father Nicomedes III as king of Bithynia. The Shakas start to control northwest India. Consuls: Gaius Coelius Caldus and Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus. [7] The first (failed) attempt to open a Latin rhetorical school. Lucius Cornelius Sulla is elected praetor urbanus. This section is transcluded from 93 BC. (edit | history) Roman consuls: Gaius Valerius Flaccus and Marcus Herennius. Ariobarzanes I Philoromaios becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Caucasian Iberia after overthrowing Farnadjom. End of era Taishi of Emperor Wu of Han China. This section is transcluded from 92 BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Gaius Claudius Pulcher and Marcus Perperna. In the first diplomatic contact between Rome and Parthia, Sulla meets with a Parthian envoy, resulting in the parties recognizing the Euphrates as a common frontier. Sulla repulses Tigranes of Armenia from Cappadocia. Gaius Sentius becomes Roman governor of Macedonia. He serves until 88 BC. This section is transcluded from 91 BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Sextus Julius Caesar and Lucius Marcius Philippus The tribune Marcus Livius Drusus proposes extending Roman citizenship to allied Italian cities, but is assassinated, leading to the Social War. Witchcraft Trials Emperor Wu of Han executes Prime Minister Gongsun He (the brother-in-law of Empress Wei Zifu) and his clan because Gongsun's son is accused of adultery with the emperor's daughter Princess Yangshi and witchcraft. Following further accused by witchcraft, the emperor executes hundreds of imperial officials and concubines. After convincing the matter. People accuse each other of witchcraft, and tens of thousands the matter. are executed across China, including former generals Zhao
Ponu and Gongsun Ao.[8] 'Rebellion' of Liu Ju kills Jiang, former general Han Yue and their followers. Due to miscommunication, the emperor misinterprets this as a rebellion against himself, and he orders Prime Minister Liu Qumao to march against Liu Ju and his mother, Empress Wei Zifu, commit suicide. Emperor Wu exterminates the followers of Liu Ju and their families. Learning that the charges against Liu Ju were fabricated, Emperor Wu orders further executions.[9] September - The Xiongnu invade the prefectures of Shanggu and Wuyuan.[10] This section is transcluded from 90 BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Lucius Julius Caesar and Publius Rutilius Lupus. Social War continues: Pompeius Strabo and Gaius Marius distinguish themselves. The Etruscans are granted Roman citizenship. Corfinium in south-central Italy is the center of a rebellion against Rome. The Lex Iulia grants citizenship to all Italians who did not oppose Rome during the Social War. Cicero starts to serve in the Roman army. Nicomedes IV of Bithynia is defeated in battle by a coalition of Nicomedes' brother Socrates, and Mithridates VI of Pontus. Nicomedes flees to Rome. The Xiongnu invade the Prefectures of Wuyuan and Jiuquan and kill the commandants of both Prefectures. Emperor Wu of Han sends three armies against the Xiongnu under General-in-Chief Li Guangli, Ma Tong and Shang Qiucheng, marching from Wuyuan, Jiuquan and Xihe respectively. An army of Central Asian vassals of Han, under Cheng Mian, captures the king of the vassal state of Jushi, who is suspected of treachery. The Xiongnu General-in-Chief and the former Han general Li Ling fight indecisively against Shang's army. Li Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Qumao seek to recommend Liu Bo, Li Guangli's nephew, as the new Crown Prince, and while Li Guangli is on campaign, Liu Qumao and his wife are executed and Li Guangli's wife imprisoned, having been charged with cursing the emperor, Li Guangli and his 70,000 men penetrate as far as the Selenga River. A detachment crosses the river and defeats an army of 20,000 under the Xiongnu Left General. in-Chief, who is killed. However, Li Guangli is then defeated by Hulugu Chanyu's army of 50,000 in the Khangai Mountains and surrenders. Li Guangli marries Hulugu's daughter, and Emperor Wu exterminates Li's clan.[11] Transcluding articles: 99 BC, 98 BC, 97 BC, 98 BC, 97 BC, 98 BC, prominent philosopher and poet (d. c. 55 BC) 98 BC Nigidius Figulus, Roman philosopher (probable date) (d. 49 BC) 96 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Clodia, daughter of Appius Claudius Pulcher, Roman consul (d. 49 BC) 96 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Clodia, daughter of Appius Claudius Pulcher, Roman consul (d. 49 BC) 96 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Clodia, daughter of Appius Claudius Pulcher, Roman consul (d. 49 BC) 96 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Clodia, daughter of Appius Claudius Pulcher, Roman consul (d. 49 BC) 96 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Clodia, daughter of Appius Claudius Pulcher, Roman consul (d. 49 BC) 96 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Clodia, daughter of Appius Claudius Pulcher, Roman consul (d. 49 BC) 96 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Clodia, daughter of Appius Claudius Pulcher, Roman consul (d. 49 BC) 96 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Clodia, daughter of Appius Claudius Pulcher, Roman consul (d. 49 BC) 96 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Clodia, daughter of Appius Claudius Pulcher, Roman consul (d. 49 BC) 96 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Galeria Copiola, Ro politician (d. 46 BC) 94 BC Zhao of Han, Chinese emperor (d. 74 BC) 93 BC Publius Clodius Pulcher, Roman politician and historian (d. 43 BC) Diodorus Siculus, Greek historian (approximate date) Pasherienptah III, Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC) Transcluding articles: 99 BC, 98 BC, 97 BC, 96 BC, 95 BC, 95 BC, 94 BC, 93 BC, 91 BC, and 90 BC 98 BC Emperor Kaika of Japan, according to legend. 96 BC Antiochus VIII Grypus, king of the Seleucid Empire Antiochus IX Cyzicenus, king of the Seleucid Empire Antiochus IX Cyzicenus, king of the Seleucid Empire Gongsun Ao, Chinese general of the Han dynasty Ptolemy Apion, king of Cyrenaica (modern Libya) 93 BC Antiochus XI, king of the Seleucid Empire, drowned 91 BC Liu Ju, crown prince of the Han dynasty (b. 128 BC) Lucius Licinius Crassus, Roman consul (b. 140 BC) Marcus Livius Drusus, Roman politician Quintus Caecilius Metellus Numidicus, Roman politician Wei Zifu, empress of the Han dynasty 90 BC Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date) Dionysios Trax, Greek grammarian (b. 170 BC) Li Yannian, Chinese musician (executed by Wu of Han) Pharnajom, king of Iberia (modern Georgia) ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). 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ISBN 978-1628944167. ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. Pp. 224-227. ISBN 978-1628944167. ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2 Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. pp. 227-233. ISBN 978-1628944167. Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. pp. 233-235. ISBN 978-1628944167. Retrieved from "11This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "90 BC" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (April 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st cent Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 234- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 18Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)172nd Olympiad, year 3Assyrian calendar461Buddhist calendar455Burmese calendar-727Byzantine calendar5419-5420Chinese calendar庚寅年 (Metal Tiger)2608 or 2401 — to —辛卯年 (Metal Rabbit)2609 or 2402Coptic calendar - 373 - -372Discordian calendar 733 BH - 732 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar453-454Tibetan calendar2244Minguo calendar2001 before ROC民前2001年Nanakshahi calendar-1557Seleucid era222/223 AGThai solar calendar453-454Tibetan calendar453-454Tibetan calendar453-454Tibetan calendar453-454Tibetan calendar2001 before ROC民前2001年Nanakshahi calendar453-454Tibetan calendar453-454Tibeta Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Caesar and Lupus (or, less frequently, year 664 Ab urbe condita) and the Third Year of Zhenghe. The denomination 90 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Lucius Julius Caesar and Publius Rutilius Lupus. Social War continues: Pompeius Strabo and Gaius Marius distinguish themselves. The Etruscans are granted Roman citizenship to all Italians who did not oppose Rome during the Social War. Cicero starts to serve in the Roman army. Nicomedes IV of Bithynia is defeated in battle by a coalition of Nicomedes IV of Bithynia is defeated in battle by a coalition of Nicomedes IV of Bithynia is defeated in battle by a coalition of Nicomedes IV of Bithynia is defeated in battle by a coalition of Nicomedes IV of Bithynia is defeated in battle by a coalition of Nicomedes IV of Bithynia is defeated in battle by
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An army of Central Asian vassals of Han, under Cheng Mian, captures the king of the vassal state of Jushi, who is suspected of treachery. The Xiongnu General-in-Chief and the former Han general Li Ling fight indecisively against Shang's army. Li Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Qumao seek to recommend Liu Bo, Li Guangli's nephew, as the new Crown Prince, and while Li Guangli is on campaign, Liu Qumao and his wife are executed and Li Guangli's nephew, as the new Crown Prince, and while Li Guangli is on campaign, Liu Qumao and his wife are executed and Li Guangli is on campaign, Liu Qumao and his wife are executed and Li Guangli is on campaign, Liu Qumao and his wife are executed and Li Guangli is on campaign, Liu Qumao and his wife are executed and Li Guangli is on campaign, Liu Qumao and his wife are executed and Li Guangli is on campaign, Liu Qumao and his wife are executed and Li Guangli is on campaign, Liu Qumao and his wife are executed and Li Guangli is on campaign, Liu Qumao and his wife are executed and Li Guangli is on campaign, Liu Qumao and his wife are executed and Li Guangli is on campaign, Liu Qumao and his wife are executed and Li Guangli is on campaign and his wife are executed and Li Guangli is on campaign. replace him with Liu Bo. Wishing to please the emperor, Li Guangli and his 70,000 men penetrate as far as the Selenga River. A detachment crosses the river and defeats an army of 50,000 in the Khangai Mountains and surrenders. Li Guangli marries Hulugu's daughter, and Emperor Wu exterminates Li's clan.[1] Aulus Hirtius, Roman politician and historian (d. 43 BC) Diodorus Siculus, Greek historian (d. 43 BC) Diodorus Siculus (d. 44 BC) Diodorus Siculus (d. 44 170 BC) Li Yannian, Chinese musician (executed by Wu of Han) Pharnajom, king of Iberia (modern Georgia) ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. pp. 233-235. ISBN 978-1628944167. Retrieved from " 12 Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1st century Decades 110s BC 100s BC 90s BC 80s BC 70s BC 70s BC Years 96 BC 95 BC 94 BC 93 BC 91 BC 90 BC vte 93 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Births Deaths vte 93 BC 91 BC 92 BC 91 BC 92 BC 91 BC 90 BC vte 93 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar93 BCXCIII BCAb urbe condita661Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 231- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander 15Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)171st Olympiad, year 4Assyrian calendar458Balinese saka calendar-730Byzantine calendar-686 - -685Berber calendarT亥年 (Fire Pig)2605 or 2398 — to —戊子年 (Earth Rat)2606 or 2399Coptic calendar-376 --375Discordian calendar1074Ethiopian calendar-100 - -99Hebrew calendar3668-3669Hindu calendar3-14 BP - 713 BPIslamic calendar736 BH - 735 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2241Minguo calendar2004 before ROC民前2004年Nanakshahi calendar-1560Seleucid era219/220 AGThai solar calendar450-451Tibetan calendar93 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Flaccus and Herennius (or, less frequently, year 661 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 93 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Roman consuls: Gaius Valerius Flaccus and Marcus Herennius. Ariobarzanes I Philoromaios becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Caucasian Iberia after overthrowing Farnadjom. End of era Taishi of Emperor Wu of Han China. Publius Clodius Pulcher, Roman politician (d. 52 BC) Antiochus XI, king of the Seleucid Empire Farnadjom, king of Caucasian Iberia Retrieved from " 13 Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1st century BC 1st century BC 1st century BC 2st century condita658Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 228- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 12Ancient Greek Olympiad (victor)¹Assyrian calendar4655Balinese saka ca (Wood Monkey)2602 or 2395 — to —Z酉年 (Wood Rooster)2603 or 2396Coptic calendar - 379 - -378Discordian calendar - 103 - -102Hebrew calendar - 379 - -38 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga 3005 - 3006Holocene calendar 905Iranian calendar - 177 BP - 716 BPIslamic calendar 739 - -38 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga 3005 - 3006Holocene calendar 905Iranian calendar - 102Hebrew calendar - 103 - -102Hebrew BH - 738 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AJulian calendar 238Minguo calendar 2007 before ROC民前2007年Nanakshahi calendar 1563Seleucid era 216/217 AGThai solar calendar 447-448Tibetan calendar 447-448Tibetan calendar 447-448Tibetan calendar 47-448Tibetan 47-448Tibetan 67-448Tibetan 67-448Tibetan 67-448Tibetan 67-448Tibetan 67-448Tibetan 67-448Tibetan 67-448Tibetan 67-448Tibetan 67-BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Ahenobarbus and Longinus (or, less frequently, year 658 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 96 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Gaius Cassius Longinus and Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus Cyrene is left to the people of the Roman Republic by its ruler Ptolemy Apion.[1] Seleucus VI Epiphanes becomes king of the Seleucid Empire following the death of his father Antiochus VIII Grypus, and defeating in battle Antiochus IX Cyzicenus.[2] Start of the Taishi era in the Han dynasty. Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD Antiochus VIII Grypus, king of the Seleucid Empire Antiochus IX Cyzicenus, king of the Seleucid Empire Antiochus IX Cyzicenus, king of the Seleucid Empire Antiochus IX Cyzicenus, king of the Seleucid Empire Antiochus VIII Grypus, king of the Seleucid Empire Antiochus IX Cyzicenus, king of the Seleucid Empire Gongsun Ao, Chinese general of the Han dynasty Ptolemy Apion, king of Cyrenaica (modern Libya) Apion, king of Cyrenaica (modern Libya) Apion, king of Cyrenaica (modern Libya) Apion, king of the Seleucid Empire Antiochus IX Cyzicenus, king of the Seleucid Empire Antiochu of historic places. Chicago (Ill.) London: Fitzroy Dearborn. p. 194. ISBN 978-1-884964-03-9. ^ Houghton, Arthur (1989). "The Royal Seleucid Mint of Soli". The Numismatic Chronicle. 149: 15–32. ISSN 0078-2696. JSTOR 42667568. Retrieved from " 14 This article is about the year. For the highway in British Columbia, see British Columbia Highway 99. Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st BCXCIX BCAb urbe condita655Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 225- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 9Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)170th Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar46Burmese calendar-736Byzantine calendar5410-5411Chinese calendar calendar calendar calendar by 170th Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar46Burmese calendar-736Byzantine calendar5410-5411Chinese calendar calenda 辛巳年 (Metal Snake)2599 or 2392 — to —壬午年 (Water Horse)2600 or 2393Coptic calendar - 362 - -381Discordian calendar - 362 - -381 calendar742 BH - 741 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AJulian calendar2235Minguo calendar2235Minguo calendar2010 before ROC民前2010年Nanakshahi calendar -1566Seleucid era-1566Seleucid era-1566-1124 Year 99 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of Tianhan. The denomination 99 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Aulus Postumius Albinus and Marcus Antonius. Han-Xiongnu War The Han general Li Guangli marches west from Jiuquan with 30,000 cavalrymen to attack the Tugi King of the Right in the Tian Shan Mountains. After an initial victory, the Han are surrounded, and they lose more than 20,000 men while breaking out of the encirclement. The Han generals Lu Bode and Gongsun Ao march into the Zhuoxie Mountains, but they encounter no Xiongnu forces and turn back.[1] Autumn - The Han general Li Ling leads 5000 crack infantry and a cavalry force from Juyan Lake into the eastern Altay Mountains but is pursued by Oiedihou Chanyu. After a desperate fighting retreat across more than 500km of Xiongnu territory, the
Han expedition runs out of arrows. Li Ling surrenders and his force disintegrates in the Tihan Mountains, about 50km from the Great Wall of China. Emperor Wu of Han has the 'Grand Historian' Sima Qian castrated after the latter argues in defense of Ling surrenders. Ling's surrender.[2] Lucretius, Latin prominent philosopher and poet (d. c. 55 BC) This section is empty. You can help by adding to it. (March 2024) ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp. 208-209. ISBN 978-1628944167. ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st cent calendarsGregorian calendar98 BCXCVIII BCAb urbe condita656Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 226- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 10Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)170th Olympiad, year 3Assyrian calendar4653Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar—691 - -690Berber calendar853Buddhist calendar447Burmese calendar—735Byzantine calendar5411-5412Chinese calendar \pm 午年 (Water Horse)2600 or 2393 — to —癸未年 (Water Goat)2601 or 2394Coptic calendar903Iranian calendar719 BP - 718 BPIslamic calendar741 BH - 740 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendar2236Minguo calendar2236Minguo calendar2236Minguo calendar2009 before ROC民前2009年Nanakshahi calendar45-446Tibetan calendar741 BH - 740 BHJavanese calendar741 BH - 74 but receives incorrect information that Li has been training Xiongnu soldiers. Enraged, Emperor Wu exterminates Li's clan.[1] Nigidius Figulus, Roman philosopher (probable date) (d. 45 BC) Terentia, first wife of Cicero (d. AD 4). Emperor Kaika of Japan, according to legend. AD 4). Emperor Kaika of Japan, according to legend. from "16This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources may be challenged and removed and removed may be challenged and removed. Find sources may be challenged and removed may be challenged and removed. Find sources may be challenged and removed may be challenged and removed. Find sources may be challenged and removed may be challenged and removed. Find sources may be challenged and removed may be challenged and remo Columbia, see British Columbia Highway 97. Calendar year Years Millennium BC Century BC 1st cent calendarsGregorian calendar97 BCXCVII BCAb urbe condita657Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 227- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 11Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)170th Olympiad, year 4Assyrian calendar448Burmese calendar448Burmese calendar4654Balinese saka calendar718 BP - 717 BPIslamic calendar740 BH - 739 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AJulian calendar2237Minguo calendar2237Minguo calendar46-447Tibetan calendar1008 before ROC民前2008年Nanakshahi calendar740 BH - 739 BHJavanese calendar740 BH - 739 (male Wood-Monkey)31 or -350 or -1122 Year 97 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of Tianhan. The denomination 97 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when restore order in Sicily. The censors, Flaccus and Antonius, remove M. Duronius from the senate because of his opposition to sumptuary laws. A decree of the Roman Senate bans human sacrifices. Sulla displays a lion hunt for the first time in games at Rome. Ariarathes VIII is forced out of Cappadocia by Mithridates, and dies soon afterwards. The Han generals Li Guangli, Gongsun Ao, Han Yue and Lu Bode lead armies into Xiongnu territory. The campaign achieves little, and Gongsun Ao suffers a defeat. Emperor Wu of Han condemns him to death due to his troops suffering heavy losses, but he escapes by feigning his death. He is eventually discovered and executed during the witchcraft trials of 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 98 Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 229- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 13Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)171st Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar450Burmese calendar-732Byzantine calendar5414-5415Chinese calendar乙酉年 (Wood Rooster)2603 or 2396 — to —丙戌年 (Fire Dog)2604 or 2397Coptic calendar9906Iranian calendar9906Ir calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2239Minguo calendar2239Minguo calendar2006 before ROC民前2006年Nanakshahi calendar—1562Seleucid era217/218 AGThai solar calendar448-449Tibetan calendar2239Minguo Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Crassus and Scaevola (or, less frequently, year 659 Ab urbe condita) and the Second Year of Taishi. The denomination 95 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Lucius Licinius Crassus and Quintus Mucius Scaevola Pontifex Philip I Philadelphus and Antiochus XI Ephiphanes succeeded as co-rulers after the deposition of Seleucus VI Epiphanes. "Forty-metre structure" at Emain Macha (near modern Armagh, Northern Ireland) was built and destroyed, presumably for ritual or ceremonial purposes. Tigranes the Great becomes king of Armenia Clodia, daughter of Appius Claudius Pulcher Marcus Porcius Cato Uticensis, Roman politician (d. 46 BC) Retrieved from " 18This article relies largely or entirely on a single source. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please help improve this article by introducing citations to additional sources. Find sources: "94 BC" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (November 2024) Calendar year Years Millennium BC Century BC 1st cen leaders Political entities Categories Births vte 94 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar 4657Balinese saka calendar 4657Bali calendar857Buddhist calendar451Burmese calendar-731Byzantine calendar-731SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3007-3008Holocene calendar 907Iranian calendar 907Iranian calendar 907Iranian calendar 15 BP - 714 BPIslamic calendar 1715 BP - 714 BPIslamic succeeds his father Nicomedes III as king of Bithynia. The Shakas start to control northwest India. Consuls: Gaius Coelius Caldus and Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus.[1] The first (failed) attempt to open a Latin rhetorical school. Lucius Cornelius Sulla is elected praetor urbanus. Zhao of Han, Chinese emperor (d. 74 BC) ^ Johnson, Allan Chester; Coleman-Norton, Paul Robinson; Bourne, Frank Card (2003). Ancient Roman Statutes: A Translation with Introduction, Commentary, Glossary, and Index. The Lawbook Exchange, Ltd. p. 62. ISBN 978-1-58477-291-0. Retrieved from "19 Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century Decades, and Index. The Lawbook Exchange, Ltd. p. 62. ISBN 978-1-58477-291-0. Retrieved from "19 Calendar year Years Millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century Decades, and Index. The Lawbook Exchange, Ltd. p. 62. ISBN 978-1-58477-291-0. Retrieved from "19 Calendar year Years Millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1 110s BC 100s BC 90s BC 80s BC 70s BC 92 BC 94 BC 93 BC 92 BC 91 BC 90 BC 89 BC 92 BC 91 BC 90 BC 89 BC vte 92 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Deaths vte 92 BC in various calendar92 BCXCII BCAb urbe condita662Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 232- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 16Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)172nd Olympiad (victor) 1 Assyrian calendar459Balinese saka calendar459Balinese saka calendar-729Byzantine calendar-729Byzantine calendar459Buldhist calendar-729Byzantine ca 2003 FNanakshahi calendar -1559 Seleucid era220/221 AGThai solar calendar 451-452 Tibetan calendar 95 or -345 or Perperna (or, less frequently, year 662 Ab urbe condita) and the First Year of Zhenghe. The denomination 92 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Gaius Claudius Pulcher and Marcus Perperna. In the first diplomatic contact between Rome and Parthia, Sulla meets with a Parthian envoy, resulting in the parties recognizing the Euphrates as a common frontier. Sulla repulses Tigranes of Armenia from Cappadocia. Gaius Sentius becomes Roman governor of Macedonia. He serves until 88 BC. 92 BC Levant earthquake, earthquake mentioned in catalogues of historical earthquakes. An earthquake and a tsunami reportedly affected areas of the Levant, including the modern states of Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, and Syria.[1][2] This section is empty. You can help by adding to it. (May 2021) Antiochus XI Epiphanes, king of the Greek Seleucid Empire, drowned ^ Karcz, 2004, pp. 765-770 ^ Avner Rabban; Kenneth G. Holum, eds. (1996). Caesarea Maritima: A retrospective after two millennia. Documenta et Monumenta Orientis Antiqui, V. 21 (Book 21). Brill. p. 23. ISBN 9789004103788. Retrieved from " 20This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be 89 BC 88 BC vte 91 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Births Deaths vte 91 BC in various calendar 4660 Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar-684 - -683Berber calendar-684 - -683Berber calendar-684 - -683Berber calendar-98 - -97Hebrew calendar-3670-3671Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat—34 - -33 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3010-3011Holocene calendar910Iranian calendar712 BP - 711 BPIslamic calendar7022 before ROC民前2002年Nanakshahi calendar—1558Seleucid era221/222 AGThai solar calendar452-453Tibetan calendar [] [] [] [] [[female Earth-Ox)36 or -345 or -1117 — to —[] [] [[male Iron-Tiger)37 or -344 or -1116 Year 91 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Philippus and Caesar (or, less frequently, year 663 Ab urbe condita) and the Second Year of Zhenghe. The denomination 91 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Sextus
Julius Caesar and Lucius Marcius Philippus. The tribune Marcus Livius Drusus proposes extending Roman citizenship to allied Italian cities, but is assassinated, leading to the Social War. Witchcraft Trials Emperor Wu of Han executes Prime Minister Gongsun He (the brother-in-law of Empress Wei Zifu) and his clan because Gongsun's son is accused of adultery with the emperor's daughter Princess Yangshi and witchcraft. Following further accusations of witchcraft, the emperor executes hundreds of imperial officials and concubines. After convincing the emperor that his ill health is caused by witchcraft, the prosecutor Jiang Chong is given charge of investigating the matter. People accuse each other of witchcraft, and tens of thousands are executed across China, including former generals Zhao Ponu and Gongsun Ao.[1] 'Rebellion' of Liu Ju July - After Jiang Chong frames Crown Prince Liu Ju of witchcraft and prevents communication between the prince and his father, Liu Ju kills Jiang, former general Han Yue and their followers. Due to miscommunication, the emperor misinterprets this as a rebellion against himself, and he orders Prime Minister Liu Qumao to march against Liu Ju. After being defeated in Chang'an, Liu Ju and his mother, Empress Wei Zifu, commit suicide. Emperor Wu exterminates the followers of Liu Ju and their families. Learning that the charges against Liu Ju were fabricated, Emperor Wu orders further executions.[2] September - The Xiongnu invade the prefectures of Shanggu and Wuyuan.[3] Xuan of Han, emperor of the Han dynasty (d. 49 BC) Liu Ju, crown prince of the Han dynasty (b. 128 BC) Liu Ju, Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp. 224-227. ISBN 978-1628944167. Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. p. 233. ISBN 978-1628944167. Phung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. pp. 227-233. ISBN 978-1628944167. additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "89 BC" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (April 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium BC Centuries and its millennium be challenged and removed. Find sources: "89 BC" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (April 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium BC Centuries and its millennium BC Centu 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1st century BC 1st century BC 90s BC 80s BC 90s B (Water Dragon)2610 or 2403Coptic calendar -372 - -371Discordian calendar -372 - -371Discordian calendar -3672-3673Hindu calendar -3672-3673Hindu calendar -3672-3673Hindu calendar -372 - -371Discordian calendar -372 calendarN/AKorean calendar2245Minguo calendar2245Minguo calendar2000 before ROC民前2000年Nanakshahi calendar—1556Seleucid era223/224 AGThai solar calendar454-455Tibetan calendar454-455T Europe for naming years. Consuls: Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo and Lucius Porcius Cato. Social War: Roman forces under Lucius Porcius Cato are defeated by the Italian rebels in the Battle of Asculum. Lex Plautia Papiria extends citizenship to all Italians who applied for it within 60 days. The new citizens are enrolled in eight designated tribes, to prevent domination of the assemblies. Lex Pompeia grants Latin rights to cities in Cisalpine Gaul. Pompeii is annexed by the Roman Republic. Cicero ends his service in the Roman army. Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridatic War. The former Han General-in-Chief Li Guangli, now the son-in-law of Hulugu's mother.[1] Empress Shangguan, wife to Emperor Zhao of Han (d. 37 BC) Aulus Sempronius Asellio, Roman praetor (murdered by creditors) Lucius Porcius Cato, Roman politician and general Marcus Aemilius Scaurus, Roman politician (b. c. 163 BC) Titus Didius, killed in battle during the Social War Li Guangli, Chinese General-in-Chief (Han dynasty) ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp. 235–236. ISBN 978-1628944167. Retrieved from " 22 Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1st century Decades 100s BC 80 BC 85 BC vie 88 BC 87 BC 88 BC 88 BC 87 BC 88 BC 8 calendar88 BCLXXXVIII BCAb urbe condita666Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 236- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 1Ancient Greek Olympiad (victor)¹Assyrian calendar467Burmese calendar-725Byzantine calendar5421-5422Chinese calendar壬辰年 (Water Dragon)2610 or 2403 — to —癸巳年 (Water Snake)2611 or 2404Coptic calendar-371 - -370Discordian calendar-371Snake)40 or -341 or -1113 Year 88 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of Houyuan. The denomination 88 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. The Social War ends with the defeat of the Italian allies by the Romans. August: The consul Lucius Cornelius Sulla becomes the first Roman commander to march on Rome with his army and to capture the city by force. This extraordinary act is prompted by his desire to maintain his proconsular command for the First Mithridatic War in Asia Minor. [1] Sulla then murdered his enemy P. Sulpicius Rufus and forced Gaius Marius to flee to Africa. The Dardani, Scordisci, and the Maedi attack the Roman province of Macedonia. May - King Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Greece. Defeating the Roman forces four times in succession, he conquers Bithynia, Phrygia, Mysia, Lycia, Pamphylia, Ionia and Cappadocia. The Roman province of Asia is dismantled. On the king's orders, the local authorities in every city of the province round up and put to death all resident Italians in a single day (App.Mith.§§85–91). Plutarch (Sulla 24.4) says that 150,000 are killed, other sources calculate a figure of 80,000 people.[2] Emperor Wu of Han makes preparations for the six-year-old Liu Fuling to be made Crown Prince and establishes Huo Guang as the future regent. The emperor executes Fuling's mother Lady Gouyi so that she cannot dominate the state while Fuling is a child emperor.[3] This section is empty. You can help by adding to it. (May 2021) Demetrius III Eucaerus, king of the Seleucid Empire Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, Roman consul Lady Gouyi, mother of Zhao of Han (b. 113) Manius Aquillius, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman consul Quintus Poppaedius Silo, Italian tribe leader ^ Pompey, Command (p. 11). Nic Fields, 2012. ISBN 978-1-84908-572-4 ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. pp. 237-239. ISBN 978-1628944167. Retrieved from "23 Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century B BCLXXXVII BCAb urbe condita667Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 237- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 2Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)173rd Olympiad (summer)173rd Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar464Balinese saka calendar464Balinese saka calendar464Balinese saka calendar4664Balinese saka calendar4664Balinese saka calendar4664Balinese saka calendar4664Balinese saka calendar4664Balinese saka calendar4664Balinese saka calendar5422-5423Chinese calendar癸巳年 (Water Snake)2611 or 2404 — to —甲午年 (Wood Horse)2612 or 2405Coptic calendar-370 - -369Discordian calendar-370 - calendar730 BH - 729 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar1998 before ROC民前1998年Nanakshahi calendar456-457Tibetan calendar1998 before ROC民前1998年Nanakshahi calendar456-457Tibetan calendar1998 before ROC民前1998年Nanakshahi calendar1998年Nanakshahi calendar1998年N medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Lucius Cornelius Cinna is elected consul of Rome, thus returning the rule of Rome back to the populares faction. Sulla arrives in Greece and besieges Athens. He orders Lucius Licinius Lucullus to raise a fleet from Rome's allies around the eastern Mediterranean. Ostia is razed by Gaius Marius as he comes back from
Africa with an army to take Rome by force. March 29 - Emperor Wu of Han dies after a 54-year reign in which he leads the Han dynasty (China) through its greatest expansion. The Empire's borders span from modern Kyrgyzstan in the west, to Mongolia in the north, to Korea in the east, and to northern Vietnam in the south. March 30 - The eight-year-old Liu Fuling becomes emperor, with Huo Guang General-in-Chief and regent.[1] Antikythera mechanism manufactured. Lucius Munatius Plancus, Roman consul (approximate date) March 29 - Han Wudi, emperor of the Han dynasty (b. 157 BC) Apollodorus of Artemita, Greek writer Gaius Atilius Serranus, Roman consul and senator Gaius Julius Caesar Strabo, Roman politician Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo, Roman politician and priest Lucius Julius Caesar, Roman consul (killed by partisans of Gaius Marius) Marcus Antonius, Roman consul (executed by order of Marius and Cinna) Publius Licinius Crassus, Roman consul and censor (killed by Marians invading Rome) Quintus Ancharius, Roman politician (executed by order of Marius and Cinna) The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. p. 239. ISBN 978-1628944167. Retrieved from "24 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this message) and removed. Find sources: "86 BC" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (February 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium 1st millennium BC Century BC 1st ce BCLXXXVI BCAb urbe condita668Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 238- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 3Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)173rd Olympiad (summer)173rd Olympiad, year 3Assyrian calendar4665Balinese saka calendar5423-5424Chinese calendar甲午年 (Wood Horse)2612 or 2405 — to —乙未年 (Wood Goat)2613 or 2406Coptic calendar - 369 - -368Discordian calendar - 369 - -28 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga 3015 - 3016Holocene calendar 9915Iranian calendar 707 BP - 706 BPIslamic calendar729 BH - 728 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AJulian calendar2248Minguo calendar1997 before ROC民前1997年Nanakshahi calendar457-458Tibetan calendar -1111 Year 86 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Cinna and Marius/Flaccus (or, less frequently, year 668 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 86 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. First Mithridatic War March 1 - Sulla captures Athens from the Pontic army, removing the tyrant Aristion. Lucius Cornelius Sulla defeat the Pontic forces of Archelaus in the Battle of Chaeronea. The Dardani ally with Pontus and are defeated by Sulla soon after. October 1 - Sallust, Roman historian (d. 34 BC) Fausta Cornelius Sulla, wife of Gaius Memmius and later of Titus Annius Milo Faustus Cornelius Sulla, Roman general and politician (b. c. 157 BC)[1] March 1 - Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrant Jin Midi, Chinese politician and co-regent (b. 134 BC) Sima Qian, Chinese historian (b. 145 BC) Balsdon, John P.V. Dacre. "Gaius Marius". Encyclopædia Britannica. Retrieved February 28, 2024. Retrieved from "25 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "85 BC" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (February 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1st century Decades 100s BC 90s BC 90s BC 80s BC 70s BC 80s BC 87 BC 86 BC 87 BC 86 BC 87 BC 88 4Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)173rd Olympiad, year 4Assyrian calendar466Balinese saka calendar466Balinese saka calendar466Balinese saka calendar466Buddhist calendar-722Byzantine calendar-722Byzantine calendar-678 - -677Berber calendar-722Byzantine calendar-722Byzantine calendar-722Byzantine calendar-678 - -677Berber calendar-722Byzantine calendar--367Discordian calendar 1082Ethiopian calendar 1082Ethiopian calendar 92 - -91Hebrew calendar 916Iranian calendar 92 - -91Hebrew calendar 916Iranian calendar 916Irani before ROC民前1996年Nanakshahi calendar—1552Seleucid era227/228 AGThai solar calendar 458-459Tibetan 658-459Tibetan 658-459Tibetan 658-459Tibetan 658-4 Consulship of Cinna and Carbo (or, less frequently, year 669 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 85 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. First Mithridatic War: Lucius Cornelius Sulla again defeats Archelaus in the decisive Battle of Orchomenus. Atia, niece of Julius Caesar, Roman politician (d. 43 BC) Marcus Junius Brutus, conspirator and assassin in the murder of Julius Caesar, Roman politician (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 160 BC) Lucius Valerius Flaccus Adding citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. 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Battle of Cana: The Arab Nabataean Kingdom decisively defeats the Greek Seleucid Empire, slaying King Antiochus XII Dionysus, at modern-day Umm Qais in Jordan. The First Mithridatic War comes to an end. Julius Caesar marries Cornelia[1] Catullus, Roman poet (approximate date) (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Casca, Roman politician (d. c. 42 BC) Surena, Parthian general (d. 53 BC) Apellicon of Teos, Greek book collector (approximate date) (d. c. 42 BC) Surena, Parthian general (d. 53 BC) Apellicon of Teos, Greek book collector (approximate date) (d. c. 42 BC) Surena, Parthian general (d. 53 BC) Apellicon of Teos, Greek book collector (approximate date) (d. c. 42 BC) Surena, Parthian general (d. 53 BC) Apellicon of Teos, Greek book collector (approximate date) (d. c. 42 BC) Surena, Parthian general (d. 53 BC) Apellicon of Teos, Greek book collector (approximate date) (d. c. 42 BC) Surena, Parthian general (d. 53 BC) Apellicon of Teos, Greek book collector (approximate date) (d. c. 42 BC) Surena, Parthian general (d. 53 BC) Apellicon of Teos, Greek book collector (approximate date) (d. c. 42 BC) Surena, Parthian general (d. 53 BC) Apellicon of Teos, Greek book collector (approximate date) (d. c. 42 BC) Surena, Parthian general (d. 53 BC) Apellicon of Teos, Greek book collector (approximate date) (d. c. 42 BC) Surena, Parthian general (d. 53 BC) Apellicon of Teos, Greek book collector (approximate date) (d. c. 42 BC) Surena, Parthian general (d. c. 42 BC) S

mutinying troops) Antiochus XII Dionysus, king of the Seleucid Empire (killed in battle) ^ LeGlay, Marcel; Voisin, Jean-Louis; Le Bohec, Yann (2001). A History of Rome (Second ed.). Malden, Massachusetts: Blackwell. p. 128. ISBN 0-631-21858-0. Retrieved from

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