



Gaius Julius Caesar

c. 100-44 B.C. Roman statesman, general, historian, and writer whose cruel reign included leading armies against Pompey. He installed Cleopatra on the throne of Egypt, and was mandated by the Roman people to rule as dictator for life. He was murdered on the Ides of March (March 15, 44 BC) by a republican group including Cassius and Brutus, who feared he wished to institute himself leader of a monarchy.



Fall of Greece

c. 166-146 B.C. Due to the lack of unity among the city-states of Greece in throwing off the yoke of Macedonia, Rome was able to invade over the course of twenty years and dismantle the empire, plundering, murdering, and enslaving the Greeks.



Gaius Marius

155-86 B.C. Roman politician and general who served as Consul for seven terms. He lost to his rival, Sulla, in a devastating civil war.



Antiochus Epiphanes & The Maccabean Revolt

167-143 B.C. Antiochus IV, the eighth ruler of the Seleucid dynasty, ruled ruthlessly and mocked the Jews by defiling their temple. God raised up a man, Judas Maccabee, who led a revolt against Antiochus Epiphanes.

After regaining control of the temple, accounts were recorded in the Apocrypha.



The First Hanukkah

164 B.C. A festival beginning on the 25th day of Kislev

and lasting eight days, celebrating the rededication of the Temple at Jerusalem and victory of the Maccabees during the Maccabean Revolt. It is also called the "Feast of Dedication" or the "Feast of Lights," celebrating the miracle of how one small bottle of oil kept the lamps burning eight days.



Lucius Cornelius Sulla

138-78 B.C. Roman politician, general, and dictator who seized power from his rival, Marius, as he marched on Rome in a civil war. He restructured the Senate and established military settlements all through Italy.



Pompey the Great

106-48 B.C. Roman statesman, general, and member of the First Triumvirate who served with Caesar and Crassus. He was later defeated by Caesar at Pharsalus in a civil war and murdered in Egypt.



Marcus Tullius Cicero

106-43 B.C. Roman philosopher, orator, lawyer, statesman, and major figure in the Republic's final years. As modernizer and writer of Ciceronian rhetoric, and advocate of republican principles, he is best remembered for his expertise of Latin prose and his arguments against Catiline.



Mark Antony

83-30 B.C. Roman general, orator, and triumvir whose love affair with Cleopatra divided the triumvirate he had created, leading to war. His forces were defeated in Actium by Octavian, and he committed suicide. Cleopatra followed suite, killing herself with the bite of an asp.



Tiberius and Gaius Sempronius Gracchus (The Gracchi)

163-121 B.C. Two brothers known as Roman social reformers who desired to aid destitute farmers in land acquisition. Tiberius was killed in a riot, but Gaius continued his mission, eventually meeting the same demise.