

Chronology

History	Philosophy	Sciences, Arts, Religion
<p>776–490 BCE: Archaic Period</p> <p>753 BCE: Traditional founding of Rome</p> <p>594/3 BCE: Solon, chief archon in Athens</p> <p>561/0–556/5; 550/49; 540/39–528/7 BCE: 3 periods of Peisistratus' rule in Athens</p> <p>c. 524–459 BCE: Themistocles (statesman) 521–486 BCE: Darius king of Persia 508/7 BCE: Cleisthenes' political reforms in Athens</p>	<p>fl. 600–550 BCE: Thales of Miletus d. 547+ BCE: Anaximander of Miletus fl. 546–525 BCE: Anaximenes of Miletus</p> <p>c. 570–478 BCE: Xenophanes of Colophon c. 570–490 BCE: Pythagoras of Samos (migrated to Croton c. 530 BCE).</p> <p>fl. c. 490 BCE: Heraclitus of Ephesus *515–440s BCE: Parmenides of Elea</p>	<p>776 BCE: First celebration of the Olympic games</p> <p>c. 750–725 BCE?: Homeric poems fl. c. 700 BCE: Hesiod</p> <p>Early or mid 7th century BCE: Archilochus (poet) Mid to late 7th century: Alcman (poet) b. 630 BCE: Sappho (poet)</p> <p>585 BCE: eclipse predicted by Thales fl. 544 BCE: Pherecydes of Syros</p> <p>560–480 BCE: Hecataeus of Miletus (made map of the world; participated in Ionian Revolt 499 BCE)</p> <p>525/4–456/5 BCE: Aeschylus (tragic poet) 518–446+ BCE: Pindar (poet)</p>

499 BCE: Ionian Revolt
 *495–429 BCE: Pericles
 (statesman)

**490–323 BCE: Classical
 Period**

490–479 BCE: Persian Wars
 490 BCE: Battle of Marathon

480 BCE: Battle of Salamis
 478 BCE: Delian League
 established (Athenian
 alliance against the Persians)

*460–403 BCE: Critias
 (poet, associate of Socrates
 and leader of the Thirty)

451/0–404/3 BCE:
 Alcibiades

443–429 BCE: Pericles
 general of Athens

431–404 BCE:
 Peloponnesian War

500–428 BCE: Anaxagoras
 c. 492–432 BCE:
 Empedocles
 5th century BCE: Zeno of
 Elea
 5th century BCE: Melissus of
 Samos (Eleatic; participated
 in Samian defeat over
 Athens 441 BCE)

c. 490–420 BCE: Protagoras
 (sophist)
 c. 485–380 BCE: Gorgias
 (sophist)
 5th century BCE: Hippias
 (sophist)

c. 470–390 BCE: Philolaus
 (Pythagorean)
 fl. 440–430 BCE: Diogenes
 of Apollonia

469–399 BCE: Socrates
 fl. late 5th century BCE:
 Antiphon (sophist)
 5th century BCE: Leucippus
 (atomist)
 c. 460–370 BCE:
 Democritus of Abdera
 (atomist)

c. 450–380 or early 360s
 BCE: Euclides (Socratic/
 Megarian)

*445–365 BCE: Antisthenes
 (Socratic/Cynic)

c. 430–355 BCE: Aristippus
 (Socratic/Cyrenaic)
 429–347 BCE: Plato

Early 5th century BCE:
 Hippasus of Metapontum
 (Pythagorean,
 mathematician, music
 theory)
 *496–406 BCE: Sophocles
 (tragic poet)

*485–420s BCE: Herodotus
 (historian)
 480s–406 BCE: Euripides
 (tragic poet)

465–425 BCE: Phidias
 active (sculptor)

c. 469–399 BCE:
 Hippocrates of Chios
 (mathematician)
 460s–399+ BCE: Theodorus
 of Cyrene (mathematician)
 c. 460–370 BCE?:
 Hippocrates of Cos
 (medicine)
 460/55–400 BCE:
 Thucydides (historian)

459/8–*380 BCE: Lysias
 (orator)
 *450–386 BCE:
 Aristophanes (comic poet)
 2nd half 5th century BCE:
 Oinipides of Chios
 (mathematician)

447–432 BCE: Construction
 of Parthenon
 438 BCE: Statue of Athena
 Parthenos by Phidias

436–338 BCE: Isocrates
 (orator, teacher)
 *430–355+ BCE:
 Xenophon (historian)

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<p>411–410 BCE: Rule of Four Hundred in Athens 404–403 BCE: Rule of Thirty Tyrants in Athens</p>	<p>412/03–324/21 BCE: Diogenes of Sinope (the Cynic)</p>	<p>420s BCE?: Treatise contained in Derveni Papyrus (Orphic)</p> <p>*415–369 BCE: Theaetetus (mathematician)</p>
<p>399 BCE: Trial and execution of Socrates</p>	<p>fl. c. 400–350 BCE: Archytus (Pythagorean) 400/380 BCE?: Anonymus <i>Dissoi Logoi</i></p>	<p>391/0–*340 BCE: Eudoxus (mathematician, astronomer) c. 397–322 BCE: Aeschines (orator)</p>
<p>387–322 BCE: Foundation of the Academy 384–322 BCE: Aristotle</p>	<p>387/6 BCE: Foundation of the Academy 384–322 BCE: Aristotle</p>	<p>384–322 BCE: Demosthenes (orator) c. 384–322 BCE: Diocles of Carystus (medicine)</p>
<p>372–288/86 BCE: Theophrastus (Peripatetic)</p> <p>367–357 BCE: Dionysius II tyrant of Syracuse (in exile 357–344, retired 344 BCE)</p>	<p>c. 365–275 BCE: Pyrrho</p>	<p>*370–?300 BCE: Aristoxenus (music)</p>
<p>359–336 BCE: Philip II king of Macedon</p>	<p>347–339/8 BCE: Speusippus head of Academy 341–270 BCE: Epicurus</p>	<p>344/3–292/1 BCE: Menander (comic poet)</p>
<p>338 BCE: Defeat of Athens by Philip at Chaeronea</p>	<p>339/8–314 BCE: Xenocrates head of Academy 335 BCE: Foundation of the Lyceum</p>	<p>fl. 330 BCE: Callippus (mathematician, astronomer) Athenian calendar reform on basis of Callippus' astronomical theory</p>
<p>336–323 BCE: Alexander the Great, king of Macedon</p>	<p>2nd half 4th century BCE: Eudemus of Rhodes (Peripatetic, student of Aristotle)</p>	
	<p>2nd half 4th–early 3rd century BCE: Stilpo (Megarian)</p>	
	<p>4th–3rd century BCE: Diodorus Cronus and Philo of Megara (Megarians)</p>	

331 BCE: Foundation of Alexandria

323–31 BCE: Hellenistic Period

323 BCE: Alexander's death followed by warfare among his generals and their successors

317–307 BCE: Demetrius of Phaleron (student of Theophrastus) governs Athens

301 BCE: "Battle of the kings" at Ipsus
Kingdoms of the successors: Antigonids in Macedonia
Seleucids in Syria and Babylonia
Ptolemies in Egypt

334/3–262/1 BCE: Zeno of Citium (founder of Stoicism; arrival in Athens 313 BCE)
331/0–230/29 BCE: Cleanthes (Stoic)
c. 331–278 BCE: Metrodorus of Lampsacus (Epicurean)

c. 325–235 BCE: Timon (student of Pyrrho)
322/1–288/86 BCE: Theophrastus head of Lyceum
fl. c. 320–300 BCE: Dicaearchus (Peripatetic)

316/15–241/0 BCE: Arcesilaus (Academic)
314/13–270/69 BCE: Polemo head of the Academy

307/6 or 305/4 BCE: Foundation of the Epicurean school (the Garden)

c. 300 BCE: Foundation of the Stoa

288/86–270/68 BCE: Strato head of Lyceum
280/76–208/4 BCE: Chrysippus (Stoic)

270/69–268/64 BCE: Crates head of Academy
270/68–226/24 BCE: Lyco head of Lyceum for 44 years

c. 330–300 BCE: Derveni Papyrus
c. 330–260 BCE?: Herophilus (medicine) in Alexandria

c. 325–250 BCE: Euclid (mathematician)

c. 315–240 BCE?: Erasistratus (medicine) in Alexandria

Early 3rd century BCE: Foundation of the Museum and Library at Alexandria

First half 3rd century BCE: Aristarchus of Samos (astronomer)
*287–212/11 BCE: Archimedes (mathematician)
c. 276 BCE: *Phaenomena* by Aratus

275/73–*194 BCE: Eratosthenes (scholar and head of Library in Alexandria)

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264–241 BCE: First Punic War
247–183/2 BCE: Hannibal (Carthaginian general)

236–183 BCE: Scipio Africanus, politician and conqueror of Spain

218–201 BCE: Second Punic War

149–146 BCE: Third Punic War
146 BCE: Destruction of Carthage
146 BCE: Greece becomes a Roman Province

133 BCE: Tiberius Gracchus, tribune of the people

123 and 122 BCE: Gaius Gracchus, tribune of the people

268/64–241/0 BCE: Arcesilaus head of Academy
Mid 3rd century BCE: Aristo of Chios (Stoic)

*230–140s BCE: Diogenes of Seleucia/Babylon (Stoic)

214/13–130/29 BCE: Carneades the Elder of Cyrene (Academic)

2nd century BCE: Antipater of Tarsus (Stoic)
185/80–110/9 BCE: Panaetius of Rhodes (Stoic)
2nd century BCE: Critolaus head of Lyceum

167/6–137/6 BCE: Carneades head of Academy
155 BCE: Carneades, Diogenes of Babylon, and Critolaus' embassy from Athens to Rome (bringing philosophy to Rome for the first time)

137/6–131/0 BCE: Carneades the Younger head of Academy
c. 135–51 BCE: Posidonius (Stoic)
c. 130–68 BCE: Antiochus of Ascalon (Platonist)

127/6–110/9 BCE: Clitomachus head of Academy

fl. c. 205–184 BCE: Plautus (comic poet)
239–169 BCE: Ennius (comic poet)

fl. 200 BCE: Apollonius of Perge (mathematician), author of *Conics*

c. 200/170 BCE: *Successions* by Sotion of Alexandria
c. 200–118 BCE: Polybius (historian)
185–*159 BCE: Terence (comic poet)

147–127 BCE: Recorded observations of Hipparchus (astronomer)

	Late 2nd century BCE: Metrodorus of Stratonica (Academic)	
106–43 BCE: Cicero (orator, statesman, and philosopher) 100–44 BCE: Julius Caesar	110/9–84/3 BCE: Philo of Larissa last head of Academy *110–40/35 BCE: Philodemus (Epicurean) *94–50s BCE: Lucretius (poet, Epicurean)	
86 BCE: Sulla conquers Athens	Before 88 BCE?: Antiochus of Ascalon (Platonist) sets up his own Academy in Athens c. 70–50 BCE: Andronicus of Rhodes head of Peripatetic school	c. 86–35 BCE: Sallust (historian) c. 84–54 BCE: Catullus (poet) 70–19 BCE: Virgil (poet)
63 BCE–14 CE: Octavian (later Augustus)	1st century BCE?: Andronicus' publication of Aristotle's works 1st century BCE: Aenesidemus (Pyrrhonist) 1st century BCE?: Agrippa (Pyrrhonist)	65–8 BCE: Horace (poet) *64 BCE–21+ CE: Strabo (geographer and historian)
		59 BCE–17 CE: Livy (historian) 48 BCE: First fire in library of Alexandria
31 BCE: Battle of Actium: Egypt becomes a Roman Province 27 BCE: End of the Roman Republic	1st century BCE: Arius Didymus (doxographer) fl. c. 25 BCE: Eudorus of Alexandria (Platonist)	1st century BCE–early 1st century CE: Vitruvius (architect)
27 BCE–476 CE Imperial Rome 27 BCE–14 CE: Augustus emperor 14–37 CE: Tiberius emperor	c. 20 BCE–45 CE: Philo of Alexandria (Judaean) (philosopher/theologian) 4 BCE/1 CE–65 CE: Seneca (poet and Stoic)	*8/4 BCE: birth of Jesus fl. 14–37 CE?: Celsus (Roman encyclopedist; medicine) d. 36 CE: Thrasyllus (editor of Plato and Democritus)

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41–54 CE: Claudius emperor	c. 40/50–110+ CE: Dio Chrysostom (orator and Cynic philosopher) c. 45–125 CE: Plutarch of Chaeronea (Platonist, biographer, essayist)	*35–90s CE: Quintillian (orator)
54–68 CE: Nero emperor 69–79 CE: Vespasian emperor 70 CE: Titus takes Jerusalem 79 CE: Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius 79–81 CE: Titus emperor	50/60–*135 CE: Epictetus (Stoic) c. 50–100 CE: Moderatus (Platonist) Late 1st century CE?: Aëtius (doxographer)	fl. 62 CE: Heron of Alexandria (mathematician), author of <i>Mechanica</i> *56–118+ CE: Tacitus (historian)
81–96 CE: Domitian emperor 95 CE: Domitian expels philosophers from Rome, including Epictetus		fl. c. 100 CE: Nicomachus of Gerasa (mathematician and neo-Pythagorean)
117–138 CE: Hadrian emperor	fl. c. 120 CE: Hierocles (Stoic philosopher), author of <i>Elements of Ethics</i> *125–170+ CE: Apuleius (author and philosopher)	115/25–late 180s/early 190s CE: Lucian (satirist) 129–?199/216 CE: Galen (medicine)
138–161 CE: Antoninus Pius emperor	2nd century CE: Numenius (Platonist) 2nd century CE?: Alcinous (Platonist) c. 150–200 CE: Atticus (Platonist)	fl. 146–*170 CE: Ptolemy (mathematician, astronomer) *150–211/16 CE: Clement of Alexandria (Christian theologian) 2nd century CE?: <i>Chaldaean Oracles</i> edited or composed by Julian (the sacred text of middle and late Platonists)
161–180 CE: Marcus Aurelius emperor	176 CE: Marcus Aurelius founds four chairs of philosophy in Athens	c. 170–236 CE: Bishop Hippolytus (Christian theologian) 175/81 CE: <i>True Doctrine</i> by Celsus (anti-Christian) c. 180 CE: <i>Attic Nights</i> by Aulus Gellius
193–211 CE: Septimius Severus emperor	fl. late 2nd century CE: Sextus Empiricus (Pyrrhonist) 198/209 CE: Alexander of Aphrodisias (commentator)	c. 185–254 CE: Origen of Alexandria (Christian philosopher and exegete)

	on Aristotle) appointed public teacher, probably in Athens	
222–235 CE: Alexander Severus emperor	<p>First half 3rd century CE: Diogenes Laertius, author of <i>Lives of Philosophers</i></p> <p>3rd century CE: Ammonius Saccas (Platonist in Alexandria, teacher of Plotinus, Origen, and Longinus)</p> <p>205–270 CE: Plotinus (inaugurates Neoplatonism)</p> <p>c. 213–273 CE: Longinus (rhetorician and philosopher)</p> <p>234–*305 CE: Porphyry (Neoplatonist)</p> <p>3rd century CE: Amelius (Platonist)</p> <p>c. 245–325 CE: Iamblichus (founded a Neoplatonic school in Syria at Apamea)</p> <p>273 CE: Longinus executed by the Romans</p>	<p>fl. 250 CE: Diophantus, author of <i>Arithmetics</i></p>
284–305 CE: Diocletian emperor of Eastern empire	c. 300 CE: Porphyry publishes Plotinus' <i>Enneads</i>	
286–305 CE: Maximian rules West		
306–337 CE: Constantine the Great emperor (converts to Christianity)	c. 317–388 CE: Themistius (commentator on Aristotle)	fl. 320 CE: Pappus of Alexandria (mathematician)
313 CE: Edict of Milan (toleration of Christianity)		
	fl. c. 350 CE: Calcidius (Christian translator and commentator on Plato's <i>Timaeus</i>)	c. 328–373 CE: Athanasius bishop of Alexandria
		329–389 CE: Gregory of Nazianz (theologian)

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<p>361–363 CE: Reign of Julian (the Apostate), restoration of paganism</p>		<p>c. 330–379 CE: Basil of Caesarea (theologian) c. 330–395 CE: Gregory of Nyssa (theologian)</p>
<p>379–395 CE: Reign of Theodosius 391 CE: Paganism outlawed</p>	<p>354–430 CE: Augustine, author of <i>Confessions</i> (c. 397–400 CE) and <i>City of God</i> (c. 413–426 CE)</p>	<p>374–397 CE: Ambrose bishop of Milan 398–403 CE: John Chrysostom bishop of Constantinople</p>
<p>411 CE: Alaric, king of the Visigoths, sacks Rome</p>	<p>After 400 CE: Neoplatonic schools in Athens and Alexandria 415 CE: Hypatia (mathematician and philosopher) murdered by Christians in Alexandria d. 432 CE (at a great age): Plutarch of Athens (Neoplatonist) d. c. 437 CE: Syrianus (Neoplatonist) 412–485 CE: Proclus (Neoplatonist)</p>	<p>fl. early 5th century CE: Stobaeus (anthologist)</p>
<p>455 CE: Rome sacked by Gaiseric, king of the Vandals</p>	<p>*440–517+ CE: Ammonius (Alexandria, teacher of Damascius, Philoponus, and Simplicius) 5th century CE: Hierocles of Alexandria (Neoplatonist)</p>	
<p>476 CE: Fall of the Western Empire Romulus Augustulus deposed by Odoacer, king of the Heruli</p>	<p>c. 480–524 CE: Boethius (commentator and author of <i>Consolation of Philosophy</i>)</p>	
<p>493–526 CE: Theodoric Ostrogothic king of Italy</p>	<p>c. 490–560 CE: Simplicius (Neoplatonist) c. 490–570s CE: Philoponus (Christianized school in Alexandria) 495/505–565+ CE: Olympiodorus (Platonist)</p>	

527–565 CE: Justinian emperor in Constantinople
 529 CE: Justinian closes the Neoplatonic school in Athens

529 CE: Neoplatonists in Athens, including Damascius, Simplicius, and Priscian, flee to Persia (Ctesiphon)
 532 CE: Simplicius' commentaries on Aristotle probably all written after this date

6th century CE: David and Elias (Alexandria)
 2nd half 6th century CE: Anonymous *Introduction to Philosophy of Plato*

570?–632 CE: Muhammad, prophet of Islam

c. 580–662 CE: Maximus the Confessor (theologian)

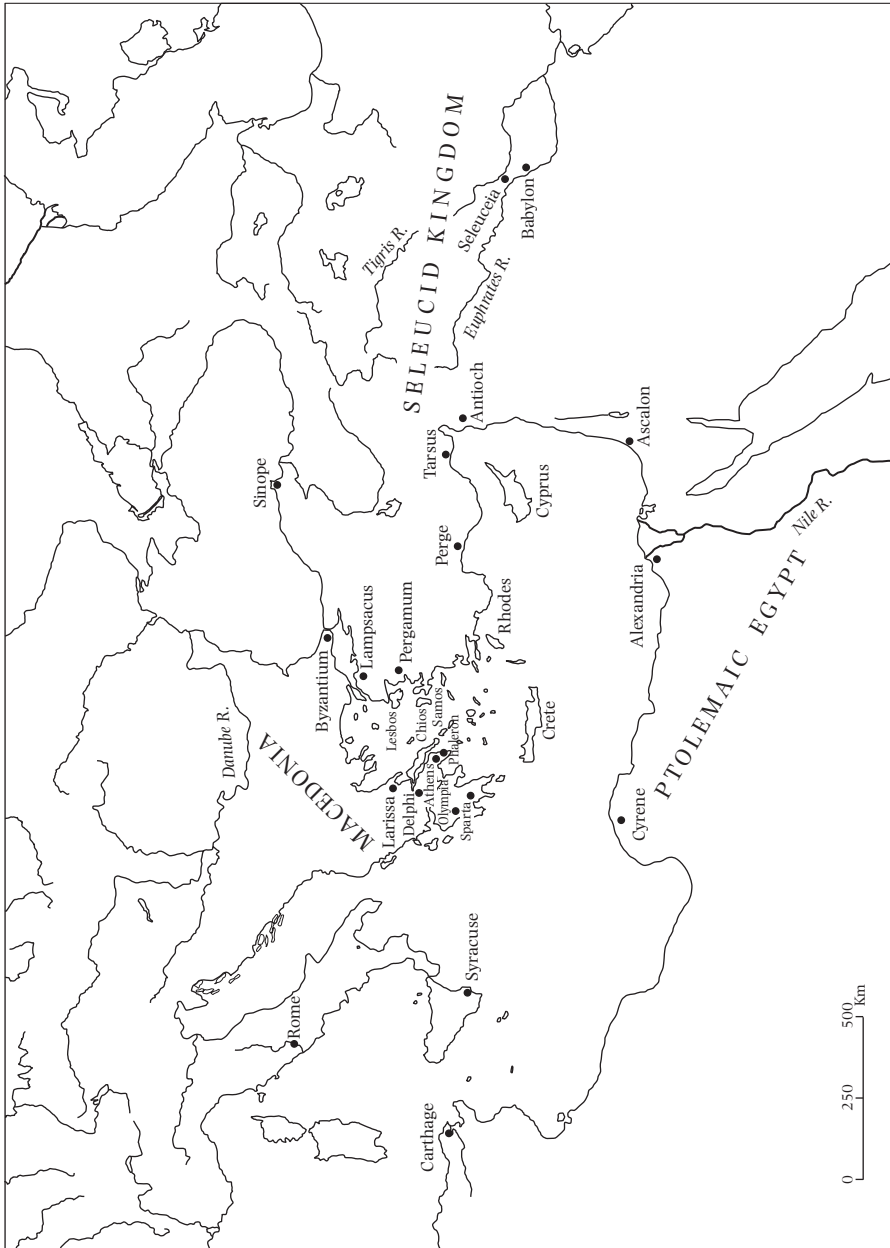
7th century CE: Arab conquest of Syria, Jerusalem, Egypt, and elsewhere

c. 640 CE: Destruction of library at Alexandria

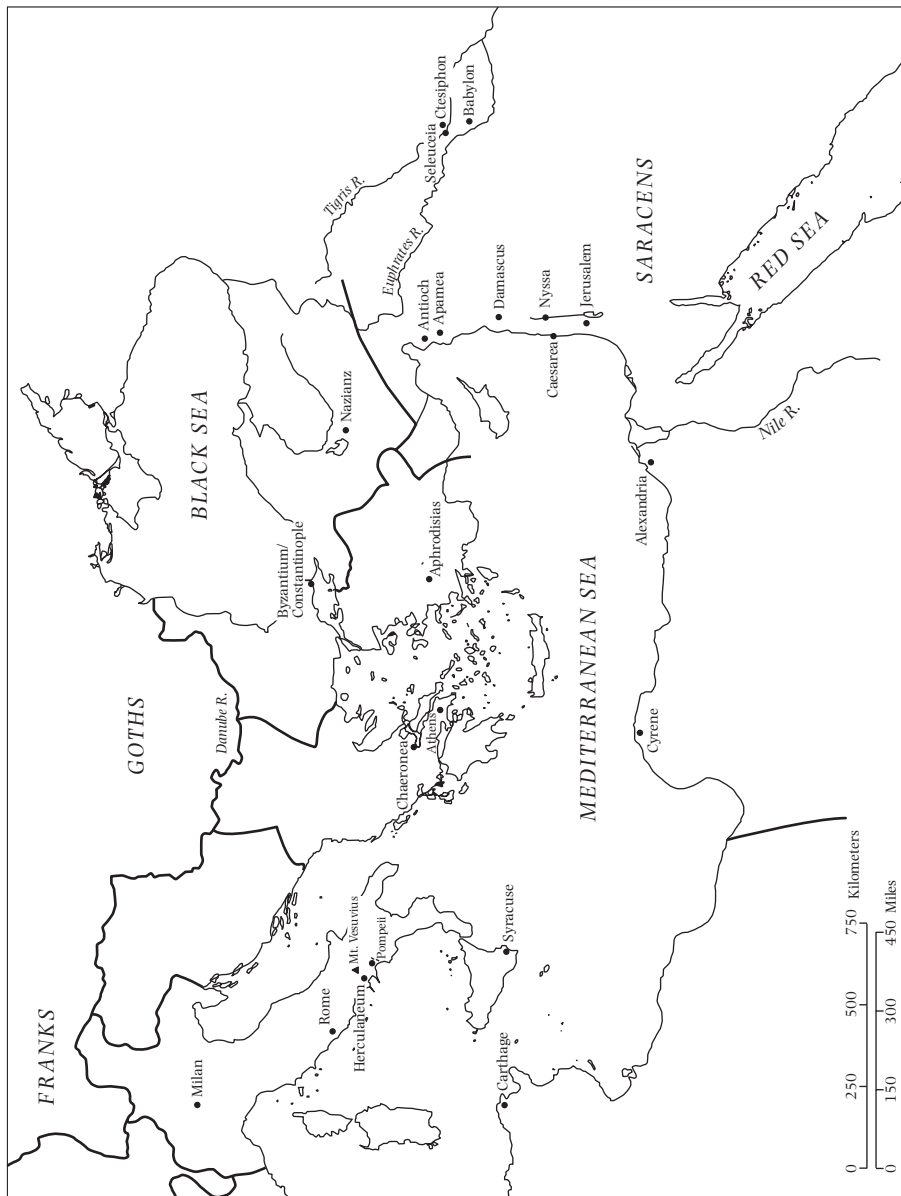
- c. circa: around this/these date(s)
- * date approximate
- ? date(s) uncertain or disputed
- + sometime after date listed
- s decade of
- / sometime within dates listed
- fl. floruit: date(s) when person was active



Map 1 Greek World (6th–5th centuries BCE)



Map 2 The Hellenistic Period (323–31 BCE)



Map 3 The Late Roman Empire