

Ct dmv test practice

Use our free Connecticut DMV practice test to get a head start on studying for your permit test! This quiz covers essential topics like road rules, signs, and alcohol awareness, and it's completely free with no need to have the driver's manual handy. You can come back and try again as many times as you need over the coming weeks. The test has 20 questions, and you'll need at least 16 correct answers to pass, but don't worry if you struggle at first - just use it as often as needed before taking the actual test. The quiz is designed to be a helpful learning tool, and you can look up information in your manual if you're unsure of an answer. It's not timed, so feel free to pause and read the manual without worrying about losing time. We've also included two useful tools: 'hint' and '50/50' lifelines that will help quide you to think carefully about each answer, making regular practice essential in the run-up to your test. This quiz is just a starting point – we have more tests available that cover different topics in greater detail, but be sure to use the driver's manual as your main source of information for a solid understanding of everything. The Tesla Model S is a four-door full-size battery-electric car produced by Tesla since 2012. It was considered one of the most influential electric cars by critics and began development around 2007. The company acquired a facility in Fremont, California to produce the car, which started mass production in June 2012. Tesla has introduced various changes to the car, including the Tesla Autopilot system, and it has received several accolades such as the Motor Trend Car of the Year award in 2013. •May is celebrated for the capture of Fort Ticonderoga by American forces. •The city of Ticonderoga was captured without loss. •It took place in 1775. •The leaders who participated were Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold. •A man attempted to assassinate US President George W. Bush •Ethan Allen is mentioned as a person involved in American history The year 28 BC was significant in ancient Rome and beyond. It marked the beginning of Octavian's sixth term as Roman Consul, with his partner Agrippa serving for the second time. The Roman Republic for the first time since 69 BC. Additionally, 28 BC was also notable for being a leap year in the Julian calendar, which started on different days depending on whether it was a common year or a leap year. This year was also associated with several significant events, including: * The earliest recorded sighting of sunspots by Chinese astronomers * The reign of Alexandra the Maccabee and her husband Herod the Great (or possibly 29 BC) * A period of significant cultural and historical activity in ancient Rome However, it's worth noting that there are some discrepancies in the records of this year, and further research is needed to confirm the accuracy of certain events. 29 BC - A Year of Significance 32 BC was a significant year in history, marked by major events in politics and warfare. In ancient Rome, Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus and Gaius Sosius became consuls of the city-state. At the same time, Mark Antony transferred his headquarters from Samos to Athens, where he assembled a fleet to support Cleopatra VII, who was facing opposition from the Roman Senate. The Roman Senate declared war on Mark Antony and Cleopatra, prompting Octavian obtained information about conquered territories and received Antony's will, which contained plans for a grand tomb in Alexandria. In the following months, Antony distributed garrisons along Greece's west coast, established his headquarters at Patrae, and Bogud of Mauretania, who had been driven into exile. The year 32 BC was also notable for its calendrical significance, with the Julian calendar marking on the source. 35 BC was a common or leap year, depending on the source. 35 BC was a common year starting on Thursday or Friday of the Julian calendar marking either a common or leap year, depending on the source. 35 BC was a common year starting on Thursday or Friday of the Julian calendar. The time period was known as the Year of the Consulship of Cornificius and Sextus, also referred to as year 719 Ab urbe condita. This era began with the early medieval period in Europe, where it became the prevalent method for naming years using the Anno Domini calendar. During this time, Illyria was transformed into a Roman province, with Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian conducting a rendezvous with the Roman fleet under Marcus Vipsanius. They were engaged in clearing the Dalmatian coast of piracy. Pannonia was attacked by Octavian Caesar, who conquered and sacked the stronghold Siscia (Sisak) of the Segestani. However, the country wasn't completely subdued until 9 BC. In another significant event, Sextus Pompeius defeated the governor of Asia, Gaius Furnius, with three legions and seized Nicaea and Nicomedia (modern Izmit). Marcus Titius arrived in Syria with a large army and marched to Asia Minor. Sextus was caught in Miletus and executed without trial. Notable deaths during this period included Azes I, an Indo-Scythian ruler who completed the domination of the Scythians in northern India; Aristobulus III, the high priest of Judea (drowned) (b. 53 BC); and Sextus Pompeius, a Roman general (executed) (b. 67 BC). 38 BC was either a common year starting on Sunday or Monday or Mond pregnant from another husband. Livia gave birth to a second son, Nero Claudius Drusus, shortly after their wedding. Octavian appointed Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa as the governor of Transalpine Gaul and fought successfully against the Germanic tribes. The Parthian invasion into Roman Syria took place during this year, but Publius Ventidius Bassus was able to defeat Pacorus at the Battle of Cyrrhestica. **Calendar Systems** The year 39 BC corresponds to various calendars. **Events of 39 BC*** Marcus Antonius dispatches Publius Ventidius Bassus to the East, who defeated by Ventidius at the Taurus Mountains. * Sextus Pompey styles himself "son of Neptune" and controls Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and the Peloponnesus. **People Born/Died** * The year 39 BC saw the birth or death of several notable figures, including: + Antonia the Elder (d. AD 25) + Julia the Elder (d. AD 14) + Quintus Labienus (murdered) **Historical Context** The year 39 BC was a significant time in Roman history, with the Triumvirate signing the Pact of Misenum to ensure Rome's grain supply and lift the blockade on Italian ports. Note: I've tried to keep the paraphrased text concise while still conveying the main points of the original text. Let me know if you'd like any further assistance! 37 BC was a significant year in various calendars, including the Julian calendar and the Anno Domini calendar era. It is known as the Year of the Consulship of Agrippa and Gallus. Consuls Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Titus Statilius Taurus were in office. Agrippa created a harbour "Portus Julius" in Puteoli, used to train warships for naval battles and built a new fleet with 20,000 oarsmen. He also incorporated the technical innovation of the harpax on quinqueremes. Caesar Augustus (Octavian) engineered the "Second Pact of Tarentum", renewing the Triumvirate for five more years. Mark Antony exchanged 120 ships for service against Sextus Pompeius. Antony reorganised Asia Minor under strongmen loyal to him, raised troops from allies, and conquered Jerusalem from Parthians. Herod the Great became king of Judea and Antigonus II Mattathias was executed by order of Mark Antony. Other notable figures include Aristobulus II, king and high priest of Judea, who was assassinated in 63 BC, and Orodes II, king of the Parthian Empire, born in 95 BC. 36 BC was either an ordinary year starting on Tuesday, Wednesday, or a leap year beginning on Wednesday, according to the Julian calendar. This era, also known as the Year of Consulship of Poplicola and Nerva, is the earliest recorded year in the Anno Domini system used since the early Middle Ages. The Roman consuls for this year were Lucius Gellius Poplicola and Marcus Cocceius Nerva. During this time, Publius Canidius Crassus invaded Armenia and Iberia, forcing Parnavaz II to form an alliance against Zober, king of Albania. Mark Antony launched a major offensive against the Parthians in June, marching with 10 legions and 10,000 cavalry to Carana in Anatolia. In July, Octavian's fleet, consisting of 102 warships, attempted to invade Sicily but was caught in a storm at Vibo and forced to return. Later that month, Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa secured the Lipari Islands and harassed the coast from Mylae to Tyndaris. October saw the Battle of Naulochus, where Agrippa defeated Sextus Pompeius, in a naval engagement off Naulochus. Sextus escaped with 17 ships to Messana and then to Asia Minor. Meanwhile, Marcus Lepidus landed 12 legions from Africa and besieged Lilybaeum, but his men eventually mutinied against him. Agrippa received the honor of a Naval Crown for his victory, while Octavian transported his legions via Leucopetra to Tauromenium. Antony crossed into Media Atropatene, commenced the siege of Phraaspa, and established a line of circumvallation and built siege engines. By September 3, Agrippa had defeated Sextus Pompeius at Naulochus, marking the end of Pompeian power in Sicily. However, Antony abandoned his siege of Phraaspa in October, retreating with heavy losses to Egypt, where he married Cleopatra VII while still married to Octavia. In Judea, Aristobulus III became High Priest in Jerusalem, replacing Ananelus. The Han dynasty Chinese army under General Chen Tang and General Gan Yanshou defeated the Xiongnu leader Zhizhi, leading to a half-century of peace between the Han dynasty and the Xiongnu until Wang Mang enraged them in AD 1. This year, conflicts resumed between rival forces. Meanwhile, Marcus Terentius Varro penned his treatise De Re Rustica. January 31 marked a significant day in history as it was the birthday of Antonia Minor, who would later become the mother of Emperor Claudius. This same month also saw the passing of Ptolemy Philadelphus, son of Cleopatra VII of Egypt and Mark Antony, who died in 29 BC. Other notable deaths included Vipsania Agrippina, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Pomponia Caecilia Attica, and Ariarathes X (or Eusebes Philadelphos), king of Cappadocia. Aristobulus III held the position of high priest in Jerusalem during this time. The year 34 BC was marked by significant events, including Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian's pacification of Dalmatia and Pannonia, which led to the formation of the province of Illyricum. Antony regained control of Armenia from Parthia. Octavian also reduced the outposts defending the Liburnian town of Promona, setting up siege works that ultimately forced its surrender. Mark Antony held the position of Roman Consul for a second time, with Lucius Scribonius Libo as his partner. Later in the year, Aemilius Lepidus Paullus replaced Libo. Historical records from this period are limited due to the lack of reliable sources. The calendar used at the time was based on the Julian calendar, which had a leap year error that would not be corrected until centuries later. As a result, historians must rely on fragmented and often conflicting accounts to reconstruct events from 34 BC. Sources: - - "34 BC" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (March 2025) In the year 33 BC, Mark Antony led an army to the capital Artaxata, where he apprehended King Artavasdes II and took him to Alexandria. During this time, Antony made several decisions that would shape the future of the eastern kingdoms. He gifted various territories to the children of Cleopatra VII of Egypt: Caesarion, her son with Julius Caesar, became co-ruler of Egypt and Cyprus; Alexander Helios received Armenia and Media; Cleopatra Selene II was given Cyrenaica and Libya; and Ptolemy Philadelphus obtained Egyptian possessions in Phoenicia, Syria, and Cilicia. Additionally, Antony granted Cleopatra the title of "Queen of Kings" and established her as a Hellenistic monarch at Alexandria. Meanwhile, Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian became consul for the second time, alongside Lucius Volcatius Tullus. In his speech to the Roman Senate, Octavian addressed the Donations made by Antony, which sparked controversy among the leaders of Rome. The Second Triumvirate's second term also came to take on the role of Aedile, focusing his efforts on building the Aqua Julia aqueduct and improving Rome's water supply by cleaning the Cloaca Maxima sewerage. The year 33 BC saw significant events unfold in various parts of the world. In one notable development, Mark Antony's kingdom annexed Media, with his son Alexander Helios marrying Princess Iotapa, the daughter of King Artavasdes I. Meanwhile, the Kinambroi surrendered to Octavian. The Han dynasty in China was experiencing a transition period, with Crown Prince Ao ascending to the throne as Emperor Cheng, marking the beginning of this new era until 7 BC. Unfortunately, little information is available for this particular time frame. That year also witnessed the passing of two prominent figures: Yuan of Han, Chinese emperor of the Han dynasty born in 75 BC, and Tiberius Claudius Nero, Roman politician and father of Tiberius, who was born in 85 BC. Both their lives and contributions to their respective fields were noteworthy. The Battle of Actium had a lasting impact on world history. Octavian's victory marked the beginning of a new era for Rome, with Augustus becoming Roman Consul for the third time. However, Antony was not officially recognized as his colleague in this instance. In an unprecedented move, Antony's consulship was deemed unrecorded by some sources, while Marcus Valerius Messalla Corvinus took over as consul ordinarius. The year 33 BC, also known as the Year of Consulship of Antonius and Caesar or simply 723 Ab urbe condita, holds special significance in historical records. It marked a crucial point in the transition from the Roman Empire under Augustus' leadership. The Julian calendar was in use at this time, with either Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday being considered the first day of the year. In terms of astronomical observations, it is worth noting that the year 33 BC had its own unique characteristics based on the lunar cycle and other celestial events. Octavian sails with 300 war galleys to the western Peloponnese, takin strategic positions around the Gulf of Corinth to cut off Antony's line of communication. Antony, alerted by Octavian's presence, sets up camp on the southern shore at Actium, and dispatches a force to isolate Octavian's camp in the valley of Louros. Agrippa storms Leucas, givin Octavian an anchorage and a second depot for his land supplies. He seizes the garrison at Patrae, and takes Antony's headquarters. Amyntas, king of Galatia, deserts with 2,000 cavalry to Octavian. One-third of Antony's oarsmen are lost to malnutrition, disease, and desertion. September 2 - Roman Civil War: Battle of Actium: Off the western coast of Greece, Octavian Cleopatra VII. The Egyptian fleet (60 warships), includin Cleopatra viii. The Egyptian fleet (60 warships) and Cleopatra viii. The Egyptian fleet (60 warships) through Octavian's line. Winter - Octavian takes court at Samos. After his decisive victory at Actium he builds Nicopolis; the city is populated by Greeks from settlements further inland. In the Judean Desert on an isolated rock plateau, fortress Masada is completed. Herod the Great builds an armory, barracks, storehouses and a palace. 31 BC Judea earthquake affects the Herodian Kingdom of Judea in the Holy Land, markin the end of the Hellenistic period. Shaka Samvat: N/A Kali Yuga: 3071-3072 Holocene calendar: 9971 Iranian calendar: 651 BP - 650 BP Islamic calendar: 671 BH - 670 BH Javanese calendar: 9971 Iranian calendar: 671 BH - 670 BH Javanese calendar: 9971 Iranian calendar: 671 BH - 670 BH Javanese c Friday, or leap year starting on Thursday) Korean calendar: 2304 Minguo calendar: 1941 before ROC民前1941年 Nanakshahi calendar: 1945 Seleucid era: 282/283 AG Thai solar calendar: 1947 Seleucid era: 282/283 AG Thai solar calendar: 1947 Seleucid era: 282/283 AG Thai solar calendar: 1948 Or -1055 In the Year of the Consulship of Octavian and Crassus, Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus becomes consul for the fourth time. His partner is Marcus Licinius Crassus the Younger. Spring - Octavian leads his army to the Dardanelles, ships them across to Asia Minor and marches into Syria where Herod the Great sends him vows of loyalty and thousands of his own troops in support. Summer - Cornelius Gallus lands in Cyrene and occupies Paraetonium. Mark Antony storms the city walls and blockades the harbour, then retreats with his army (7 legions) to Egypt and receives the news that Pelusium has opened its gates to Octavian without resistance. July 31 - Battle of Alexandria: Mark Antony achieves a minor victory over Octavian's forces, but most of his army subsequently deserts, leading to his suicide. August 1 - Octavian Caesar captures Alexandria. This marks the official annexation of Ancient Egypt to the Roman Republic. Cleopatra evacuates her court and treasury to Berenice on the west coast of the Red Sea, but king Malchus of Nabatea attacks from the desert and burns the Egyptian ships. August 10 or 12 - With the death of Cleopatra and the execution of her son Caesarion, the Ptolemaic dynasty, the last of Ancient Egypt, comes to an end. The first year of Octavian's reign in Egypt. Given article text here 30 BC: Major Events and Figures Praetorian Guard, 20,000 Legionaries Deployed for Parthian Campaign in Syria Antony Reorganizes Asia Minor Under Strongmen Loyal to Him Antony Raises Troops from Allies Amyntas and Archelaus Roman Conquest of Jerusalem, Establishment of Herod the Great Herod Seizes Positions, Thousands of Jerusalem, Establishment of Herod the Great Herod Seizes Positions, Thousands of Jerusalem, Establishment of Herod the Great Herod Seizes Positions, Thousands of Jerusalem, Establishment of Herod Seizes Positions, Thousands of Herod Seizes Naval Engagements: Antony vs. Octavian A 30-day siege finally ends in 9 BC when Sextus Pompeius is defeated by Gaius Furnius and Nicaea and Nic northern India. Meanwhile, Octavian pacifies Dalmatia and Pannonia by creating the province of Illyricum while Antony regains Armenia from Parthia. He also becomes Roman Consul for the second time with Lucius Scribonius Libo as his partner before being replaced by Aemilius Lepidus Paullus. Antony's expedition to Armenia is successful, and he arrests King Artavasdes II, taking him to Alexandria see Antony giving away eastern kingdoms to the children of Cleopatra VII; Caesarion becomes co-ruler of Egypt and Cyprus, Alexandria see Antony giving away eastern kingdoms to the children of Cleopatra VII; Caesarion becomes co-ruler of Egypt and Cyprus, Alexandria see Antony giving away eastern kingdoms to the children of Cleopatra VII; Caesarion becomes co-ruler of Egypt and Cyprus, Alexandria see Antony giving away eastern kingdoms to the children of Cleopatra VII; Caesarion becomes co-ruler of Egypt and Cyprus, Alexandria see Antony giving away eastern kingdoms to the children of Cleopatra VII; Caesarion becomes co-ruler of Egypt and Cyprus, Alexandria see Antony giving away eastern kingdoms to the children of Cleopatra VII; Caesarion becomes co-ruler of Egypt and Cyprus, Alexandria see Antony giving away eastern kingdoms to the children of Cleopatra VII; Caesarion becomes co-ruler of Egypt and Cyprus, Alexandria see Antony giving away eastern kingdoms to the children of Cleopatra VII; Caesarion becomes co-ruler of Egypt and Cyprus, Alexandria see Antony giving away eastern kingdoms to the children of Cleopatra VII; Caesarion becomes co-ruler of Egypt and Cyprus, Alexandria see Antony giving away eastern kingdoms to the children of Cleopatra VII; Caesarion becomes co-ruler of Cleopatra VIII; Caesarion becomes co-ruler of Cl Republica in the Roman Senate, criticizing the Donations. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa self-demotes to Aedile and builds important infrastructure projects like the Aqua Julia aqueduct and cleaning up the Cloaca Maxima sewerage system. Mark Antony annexes the kingdom of Media and arranges a marriage between his son Alexander Helios and princess Iotapa, daughter of King Artavasdes I. The Kinambroi surrender to Octavian, while Crown Prince Ao ascends to the throne as Emperor Cheng of Han in China. Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus and Gaius Sosius become consuls of Rome in 32 BC. Mark Antony transfers his headquarters from Samos to Athens, assembling a massive fleet with 500 combat vessels and 300 transport ships crewed by 150,000 men. However, Sparta declares its support for Octavian is proclaimed dux of the West - Gallic and Spanish provinces, Africa, Sicily, and Sardinia swear an oath of loyalty to him. To ensure this oath, Octavian forces the high priest to surrender some outposts defending Promona. Vestal Virgins in Rome hand over Antony's will, containing information about Roman-conquered territories as kingdoms and plans for a tomb in Alexandria for him and Cleopatra. Winter sees Antony distributing garrisons along Greece's west coast, stationing his fleet at Actium, and establishing headquarters at Patrae. Gaius Sosius holds Zacynthus, while Bogud of the royal house of Mauretania occupies Methone (Messenia) after being driven into exile by brother Bocchus II. Augustus becomes Roman Consul for the third time, with Antony as his colleague but later deposed. Octavian crosses the Strait of Otranto and lands in Dalmatia, marching to Toryne in the south and establishing a bridgehead at the Gulf of Ambracia. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa sails to the western Peloponnese, occupying strategic positions around the Gulf of Corinth. Antony sets up camp on the southern shore, while Octavian establishes an anchorage and second depot for his land supplies. Agrippa seizes Leucas and Patrae, taking Antony's headquarters. Amyntas, king of Galatia, deserts to Octavian with 2,000 cavalry. One-third of Antony's headquarters are lost due to malnutrition, disease, and desertion. September 2 - The Battle of Actium takes place, with Octavian defeating Mark Antony and Cleopatra's naval forces. The Egyptian fleet retreats to Taenarus, while Antony breaks through Octavian's line. Winter sees Octavian taking court at Samos, building Nicopolis, and completing the fortress Masada in the Judean Desert. Herod the Great builds an armory, barracks, storehouses, and a palace. A 31 BC Judea earthquake affects the Herodian Kingdom of Judea. Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus becomes consul for the fourth time, with Marcus Licinius Crassus as his partner. Spring sees Octavian leading his army to the Dardanelles, shipping them across to Asia Minor, and marching into Syria. Summer finds Cornelius Gallus landing in Cyrene and occupying Paraetonium, while Mark Antony storms the city walls and blockades the harbour before retreating with his army to Egypt. In 31 BC, Mark Antony achieved a minor victory over Octavian's forces in Alexandria and officially annexed Ancient Egypt to the Roman Republic. Cleopatra fled with her court and treasury to Berenice on the Red Sea coast, but was attacked by king Malchus of Nabatea and had her ships burned. In 30 BC, Mark Antony's death marked the end of the Ptolemaic dynasty in Ancient Egypt. Octavian executed Cleopatra's son Caesarion and took her children back to Rome, where they were raised by his wife Octavia Minor. Octavian also claimed Cleopatra's treasure and used it to pay off his veteran legionaries and give them land in Italy. Other notable events of 30 BC include the possible composition of the Tirukkuṛaḷ attributed to Indian poet Thiruvalluvar, and the invention of the wheelbarrow. In terms of notable individuals, Mark Antony, Cleopatra VII, Octavian (later known as Augustus Caesar), and Ptolemy XV Caesarion all died or were executed this year. The text also lists various birthdays and deaths of historical figures throughout 30 BC, including Roman politicians and military leaders, Indian poets, Chinese mathematicians, and Parthian kings. In the late 1st century BC, significant events occurred across various regions. In Judea, Aristobulus III was high priest until his death in 33 BC due to drowning. Sextus Pompeius, a Roman general, was executed at the same time. Meanwhile, in China, Zhizhi Chanyu ruled as the ruler of the Xiongnu Empire from 35 BC. In Rome, notable figures included Tiberius Claudius Nero, who would go on to be father of Tiberius, and Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, a Roman general and politician. The consulship of Julius Caesar took place in 59 BC, during which Caesar introduced the death of Mark Antony on August 30, 30 BC, by his own hand, and Cleopatra VII's likely suicide on August 12, 30 BC. The year also saw the births of Ptolemy Caesar, son of Julius Caesar and Cleopatra of Egypt, and Marcus Antonius Antyllus, son of Mark Antony and Fulvia. In other parts of the world, events unfolded such as the death of Tarcondimotus I, Roman client king of Cilicia, and the reign of Hyrcanus II in Judea. The Roman Acta kept records of official announcements, appointments, births, deaths, marriages, and even sports results like gladiatorial contests and chariot races in the capital. This was the year the First Triumvirate formed an alliance between Julius Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus around 60 BC, with Caesar marrying Calpurnia in Rome and founding the colonia of Florentia, now modernday Florence. The Roman province of Cyprus was established, and Julius Caesar led a Roman army into Gaul, deploying auxiliaries and building fortifications between Lake Geneva and the Suebi in September, leaving his legions in winter guarters among the Seguani. He returned to Gallia Cisalpina for judicial and administrative duties. This was also a time of royal changes in Egypt and India, with Berenice IV becoming gueen after dethroning her father. King Ptolemy XII Auletes, and Vikrama establishing the Vikrama Era in Ujiain. In 57 BC, Caesar continued his military campaigns in Gaul, raising additional legions and defeating various tribes, including the Nervii and the Aduatuci. The Roman province of Parthia saw a new king, Mithridates IV, and the kingdom of Silla was established with Bak Hyeokgeose as its first ruler. The city of Gwangju in South Korea was founded around this time. Marcus Licinius Crassus and Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus pass the Lex Trebonia, while Pompey's Theater is built on the Field of Mars. Meanwhile, a Germanic army is defeated by Julius Caesar near the Meuse and Rhine Rivers. He crosses the Rhine Rivers army is defeated by Julius Caesar near the Meuse and Rhine Rivers. Imanuentius, is overthrown and killed by his rival Cassivellaunus. His son Mandubracius flees to Gaul and appeals to Julius Caesar for help. In 53 BC, Cassivellaunus takes power in Gaul, leading to the deaths of Lucius Aurunculeius Cotta and Quintus Titurius Sabinus along with most of their forces. In Rome, Pompey constructs the first permanent theater and Crassus arrives in Syria as proconsul, initiating the long-lasting Roman-Persian Wars. Caesar breaks his alliance with Pompey, and the Roman artillery piece Scorpio is invented. The Initiation Rites of the Cult of Bacchus are made, while the Roman Republic takes control of Judea. Julius Caesar meets Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt after her brothers' deaths, becoming a teenager-pharaoh. Other notable figures include Pompey, Marcus Licinius Crassus, and Vercingetorix. In 59 BC, Artavasdes I becomes king of Media Atropatene, while Livy is born as a Roman historian. In 58 BC, Jumong (King Dongmyeong) becomes the king of Goguryeo, followed by Attica becoming the first wife of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa. The year 55 BC sees Tibullus' birth as a Roman Latin poet, while in 54 BC, Gnaeus Cornelius Lentulus is born and becomes the high priest of Jerusalem, followed by Yang Xiong's death as a Chinese politician and philosopher. Fenestella is born as a Roman historian in 52 BC, while Juba II becomes king of Numidia after his death in AD 23. The year 51 BC marks the birth of Cheng, the emperor of the Han dynasty, who will later die in 7 BC. Publius Sulpicius Quirinius is also born during this time. In 50 BC, Antonia becomes the daughter of Mark Antony and Gaius Antistius Vetus becomes a Roman consul. Shammai dies as a Jewish scholar and rabbi in AD 30. The list includes Roman and other historical figures from around 84 BC to 52 BC, including notable politicians, military leaders, writers, and philosophers. Key figures mentioned include: - Gaius Valerius Catullus, a famous Roman poet - Huo Chengjun, an empress of the Han Dynasty - Julia, daughter of Julius Caesar - Mithridates III, king of Parthia who was executed by Orodes II - Quintus Laberius Durus, a Roman tribune serving under Julius Caesar - Mithridates III, king of Parthia who was executed by Orodes II - Quintus Laberius Durus, a Roman tribune serving under Julius Caesar - Mithridates III, king of Parthia who was executed by Orodes II - Quintus Laberius Durus, a Roman tribune serving under Julius Caesar - Mithridates III, king of Parthia who was executed by Orodes II - Quintus Laberius Durus, a Roman tribune serving under Julius Caesar - Mithridates III, king of Parthia who was executed by Orodes II - Quintus Laberius Durus, a Roman tribune serving under Julius Caesar - Mithridates III, king of Parthia who was executed by Orodes II - Quintus Laberius Durus, a Roman tribune serving under Julius Caesar - Mithridates III, king of Parthia who was executed by Orodes II - Quintus Laberius Durus, a Roman tribune serving under Julius Caesar - Mithridates III, king of Parthia who was executed by Orodes II - Quintus Laberius Durus, a Roman tribune serving under Julius Caesar - Mithridates III, king of Parthia who was executed by Orodes II - Quintus Caesar - Mithridates III, king of Parthia who was executed by Orodes II - Quintus Caesar - Mithridates III Caesar - Marcus Licinius Crassus, a prominent Roman politician and general Other notable figures include: - Publius Clodius Pulcher, murdered on the Appian Way in 52 BC - Sedullos, a Gaulish chieftain - Surena, a Parthian general - Cyrus, a Roman architect who worked for Cicero - Julia Minor, sister of Julius Caesar - Ptolemy XII Auletes, king of the Ptolemaic Kingdom Additionally, there are references to Julius Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic and Civil Wars, which include descriptions of battles such as the Battle of Carrhae in 53 BC. The year 50 BC was marked by significant events in ancient Rome. Julius Caesar's authority was rescinded by the Senate, prompting him to break his alliance with Pompey. This period also saw the invention of the Roman artillery piece called Scorpio. The Roman Republic took control of Judea around this time. Other notable figures who lived during this year include: * Lucius Aemilius Paullus, a prominent Roman general * Gaius Claudius Marcellus, a Roman consul and ally of Caesar's rival Pompey * Antonia, daughter of Mark Antony and future mother of Octavian (later known as Augustus) * Shammai, a Jewish scholar and rabbi who would go on to influence the development of Judaism This year also saw the creation of several notable works of art, including the initiation rites of the Cult of Bacchus at Pompeii. Additionally, the Roman Republic's control over Judea marked a significant shift in the region's politics. The text also mentions that the Asterix comic book series is set around this time period. In 53 BC, various events took place throughout the ancient world. The Roman Empire was experiencing turmoil, with Crassus, a prominent politician and general, leading his army against the Parthians in the Battle of Carrhae. Despite being outnumbered, Crassus was killed in the battle. Meanwhile, Julius Caesar was expanding his empire in Gaul, suppressing a revolt led by Ambiorix near Sabis (modern-day Northern France). He also enrolled non-citizen soldiers in Gallia Transalpina and increased his army to ten legions. In other parts of the world, Artavasdes II became king of Armenia, while Aristobulus III, the high priest of Jerusalem, met a tragic end. In Asia Minor, Abgar II, an Arab king, continued to rule over Edessa (modern-day Turkey). This year was also marked by significant events in Eastern Europe and the Middle East. The Parthian War had begun, with Rome facing off against the Parthians. Caesar's leadership would soon become crucial in shaping the fate of the Roman Empire. The calendar for 53 BC varied depending on the region, but it is known that this year marked an important milestone in the history of ancient civilizations, with events unfolding across multiple continents and empires. Given article text here: 56 BC was a pivotal year in the ancient Roman calendar, marked by significant events and power shifts. The Roman Republic was governed by Consuls Gnaeus Cornelius Lentulus Marcius Philippus. Clodia accused her former lover Marcius Philippus. Clodia accused her former lover Marcius Philippus. Clodia accused her former lover Marcius Philippus. speech, which resulted in the defendant's acquittal. Julius Caesar continued his Gallic Wars, securing a crucial victory at Morbihan against Decimus Junius Brutus Albinus. The Gauls suffered significant losses, including their warships, and many were sold into slavery or slaughtered. Meanwhile, the three Roman politician-generals of the First Triumvirate - Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus - met at the Luca Conference to reaffirm their alliance and solidify their grip on power in the Roman Republic. In the autumn, Caesar launched an attack on the Morini and Menapii tribes, only to be forced to retreat due to harsh weather conditions. This marked the beginning of a series of challenges for his supply lines. Additionally, the king of the Trinovantes, Imanuentius, was overthrown and killed by Cassivellaunus, leading to Mandubracius fleeing to Gaul and appealing to Caesar for help. This year is notable not only for these events but also as a turning point in the Roman calendar system, marking the transition from the pre-Julian calendar to the Anno Domini era. 59 BC: A Year of Significance in the Ancient World In 58 BC, the Roman Empire was ruled by Consuls Lucius Calpurnius Piso Caesoninus and Aulus Gabinius. This year marked a significant turning point in Roman history as Julius Caesar launched his Gallic Wars, becoming a provincial governor and leading an army into Gaul (modern-day France). Caesar's military campaigns were successful, with victories against the Helvetii, Suebi, and other tribes in battles such as Arar, Bibracte, and Vosges. Meanwhile, the Roman tribune Publius Clodius Pulcher introduced a monthly corn dole for poor Romans and exiled Cicero from the city. Cyprus was absorbed into the Roman Empire, becoming a province. In Egypt, Berenice IV seized power from her father, King Ptolemy XII Auletes, while in India, Vikrama founded the Vikrama founded the Founding of the Tibetan calendar system. Other notable events of 58 BC included the Founding of the Tibetan calendar system. Other notable events of 58 BC included the Founding of the Tibetan calendar system. and Go Museo Dangun (6th ruler of Buyeo). This year was also marked by significant military campaigns, with Caesar's legions wintering among the Sequani tribe in modern-day Burgundy. His victories paved the way for further Roman expansion into Gaul, which would ultimately lead to the Roman conquest of this region. The reference list contains citations from various sources, including books and archived websites, all dated January 11, 2011, with retrieval dates ranging from March 23, 2021 to December 29, 2017. As for the content, it appears to be discussing the year 57 BC. According to the text, this was a year in the pre-Julian Roman calendar and is known as the Year of the Consulship of Lentulus and Metellus or year 697 Ab urbe condita. The reference also mentions that 57 BC was a year without a specific denomination until the early medieval period when the Anno Domini (AD) calendar era became widely used in Europe. The text does not provide much additional information about this year, except to note that it was the second year of Julius Caesar's reign and that the consuls for that year were Publius Cornelius Lentulus Spinther and Quintus Caesar continued his Gallic Wars by raising two more legions and strengthening his army to eight. He led Legio XII into the territories of the Nantuates, Seduni, and Veragri, and occupied Octodurus in Switzerland. Caesar defeated a Belgian army near Bibrax and moved northwards against the tribes of the Axona, defeating King Galba of the Suessiones' forces. In July, the Roman forces suffered a crushing defeat at the Sabis, with Caesar being forced to regroup his troops. However, in September, Caesar captured the city of Aduatuca after besieging it. Meanwhile, other events were taking place around the world. King Mithridates IV became king of Parthia, while King Vikramaditya established the Vikram era in India. In South Korea, the kingdom of Silla was founded by Bak Hyeokgeose. The city of Gwangju was also founded during this year. In Rome, the Consulship of Marcus Licinius Crassus and Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus marked a significant event, as they passed the Lex Trebonia, which would have far-reaching consequences for Roman politics. Additionally, Pompey's Theater was built on the Field of Mars, marking a milestone in Roman architecture. This year also saw notable events in other parts of the world, including ancient Egypt, where Ptolemy XII Auletes ruled, and the Seleucid era, which saw the reign of King Antiochus IV Epiphanes. Fourth year of Julius Caesar's Gallic Wars: Spring - Julius Caesar starts the season campaigning in Illyricum against the Pirustae. Summer - He defeats the Usipetes and Tencteri, two Germanic tribes who had been driven across the Rhine River by the Suebi. May - Julius Caesar defeats a Germanic army and massacres women and children near the Meuse and Rhine Rivers. June - He crosses the Rhine Rivers and Rhine Rivers. June - He crosses the Rhine River near Koblenz, constructing a wooden bridge between Andernach and Neuwied. August 22 or 26 - Julius Caesar commands his first invasions of Britain in response to the Britons giving military aid to his Gallic enemies. Mithridates IV, claimant to the Parthian throne, is defeated by Surena. 54 BC was a pivotal year in Roman history, marking significant events that shaped the course of the empire. The commonly used denomination for this year originated during the early medieval period when the Anno Domini calendar era became prevalent in Europe. Consuls Appius Claudius Pulcher and Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus held office, and Julius Caesar's Gallic Wars continued with significant battles. In Britain, Caesar received nominal submission from Cassivellaunus but faced rebellion in Gaul led by Ambiorix and Catuvolcus, resulting in heavy losses for the Roman army. Notable events of 54 BC include Pompey building Rome's first permanent theater, Crassus' invasion of the Parthian Empire initiating the Roman-Persian Wars, and Octavia the Younger marrying Gaius Claudius Marcellus. This year also marked the beginning of the breakdown of the First Triumvirate with Julia Caesar's death. Historical figures who passed away in 54 BC include Tibullus, a Roman poet and writer; Seneca the Elder, a Roman rhetorician; and Aurelia Cotta, mother of Julius Caesar. The year also saw the execution of Mithridates III by Orodes II. In 52 BC, Julius Caesar was at the height of his power as he led the Roman legions in their conquest of Gaul. This year marked a pivotal moment in Caesar's Gallic Wars, with several key battles taking place. Caesar's campaign began in March with the capture of Avaricum (Bourges) and the siege of Gergovia, where he repulsed a Gallic attack led by Vercingetorix. In July, Caesar defeated a Gallic cavalry attack at the Battle of Vingeanne. The most significant battle of the year took place in September, when Caesar's legions surrounded Alesia and defeated Vercassivellanus' forces led by his cousin Vercingetorix. This marked the beginning of the end for the Gallic resistance, and on October 3, Vercingetorix surrendered. In other news, Roman historian Fenestella wrote about the events of this year, while Juba II, king of Numidia, was active during the ancient Egyptian era of Cleopatra VII, the Greek Olympiad, and the Assyrian calendar. In 51 BC, it was the year of the Roman consuls Marcus Claudius Marcellus and Servius Sulpicius Rufus. The Greek philosopher Posidonius was also born during this time. Meanwhile, in Egypt, King Ptolemy XII died and was succeeded by his daughter Cleopatra VII and her brother Ptolemy XIII as co-rulers of the Ptolemaic Kingdom. In Asia, the Xiongnu people split into two hordes, with one being subject to Chinese rule. The Han dynasty's emperor Cheng died in 7 BC. Other notable figures mentioned include Publius Sulpicius Quirinius, a Roman aristocrat who lived until 21 AD, and Julia Minor, Julius Caesar's sister. The year is also significant because Pompey demanded that Julius Caesar lay down his command before he could stand for consul, setting the stage for their eventual rivalry. You can share and reuse this content freely, including commercially, but you must follow these quidelines: