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It was also recognized as Motor Trend Car of the Year in 2013 and included on Time's list of the 10 Best Gadgets of the 2010s. For charging, Tesla operates a network of fast-charging stations. Sexual Science texts were burned in Bebelplatz Square as "un-German" by the Nazis. In 1940, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain resigned and recommended Winston Churchill as his successor. Additionally, Vladimir Arutyunian attempted to assassinate U.S. President George W. Bush and Georgian President Mikheil Saakashvili in Tbilisi using a hand grenade that failed to detonate. The Euphaedra themis is a butterfly species found in Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, and western Cameroon. Its wings have a black background with green, blue, orange-yellow, or whitish colors beyond the middle of the hindwing and at the hindmargin of the forewing. Recently featured: Allies of World War II and Sumatran ground cuckoo. The Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization, hosts various volunteer projects, including Wikipedia, which is written by editors and offers articles in multiple languages. 28 BC was a significant year in history, marked by major events and figures of the time. It began with Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian becoming Roman Consul for the sixth time, while his partner Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa held the position for the second time. The Roman Senate granted Octavian Caesar imperium maius, or supreme command, over the Roman armed forces, comprising around 29 legions. Augustus initiated a census of the Roman Republic for the first time since 69 BC. Historical records also mention notable events, such as the earliest dated record of a sunset by Chinese astronomers on May 10. Additionally, Alexandra the Maccabee and Herod the Great were mentioned in relation to their respective roles as princesses and king of Judea during this period. 29 BC was a significant year in the Roman Empire, marked by key events and milestones. According to the Julian calendar, it was either a common year starting on Friday or Saturday or a leap year starting on Thursday, Friday, or Saturday. This era has been denoted as 29 BC since the early medieval period when the Anno Domini calendar became widespread in Europe. During this time, Octavian Caesar held office for the fifth time and was granted the title of imperator. His partner, Sextus Appuleius, was by his side. The doors of the Temple of Janus were closed to signal peace, marking a significant moment in Roman history. Octavian celebrated three triumphs in Rome to commemorate his victories in Illyricum, Actium, and Egypt. Marcus Licinius Crassus led successful campaigns in the Balkans against the Bastarnae king, but was denied the right to dedicate the spolia opima by Octavian. Sofia, modern-day capital of Bulgaria, fell under Roman control, and became known as Ulpia Serdica. The Cantabrian Wars began against Roman occupation in Hispania. Octavian completed several projects in the Forum Romanum, including the Temple of the Deified Julius, the Curia, and the Cladicium. Meanwhile, famous figures like Horace, Virgil, and Antiochus II were involved in notable events. The year 29 BC is also marked by significant executions, such as Mariamne I's wife of Herod the Great. 32 BC - A pivotal year marked by the final war of the Roman Republic and significant shifts in power dynamics within the empire. The Roman Senate declares war on Mark Antony and Cleopatra VII, while Octavian Caesar gains momentum as he's proclaimed dux and receives loyalty oaths from various provinces. This period also sees the revolt of Lappa (modern Argynroupoli) in Attica and Kydonia in Crete against Cleopatra, further highlighting the turmoil within the Roman world during this time. 35 BC was a significant year that marked various events and transitions. It was either a common year starting on Thursday or Friday, or a leap year starting on Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday of the Julian calendar. The Proleptic Julian calendar also recognized it as a common year starting on Thursday. During this time, Illyria became a Roman province, and Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian conducted a meeting with the Roman fleet under Marcus Vipsanius to clear the Dalmatian coast of piracy. Pannonia was attacked by Octavian Caesar, who conquered and sacked the stronghold Siscia (Sisak) of the Segestiani after a 30-day siege. Meanwhile, Sextus Pompeius defeated the governor of Asia, Gaius Furnius, with three legions and seized Nicaea and Nicomedia. Marcus Titius arrived in Syria with a large army and marched to Asia Minor. Sextus was caught in Miletus and executed without trial. In other regions, Azes I, Indo-Scythian ruler, completed the domination of the Scythians in northern India. Aristobolus III, high priest of Judea, was drowned (born 53 BC). Additionally, Sextus Pompeius, Roman general, was executed (born 67 BC). In the year 38 BC, the Roman Empire was experiencing significant changes under the leadership of Octavian Caesar. This period marked the beginning of the Hispanic era in Spain, which was decreed by Octavian on January 1. The same month saw Octavian's marriage to Livia, who was still pregnant with a child from her previous marriage. The year 38 BC was also notable for its military campaigns led by Octavian and his generals. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa was appointed governor of Transalpine Gaul, where he successfully put down an uprising among the Aquitanians. Meanwhile, Publius Ventidius Bassus defeated Pacorus in the Battle of Cyrrhestica, a significant victory for the Roman Empire. This year saw the birth of several notable figures, including Nero Claudius Drusus, who would later become a prominent Roman politician and military commander. Other notable deaths included Lucius Volusius Saturninus, a Roman suffect consul, and Antiochus I, king of Commagene. The calendar systems used during this time period were varied, with the Julian calendar being widely accepted in Europe. The Anno Domini era had not yet been formally evaluated at this point, but it would eventually replace earlier methods for naming years. 39 BC was a year marked by significant events in ancient Rome, including the campaigns of Marcus Antonius against Quintus Labienus and the Triumvirate's efforts to secure Roman Italy. Labienus was defeated at the Tauris Mountains, while Publius Ventidius Bassus reclaimed Syria, Phoenicia, and Judea. Meanwhile, Sextus Pompey maintained control over Sicily and the Peloponnese, securing Rome's grain supply. Notable figures of this year include Antonia the Elder, daughter of Mark Antony, and Julia the Elder, daughter of Caesar Augustus. 37BC: A Year of Conquest and Diplomacy (b. 78 BC) Orodes II, king of the Parthian Empire (b. 95 BC) Shangguan, Chinese empress of the Han Dynasty ~ "List of Rulers of Korea". www.metmuseum.org. Retrieved April 18, 2019. Retrieved from " In the year 36 BC, Mark Antony's forces suffered a series of setbacks. He had initially set sail with 17 ships bound for Messana and then to Asia Minor. However, his plans were disrupted when Marcus Lepidus landed 12 legions from Africa and laid siege to Lilybaeum. Unfortunately for Lepidus, his army defected to Octavian's side, forcing him into luxurious captivity in Rome where he would eventually pass away. Meanwhile, Agrippa was granted a rare honor - the Naval Crown (corona navalis), crafted from gold and adorned with ship prows. This distinction was unprecedented at the time. Antony himself faced significant challenges when he abandoned the siege of Phraaspa, located near Maragheh in present-day Iran. The retreat proved disastrous, as many soldiers succumbed to disease and starvation during their journey back to Egypt. It's worth noting that Antony was still married to Octavia at this time, although he would soon marry Cleopatra VII. In Judea, Aristobolus II took over as High Priest in Jerusalem, replacing Ananelus who had held the position for only a year. The Han dynasty Chinese army, led by Generals Chen Tang and Gan Yanshou, secured a major victory against the Xiongnu leader Zhizhi Chanyu in the Battle of Zhizhi. This marked the beginning of over five decades of peace between the Han dynasty and the Xiongnu. Marcus Terentius Varro published De Re Rustica (also known as Res Rusticae), a work on agriculture. Other notable events include the birth of Antonia Minor, daughter of Mark Antony and Octavia Minor, as well as Ptolemy Philadelphus, son of Cleopatra VII of Egypt and Mark Antony. Additionally, Vipsania Agrippina, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Pomponia Caecilia Attica, passed away in AD 20. The article also lists various rulers who died or were born that year, including Ariarathes X (or Eusebes Philadelphos), king of Cappadocia, and Zhizhi Chanyu, Chinese ruler of the Xiongnu Empire. Year 34 BC, also known as the "Year of the Consulship of Antonius and Libo," was a significant time period in ancient Roman history. It marked the beginning of Octavian's campaign to pacify Dalmatia and Pannonia, which ultimately led to the formation of the province of Illyricum. Meanwhile, Mark Antony regained Armenia from Parthia and advanced into the region with an expeditionary force. During this time, Antony distributed the eastern kingdoms as a gift to the children of Cleopatra VII of Egypt, declaring Caesarion as co-ruler of Egypt and Cyprus. He also established Cleopatra as a Hellenistic monarch at Alexandria and gave her the title of "Queen of Kings." The year 34 BC was also notable for Antony's military campaigns, which included reducing the outposts defending the Liburnian town of Promona and marching into Armenia with an army. The Roman Consulship of Antonius and Libo became a significant event in Roman history, shaping the future of the empire. Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian becomes consul for the second time in 33 BC, alongside his partner Lucius Volcatius Tullus. On this day, he delivers a speech to the Roman Senate, addressing the Donations and marking the end of the Second Triumvirate's term. The year 31 BC was a pivotal moment in history, marked by the Battle of Actium and the reign of Augustus as Roman Consul. At that time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Antonius and Caesar, or simply as 723 Ab urbe condita. The Julian calendar, used at the time, varied slightly in its leap year calculations, but the Proleptic Julian calendar placed it as a common year starting on Tuesday. Augustus' third term as consul began with Antony being stripped of his office, although this decision was not recognized by Antony himself. In his place, Marcus Valerius Messalla Corvinus was elected. Octavian, meanwhile, crossed into Dalmatia with an army of 15 legions and established a strategic bridgehead in the Gulf of Ambracia. The Roman Civil War intensified as Agrippa's naval forces sailed to the western Peloponnese, securing crucial positions that severed Antony's supply lines. Mark Antony set up camp at Actium, but his fleet was vastly outnumbered by Octavian's Egyptian forces, led by Cleopatra VII. The Battle of Actium saw a decisive victory for Octavian on September 2, with the Egyptian fleet retreating to Taenarum. In its aftermath, Octavian (then 32 years old) established his court at Samos and began constructing Nicopolis from settlements further inland. The Herodian Kingdom's fortress, Masada, was completed, showcasing the impressive army, barracks, storehouses, and palace built by Herod the Great. A notable earthquake struck Judea that year, affecting the Herodian Kingdom and marking the end of the Hellenistic period. 31 BC, a pivotal year marked by significant events in Roman history, saw Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, a poet and philosopher, as well as Tarcondimotus I, a Roman general and politician, leaving their mark on the world. The year also witnessed the reign of Cleopatra VII, the Pharaoh of Ancient Egypt, who ruled during the XXXIII dynasty. Then Mark Antony retreats with his seven legions to Egypt, but gets the news that Pelusium has surrendered to Octavian without a fight on July 31 - Battle of Alexandria: Mark Antony achieves a minor victory over Octavian's forces, but most of his army abandons him and he is forced to take his own life. August 1 - Octavian Caesar captures Alexandria, marking 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 Egyptian ships. August 10 or 12 - The Ptolemaic dynasty comes to an end with the death of Cleopatra and the execution of her son Caesarion. Octavian spares Cleopatra's children and takes them back to Rome, where they are raised by Octavia Minor in her household. Octavian claims Cleopatra's treasure and pays his veteran legionaries their salaries, giving them land in Italy. Octavian Caesar solidified his control over Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and the Peloponnese by being recognized as "son of Neptune" by the Triumvirate in the Pact of Misenum. This agreement ensured Rome's grain supply and lifted the blockade on Roman Italy. The pact was part of a series of events that took place during this year, including Octavian's marriage to Livia, while she was still pregnant from another husband. After their wedding, Livia gave birth to Nero Claudius Drusus, joining Tiberius as Octavian's sons. Octavian appointed Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa governor of Transalpine Gaul, where he successfully put down an uprising by the Aquitanians and defeated the Germanic tribes. This marked a significant achievement for Octavian, making him the next Roman general to cross the Rhine after Julius Caesar. The Parthian invasion into Roman Syria was halted by Publius Ventidius Bassus, who defeated Pacorus at the Battle of Cyrrhestica. Ventidius then laid siege to Antiochus I of Commagene in Samosata until he was relieved by Antony. Meanwhile, Agrippa created a new harbour, "Portus Iulius," in Puteoli (modern-day Pozzuoli), which became a key location for training warships and building a new fleet. Octavian engineered the Second Pact of Tarentum, renewing the Triumvirate for an additional five years. Mark Antony reorganized Asia Minor under his loyal allies and raised troops from Amyntas and Archelaus, kings of Galatia and Cappadocia. The old kingdom of Pontus was restored, and Romans conquered Jerusalem from the Parthians, installing Herod the Great as king of Judea and Ananelus as High Priest. In Korea, the kingdom of Goguryeo was founded by King Dongmyeong. Publius Canidius Crassus invaded Armenia and Iberia (Georgia), forcing Parnavaz II into 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. August - Octavian's fleet sails from Puteoli and tries to invade Sicily but is caught in a storm and forced to return. Meanwhile, Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa secures the Lipari Islands and harasses the coast from Mylae to Tyndaris. Octavian then transports his legions to Tauromenium. Antony crosses into Media Atropatene and starts a siege of Phraaspa. He establishes a line of circumvallation and builds siege engines. Agrippa defeats Sextus Pompeius in a naval battle off Naulochus. Antony loses his army to disease and starvation as he retreats to Egypt, where he marries Cleopatra VII. Aristobolus III becomes High Priest in Jerusalem, replacing Ananelus. The Han dynasty Chinese army defeats the Xiongnu leader Zhizhi Chanyu in the Battle of Zhizhi. Illyria is made a Roman province. Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian pacifies Dalmatia and Pannonia forming the province of Illyricum, while Antony regains Armenia from Parthia. Octavian reduces the outposts defending Promona, sets up siege works and forces its surrender. Mark Antony becomes Roman Consul for the second time with Lucius Scribonius Libo as his partner. Mark Antony invades Armenia with a powerful force of 16 legions and heads to the capital Artaxata, where he arrests King Artavasdes II and takes him to Alexandria. The eastern kingdoms are then handed out as gifts to Cleopatra VII's children: Caesarion becomes co-ruler of Egypt and Cyprus; Alexander Helios gets Armenia and Media; Cleopatra Selene II receives Cyrenaica and Libya; while Ptolemy Philadelphus is given the Egyptian territories in Phoenicia, Syria, and Cilicia. Antony makes Cleopatra a Hellenistic monarch at Alexandria and gives her the title "Queen of Kings". In Rome, Octavian becomes consul for the second time, with Lucius Volcatius Tullus as his partner. Octavian delivers a speech in the Roman Senate, criticizing the Donations made by Antony. The Second Triumvirate's term comes to an end, and Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa steps down from being consul to focus on building important infrastructure projects, including the Aqua Julia aqueduct and cleaning the Cloaca Maxima sewerage system. Meanwhile, Mark Antony annexes Media, arranges the marriage of Alexander Helios with princess Iotapa, and the Knambroi surrender to Octavian. In China, Crown Prince Ao ascends to the throne as Emperor Cheng of Han of the Han dynasty. Back in Rome, Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus and Gaius Sosius become consuls. In the Spring, Mark Antony transfers his headquarters from Samos to Athens, where he assembles a massive fleet of 500 combat vessels and 300 transport ships crewed by 150,000 men. However, Sparta under Gaius Iulius Eurycles declares its support for Octavian, while Lappa in Attica and Kydonia in Crete revolt against Cleopatra. In July, the Roman Senate declares war on Mark Antony and Cleopatra VII. Octavian is proclaimed dux and receives oaths of loyalty from the West, including Gallic and Spanish provinces, Africa, Sicily, and Sardinia. To secure this loyalty, Octavian forces the high priest of the Vestal Virgins to hand over Antony's will, revealing information about conquered territories being turned into kingdoms. In the Winter, Antony distributes garrisons along the west coast of Greece, stations his fleet at Actium, and establishes his headquarters at Patrae. Zacynthus is held by Gaius Sosius, while Methone in Messenia is occupied by Bogud of the royal house of Mauretania. Finally, Augustus becomes Roman Consul for the third time, with Antony as his designated colleague; however, Antony is unexpectedly deposed from office, a move he refuses to acknowledge. In his place, an election is held, but the article does not specify who was elected consul in Antony's stead. Valerius Messalla Corvinus is recorded as consul ordinarius instead of Antony's, according to some sources.[5] Octavian crosses the Strait of Otranto with an army (15 legions) at Panormus in Dalmatia. He marches to Tornyne and establishes a bridgehead at the Gulf of Ambracia. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa sails to western Peloponnese with 300 war galleys, occupying strategic positions around the Gulf of Corinth to cut off Antony's line of communication.[5] Antony sets up camp on the southern shore, dispatches a force to isolate Octavian's camp in the valley of Louros. Agrippa storms Leucas, giving 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.[6] One-third of Antony's oarsmen are lost due to malnutrition, disease, and desertion. September 2 - Roman Civil War: Battle of Actium: Off the western coast of Greece, Octavian Caesar defeats naval forces under Mark Antony and Cleopatra VII.[6] The Egyptian fleet retreats to Taenarus. Antony transfers his flag to a smaller vessel and breaks through Octavian's line. Winter - Octavian takes court at Samos after his decisive victory at Actium. He builds Nicopolis, populated by Greeks from settlements further inland. In the Judean Desert, fortress Masada is completed. Herod the Great builds an armory, barracks, storehouses, and a palace.[7] 31 BC - Judea earthquake affects the Herodian Kingdom of Judea in the Holy Land.[7] The Hellenistic period ends (or AD 14 by some scholars). This section is transcluded from year 30 BC. Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus becomes consul for the fourth time, with Marcus Licinius Crassus as his partner. Spring - Octavian leads his army to the Dardanelles, capturing the city of Gallipoli and returning to Gallia Cisalpina for judicial and administrative activities. Berenice IV becomes queen of Egypt after temporarily dethroning her father, King Ptolemy XII Auletes. The Vikrama Era is founded by Vikrama, king of Ujjain in India. In the second year of Julius Caesar's Gallic Wars, spring brings the raising of two more legions (Legio XIII and Legio XIV). Caesar sends Servius Sulpicius Galba with Legio XII into the territory of the Nantuates, Sedunoi, and Veragri. He occupies Octodurus in Switzerland and defeats a Belgic army near Bibrax in May. July sees him defeat the forces of the Sueiones, while September brings the siege and capture of Aduatuca by Caesar. Mithridates IV becomes king of Parthia, and King Vikramaditya establishes the Vikram era. Bak Hyeokgeose becomes the first ruler of the kingdom of Silla. Roman Consul Gnaeus Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus and Lucius Marcus Philippus hold office. Clodia accuses her former lover Marcus Caelius Rufus of trying to poison her, leading to his acquittal thanks to the Pro Caelio speech. Cicero's references to Clodia cease. Julius Caesar wages the third year of his Gallic Wars, defeating Decimus Junius Brutus Albinus and the Veneti in a sea battle at Quiberon Bay. The Gauls lose their warships and many lives are lost or sold into slavery. Meanwhile, the three Roman politicians - Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus - renew their alliance at the Luca Conference, solidifying their power. In the autumn, Caesar attacks the Morini and Menapii tribes of the Belgae, but they retreat into their forests, disrupting his supply lines. The onset of bad weather forces him to withdraw. This year or possibly the next, Cassivellaunus overthrows and kills Imanuentius, king of the Trinovantes, prompting Mandubracius to flee to Gaul and seek Caesar's help. Consul Marcus Licinius Crassus and Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus pass the Lex Trebonia. Pompey's Theater is built in Rome, featuring a temple to Venus Victorious. In the fourth year of his Gallic Wars, Caesar campaigns against the Pirustae in Illyricum. He defeats the Uspisetes and Tentencii Germanic tribes and spreads Roman law and order across the region. Julius Caesar then invades Germany, defeating an army and massacring women and children near the Meuse and Rhine Rivers. In May, he crosses the Rhine River at Koblenz and builds a wooden bridge between Andernach and Neuwied. In August, he commands two reconnaissance-in-force expeditions to Britain in response to British aid for his Gallic enemies. He retreats to Massonmy prevent most of his force from landing. Mithridates IV is defeated by Surena at the Battle of Seleucia. Caesar accepts a symbolic submission from tribal leader Cassivellaunus, installing Mandubracius as a friendly king. Winter brings revolt in Gaul, led by Ambiorix and Catuvolcus against Roman forces. Senior officers Lucius Aurruncius Cotta and Quintus Titurius Sabinus are ambushed and killed by the Eburones. Pompey builds Rome's first permanent theatre. Crassus arrives in Syria as proconsul and invades Parthia, sparking a nearly seven-century-long Roman-Persian conflict. Octavia the Younger marries Gaius Claudius Marcellus. The First Triumvirate begins to fracture with Julia's death in August. Consuls: Marcus Valerius Messalla and Gnaeus Domitius Calvinus. May 6, Battle of Carrhae: Romans defeated by Parthians led by General Surena, Crassus killed. Julius Caesar suppresses a revolt near Sabis (Northern Gaul). Gallic War continues. Roman merchants are massacred in Cenabum (modern Orléans) by the Carnutes. Vercingetorix leads a rebellion against Caesar in Central Gaul. Winter: Caesar enrolls non-citizen soldiers, forming Legio V Alaudae; he increases his army to ten legions. Artavasdes II becomes king of Armenia. Consuls: Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio Nasica and Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus. Julius Caesar's Gallic Wars conclude with the siege and capture of Avaricum (Bourges), repulse from Gergovia, Battle of the Vingeanne, Siege of Alesia, and final defeat of Vercingetorix on October 3. The year was marked by significant events that shaped the course of Roman history. The Eastern border, under Chinese control, was divided into two sections. Meanwhile, Julius Caesar returned to Rome after his authority was rescinded by the Senate, and he broke his alliance with Pompey. The Roman Republic took control of Judea, while Caesar met Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt, who later became a teenager after her brothers' deaths. Roman generals Pompey, Crassus, and Cicero played key roles in this era, as did Vercingetorix, the Chieftain of the Arverni. Other notable figures included Cassivellaunus, Ariovistus, Commius, Phraates III, King of Parthia, Mithridates III, Orodes II, and Surena. In Asia, Bak Hyeokgeose, king of Silla in Korea, reigned from 57 BC to AD 4. The era also saw the rise of Artavasdes I, king of Media Atropatene, Livy, a Roman historian and writer, Ptolemy XIV, king (pharaoh) of Egypt, Livia, Roman empress as the second wife of Augustus, and Attica, first wife of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa. Notable events included the invention of the Roman artillery piece Scorpio, the initiation of Rites of the Cult of Bacchus, and Caesar's meeting with Cleopatra. Notable figures who lived or died in 53 BC include: * Berenice IV Epiphania, Queen of Egypt * Lucretius, Roman philosopher * Quintus Caecilius Metellus Nepos and his son, Roman consuls * Tigranes the Great, Armenian Emperor * Gaius Valerius Catullus, Roman poet Dramatic events occurred on July 31, 54 BC: * The death of Ariovistus, leader of the Suebi * The birth and subsequent death of Julia, daughter of Julius Caesar Other notable figures include: * Marcus Licinius Crassus, Roman politician and general, who was executed in May * Publius Clodius Pulcher, who was murdered on the Appian Way by Titus Annius Milo * Cyrus, Roman architect * Sedullos, Gaulish chieftain * Surena, Parthian general * Ptolemy XII Auletes, king of the Ptolemaic Kingdom Additionally, notable events that took place in 51 BC include: * The death of Ariobarzanes II, King of Cappadocia * The birth and subsequent death of Julia Minor, sister of Julius Caesar * The election of Marcus Attius Balbus as Roman praetor and governor in 51 BC, the Roman calendar designated this year as the Year of Consulship of Lucius Aemilius Paulus and Gaius Claudius Marcellus. The Anno Domini era would later use the number "50" to refer to this year, which was previously known as the Year 704 Ab Urbe Condita. This year marked a significant event in Roman politics, where the Senate recalled Julius Caesar and revoked his authority. It also signaled a break in Caesar's alliance. Note that I've removed the detailed historical references and focused on providing a concise summary of the main events. Let me know if you'd like me to expand on any specific points! The year 50 BC was marked by significant events. The Roman general Pompey was active during this time, and the Scorpio artillery piece was invented. In Pompeii, a wall painting in the Villa of the Mysteries depicting the Initiation Rites of the Cult of Bacchus was created (approximate date). Meanwhile, the Roman Republic took control of Judea (approximate date). Notable figures who passed away during this time include Antonia, daughter of Mark Antony and Gaius Antistius Vetus; Shammai, a Jewish scholar and rabbi; Aristobolus II, king of Judea; and Quintus Hortensius, a Roman orator and advocate. The Asterix comic books are set around this year. The events of 50 BC also inspired the development of various calendars, including the Gregorian calendar, which dates back to the early medieval period. In the year 53 BC, Roman leader Julius Caesar increased his army to ten legions.[1] Meanwhile, Artavasdes II took the throne in Armenia, while Aristobolus II served as high priest of Jerusalem. Yang Xiong, a prominent Chinese politician and philosopher, also lived during this time, until his passing in AD 18. May 6 marked the execution of Marcus Licinius Crassus, Roman statesman and general, following the Battle of Carrhae. Other notable figures from this era include Abgar II, Arab king of Edessa, and Gaius Scribonius Cotta, a Roman statesman and orator. Quiberon Bay saw brutal attacks, with coastal strongholds stormed and the population massacred or sold into slavery. Meanwhile, Roman politician-generals Julius Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus met at the Luca Conference in Tuscany to renew their alliance and solidify their power in the Roman Republic. In autumn, Caesar launched an attack on the Morini and Menapii tribes of the Belgae, but they retreated into their forests, causing supply line issues due to bad weather. The king of the Trinovantes, Imanuentius, was overthrown and killed by his rival Cassivellaunus, prompting his son Mandubracius to flee to Gaul and seek Julius Caesar's help. 58 BC was a significant year in Roman history, marked by various events that shaped the course of the empire. Firstly, Julius Caesar, who had recently become a provincial governor, began his Gallic Wars campaign, which would last for several years and have a profound impact on Roman politics and society. Meanwhile, Caesar's rival, Pompey, formed an unofficial alliance with Crassus as part of the First Triumvirate. This alliance would prove crucial in shaping Roman politics in the decades to come. The Acta Diurna, the world's first daily newspaper, was made public by Caesar, providing citizens with updates on official decrees and appointments. Additionally, the Acta included information on births, deaths, marriages, sport results, and even gladiatorial contests. Roman empress Calpurnia became Caesar's wife in Rome, while other notable figures of the time included Artavasdes I, king of Media Atropatene, Livy, Roman historian and writer, and Ptolemy XIV, king of Egypt. Caesar's military campaigns in Gaul began with the deployment of legions Legio IX, X, XI, and XII into the region. He also utilized auxiliaries such as Balearic slingers, Numidian archers, Cretan cavalry, and Celtic/Gaul troops for support. Caesar built a 19-mile earthenwork between Lake Geneva and the Jura Mountains to solidify his position. In June, he defeated the migrating Helvetii in the Battle of the Arar (Saône). By July, Caesar had decisively defeated the Helvetii again at Bibracte. The following month, he triumphed over the Suebi led by King Ariovistus at Vosges. During winter, Caesar left his legions among the Sequani in modern-day Burgundy, a considerable distance from the formal boundaries of Gallia Transalpina. He returned to Gallia Cisalpina and focused on judicial and administrative tasks. Meanwhile, Berenice IV became queen of Egypt after briefly ousting her father King Ptolemy XII Auletes. The Vikrama Era was established by Vikrama, the king of Ujjain in India, serving as its base year. 57 B.C. A Year of Conflict and Change The year 55 BC was a significant period in the pre-Julian Roman calendar, known as the Year of the Consulship of Crassus and Pompey. During this time, consuls Marcus Licinius Crassus and Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus implemented the Lex Trebonia. Additionally, Pompey's Theater, the first permanent stone theater in Rome, was constructed on the Field of Mars, featuring a temple to Venus Victorious, a public courtyard, and a meeting hall. In the same year, Julius Caesar continued his Gallic Wars, campaigning in Illyricum against the Pirustae and later defeating the Uspisetes and Tentencii Germanic tribes, thereby extending Roman law and order to the region. Caesar also invaded Britain, although his forces were largely prevented from landing due to storms, and he eventually retreated back to Gaul. Other notable events included the defeat of Mithridates IV by Surena in the Battle of Seleucia and the approximate birth year of Roman Latin poet Tibullus. The year 55 BC was also marked by significant developments in various calendars, including the Gregorian calendar, Ancient Egypt era, Ancient Greek Olympiad, and others, each highlighting the complexity and diversity of timekeeping systems during that era. Berenice IV Epiphania, queen of Egypt, Lucretius, a renowned Roman philosopher, Quintus Caecilius Metellus Nepos, and his son, another Roman consul, Tigranes of Greater Armenia Emperor, all lived during this period. This information is sourced from Nic Field's book "Alesia 52 BC - The final struggle for Gaul" published in 2014. Calendar-wise, 54 BC was a year with various calendars, including the Gregorian calendar, which counted it as 54 BC, while the Julian calendar had no designation. The Roman calendar, on the other hand, referred to this year as the "Year of the Consulship of Appius and Ahenobarbus" or "700 Ab urbe condita". (d. 19 BC) July 31 - Aurelia Cotta, mother of Julius Caesar (b. 120 BC), Ariovistus, Suebi leader (approx.), Gaius Valerius Catullus, Roman poet, and writer (b. 84 BC). Huo Chengjun, Han Dynasty empress, Julia, daughter of Julius Caesar, Lucius Aurruncius Cotta, Roman legate, Lucius Gellius Publicola, Roman politician (approx.), Lucius Valerius Flaccus, Roman tribune and praetor, Mithridates III, Parthian king (executed by Orodes II), Quintus Laberius Durus, Roman tribune, Quintus Titurius Sabinus, Roman legate. This article is about the year 52 BC. The Siege of Alesia was a turning point in Julius Caesar's Gallic Wars. It was the last year of his wars against the Gauls, led by Vercingetorix. The year 52 BC was marked by a pivotal battle in the stronghold of Alesia, where Julius Caesar defeated the Gallic allies led by Vercingetorix's cousin, Vercassivellanus. This victory led to Vercingetorix's surrender on October 3, signifying the Roman conquest of Gaul. The following year saw the final pacification of Gaul. In contrast, the winter months witnessed Julius Caesar crossing Mons Cevenna and sending his army through treacherous snowdrifts to catch the rebellious Arverni off guard. This bold move was likely part of a larger strategy to assert Roman dominance over the region. On a separate note, notable figures from this era include Fenestella, a Roman historian from an approximate date, Iuba II, king of Numidia who would later pass away in 23 AD, and Surena, a Parthian general born in 54 BC. Meanwhile, Julius Caesar held command, according to Nic Fields' book published in 2010. The calendar' year of 52 BC saw the passing of notable individuals such as Publius Clodius Pulcher, who was murdered on January 18 by Titus Annius Milo, and Cyrus, a Roman architect known for his work with Cicero. Sedullos, a Gaulish chieftain born in 87 BC, also left an impact during this time. The year 52 BC holds significance in various calendars, including the Gregorian calendar, which marks it as 51 BC. This era saw the passing of notable events and figures that would shape the course of history in the centuries to come. In the year 51 BC, notable figures included Julia Minor, sister of Julius Caesar, born around 100 BC; Marcus Attius Balbus, a Roman praetor and governor born in 105 BC; Posidonius, a Greek philosopher, astronomer, and geographer; and Ptolemy XII (Auletes), the king (pharaoh) of the Ptolemaic Kingdom. These individuals lived during a time when the ancient world was marked by significant events. The Wikipedia page for 51 BC provides information on various links to related topics, including pages that discuss the same decade, century, and specific years such as 48 BC and 49 BC. The year 51 is also notable for its connection to other historical periods, with links to AD 21, 0s BC, 105 BC, and 40s BC. The page features a list of external tools and transclusions that provide further insights into the events and figures of 51 BC.