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Automobile manufacturer General Motors Egypt S.A.E.جنرال موتورز مصرCompany typeJoint VentureIndustryAutomotiveFounded1983; 42 years ago (1983)Headquarters6th of October City, Giza Governorate, EgyptNumber of locationsone location - 6th of October Plant – Giza - EgyptKey peopleSharon Nishi (Chair & MD)[1]ProductsPickup Truck, Light Duty Truck, Passenger Cars, Passenger Van, MinibusBrandsChevroletCadillacOwnerGeneral Motors Company and other shareholdersNumber of employees+1,000[2] General Motors Egypt S.A.E.[3] (جنرال موتورز مصر, or short GME) is an automotive manufacturer based in 6th October, Giza, Egypt.[4] The company's plant is located in the 6th of October City. Despite its name, the company is a joint stock company with the majority of shares owned by General Motors Company and other shareholders. Al-Mansour Automotive Company[5] is its exclusive distributor in Egypt. Chevrolet T Series Chevrolet Frontera (Isuzu Rodeo) Chevrolet T-series (Isuzu TF) Opel Vectra After eight years of successful cooperation with the American General Motors starting in 1975, the dealer made a proposal to build a production plant in Egypt. So the company was founded in the same year. One year later, the plant was opened in an internal opening ceremony. At the official plant opening in 1985 the first cars rolled off the company's production line. The opening speech was given by the former President of Egypt Hosni Mubarak.[6] In 1987, continuous production finally started. The company was at this time only active as an automotive supplier. The first product was the chassis for the Isuzu TF which was assembled locally by another car assembler as the Chevrolet T Series. In their own plant, production of the Chevrolet Mini Bus began, which was based on the same platform. In 1993, the Mini Bus was replaced by the Opel Vectra. In the following year, GM Egypt began the assembling of the CKD imported Opel Corsa.[6] In 1996, the 100,000th vehicle left the production plant. In the same year, GM Egypt was honored by General Motors as the best producer of Opel vehicles worldwide, on account of the production quality of the vehicles. In the following year, the company achieved an annual production capacity of 24,225 units.[6] In 1998, two models were replaced by their newer generation. The old Isuzu TF was replaced by the new Isuzu Rodeo and the Chevrolet T Series was replaced by the identical Chevrolet Frontera. After 72 months of manufacturing of the successful Opel Vectra, GM Egypt improved the quality of the model and hoped this would achieve higher sales. The old model was now only faced as the new generation. For the exhibited posters and TV commercials participating in the American University Annual Advertising Competition, the GME was awarded with the bronze medal. ISO 9002 certification followed in 1992. In 2000 the Opel Astra was adopted to the model lineup which was an CKD assembled model also. A short time later, the production of the 200,000th vehicle was celebrated. In 2001, GME received its second certification to ensure a safe and healthy working environment in accordance with ISO 14001. In the same year, the contract with the Al-Monsour Automotive Company expired, which was subsequently replaced by a new contract. General Motors Egypt began the full manufacturing of the Opel Astra Sedan and Opel Corsa Sedan in 2002.[7] The Opel Vectra was renewed to its current generation at this time. As import models, the Chevrolet Aveo and Chevrolet Optra were launched in the Egyptian market in 2005. New vehicles manufactured by GME are the models Chevrolet Crew Cab and the identical Chevrolet T Series. Their own production of the Chevrolet Aveo began in 2007 at the GME plant. One year later, GME began manufacturing the Chevrolet Lanos in different luxury versions, parallel to the sporty model versions from the Speranza manufacturing. In 2009 GME began making the Chevrolet Captiva, Chevrolet Cruze and the Chevrolet N200. The last of these is exported to South American markets. The import models since 2009 are the Chevrolet N Series, Opel Astra, Opel Corsa and the Opel Insignia. On 15 August 2013, General Motors Egypt suspended operations due to the ongoing violence and political unrest in the country, but reopened it 3 days later again.[2][8] Chevrolet Captiva Chevrolet Move (N300) Chevrolet Optra Chevrolet N-Series Chevrolet T-Series ^ "Management". GM Egypt. Archived from the original on 2011-07-11. Retrieved 2013-06-29. ^ a b GM Suspends Egypt Operations Amid Violence Agence France-Presse. August 15, 2013. Accessed August 15, 2013 ^ "Opel in Egypt". car-cat.com. Archived from the original on October 27, 2009. Retrieved 2010-07-22. ^ "General Motors Egypt S.A.E.: Private Company Information - Businessweek". investing.businessweek.com. Archived from the original on January 18, 2013. Retrieved 28 November 2012. ^ "Al-Mansour Automotive Egypt". almansourauto.com. Retrieved 2010-07-22. ^ a b c Satyam. "History of General Motors Egypt S.A.E." gmegypt.com. Archived from the original on 2010-08-09. Retrieved 2010-07-22. ^ "Opel. Opel In Egypt". Car-cat.com. Archived from the original on October 27, 2009. Retrieved 2010-07-22. ^ GM closes Egypt plant, sends 1,400 workers home because of violence Associated Press. August 15, 2013. Accessed August 15, 2013 Official website (archived, 17 Mar 2014) Chevrolet Arabia Companies portal Retrieved from " 2For other uses, see 6th of October (disambiguation). > Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 2025 October 6 in recent years 2024 (Sunday) 2023 (Friday) 2022 (Thursday) 2021 (Wednesday) 2020 (Tuesday) 2019 (Sunday) 2018 (Saturday) 2017 (Friday) 2016 (Thursday) 2015 (Tuesday) Day of the yearOctober 6 is the 279th day of the year (280th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 86 days remain until the end of the year. 105 BC – Cimbrian War: Defeat at the Battle of Arausio of the Roman army of the mid-Republic 69 BC – Third Mithridatic War: The military of the Roman Republic subdue Armenia. AD 23 – Rebels decapitate Wang Mang two days after his capital was sacked during a peasant rebellion. 404 – Byzantine Empress Eudoxia dies from the miscarriage of her seventh pregnancy. 618 – Transition from Sui to Tang: Wang Shichong decisively defeats Li Mi at the Battle of Yanshi. 1539 – Spain's DeSoto expedition takes over the Apalachee capital of Anhaica for their winter quarters. 1600 – Euridice, the earliest surviving opera, receives its première performance, beginning the Baroque period. 1683 – Immigrant families found Germantown, Pennsylvania in the first major immigration of German people to America. 1762 – Seven Years' War: The British capture Manila from Spain and occupy it. 1777 – American Revolutionary War: British forces capture Forts Clinton and Montgomery on the Hudson River. 1789 – French Revolution: King Louis XVI is forced to change his residence from Versailles to the Tuileries Palace. 1810 – A large fire destroys a third of all the buildings in the town of Raahe in the Grand Duchy of Finland.[1] 1849 – The execution of the 13 Martyrs of Arad after the Hungarian war of independence. 1854 – In England the Great fire of Newcastle and Gateshead leads to 53 deaths and hundreds injured. 1884 – The Naval War College of the United States is founded in Rhode Island. 1898 – Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia, the largest American music fraternity, is founded at the New England Conservatory of Music. 1903 – The High Court of Australia sits for the first time. 1908 – The Bosnian crisis erupts when Austria-Hungary formally annexes Bosnia and Herzegovina. 1910 – Eleftherios Venizelos is elected Prime Minister of Greece for the first of seven times. 1915 – World War I: Combined Austro-Hungarian and German Central Powers, reinforced by the recently joined Bulgaria launched a new offensive against Serbia under command of August von Mackensen .[2] 1915 – World War I: Entente forces land in Thessaloniki, to open the Macedonian front against the Central Powers.[3] 1920 – Ukrainian War of Independence: The Starobilsk agreement is signed by representatives of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Makhnovshchina.[4] 1923 – The Turkish National Movement enters Constantinople. 1927 – Opening of The Jazz Singer, the first prominent "talkie" movie. 1934 – Revolution of 1934: The President of the autonomous government of Catalonia, Lluís Companys, proclaims the Catalan State with the support of the Worker's Alliance.[5] 1939 – World War II: The Battle of Kock is the final combat of the September Campaign in Poland. 1942 – World War II: American troops force the Japanese from their positions east of the Matanikau River during the Battle of Guadalcanal. 1943 – World War II: Thirteen civilians are burnt alive by a paramilitary group in Crete during the Nazi occupation of Greece. 1944 – World War II: Units of the 1st Czechoslovak Army Corps enter Czechoslovakia during the Battle of the Dukla Pass. 1973 – Egypt and Syria launch coordinated attacks against Israel, beginning the Yom Kippur War. 1976 – Cubana de Aviación Flight 455 is destroyed by two bombs, placed on board by an anti-Castro militant group. 1976 – Premier Hua Guofeng arrests the Gang of Four, ending the Cultural Revolution in China. 1976 – Dozens are killed by Thai police and right-wing paramilitaries in the Thammasat University massacre; afterwards, the Seni Pramoj government is toppled in a military coup led by Sangad Chaloryu. 1977 – The first prototype of the Mikoyan MiG-29, designated 9-01, makes its maiden flight. 1979 – Pope John Paul II becomes the first pontiff to visit the White House. 1981 – Egyptian President Anwar Sadat is murdered by Islamic extremists. 1981 – NLM CityHopper Flight 431 crashes in Moerdijk after taking off from Rotterdam The Hague Airport in the Netherlands, killing all 17 people on board.[6] 1985 – Police constable Keith Blakelock is murdered as riots erupt in the Broadwater Farm suburb of London. 1987 – Fiji becomes a republic.[7] 1990 – Space Shuttle Discovery is launched on STS-41, and deploys the Ulysses space probe to study the Sun's polar regions.[8] 1995 – The first planet orbiting another sun, 51 Pegasi b, is discovered. 2007 – Jason Lewis completes the first human-powered circumnavigation of the Earth. 2010 – Instagram, a mainstream photo-sharing application, is founded. 2018 – The United States Senate confirms Brett Kavanaugh as a Supreme Court Associate Justice, ending a contentious confirmation process.[9] 2022 – Annie Ernaux is awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature.[10] 649 – Yuknoom Yich’aak K’ahk’ (died around 696) 1289 – Wenceslaus III of Bohemia (died 1306) 1459 – Martin Behaim, German navigator and geographer (died 1507) 1510 – John Caius, English physician and academic, co-founded the Gonville and Caius College (died 1573) 1510 – Rowland Taylor, English priest and martyr (died 1555) 1552 – Matteo Ricci, Italian priest and missionary (died 1610) 1555 – Ferenc Nádasdy, Hungarian noble (died 1604) 1565 – Marie de Gournay, French writer (died 1645) 1573 – Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton, English politician, Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire (died 1624) 1576 – Roger Manners, 5th Earl of Rutland (died 1612) 1591 – Settimia Caccini, Italian singer-songwriter (died 1638) 1610 – Charles de Sainte-Maure, duc de Montausier, French general (died 1690) 1626 – Géraud de Cordemoy, French historian, philosopher and lawyer (died 1684) 1716 – George Montagu-Dunk, 2nd Earl of Halifax, English general and politician, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (died 1771) 1729 – Sarah Crosby, English preacher, the first female Methodist preacher (died 1804) 1732 – John Broadwood, Scottish businessman, co-founded John Broadwood and Sons (died 1812) 1738 – Archduchess Maria Anna of Austria (died 1789) 1742 – Johan Herman Wessel, Norwegian-Danish poet and playwright (died 1785) 1744 – James McGill, Scottish-Canadian businessman and philanthropist, founded McGill University (died 1813) 1767 – Henri Christophe, Grenadian-Haitian king (died 1820) 1769 – Isaac Brock, English general and politician, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada (died 1812) 1773 – John MacCulloch, Scottish geologist and academic (died 1835) 1773 – Louis Philippe I of France (died 1850) 1801 – Hippolyte Carnot, French politician (died 1888) 1803 – Heinrich Wilhelm Dove, Polish-German physicist and meteorologist (died 1879) 1820 – James Caulfeild, 3rd Earl of Charlemont, Irish politician, Lord Lieutenant of Armagh (died 1892) 1820 – Jenny Lind, Swedish soprano and actress (died 1887) 1831 – Richard Dedekind, German mathematician and philosopher (died 1916) 1838 – Giuseppe Cesare Abba, Italian soldier, poet, and author (died 1910) 1846 – George Westinghouse, American engineer and businessman, founded the Westinghouse Air Brake Company (died 1914) 1862 – Albert J. Beveridge, American historian and politician (died 1927) 1866 – Reginald Fessenden, Canadian engineer and academic, invented radiotelephony (died 1932) 1874 – Frank G. Allen, American merchant and politician, 51st Governor of Massachusetts (died 1950) 1876 – Ernest Lapointe, Canadian lawyer and politician, 18th Canadian Minister of Justice (died 1941) 1882 – Karol Szymanowski, Polish pianist and composer (died 1937) 1886 – Edwin Fischer, Swiss pianist and conductor (died 1960) 1887 – Le Corbusier, Swiss-French architect and painter, designed the Philips Pavilion and Saint-Pierre, Firminy (died 1965) 1888 – Roland Garros, French soldier and pilot (died 1918) 1891 – Hendrik Adamson, Estonian poet and educator (died 1946) 1893 – Meghnad Saha, Indian astrophysicist, astronomer, and academic (died 1956) 1895 – Caroline Gordon, American author and critic (died 1981) 1896 – David Howard, American film director (died 1941) 1897 – Florence B. Seibert, American biochemist and academic (died 1991) 1900 – Vivion Brewer, American activist and desegregationist (died 1991) 1900 – Willy Merkl, German mountaineer (died 1934) 1900 – Stan Nichols, English cricketer (died 1961) 1901 – Eveline Du Bois-Reymond Marcus, German-Brazilian zoologist and academic (died 1990) 1903 – Ernest Walton, Irish physicist and academic, Nobel Prize laureate (died 1995) 1905 – Helen Wills, American tennis player and painter (died 1998)[11] 1906 – Janet Gaynor, American actress (died 1984) 1906 – Taffy O'Callaghan, Welsh footballer and coach (died 1946) 1908 – Carole Lombard, American actress (died 1942)[11] 1908 – Sergei Sobolev, Russian mathematician and academic (died 1989) 1910 – Barbara Castle, English journalist and politician, First Secretary of State (died 2002) 1910 – Orazio Satta Puliga, Italian automobile designer (died 1974) 1912 – Perkins Bass, American lawyer and politician (died 2011) 1913 – Méret Oppenheim, German-Swiss painter and photographer (died 1985) 1914 – Thor Heyerdahl, Norwegian ethnographer and explorer (died 2002) 1914 – Joan Littlewood, English director and playwright (died 2002) 1915 – Carolyn Goodman, American psychologist and activist (died 2007) 1915 – Humberto Sousa Medeiros, Portuguese-American cardinal (died 1983) 1915 – Alice Timander, Swedish dentist and actress (died 2007) 1916 – Chiang Wei-kuo, Japanese-Chinese general (died 1997) 1917 – Fannie Lou Hamer, American activist and philanthropist (died 1977) 1918 – Goh Keng Swee, Singaporean soldier and politician, 2nd Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore (died 2010) 1918 – André Pilette, French-Belgian race car driver (died 1993) 1919 – Tommy Lawton, English footballer and coach (died 1996) 1920 – John Donaldson, Baron Donaldson of Lymington, English lawyer and judge (died 2005) 1921 – Evgenii Landis, Ukrainian-Russian mathematician and theorist (died 1997) 1921 – Joseph Lowery, American minister and activist (died 2020) 1921 – Giovanni Michelotti, Italian automotive designer (died 1980)[12] 1922 – Joe Frazier, American baseball player and manager (died 2011) 1922 – Teala Loring, American actress (died 2007) 1923 – Robert Kuok, Malaysian Chinese business magnate and investor 1923 – Yaşar Kemal, Turkish journalist and author (died 2015) 1925 – Shana Alexander, American journalist and author (died 2005)[11] 1927 – Bill King, American sportscaster (died 2005) 1928 – Flora MacNeil, Scottish Gaelic singer (died 2015)[13] 1928 – Barbara Werle, American actress and singer (died 2013) 1929 – George Mattos, American pole vaulter (died 2012) 1930 – Hafez al-Assad, Syrian general and politician, 20th President of Syria (died 2000)[11] 1930 – Richie Benaud, Australian cricketer and sportscaster (died 2015) 1931 – Nikolai Chernykh, Russian astronomer (died 2004) 1931 – Eileen Derbyshire, English actress 1931 – Riccardo Giacconi, Italian-American astrophysicist and astronomer, Nobel Prize laureate (died 2018) 1933 – Prince Mukarram Jah, 8th Nizam of Hyderabad (died 2023)[14] 1934 – Marshall Rosenberg, American psychologist and author (died 2015) 1935 – Bruno Sammartino, Italian-American wrestler and trainer (died 2018) 1936 – Julius L. Chambers, American lawyer, educator, and activist (died 2013) 1938 – Serge Nubret, Caribbean-French bodybuilder and actor (died 2011) 1939 – Melvyn Bragg, English journalist, author, and academic 1939 – Jack Cullen, American baseball player 1939 – Richard Delgado, American lawyer and academic 1939 – Sheila Greibach, American computer scientist and academic 1939 – John J. LaFalce, American captain, lawyer, and politician 1940 – Jan Keizer, Dutch footballer and referee 1941 – Paul Popham, American soldier and activist, co-founded Gay Men's Health Crisis (died 1987) 1942 – Dan Christensen, American painter (died 2007) 1942 – Britt Ekland, Swedish actress and singer[15] 1942 – Fred Travalena, American comedian and actor (died 2009) 1943 – Richard Caborn, English engineer and politician, Minister for Sport and the Olympics 1943 – Peter Dowding, Australian politician, 24th Premier of Western Australia 1943 – Alexander Maxovich Shilov, Russian painter 1943 – Cees Veerman, Dutch singer-songwriter and guitarist (died 2014) 1944 – Merzak Allouache, Algerian director and screenwriter 1944 – Patrick Cordingley, English general 1944 – Boris Mikhailov, Russian ice hockey player and coach 1944 – Carlos Pace, Brazilian race car driver (died 1977) 1945 – Ivan Graziani, Italian singer-songwriter and guitarist (died 1997) 1946 – Lloyd Doggett, American lawyer and politician 1946 – Tony Greig, South African-English cricketer and sportscaster (died 2012) 1946 – John Monie, Australian rugby league player and coach 1946 – Eddie Villanueva, Filipino evangelist and politician, founded the ZOE Broadcasting Network 1946 – Vinod Khanna, Indian actor, producer and politician (died 2017) 1947 – Patxi Andión, Spanish singer-songwriter and actor (died 2019) 1947 – Klaus Dibiasi, Italian diver 1947 – Millie Small, Jamaican singer-songwriter (died 2020) 1948 – Gerry Adams, Irish republican politician[11] 1948 – Glenn Branca, American guitarist and composer (died 2018) 1949 – Lonnie Johnson, American inventor 1949 – Penny Junor, English journalist and author 1949 – Thomas McClary, American R&B singer-songwriter and guitarist[15] 1949 – Leslie Moonves, American businessman[11] 1949 – Nicolas Peyrac, French singer-songwriter and photographer 1950 – David Brin, American physicist and author[11] 1951 – Kevin Cronin, American singer-songwriter, guitarist, and producer[15] 1951 – Clive Rees, Singaporean-Welsh rugby player and educator 1951 – Gavin Sutherland, Scottish singer-songwriter and bass player 1951 – Manfred Winkelhock, German race car driver (died 1985) 1952 – Ayten Mutlu, Turkish poet and author 1953 – Rein Rannap, Estonian pianist and composer 1954 – Bill Buford, American author and journalist 1954 – David Hidalgo, American singer-songwriter and guitarist[15] 1955 – Tony Dungy, American football player and coach[11] 1956 – Sadiq al-Ahmar, Yemeni politician (died 2023) 1956 – Kathleen Webb, American author and illustrator 1957 – Bruce Grobbelaar, Zimbabwean footballer and coach 1958 – Sergei Mylnikov, Russian ice hockey player and coach (died 2017)[16] 1959 – Turki bin Sultan, Saudi Arabian politician (died 2012) 1959 – Oil Can Boyd, American baseball player 1959 – Brian Higgins, American politician 1959 – Walter Ray Williams, Jr., American bowler 1960 – Richard Jobson, Scottish singer, songwriter director and producer.[17] 1961 – Miyuki Matsuda, Japanese actress 1961 – Paul Sansome, English footballer 1961 – Ben Summerskill, English businessman and journalist 1962 – David Baker, American biologist and academic 1962 – Rich Yett, American baseball player 1963 – Sven Andersson, Swedish footballer and coach 1963 – Elisabeth Shue, American actress[15] 1964 – Ricky Berry, American basketball player (died 1989) 1964 – Mark Field, German-English lawyer and politician 1964 – Tom Jager, American swimmer and coach 1964 – Miltos Manetas, Greek painter 1964 – Knut Storberget, Norwegian lawyer and politician, Norwegian Minister of Justice 1964 – Matthew Sweet, American singer-songwriter, guitarist, and producer[15] 1965 – Jürgen Kohler, German footballer and manager 1965 – Peg O'Connor, American philosopher and academic 1965 – Steve Scalise, American lawyer and politician 1965 – Rubén Sierra, Puerto Rican-American baseball player 1965 – John McWhorter, American academic and linguist 1966 – Melania Mazzucco, Italian author[18] 1966 – Jacqueline Obradors, American actress[15] 1966 – Niall Quinn, Irish footballer and manager 1966 – Tommy Stinson, American singer-songwriter and bass player[15] 1967 – Kennet Andersson, Swedish footballer 1967 – Svend Karlsen, Norwegian strongman and bodybuilder 1967 – Steven Woolfe, English barrister and politician 1968 – Bjarne Goldbæk, Danish footballer and sportscaster 1968 – Bob May, American golfer 1969 – Byron Black, Zimbabwean golfer 1969 – Muhammad V of Kelantan, Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia 1970 – Amy Jo Johnson, American actress[15] 1970 – Maria Kannegaard, Danish-Norwegian pianist and composer 1970 – Shauna MacDonald, Canadian actress and producer 1970 – Darren Oliver, American baseball player 1971 – Phil Bennett, English race car driver 1971 – Takis Gonias, Greek footballer and manager 1971 – Emily Mortimer, English actress[15] 1971 – Alan Stubbs, English footballer, coach, and manager 1972 – Daniel Cavanagh, English singer-songwriter and guitarist 1972 – Anders Iwers, Swedish bass player 1972 – Jarrod Moseley, Australian golfer 1972 – Mark Schwarzer, Australian footballer 1972 – Ryu Si-won, South Korean actor and singer 1972 – Ko So-young, South Korean model and actress 1973 – Jeff B. Davis, American comedian, actor, and singer 1973 – Ioan Gruffudd, Welsh actor[15] 1973 – Sylvain Legwinski, French footballer and manager 1973 – Rebecca Lobo, American basketball player and sportscaster 1974 – Walter Centeno, Costa Rican footballer and manager 1974 – Kenny Jönsson, Swedish ice hockey player and coach 1974 – Seema Kennedy, British politician 1974 – Jeremy Sisto, American actor, producer, and screenwriter[15] 1974 – Hoàng Xuân Vinh, Vietnamese shooter 1975 – Reon King, Guyanese cricketer 1976 – Freddy García, Venezuelan baseball player 1976 – Brett Gelman, American actor and comedian[15] 1976 – Magdalena Kučerová, Czech-German tennis player 1976 – Stefan Postma, Dutch footballer and coach 1977 – Daniel Brière, Canadian ice hockey player 1977 – Melinda Doolittle, American singer-songwriter[15] 1977 – Shimon Gershon, Israeli footballer and singer 1977 – Jamie Laurie, American singer-songwriter 1977 – Vladimir Manchev, Bulgarian footballer and manager 1977 – Wes Ramsey, American actor[15] 1978 – Carolina Gynning, Swedish model, actress, and singer 1978 – Ricky Hatton, English boxer and promoter 1978 – Liu Yang, Chinese astronaut 1979 – David Di Tommaso, French footballer (died 2005) 1979 – Mohamed Kallon, Sierra Leonean footballer and manager 1979 – Richard Seymour, American football player 1979 – Pascal van Assendelft, Dutch sprinter 1980 – Arnaud Coyot, French cyclist (died 2013) 1980 – Wes Durston, English cricketer 1980 – Abdoulaye Méïté, French footballer 1981 – Zurab Khizanishvili, Georgian footballer 1981 – José Luis Perlaza, Ecuadorian footballer 1982 – Levon Aronian, Armenian chess grandmaster[19] 1982 – Latonia Blackman, Barbadian netball player[20] 1982 – Will Butler, American musician and composer[15] 1982 – Fábio Júnior dos Santos, Brazilian footballer 1982 – Hideki Mutoh, Japanese race car driver 1982 – Paul Smith, English boxer 1983 – Renata Voráčová, Czech tennis player 1984 – Morné Morkel, South African cricketer 1984 – Joanna Pacitti, American singer-songwriter 1985 – Mitchell Cole, English footballer (died 2012) 1985 – Sylvia Fowles, American basketball player 1985 – Sandra Gómora, Mexican ten-pin bowler[21] 1985 – Tarmo Kink, Estonian footballer 1986 – Meg Myers, American singer-songwriter and guitarist 1986 – Olivia Thirlby, American actress[11] 1987 – Joe Lewis, English footballer 1987 – Akuila Uate, Fijian-Australian rugby league player 1988 – Trey Edward Shults, American film director 1989 – Albert Ebossé Bodjongo, Cameroonian footballer (died 2014) 1989 – Tyler Ennis, Canadian ice hockey player 1989 – Pizzi, Portuguese footballer 1990 – Quincy Acy, American basketball player and coach[22] 1990 – Scarlett Byrne, English actress[11] 1990 – Jordan Hamilton, American basketball player[23] 1990 – Marcus Johansson, Swedish ice hockey player[24] 1990 – Nazem Kadri, Canadian ice hockey player[25] 1990 – Han Sun-hwa, South Korean singer and actress 1991 – Roshon Fegan, American actor, rapper, and dancer[11] 1992 – Josh Archibald, Canadian-American ice hockey player[26] 1992 – Taylor Paris, Canadian rugby player 1993 – Adam Gemili, English sprinter 1993 – Jourdan Miller, American fashion model 1993 – Joe Rafferty, English-Irish footballer 1993 – Nail Yakupov, Russian ice hockey player[27] 1994 – Jake Guentzel, American ice hockey player[28] 1994 – Lee Joo-heon, South Korean rapper and songwriter 1997 – Kasper Dolberg, Danish footballer 1999 – Niko Kari, Finnish race car driver[29] 1999 – Trevor Lawrence, American football player[30] 2000 – Jazz Jennings, American internet personality[31] 2000 – Kyle Pitts, American football player[32] 2000 – Addison Rae, American social media personality, dancer, and singer[33] 2001 – Hitomi Honda, Japanese singer based in South Korea[34] 2002 – Jonathan Kuminga, Congolese basketball player[35] 2004 – Bronny James, American basketball player[36] 2004 – Hanni, Australian singer[37] AD 23 – Wang Mang, emperor of the Xin Dynasty[38] 404 – Aelia Eudoxia, Byzantine empress 836 – Nicetas the Patrician, Byzantine general 869 – Ermentrude of Orléans, Frankish queen (born 823) 877 – Charles the Bald, Holy Roman Emperor (born 823)[39] 997 – Minamoto no Mitsunaka, Japanese samurai (born 912) 1014 – Samuel, tsar of the Bulgarian Empire 1019 – Frederick of Luxembourg, count of Moselgau (born 965) 1145 – Baldwin, archbishop of Pisa 1090 – Adalbero, bishop of Würzburg 1101 – Bruno of Cologne, German monk, founded the Carthusian Order 1173 – Engelbert III, margrave of Istria 1349 – Joan II of Navarre, daughter of Louis X of France (born 1312) 1398 – Chŏng Tojŏn, Korean prime minister (born 1342) 1413 – Dawit I, ruler (Emperor) of Ethiopia (born 1382) 1536 – William Tyndale, English Protestant Bible translator (born c. 1494) 1553 – Şehzade Mustafa, Ottoman prince (born 1515) 1559 – William I, Count of Nassau-Siegen, German count (born 1487)[40][41][42][43][44][45][46][47][48] 1640 – Wolrad IV, Count of Waldeck-Eisenberg (born 1588)[49] 1641 – Matthijs Quast, Dutch explorer 1644 – Elisabeth of France, queen of Spain and Portugal (born 1602) 1660 – Paul Scarron, French poet and author (born 1610) 1661 – Guru Har Rai, Indian 7th Sikh guru (born 1630) 1688 – Christopher Monck, 2nd Duke of Albemarle, English soldier and politician, Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica (born 1652) 1762 – Francesco Manfredini, Italian violinist and composer (born 1684) 1819 – Charles Emmanuel IV, king of Sardinia (born 1751) 1829 – Pierre Derbigny, French-American politician, 6th Governor of Louisiana (born 1769) 1836 – Johannes Jelgerhuis, Dutch painter and actor (born 1770) 1873 – Paweł Strzelecki, Polish-English geologist and explorer (born 1797) 1883 – Dục Đức, Vietnamese emperor (born 1852) 1891 – Charles Stewart Parnell, Irish politician (born 1846) 1892 – Alfred, Lord Tennyson, English poet (born 1809) 1912 – Auguste Beernaert, Belgian politician, 14th Prime Minister of Belgium, Nobel Prize laureate (born 1829) 1923 – Damat Ferid Pasha, Ottoman politician, 285th Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire (born 1853) 1942 – Siegmund Glücksmann, German politician (born 1884) 1945 – Leonardo Conti, German SS officer (born 1900) 1947 – Leevi Madetoja, Finnish composer and critic (born 1887) 1951 – Will Keith Kellogg, American businessman, founded the Kellogg Company (born 1860) 1951 – Otto Fritz Meyerhof, German-American physician and biochemist, Nobel Prize laureate (born 1884) 1959 – Bernard Berenson, American historian and author (born 1865) 1962 – Tod Browning, American actor, director, screenwriter (born 1880) 1968 – Phyllis Nicolson, English mathematician and physicist (born 1917) 1969 – Walter Hagen, American golfer (born 1892) 1969 – Otto Steinböck, Austrian zoologist (born 1893) 1972 – Cléo de Verberena, Brazilian actress and film director (born c. 1909)[50] 1973 – Sidney Blackmer, American actor (born 1895) 1973 – François Cevert, French race car driver (born 1944) 1973 – Dick Laan, Dutch actor, screenwriter, and author (born 1894) 1973 – Dennis Price, English actor (born 1915) 1973 – Margaret Wilson, American missionary and author (born 1882) 1974 – Helmut Koinigg, Austrian race car driver (born 1948) 1976 – Gilbert Ryle, English philosopher and author (born 1900) 1978 – Johnny O'Keefe, Australian singer-songwriter (born 1935) 1979 – Elizabeth Bishop, American poet and short-story writer (born 1911) 1980 – Hattie Jacques, English actress and producer (born 1922) 1980 – Jean Robic, French cyclist (born 1921) 1981 – Anwar Sadat, Egyptian colonel and politician, 3rd President of Egypt, Nobel Prize laureate (born 1918) 1983 – Terence Cooke, American cardinal (born 1921) 1985 – Nelson Riddle, American composer, conductor, and bandleader (born 1921) 1986 – Alexander Kronrod, Russian mathematician and computer scientist (born 1921) 1989 – Bette Davis, American actress (born 1908) 1990 – Bahriye Üçok, Turkish sociologist and politician (born 1919) 1991 – Igor Talkov, Russian singer-songwriter (born 1956) 1992 – Denholm Elliott, English actor (born 1922) 1992 – Bill O'Reilly, Australian cricketer and sportscaster (born 1905) 1993 – Nejat Eczacıbaşı, Turkish chemist, businessman, and philanthropist, founded Eczacıbaşı (born 1913) 1993 – Larry Walters, American truck driver and pilot (born 1949) 1995 – Benoît Chamoux, French mountaineer (born 1961) 1997 – Johnny Vander Meer, American baseball player and manager (born 1914) 1998 – Mark Belanger, American baseball player (born 1944) 1999 – Amália Rodrigues, Portuguese singer and actress (born 1920) 1999 – Gorilla Monsoon, American wrestler and sportscaster (born 1937) 2000 – Richard Farnsworth, American actor and stuntman (born 1920) 2001 – Arne Harris, American director and producer (born 1934) 2002 – Prince Claus of the Netherlands (born 1926) 2006 – Bertha Brouwer, Dutch sprinter (born 1930) 2006 – Eduardo Mignogna, Argentinian director and screenwriter (born 1940) 2006 – Buck O'Neil, American baseball player and manager (born 1911) 2006 – Wilson Tucker, American author and critic (born 1914) 2007 – Babasaheb Bhosale, Indian lawyer and politician, 8th Chief Minister of Maharashtra (born 1921) 2007 – Laxmi Mall Singhvi, Indian scholar, jurist, and politician (born 1931) 2008 – Peter Cox, Australian public servant and politician (born 1925) 2009 – Douglas Campbell, Scottish-Canadian actor and screenwriter (born 1922) 2010 – Rhys Isaac, South-African-Australian historian and author (born 1937) 2010 – Antonie Kamerling, Dutch television and film actor, and musician (born 1966) 2011 – Diane Cilento, Australian actress and author (born 1932)[51][52][53] 2012 – Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian colonel and politician, 3rd President of Algeria (born 1929) 2012 – Anthony John Cooke, English organist and composer (born 1931) 2012 – Nick Curran, American singer-songwriter, guitarist, and producer (born 1977) 2012 – Albert, Margrave of Meissen (born 1943) 2012 – Joseph Meyer, American lawyer and politician, 19th Secretary of State of Wyoming (born 1941) 2012 – B. Satya Narayan Reddy, Indian lawyer and politician, 19th Governor of West Bengal (born 1927) 2012 – J. J. C. Smart, English-Australian philosopher and academic (born 1920) 2013 – Ulysses Curtis, American-Canadian football player and coach (born 1926) 2013 – Rift Fournier, American screenwriter and producer (born 1936) 2013 – Paul Rogers, English actor (born 1917) 2013 – Nico van Kampen, Dutch physicist and academic (born 1921) 2014 – Vic Braden, American tennis player and coach (born 1929) 2014 – Igor Mitoraj, German-Polish sculptor (born 1944) 2014 – Diane Nyland, Canadian actress, director and choreographer (born 1944) 2014 – Marian Seldes, American actress (born 1928) 2014 – Serhiy Zakarlyuka, Ukrainian footballer and manager (born 1976) 2014 – Feridun Buğeker, Turkish football player (born 1933) 2015 – Árpád Göncz, Hungarian author, playwright, and politician, 1st President of Hungary (born 1922) 2015 – Vladimir Shlapentokh, Ukrainian-American sociologist, historian, political scientist, and academic (born 1926) 2015 – Juan Vicente Ugarte del Pino, Peruvian historian, lawyer, and jurist (born 1923)[54] 2017 – Ralphie May, American stand-up comedian and actor (born 1972)[55] 2017 – David Marks, British architect, designer of the London Eye (born 1952)[56] 2018 – Scott Wilson, American actor (born 1942)[57] 2018 – Montserrat Caballé, Spanish soprano (born 1933)[58] 2019 – Ginger Baker, English drummer (born 1939)[59] 2019 – Eddie Lumsden, Australian rugby league player (born 1936)[60] 2019 – Rip Taylor, American actor and comedian (born 1931)[61] 2020 – Eddie Van Halen, Dutch-American guitarist, songwriter, and producer (born 1955)[62] 2020 – Johnny Nash, American singer-songwriter (born 1940)[63] 2024 – Dave Hobson, American politician (born 1936)[64] 2024 – Johan Neeskens, Dutch footballer and manager (born 1951)[65] Christian feast day: Blessed Marie Rose Durocher Blessed Juan de Palafox y Mendoza Bruno of Cologne Faith Mary Frances of the Five Wounds Pardulphus Sagar of Laodicea October 6 (Eastern Orthodox liturgics) William Tyndale (commemoration, Anglicanism), with Myles Coverdale (Episcopal Church (USA)) World Space Week (October 4–10) Day of Commemoration and National Mourning (Turkmenistan) Dukla Pass Victims Day (Slovakia) German-American Day (United States) Memorial Day for the Martyrs of Arad (Hungary) Teachers' Day (Sri Lanka) Yom Kippur War commemorations: Armed Forces Day (Egypt) Tishreen Liberation Day (Syria) ^ "Ookko kuullu". Raahen matkailuoppaat ry (in Finnish). Retrieved November 19, 2021. ^ Falls, C. (1996) [1933]. Military Operations Macedonia: From the Outbreak of War to the Spring of 1917. History of the Great War Based on Official Documents by Direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence. Vol. I (Imperial War Museum and Battery Press ed.). London: HMSO. pp. 22–33. ISBN 0-89839-242-X. ^ Πετσιναρ, Αλεξάνδρα (2017). «Ο Εθνικός Γολγοθάς της Σερβίας και ο Εθνικός Διχασμός της Ελ

defeats the Roman forces under Gaius Cassius Longinus, governor of Gallia Cisalpina. Autumn – Spartacus and his followers withdraw to the Bruttium peninsula. At one juncture he contemplates attacking Rome – but moves south. The Senate sends Marcus Licinius Crassus against Spartacus.[7] Winter – Spartacus decides to camp near Thurii. Marcus Licinius Crassus with 10 Roman legions tries to trap the rebels in the toe of Italy. He builds a trench and a low earth rampart (with a fortified palisade). Battle of Cabira: Lucius Lucullus defeats King Mithridates VI and overruns Pontus. Mithridates flees to Armenia, ruled by his son-in-law Tigranes, who refuses to turn his father-in-law in to Lucius Lucullus. On the Iberian Peninsula (part of the Roman Republic) rebel leader Quintus Sertorius is assassinated by some of his own lieutenants (lead by Marcus Perperna).[b] Perperna takes command of the rebel army. Perperna is defeated by Pompey the Great at the Battle of Osca, ending the Sertorian War in Spain. The Suebi and other tribes under King Ariovistus invade Gaul. This section is transcluded from 71 BC. (edit | history) Third Servile War ends; Slave rebellion under leadership of Spartacus is crushed by a Roman army under Marcus Licinius Crassus. Slaves taken prisoner are crucified naked along the Via Appia. Marcus Antonius is defeated by the Cretans, who have made an alliance with the pirates. He is compelled to concede a humiliating peace. Antonius dies in office the same year and is awarded, posthumously, with the cognomen Creticus.[8] Nessebar in modern-day Bulgaria comes under Roman rule. This section is transcluded from 70 BC. (edit | history) August – In Rome, Cicero prosecutes former governor Verres; Verres exiles himself to Marseille before the trial is over. The office of censor is reinstated. Lucullus captures Sinop, then invades Armenia. Phraates III becomes the king of Parthia. Transcluding articles: 79 BC, 78 BC, 77 BC, 76 BC, 75 BC, 74 BC, 73 BC, 72 BC, 71 BC, and 70 BC 78 BC Jing Fang, Chinese mathematician and music theorist (d. 37 BC) 77 BC Berenice IV Epiphaneia, Greek princess and queen of the Ptolemaic Kingdom (d. 55 BC) Liu Xiang, Chinese scholar, editor of the Shan Hai Jing, compilator of the Lienü zhuan, and father of Liu Xin (d. 6 BC) 75 BC Calpurnia, Roman noblewoman and wife of Julius Caesar Gaius Asinius Pollio, Roman politician and poet (d. AD 4) Yuan of Han, Chinese emperor of the Han Dynasty (d. 33 BC) 73 BC Herod the Great, client king of Judea (d. 4 BC)[9] Marcus Porcius Cato, assassin of Julius Caesar (d. 42 BC) 71 BC Wang Zhengjun, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty (d. AD 13) 70 BC October 15 – Virgil, Roman poet (d. 19 BC) Cleopatra VII, queen of Egypt (d. 30 BC) Crinagoras, Greek epigrammatist (d. 18 BC) Gaius Maecenas, Roman politician (d. 8 BC) Transcluding articles: 79 BC, 78 BC, 77 BC, 76 BC, 75 BC, 74 BC, 73 BC, 72 BC, 71 BC, and 70 BC 79 BC Sulla dies in Campania[10] 78 BC Lucius Cornelius Sulla, Roman general and statesman (b. 138 BC) 77 BC Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, Roman statesman and consul (b. 120 BC) Tian Qianqiu, Chinese politician and prime minister Titus Quinctius Atta, Roman comedy writer Vattagamani Abhaya, king of Sri Lanka 76 BC Alexander Jannaeus, king and high priest of Judea 75 BC Gaius Herennius, tribune of the plebs in 80 BC and legate to Quintus Sertorius during the Sertorian War, killed at the Battle of Valentia. Lucius Hirtuleius, right-hand-man of Quintus Sertorius during the Sertorian War, killed at the Battle of Saguntum. Gaius Memmius, brother-in-law of Pompey the Great, died at the Battle of Saguntum. 74 BC Lucius Aelius Stilo Praeconinus, Roman philologist Lucius Octavius, Roman politician and consul Nicomedes IV (Philopator), king of Bithynia Zhao of Han, Chinese emperor (b. 94 BC) 73 BC Devabhuti, king of the Shunga Empire Gaius Aurelius Cotta, Roman statesman and orator Quintus Sertorius, leader of the Sertorian rebels during the Sertorian War Heli, king of Britain (approximate date) 72 BC Crixus, Gaulish gladiator and military leader Quintus Sertorius, leader of the Sertorian rebels during the Sertorian War Marcus Perperna Vento, lieutenant of Quintus Sertorius during the Sertorian War 71 BC Castus, Gallic gladiator and rebel leader Gannicus, Celtic gladiator and rebel leader Marcus Antonius Creticus, Roman politician (father of Mark Antony) Spartacus, Thracian gladiator and rebel leader (presumably killed in battle) (b. 109 BC) Xu Pingjun, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty 70 BC Mithridates I, king of Commagene Sanatruces (or Sanatruk), king of Parthia ^ the year of his assassination is disputed – the debate is whether he was assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ the year of his assassination is disputed – the debate is whether he was assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE ^ LeGlay, Marcel; Voisin, Jean-Louis; Le Bohec, Yann (2001). A History of Rome (Second ed.). Malden, Massachusetts: Blackwell. p. 128. ISBN 0-631-21858-0. ^ Pompey, Command (p. 12). Nic Fields, 2012. ISBN 978-1-84908-572-4. ^ LeGlay, Marcel; Voisin, Jean-Louis; Le Bohec, Yann (2001). A History of Rome (Second ed.). Malden, Massachusetts: Blackwell. p. 128. ISBN 0-631-21858-0. ^ Appian, Civil Wars, 1:116; Florus, Epitome, 2.8; - Florus and Appian make the claim that the slaves withdrew to Mount Vesuvius, while Plutarch only mentions "a hill" in the account of Glaber's siege of the slave's encampment. ^ Appian, Civil Wars, 1.117; Plutarch, Crassus 9:7; Livy, Periochae 96. Livy reports that troops under the (former) praetor Quintus Arrius killed Crixus and 20,000 of his followers. ^ Nic Fields (2009). Spartacus and the Slave War 73–71 BC: A gladiator rebels against Rome, p. 62. ISBN 978-1-84603-353-7. ^ Shaw, Brent D (2001). Spartacus and the Slave Wars. New York: Bedford/St. Martins, pp 178–79. ^ Pompey, Command (p. 20). Nic Fields, 2012. ISBN 978-184908-572-4 ^ "Herod | Biography & Facts". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 7 April 2019. ^ Hibbert, Christopher (1987). Rome:The Biography of a City. New York: Penguin. p. 20. ISBN 0-14-007078-8. Retrieved from " 8Decade Millennia 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1st century Decades 110s BC 100s BC 90s BC 80s BC 70s BC Years 99 BC 98 BC 97 BC 96 BC 95 BC 94 BC 93 BC 92 BC 91 BC 90 BC Categories Births Deaths Establishments vte 90s BC is the time period from 99 BC – 90 BC. This section is transcluded from 99 BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Aulus Postumius Albinus and Marcus Antonius. Han-Xiongnu War The Han general Li Guangli marches west from Jiuquan with 30,000 cavalrymen to attack the Tuqi King of the Right in the Tian Shan Mountains. After an initial victory, the Han are surrounded, and they lose more than 20,000 men while breaking out of the encirclement. The Han generals Lu Bode and Gongsun Ao march into the Zhuoxie Mountains, but they encounter no Xiongnu forces and turn back.[1] Autumn – The Han general Li Ling leads 5000 crack infantry and a cavalry force from Juyan Lake into the eastern Altay Mountains but is pursued by Qiedihou Chanyu. After a desperate fighting retreat across more than 500km of Xiongnu territory, the Han expedition runs out of arrows. Li Ling surrenders and his force disintegrates in the Tihan Mountains, about 50km from the Great Wall of China. Emperor Wu of Han has the 'Grand Historian' Sima Qian castrated after the latter argues in defense of Li Ling's surrender.[2] This section is transcluded from 98 BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Quintus Caecilius Metellus Nepos and Titus Didius The Senate passes the Lex Caecilia Didia which bans omnibus bills. Emperor Wu of Han sends the Han general Gongsun Ao on a mission to rescue general Li Ling from Xiongnu captivity. Gongsun achieves little but receives incorrect information that Li has been training Xiongnu soldiers. Enraged, Emperor Wu exterminates Li's clan.[3] This section is transcluded from 97 BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Gnaeus Cornelius Lentulus and Publius Licinius Crassus. C. Decianus, the prosecutor of Furius, is himself condemned for his remarks about the death of Saturninus. The Romans subdue the Maedi and Dardani. L. Domitius takes harsh measures to restore order in Sicily. The censors, Flaccus and Antonius, remove M. Duronius from the senate because of his opposition to sumptuary laws. A decree of the Roman Senate bans human sacrifices. Sulla displays a lion hunt for the first time in games at Rome. Ariarathes VIII is forced out of Cappadocia by Mithridates, and dies soon afterwards. The Han generals Li Guangli, Gongsun Ao, Han Yue and Lu Bode lead armies into Xiongnu territory. The campaign achieves little, and Gongsun Ao suffers a defeat. Emperor Wu of Han condemns him to death due to his troops suffering heavy losses, but he escapes by feigning his death. He is eventually discovered and executed during the witchcraft trials of 91 BC.[4] Sujin becomes emperor of Japan (approximate date). This section is transcluded from 96 BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Gaius Cassius Longinus and Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus Cyrene is left to the people of the Roman Republic by its ruler Ptolemy Apion.[5] Seleucus VI Epiphanes becomes king of the Seleucid Empire following the death of his father Antiochus VIII Grypus, and defeating in battle Antiochus IX Cyzicenus.[6] Start of the Taishi era in the Han dynasty. This section is transcluded from 95 BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Lucius Licinius Crassus and Quintus Mucius Scaevola Pontifex Philip I Philadelphus and Antiochus XI Epiphanes succeeded as co-rulers after the deposition of Seleucus VI Epiphanes. "Forty-metre structure" at Emain Macha (near modern Armagh, Northern Ireland) was built and destroyed, presumably for ritual or ceremonial purposes. Tigranes the Great becomes king of Armenia This section is transcluded from 94 BC. (edit | history) Approximate date – Nicomedes IV succeeds his father Nicomedes III as king of Bithynia. The Shakas start to control northwest India. Consuls: Gaius Coelius Caldus and Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus.[7] The first (failed) attempt to open a Latin rhetorical school. Lucius Cornelius Sulla is elected praetor urbanus. This section is transcluded from 93 BC. (edit | history) Roman consuls: Gaius Valerius Flaccus and Marcus Herennius. Ariobarzanes I Philoromaios becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Caucasian Iberia after overthrowing Farnadjom. End of era Taishi of Emperor Wu of Han China. This section is transcluded from 92 BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Gaius Claudius Pulcher and Marcus Perperna. In the first diplomatic contact between Rome and Parthia, Sulla meets with a Parthian envoy, resulting in the parties recognizing the Euphrates as a common frontier. Sulla repulses Tigranes of Armenia from Cappadocia. Gaius Sentius becomes Roman governor of Macedonia. He serves until 88 BC. This section is transcluded from 91 BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Sextus Julius Caesar and Lucius Marcius Philippus. The tribune Marcus Livius Drusus proposes extending Roman citizenship to allied Italian cities, but is assassinated, leading to the Social War. Witchcraft Trials Emperor Wu of Han executes Prime Minister Gongsun He (the brother-in-law of Empress Wei Zifu) and his clan because Gongsun's son is accused of adultery with the emperor's daughter Princess Yangshi and witchcraft. Following further accusations of witchcraft, the emperor executes hundreds of imperial officials and concubines. After convincing the emperor that his ill health is caused by witchcraft, the prosecutor Jiang Chong is given charge of investigating the matter. People accuse each other of witchcraft, and tens of thousands are executed across China, including former generals Zhao Ponu and Gongsun Ao.[8] 'Rebellion' of Liu Ju July - After Jiang Chong frames Crown Prince Liu Ju of witchcraft and prevents communication between the prince and his father, Liu Ju kills Jiang, former general Han Yue and their followers. Due to miscommunication, the emperor misinterprets this as a rebellion against himself, and he orders Prime Minister Liu Qumao to march against Liu Ju. After being defeated in Chang'an, Liu Ju and his mother, Empress Wei Zifu, commit suicide. Emperor Wu exterminates the followers of Liu Ju and their families. Learning that the charges against Liu Ju were fabricated, Emperor Wu orders further executions.[9] September - The Xiongnu invade the prefectures of Shanggu and Wuyuan.[10] This section is transcluded from 90 BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Lucius Julius Caesar and Publius Rutilius Lupus. Social War continues: Pompeius Strabo and Gaius Marius distinguish themselves. The Etruscans are granted Roman citizenship. Corfinium in south-central Italy is the center of a rebellion against Rome. The Lex Iulia grants citizenship to all Italians who did not oppose Rome during the Social War. Cicero starts to serve in the Roman army. Nicomedes IV of Bithynia is defeated in battle by a coalition of Nicomedes' brother Socrates, and Mithridates VI of Pontus. Nicomedes flees to Rome. The Xiongnu invade the Prefectures of Wuyuan and Jiuquan and kill the commandants of both Prefectures. Emperor Wu of Han sends three armies against the Xiongnu under General-in-Chief Li Guangli, Ma Tong and Shang Qiucheng, marching from Wuyuan, Jiuqian and Xihe respectively. An army of Central Asian vassals of Han, under Cheng Mian, captures the king of the vassal state of Jushi, who is killed. However, Li Guangli is then defeated by Hulugu Chanyu's army of 50,000 in the Khangai Mountains and surrenders. Li Guangli marries Hulugu's daughter, and Emperor Wu exterminates Li's clan.[11] Transcluding articles: 99 BC, 98 BC, 97 BC, 96 BC, 95 BC, 94 BC, 93 BC, 92 BC, 91 BC, and 90 BC 99 BC Lucretius, Latin prominent philosopher and poet (d. c. 55 BC) 98 BC Nigidius Figulus, Roman philosopher (probable date) (d. 45 BC) Terentia, first wife of Cicero (d. AD 4). 97 BC Appius Claudius Pulcher, Roman consul (d. 49 BC) 96 BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD 95 BC Clodia, daughter of Appius Claudius Pulcher Marcus Porcius Cato Uticensis, Roman politician (d. 46 BC) 94 BC Zhao of Han, Chinese emperor (d. 74 BC) 93 BC Publius Clodius Pulcher, Roman politician (d. 52 BC) 91 BC Xuan of Han, emperor of the Han dynasty (d. 49 BC) 90 BC Aulus Hirtius, Roman politician and historian (d. 43 BC) Diodorus Siculus, Greek historian (approximate date) Pasherienptah III, Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC) Transcluding articles: 99 BC, 98 BC, 97 BC, 96 BC, 95 BC, 94 BC, 93 BC, 92 BC, 91 BC, and 90 BC 98 BC Emperor Kaika of Japan, according to legend. 96 BC Antiochus VIII Grypus, king of the Seleucid Empire Antiochus IX Cyzicenus, king of the Seleucid Empire Gongsun Ao, Chinese general of the Han dynasty Ptolemy Apion, king of Cyrenaica (modern Libya) 93 BC Antiochus XI, king of the Seleucid Empire Farnadjom, king of Caucasian Iberia 92 BC Antiochus XI Epiphanes, king of the Greek Seleucid Empire, drowned 91 BC Liu Ju, crown prince of the Han dynasty (b. 128 BC) Lucius Licinius Crassus, Roman consul (b. 140 BC) Marcus Livius Drusus, Roman politician Quintus Caecilius Metellus Numidicus, Roman politician Wei Zifu, empress of the Han dynasty 90 BC Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date) Dionysios Trax, Greek grammarian (b. 170 BC) Li Yannian, Chinese musician (executed by Wu of Han) Pharnajom, king of Iberia (modern Georgia) ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp. 208–209. ISBN 978-1628944167. ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp. 213–218. ISBN 978-1628944167. ^ Qian, Sima. Records of the Grand Historian, Section: Li Ling. ^ Sima, Qian. Records of the Grand Historian, Section: Xiongnu, Section: Wei Qing & Huo Qubing. ^ Berney, Kathryn Ann; Ring, Trudy; Watson, Noelle (1996). International dictionary of historic places. Chicago (Ill.) London: Fitzroy Dearborn. p. 194. ISBN 978-1-884964-03-9. ^ Houghton, Arthur (1989). "The Royal Seleucid Mint of Soli". The Numismatic Chronicle. 149: 15–32. ISSN 0078-2696. JSTOR 42667568. ^ Johnson, Allan Chester; Coleman-Norton, Paul Robinson; Bourne, Frank Card (2003). Ancient Roman Statutes: A Translation with Introduction, Commentary, Glossary, and Index. The Lawbook Exchange, Ltd. p. 62. ISBN 978-1-58477-291-0. Retrieved from " 17 Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1st century Decades 110s BC 100s BC 90s BC 80s BC 70s BC Years 95 BC 94 BC 93 BC 92 BC 91 BC 90 BC 89 BC vte 92 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Births Deaths vte 92 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar92 BCXCII BCAb urbe condita662Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 232- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 16Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)172nd Olympiad (victor)¹Assyrian calendar4659Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar−685 – −684Berber calendar859Buddhist calendar453Burmese calendar−729Byzantine calendar5417–5418Chinese calendar戊子年 (Earth Rat)2606 or 2399 — to —己丑年 (Earth Ox)2607 or 2400Coptic calendar−375 – −374Discordian calendar1075Ethiopian calendar−99 – −98Hebrew calendar3669–3670Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat−35 – −34 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3009–3010Holocene calendar9909Iranian calendar713 BP – 712 BPIslamic calendar735 BH – 734 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2242Minguo calendar2003 before ROC民前2003年Nanakshahi calendar−1559Seleucid era220/221 AGThai solar calendar451–452Tibetan calendar阳土鼠年(male Earth-Rat)35 or −346 or −1118 — to —阴土牛年(female Earth-Ox)36 or −345 or −1117 Year 92 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Pulcher and Perperna (or, less frequently, year 662 Ab urbe condita) and the First Year of Zhenghe. The denomination 92 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Gaius Claudius Pulcher and Marcus Perperna. In the first diplomatic contact between Rome and Parthia, Sulla meets with a Parthian envoy, resulting in the parties recognizing the Euphrates as a common frontier. Sulla repulses Tigranes of Armenia from Cappadocia. Gaius Sentius becomes Roman governor of Macedonia. He serves until 88 BC. 92 BC Levant earthquake, earthquake mentioned in catalogues of historical earthquakes. An earthquake and a tsunami reportedly affected areas of the Levant, including the modern states of Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, and Syria.[1][2] This section is empty. You can help by adding to it. (May 2021) Antiochus XI Epiphanes, king of the Greek Seleucid Empire, drowned ^ Karcz, 2004, pp. 765–770 ^ Avner Rabban; Kenneth G. Holum, eds. (1996). Caesarea Maritima: A retrospective after two millennia. Documenta et Monumenta Orientis Antiqui, V. 21 (Book 21). Brill. p. 23. ISBN 9789004103788. Retrieved from " 18This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "91 BC" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (April 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1st century Decades 110s BC 100s BC 90s BC 80s BC 70s BC Years 94 BC 93 BC 92 BC 91 BC 90 BC 89 BC 88 BC vte 91 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Births Deaths vte 91 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar91 BCXCI BCAb urbe condita663Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 233- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 17Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)172nd Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar4660Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar−684 – −683Berber calendar860Buddhist calendar454Burmese calendar−728Byzantine calendar5418–5419Chinese calendar己丑年 (Earth Ox)2607 or 2400 — to —庚寅年 (Metal Tiger)2608 or 2401Coptic calendar−374 – −373Discordian calendar1076Ethiopian calendar−98 – −97Hebrew calendar3670–3671Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat−34 – −33 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3010–3011Holocene calendar9910Iranian calendar712 BP – 711 BPIslamic calendar734 BH – 733 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2243Minguo calendar2002 before ROC民前2002年Nanakshahi calendar−1558Seleucid era221/222 AGThai solar calendar452–453Tibetan calendar阴土牛年(female Earth-Ox)36 or −345 or −1117 — to —阳金虎年(male Iron-Tiger)37 or −344 or −1116 Year 91 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Philippus and Caesar (or, less frequently, year 663 Ab urbe condita) and the Second Year of Zhenghe. The denomination 91 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Sextus Julius Caesar and Lucius Marcius Philippus. The tribune Marcus Livius Drusus proposes extending Roman citizenship to allied Italian cities, but is assassinated, leading to the Social War. Witchcraft Trials Emperor Wu of Han executes Prime Minister Gongsun He (the brother-in-law of Empress Wei Zifu) and his clan because Gongsun's son is accused of adultery with the emperor's daughter Princess Yangshi and witchcraft. Following further accusations of witchcraft, the emperor executes hundreds of imperial officials and concubines. After convincing the emperor that his ill health is caused by witchcraft, the prosecutor Jiang Chong is given charge of investigating the matter. People accuse each other of witchcraft, and tens of thousands are executed across China, including former generals Zhao Ponu and Gongsun Ao.[1] 'Rebellion' of Liu Ju July - After Jiang Chong frames Crown Prince Liu Ju of witchcraft and prevents communication between the prince and his father, Liu Ju kills Jiang, former general Han Yue and their followers. Due to miscommunication, the emperor misinterprets this as a rebellion against himself, and he orders Prime Minister Liu Qumao to march against Liu Ju. After being defeated in Chang'an, Liu Ju and his mother, Empress Wei Zifu, commit suicide. Emperor Wu exterminates the followers of Liu Ju and their families. Learning that the charges against Liu Ju were fabricated, Emperor Wu orders further executions.[2] September - The Xiongnu invade the prefectures of Shanggu and Wuyuan.[3] Xuan of Han, emperor of the Han dynasty (d. 49 BC) Liu Ju, crown prince of the Han dynasty (b. 128 BC) Lucius Licinius Crassus, Roman consul (b. 140 BC) Marcus Livius Drusus, Roman politician Quintus Caecilius Metellus Numidicus, Roman politician Wei Zifu, empress of the Han dynasty ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. pp. 224–227. ISBN 978-1628944167. ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. pp. 227–233. ISBN 978-1628944167. ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. p. 233. ISBN 978-1628944167. Retrieved from " 19This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "89 BC" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (April 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1st century Decades 100s BC 90s BC 80s BC 70s BC 60s BC Years 92 BC 91 BC 90 BC 89 BC 88 BC 87 BC 86 BC vte 89 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Births Deaths vte 89 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar89 BCLXXXIX BCAb urbe condita665Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 235- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 19Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)172nd Olympiad, year 4Assyrian calendar4662Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar−682 – −681Berber calendar862Buddhist calendar456Burmese calendar−726Byzantine calendar5420–5421Chinese calendar辛卯年 (Metal Rabbit)2609 or 2402 — to —壬辰年 (Water Dragon)2610 or 2403Coptic calendar−372 – −371Discordian calendar1078Ethiopian calendar−96 – −95Hebrew calendar3672–3673Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat−32 – −31 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3012–3013Holocene calendar9912Iranian calendar710 BP – 709 BPIslamic calendar732 BH – 731 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2245Minguo calendar2000 before ROC民前2000年Nanakshahi calendar−1556Seleucid era223/224 AGThai solar calendar454–455Tibetan calendar阴金兔年(female Iron-Rabbit)38 or −343 or −1115 — to —阳水龙年(male Water-Dragon)39 or −342 or −1114 Map of Asia Minor (89 BC) Year 89 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Strabo and Cato (or, less frequently, year 665 Ab urbe condita) and the Fourth Year of Zhenghe. The denomination 89 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo and Lucius Porcius Cato. Social War: Roman forces under Lucius Porcius Cato are defeated by the Italian rebels in the Battle of Fucine Lake, Cato is killed. The Roman army of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo decisively defeats the rebels in the Battle of Asculum. Lex Plautia Papiria extends citizenship to all Italians who applied for it within 60 days. The new citizens are enrolled in eight designated tribes, to prevent domination of the assemblies. Lex Pompeia grants Latin rights to cities in Cisalpine Gaul. Pompeii is annexed by the Roman Republic. Cicero ends his service in the Roman army. Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridatic War. The former Han General-in-Chief Li Guangli, now the son-in-law of Hulugu Chanyu, is arrested and sacrificed to the gods to restore the health of Hulugu's mother.[1] Empress Shangguan, wife to Emperor Zhao of Han (d. 37 BC) Aulus Sempronius Asellio, Roman praetor (murdered by creditors) Lucius Porcius Cato, Roman politician and general Marcus Aemilius Scaurus, Roman politician (b. c. 163 BC) Titus Didius, killed in battle during the Social War Li Guangli, Chinese General-in-Chief (Han dynasty) ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. pp. 235–236. ISBN 978-1628944167. Retrieved from " 20 Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1st century Decades 100s BC 90s BC 80s BC 70s BC 60s BC Years 91 BC 90 BC 89 BC 88 BC 87 BC 86 BC 85 BC vte 88 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Births Deaths vte 88 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar88 BCLXXXVIII BCAb urbe condita666Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 236- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 1Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)173rd Olympiad (victor)¹Assyrian calendar4663Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar−681 – −680Berber calendar863Buddhist calendar457Burmese calendar−725Byzantine calendar5421–5422Chinese calendar壬辰年 (Water Dragon)2610 or 2403 — to —癸巳年 (Water Snake)2611 or 2404Coptic calendar−371 – −370Discordian calendar1079Ethiopian calendar−95 – −94Hebrew calendar3673–3674Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat−31 – −30 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3013–3014Holocene calendar9913Iranian calendar709 BP – 708 BPIslamic calendar731 BH – 730 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2246Minguo calendar1999 before ROC民前1999年Nanakshahi calendar−1555Seleucid era224/225 AGThai solar calendar455–456Tibetan calendar阳水龙年(male Water-Dragon)39 or −342 or −1114 — to —阴水蛇年(female Water-Snake)40 or −341 or −1113 Year 88 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Sulla and Rufus (or, less frequently, year 666 Ab urbe condita) and the First Year of Houyuan. The denomination 88 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. The Social War ends with the defeat of the Italian allies by the Romans. August: The consul Lucius Cornelius Sulla becomes the first Roman commander to march on Rome with his army and to capture the city by force. This extraordinary act is prompted by his desire to maintain his proconsular command for the First Mithridatic War in Asia Minor.[1] Sulla then murdered his enemy P. Sulpicius Rufus and forced Gaius Marius to flee to Africa. The Dardani, Scordisci, and the Maedi attack the Roman province of Macedonia. May – King Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Greece. Defeating the Roman forces four times in succession, he conquers Bithynia, Phrygia, Mysia, Lycia, Pamphylia, Ionia and Cappadocia. The Roman province of Asia is dismantled. On the king's orders, the local authorities in every city of the province round up and put to death all resident Italians in a single day (App.Mith.§§85–91). Plutarch (Sulla 24.4) says that 150,000 are killed, other sources calculate a figure of 80,000 people.[2] Emperor Wu of Han makes preparations for the six-year-old Liu Fuling to be made Crown Prince and establishes Huo Guang as the future regent. The emperor executes Fuling's mother Lady Gouyi so that she cannot dominate the state while Fuling is a child emperor.[3] This section is empty. You can help by adding to it. (May 2021) Demetrius III Eucaerus, king of the Seleucid Empire Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, Roman consul Lady Gouyi, mother of Zhao of Han (b. 113) Manius Aquillius, Roman consul and general Ptolemy X Alexander I, king (pharaoh) of Egypt Publius Sulpicius Rufus, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by Sulla Quintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman consul Quintus Poppaedius Silo, Italian tribe leader ^ Pompey, Command (p. 11). Nic Fields, 2012. ISBN 978-1-84908-572-4 ^ Pompey, Command (p. 39). Nic Fields, 2012. ISBN 978-1-84908-572-4 ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. pp. 237–239. ISBN 978-1628944167. Retrieved from " 21 Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1st century Decades 100s BC 90s BC 80s BC 70s BC 60s BC Years 90 BC 89 BC 88 BC 87 BC 86 BC 85 BC 84 BC vte 87 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Births Deaths vte 87 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar87 BCLXXXVII BCAb urbe condita667Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 237- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 2Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)173rd Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar4664Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar−680 – −679Berber calendar864Buddhist calendar458Burmese calendar−724Byzantine calendar5422–5423Chinese calendar癸巳年 (Water Snake)2611 or 2404 — to —甲午年 (Wood Horse)2612 or 2405Coptic calendar−370 – −369Discordian calendar1080Ethiopian calendar−94 – −93Hebrew calendar3674–3675Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat−30 – −29 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3014–3015Holocene calendar9914Iranian calendar708 BP – 707 BPIslamic calendar725 BH – 724 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2247Minguo calendar1998 before ROC民前1998年Nanakshahi calendar−1554Seleucid era225/226 AGThai solar calendar456–457Tibetan calendar阴水蛇年(female Water-Snake)40 or −341 or −1113 — to —阳木马年(male Wood-Horse)41 or −340 or −1112 The Han dynasty in 87 BC (provinces in brown) Year 87 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Octavius and Cinna/Merula (or, less frequently, year 667 Ab urbe condita) and the Second Year of Houyuan. The denomination 87 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Lucius Cornelius Cinna is elected consul of Rome, thus returning the rule of Rome back to the populares faction. Sulla arrives in Greece and besieges Athens. He orders Lucius Licinius Lucullus to raise a fleet from Rome's allies around the eastern Mediterranean. Ostia is razed by Gaius Marius as he comes back from Africa with an army to take Rome by force. March 29 – Emperor Wu of Han dies after a 54-year reign in which he leads the Han dynasty (China) through its greatest expansion. The Empire's borders span from modern Kyrgyzstan in the west, to Mongolia in the north, to Korea in the east, and to northern Vietnam in the south. March 30 – The eight-year-old Liu Fuling becomes emperor, with Huo Guang General-in-Chief and regent.[1] Antikythera mechanism manufactured. Lucius Munatius Plancus, Roman consul (approximate date) March 29 – Han Wudi, emperor of the Han dynasty (b. 157 BC) Apollodorus of Artemita, Greek writer Gaius Atilius Serranus, Roman consul and senator Gaius Julius Caesar Strabo, Roman politician Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo, Roman general and politician Gotarzes I, ruler (shah) of the Parthian Empire Lucius Cornelius Merula, Roman politician and priest Lucius Julius Caesar, Roman consul (killed by partisans of Gaius Marius) Marcus Antonius, Roman consul (executed by order of Marius and Cinna) Publius Licinius Crassus, Roman consul and censor (killed by Marians invading Rome) Quintus Ancharius, Roman politician (executed by order of Marius and Cinna) ^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. p. 239. ISBN 978-1628944167. 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Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "86 BC" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (February 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium BC Centuries 2nd century BC 1st century BC 1st century Decades 100s BC 90s BC 80s BC 70s BC 60s BC Years 89 BC 88 BC 87 BC 86 BC 85 BC 84 BC 83 BC vte 86 BC by topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories Births Deaths vte 86 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar86 BCLXXXVI BCAb urbe condita668Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 238- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 3Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)173rd Olympiad, year 3Assyrian calendar4665Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar−679 – −678Berber calendar865Buddhist calendar459Burmese calendar−723Byzantine calendar5423–5424Chinese calendar甲午年 (Wood Horse)2612 or 2405 — to —乙未年 (Wood Goat)2613 or 2406Coptic calendar−369 – −368Discordian calendar1081Ethiopian calendar−93 – −92Hebrew calendar3675–3676Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat−29 – −28 - Shaka SamvatN/A - Kali Yuga3015–3016Holocene calendar9915Iranian calendar707 BP – 706 BPIslamic calendar729 BH – 728 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2248Minguo calendar1997 before ROC民前1997年Nanakshahi calendar−1553Seleucid era226/227 AGThai solar calendar457–458Tibetan calendar阳木马年(male Wood-Horse)41 or −340 or −1112 — to —阴木羊年(female Wood-Goat)42 or −339 or −1111 Year 86 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Cinna and Marius/Flaccus (or, less frequently, year 668 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 86 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. First Mithridatic War March 1 – Sulla captures Athens from the Pontic army, removing the tyrant Aristion. Lucius Licinius Lucullus decisively defeats the Mithridatic fleet in