

Timeline of Portuguese history (Lusitania and Gallaecia)

From encyclopedia

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Roman Lusitania and Gallaecia

3rd century BC

- [237 BC](#) - The [Carthaginian](#) General [Hamilcar Barca](#) enters [Iberia](#) with his armies through [Gadir](#).
- [228 BC](#) - Hamilcar Barca dies in battle. He is succeeded in command of the Carthaginian armies in Iberia by his son-in-law [Hasdrubal](#), who extends the newly acquired empire by skillful diplomacy, and consolidates it by the foundation of [Carthago Nova](#) ([Cartagena](#)) as the capital of the new province.
- [226 BC](#) - [Treaty of the Ebro](#) between [Carthage](#) and [Rome](#), by which Carthage grants the [Greek](#) colonies in eastern Iberia all the lands north of the [Ebro](#) river.
- [221 BC](#) - Hasdrubal is killed by a [Celtic](#) assassin. [Hannibal Barca](#), Hamilcar Barca's older son, is acclaimed commander-in-chief by the army and confirmed in his appointment by the Carthaginian Senate.
- [221 BC-219 BC](#) - Hannibal Barca expands Carthaginian conquests in Iberia. He goes as far as to penetrate in the territory of the [Vacceos](#) (north of central Iberia) and captures the cities of *Salmantica* (Salamanca) and *Arbucela* (region of [Zamora](#)). He is also credited as having founded the *Port of Hannibal* (possibly [Portimão](#) in the [Algarve](#)).
- [219 BC](#) - Hannibal Barca attacks the city of [Saguntum](#) (eastern Iberia). The [Roman Senate](#) sends envoys to declare the city under [Roman](#) protection, which is disregarded by Hannibal.
- [218 BC](#)
 - Hannibal Barca takes Saguntum and departs for the [Italian peninsula](#) in order to attack the Romans in their own territory. His younger brother [Hasdrubal Barca](#) is left in the command of the Carthaginian armies in Iberia.
 - [Rome](#) sends its armies to Iberia led by [Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio Calvus](#). Beginning of the [Second Punic War](#) between Carthage and Rome.
- [217 BC](#) - [Publius Cornelius Scipio](#) joins his brother Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio Calvus in the war against Carthage in Iberia.
- [215 BC-213 BC](#) - The Romans retake Saguntum and go deeper into Iberia, winning victories against the Carthaginians.
- [212 BC](#) - Big Carthaginian counter-offensive led by Hasdrubal Barca, his brother [Mago Barca](#) and [Gisgo](#).
- [211 BC](#)
 - Publius Cornelius Scipio is killed in the [Battle of Upper Baetis](#). Carthaginian victory.
 - Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio Calvus is killed in the [Battle of Ilorci](#) near Carthago Nova. Carthaginian victory.
- [210 BC](#)
 - The Carthaginian armies spend the winter in an area populated by the [Conii](#).
 - [Hasdrubal son of Gisgo](#) goes into [Lusitania](#) and camps near the [Tagus](#) mouth.
 - [Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major](#) arrives in Iberia and takes Carthago Nova.
- [209 BC](#) - [Scipio Africanus](#) drives back Hasdrubal Barca from his position at [Baecula](#), on the upper [Guadalquivir](#), but is unable to hinder the Carthaginian's march to [Italy](#).
- [206 BC](#)
 - [Battle of Ilipa](#) (near [Seville](#)) between [Roman legions](#), commanded by [Scipio Africanus](#), and Carthaginian armies, commanded by Hasdrubal Barca and Mago. Roman victory that results in the evacuation of Iberia by the [Punic](#) commanders.
 - Gadir surrenders without a fight to the Romans.
- [202 BC](#) - End of the Second Punic War with the defeat of Hannibal Barca in the [Battle of Zama](#) in [North Africa](#).
- [200 BC](#) - The [Latin](#) poet [Quintus Ennius](#) records, for the first time, the use of the word [Hispania](#) to designate the [Iberian peninsula](#) (from the Carthaginian name). By this time, the Romans control most of eastern and southern Hispania, along the [Mediterranean](#) coast.

2nd century BC

- [197 BC](#)

- In a first attempt of a Roman [provincial administration](#) in Hispania, [Gaius Sempronius Tuditanus](#) and [M. Helvius](#) divide the [peninsula](#) into [Hispania Ulterior](#) and [Hispania Citerior](#) (the one actually controlled by Rome). These two provinces were to be ruled by [Governors](#) with a mandate of one year.
- Lusitania, [Gallaecia](#) and [Asturias](#) are included in the [Roman province](#) of Hispania Ulterior.
- [194 BC](#)
 - [Lusitanians](#) resist [Roman](#) invaders successfully, taking back land and ransacking [Conistorgis](#), the [Conii](#) royal capital (in modern Algarve), because of that people's alliance with Rome.
 - The Lusitanians are defeated by the [Romans](#), led by [Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica](#) (Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio Calvus' son), when sacking the city of [Ilipa](#) (in the [Guadalquivir](#)).
- [180 BC](#) - Viriathus born in Loriga (roman name), in the Hermínus mons (now Loriga, in the Serra da Estrela).
- [179 BC](#) - The [Praetor Lucius Postumius Albinus](#) celebrated a triumph over the Lusitanians.
- [155 BC](#) - Under the command of [Punicus](#) first and [Cesarus](#) after, the Lusitanians and [Vettones](#) reach [Gibraltar](#). There they were defeated by the [Praetor Lucius Mummius](#). Beginning of the [Lusitanian War](#). Still the struggle continues in the years to come with frequent Lusitanian victories.
- [154 BC](#)
 - Lusitanians, under Cesarus, pillage through [Baetica](#) (modern [Andalusia](#)).
 - Lusitanians, under [Caucenus](#), pillage through southern Lusitania (modern [Alentejo](#) and Algarve).
 - There is a Lusitanian migratory movement towards the south.
- [152 BC](#) - From this date onwards the [Roman Republic](#) has difficulties in recruiting soldiers for the wars in Hispania, deemed particularly brutal.
- [150 BC](#) - The Lusitanians are defeated by [Praetor Servius Sulpicius Galba](#). Springing a clever trap, Galba's Legions killed 9000 Lusitanians and later sold 20000 more as slaves in [Gaul](#) (modern [France](#)).
- [147 BC](#)
 - The Lusitanians suffer severe losses at the hands of the Roman army led by [Caius Vetilius](#), appointed governor of Hispania Ulterior.
 - Caius Vetilius promises the Lusitanians lands in the south if they abide by Roman rule. [Viriathus](#), a survivor of Servius Sulpicius Galba's massacre, urges the tribes not to trust the Romans and fight back.
 - Viriathus is acclaimed leader of the Lusitanians.
 - The Lusitanians successfully resist Roman offensive.
 - Caius Vetilius, appointed governor of Hispania Ulterior, is killed in an ambush led by Viriathus.
- [146 BC](#)
 - Viriathus' Lusitanians defeat the Roman forces of [Caius Plancius](#), taking the city of [Segobriga](#).
 - Viriathus' Lusitanians defeat the Roman forces of [Claudius Unimanus](#), governor of Hispania Citerior.
- [145 BC](#)
 - Viriathus' Lusitanians defeat the Roman forces of [Caius Nigidius](#).
 - [Fabius Maximus Aemilianus](#) is appointed governor of Hispania Citerior and given the specific task of helping [Caius Lelius](#) defeat Viriathus and the Lusitanians. The Romans achieve some military victories.
- [143 BC](#)
 - The Roman forces of [Fabius Maximus Aemilianus](#) are defeated in [Ossuma](#) (near modern [Córdoba](#)).
 - The Roman forces of Fabius Maximus Aemilianus are totally defeated near what is today the city of [Beja](#) in Alentejo.
- [142 BC](#) - The governor [Quintus Caecilius Metellus Macedonicus](#) attacks the territory of the [Vettones](#), but is not able to take the cities of [Numancia](#) and [Termancia](#).
- [140 BC](#)
 - [Fabius Servilianus](#), new [Consul](#) of Hispania Ulterior, after having sacked several cities loyal to Viriathus in [Baetica](#) and southern Lusitania, is defeated by the Lusitanians in [Erisane](#) (in Baetica).
 - Fabius Servilianus, after the defeat, declared Viriathus to be a [Friend of the Roman People](#) and recognized the [Lusitanian](#) rule over their own lands.
- [139 BC](#)
 - The Roman Senate deems Fabius Servilianus' actions unworthy of [Rome](#), and sends [Servilius Cipianus](#) to defeat the rebellious tribes of Hispania.
 - In Hispania Ulterior, Servilius Cipianus, with the aid of [Marcus Pompilius Lenas](#)' armies, severely defeat the Lusitanians and oblige Viriathus to take refuge north of the Tagus river and surrender hostages, such as his son father-in-law, [Astolpas](#).
 - Servilius Cipianus armies also attack the [Vettones](#) and the [Gallaecians](#).
 - Servilius Cipianus founds the [Roman](#) cities of [Castra Servilia](#) and [Caepiana](#) (in the territory of the [Celtici](#)).
 - Viriathus send emissaries to negotiate the peace with Servilius Cipianus.
 - Viriathus is betrayed and killed in his sleep by his companions (that had been sent as emissaries to Servilius Cipianus), [Audax](#), [Ditalcus](#) and [Minurus](#), bribed by [Marcus Pompilius Lenas](#).
 - When [Audax](#), [Ditalcus](#) and [Minurus](#) return to receive their reward by the Romans, the [Consul](#) Servilius Cipianus orders their execution, declaring, "Rome does not pay traitors".
 - Viriathus' Lusitanian armies, now led by [Tautalus](#), still tries a southern incursion against the Romans, but are defeated. End of the [Lusitanian War](#).
 - The Romans grant the Lusitanians lands in the south of Lusitania (in modern Alentejo).
- [138 BC](#)
 - First big Roman campaign deep inside present [Portuguese territory](#) led by [Praetor Decimus Junius Brutus](#), governor of Hispania Ulterior. Decimus Junius Brutus, having in his back a pacified southern Lusitania (modern Alentejo and Algarve), established headquarters in the Valley of the Tagus (probably in the site of the [Castle of Almourol](#)) and had the allied city of [Olissipo](#) (modern [Lisbon](#)) fortified before advancing north, destroying settlements as he went.
 - The city of [Olissipo](#) (modern Lisbon) sends men to fight alongside the Roman legions against the [Celtic](#) tribes of the Northwest.
- [137 BC](#)
 - [Praetor](#) Decimus Junius Brutus advances further north, mainly along the coastline, and establishes a fortified position in the area of modern [Viseu](#).
 - The Roman legions cross the [Douro](#) river and enter the territory of the Gallaecians.
 - The Roman legions reluctantly cross the [Lima](#) (*Lethes*) river, only after Decimus Junius Brutus crossed alone and called for them, thus proving he had not lost his memory.
- [136 BC](#)
 - Roman legions under [Praetor](#) Decimus Junius Brutus reach the [Minho](#) river, but do not cross it for fear of losing their memories.
 - Decimus Junius Brutus lays siege and conquers the city of [Talabriga](#), thus defeating the Gallaecians. After the military campaigns, the Roman legions departed south and left no garrisons.
 - The Roman Senate grants [Praetor](#) Decimus Junius Brutus the title [Callaicus](#) for his campaigns in Gallaecia.
- [114 BC](#) - [Praetor Gaius Marius](#) is sent to govern Lusitania and has to deal with minor Lusitanian unruliness.
- [113 BC](#)
 - Romans score victories against Lusitanian attacks with [Praetor](#) Gaius Marius and [Proconsul](#) Decimus Junius Brutus (who replaced Marius), but still the Lusitanians resist with a long guerrilla war. Eventually they are defeated.
 - Beginning of the progressive consolidation of [Roman administration and control](#).

- [105 BC-102 BC](#) - After the [Battle of Arausio](#), the [Germanic Teutons](#) and [Cimbri](#) plunder through all north Iberia as far as Gallaecia, before moving out and being defeated in the battles of [Aqua Sextiae](#) and [Vercellae](#).

1st century BC

- [97 BC](#) - The General [Quintus Sertorius](#) serves in Iberia for the first time.
- [96 BC-94 BC](#) - [Publius Crassus](#) (son of [Marcus Licinius Crassus Dives](#)) [Governor](#) of Hispania Ulterior, leads a military expedition to the Northwest and finds the source mines of [Tin](#).
- [83 BC](#) - Quintus Sertorius goes to Iberia for a second time, where he represented the Marian party (of [Gaius Marius](#)) against [Lucius Cornelius Sulla](#) in the [Roman Republican civil wars](#).
- [83 BC-72 BC](#) - Quintus Sertorius Hispanic revolt, where he is joined by the Lusitanians.
- [81 BC](#) - Generalized [Roman Republican war](#) in all of Iberia.
- [80 BC](#)
 - [Battle of the Baetis River](#), where rebel forces under Quintus Sertorius defeat the legal Roman forces of [Lucius Fulfidias](#), governor of Hispania Ulterior.
 - Quintus Sertorius' second in command, [Hirtuleius](#), defeats the governor of Hispania Citerior.
- [79 BC](#)
 - Quintus Sertorius' armies control most of Hispania Ulterior and parts of Hispania Citerior.
 - The appointed governor of Hispania Ulterior, [Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius](#), attacks the positions of Quintus Sertorius' armies, namely the city of [Lacobriga](#) (probably [Lagos](#) in the Algarve), but is unable to take it.
- [77 BC](#)
 - Quintus Sertorius is joined by the General [Marcus Perpenna Vento](#) from Rome, with a following of Roman nobles.
 - Quintus Sertorius defeats the generals [Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus](#) (previously faithful to Sertorius) and [Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius](#) at the Battle of Saguntum.
 - In this period Quintus Sertorius, through pacts of hospitability and clientele, establishes strong solidarity with local indigenous populations.
 - Quintus Sertorius founds a [Roman school](#) for the children of its local allies in Lusitania.
- [76 BC](#)
 - Quintus Sertorius defeats Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus near the [Pyrenees](#).
 - In [Baetica](#), [Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius](#) defeats [Hirtuleius](#), who is obliged to flee.
- [75 BC](#)
 - Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius again defeats Hirtuleius and is able to join his armies with those of Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus.
 - [Battle of the Sucro](#) where Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius, Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus and [Lucius Afranius](#) defeat Quintus Sertorius.
- [74 BC](#) - Probable expedition to [Cale](#) (in Gallaecia, near the modern city of [Porto](#)?) promoted by [Marcus Perpenna Vento](#).
- [73 BC](#) - Quintus Sertorius loses all the region of [Celtiberia](#) (north central Iberia).
- [72 BC](#)
 - Quintus Sertorius is assassinated at a banquet, [Marcus Perpenna Vento](#), it seems, being the chief instigator of the deed due to his grudge against the privileges of non-Roman military commanders.
 - Marcus Perpenna Vento assumes the command of Quintus Sertorius' armies, but is swiftly defeated by Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus. Ultimate defeat of Quintus Sertorius' Hispanic revolt.
 - Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius pacifies and submits Hispania Ulterior. The regions north of the Tagus river are still not effectively occupied by the [Roman Republic](#).
- [69 BC](#) - [Julius Caesar](#) was elected [Quaestor](#) by the [Assembly of the Roman People](#), at the age of 30, as stipulated in the Roman [Cursus honorum](#), having been assigned with a quaestorship in Lusitania (part of Hispania Ulterior, whose governor was then [Antistius Vetus](#)).
- [61 BC](#)
 - Julius Caesar is assigned to serve as the [Propraetor governor](#) of Hispania Ulterior.
 - Julius Caesar attacks the Lusitanian areas between the Tagus and the [Douro](#) rivers, from his headquarters in [Scallabis](#) (modern [Santarém](#)).
 - Julius Caesar personally conducts an important naval expedition to the shores of Gallaecia.
- [60 BC](#) - Julius Caesar wins considerable victories over the Gallaecians and Lusitanians. During one of his victories, his men hailed him as [Imperator](#) in the field, which was a vital consideration in being eligible for a [triumph](#) back in Rome.
- [59 BC](#) - Julius Caesar, [Marcus Licinius Crassus Dives](#) and Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus make an agreement by which they establish the [First Triumvirate](#).
- [56 BC](#) - The agreement establishing the First Triumvirate is renewed.
- [53 BC](#)
 - [Marcus Licinius Crassus Dives](#) dies in [Parthia](#).
 - Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus is granted Hispania as a [Proconsular Province](#).
 - Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus delivers the rule of the two [Roman provinces](#) of Hispania Citerior and Hispania Ulterior to his lieutenants [Marcus Terentius Varro](#) and [Marcus Petreius](#), respectively.
 - Marcus Petreius commands two [Roman legions](#) in Lusitania, between the frontier areas of the Lusitanians and the [Vettones](#) (at the edge of [Roman](#) effective control).
- [50 BC](#)
 - Open hostility between Julius Caesar and Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus, the first favouring the [Populares](#) and the second the [Optimates](#) in their struggle for power.
 - Julius Caesar is asked by the Roman Senate to give up his troops, but he refuses.
- [49 BC](#)
 - [January 1](#), The Roman Senate receives a proposal from Julius Caesar that he and Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus should lay down their commands simultaneously. The Senate rejects Julius Caesar's final peace proposal and declares him a Public Enemy.
 - [January 10](#), Julius Caesar [crosses](#) the [Rubicon](#), pronouncing the famous [phrase](#) *Alea iacta est* ("The die has been cast"). Beginning of the [Roman Civil War](#).
 - Julius Caesar goes into Hispania and defeats the legions of Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus' legates, [Marcus Terentius Varro](#), [Marcus Petreius](#) and [Lucius Afranius](#), leaving [Gaius Cassius Longinus](#) as legate and facing growing difficulties in maintaining local populations obedient to Rome.
- [48 BC](#)
 - Julius Caesar is elected [Dictator](#), but only serves the office for 11 days.
 - Julius Caesar is named *Consul* for a period of five years.
 - [September 29](#), Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus is assassinated.
 - [Gaius Cassius Longinus](#), [Caesar's](#) legate in Hispania, leads a campaign against the city of [Medobrega](#) and other regions of northern Lusitania, where he installs military garrisons that face a lot of local resistance.

- [46 BC](#)
 - Julius Caesar proceeds to [North Africa](#) where he defeats the remnants of [Pompey's Senatorial](#) supporters (the [Optimates](#)) under [Marcus Porcius Cato Uticensis](#).
 - Julius Caesar is again elected [Dictator](#) and introduces the [Julian Calendar](#).
 - [Pompey's](#) sons [Gnaeus Pompeius](#) and [Sextus Pompeius](#), together with [Titus Labienus](#), [Caesar's](#) former [propraetorian legate](#) (legatus propraetore) and second in command in the [Gallic War](#), escaped to Hispania, where they continued to resist Caesar's dominance of the [Roman](#) world.
 - November, Julius Caesar arrives in Hispania with eight legions and 8,000 cavalry of his own. Caesar's arrival was completely unexpected by the enemy, and the surprise gave him an early advantage.
 - [Gaius Octavianus](#) and [Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa](#) join Julius Caesar in Hispania, where the Civil War continues.
- [45 BC](#)
 - [Battle of Munda](#), in southern Hispania, where, in his last victory, Julius Caesar defeats the Pompeian forces of [Titus Labienus](#) and [Gnaeus Pompeius](#).
 - [Sextus Pompeius](#), departing from his garrison at [Corduba](#) (in [Baetica](#)), roams Hispania Ulterior fighting against its governor (appointed by Julius Caesar), before fleeing for [Sicily](#). End of the [Roman Civil War](#).
 - Julius Caesar, before going back to Rome, leaves his legate governors with the mission of pacifying Hispania and punish the local tribes for their disloyalty. Once again resistance grows and the Romans will have to deal with small local uprising in the years to come.
 - Julius Caesar adopts Gaius Octavianus who becomes [Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus](#).
 - Julius Caesar returns to Rome victorious and is Named [Pater Patriae](#) and [Dictator](#) (3rd time) by the Roman Senate.
 - Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus is deified by the Roman Senate through the request of Julius Caesar.
- [44 BC](#)
 - Julius Caesar is appointed [Perpetual Dictator](#) (*Dictator Perpetuus*).
 - February, Julius Caesar refuses the [diadem](#) offered by [Marcus Antonius](#), thus demonstrating that he did not intend to assume the throne as King of Rome.
 - [Ides of March](#): Julius Caesar, [dictator](#) of Rome, is assassinated by a group of [Roman senators](#). Beginning of the end of [Roman Republic](#) period and establishment of [Roman Empire](#).
- [42 BC](#) - Julius Caesar is formally deified as "the Divine Julius" (Divus Julius).
- [39 BC-29 BC](#) - Several [Roman](#) governor of Hispania Ulterior celebrate [Roman triumphs](#) in Rome for their victories in submitting the rebellious local tribes and nations.
- [27 BC](#)
 - [January 16](#) - *Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus* becomes [Roman Emperor](#) as [Caesar Augustus](#). Definitive end of the [Roman Republic](#) and establishment of the [Roman Empire](#).
 - The Roman general and politician [Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa](#) divides all Hispania into 3 parts, Lusitania, [Baetica](#) and [Tarraconensis](#).
 - The emperor [Augustus](#) returns to Hispania and makes a new administrative division, creating the province of [Hispania Ulterior Lusitania](#), whose capital was to be *Emerita Augusta* (currently [Mérida](#)). Originally Lusitania included the territories of [Asturias](#) and Gallaecia, but these were later ceded to the jurisdiction of *Provincia Tarraconensis* and the former remained as *Provincia Lusitania et Vettones*.
- [28 BC-24 BC](#)
 - [Augustus'](#) military campaigns pacificate all Hispania under Roman rule.
 - Foundation of the [Roman](#) cities of *Asturica Augusta* ([Astorga](#)) and *Bracara Augusta* ([Braga](#)), to the north, and, to the south, *Emerita Augusta* ([Mérida](#)) (settled with the *emeriti* of the 5th and 10th legions).
- [23 BC](#) - The emperor [Augustus](#) establishes the [Principate](#) and the [Pax Romana](#).

1st century

- [14](#) - [Tiberius](#) becomes [Roman Emperor](#).
- [37](#) - [Caligula](#) becomes Roman Emperor.
- [41](#) - [Claudius](#) becomes Roman Emperor.
- [54](#) - [Nero](#) becomes Roman Emperor.
- [65](#) - Emperor [Nero](#) orders his former tutor and advisor [Lucius Annaeus Seneca the Younger](#) and his nephew [Marcus Annaeus Lucanus](#), both born in [Hispania Baetica](#), to commit suicide.
- [68](#) - [Galba](#) becomes Roman Emperor.
- [69](#)
 - January - [Otho](#) and [Vitellius](#) become [Co-Emperors](#).
 - [July 1](#) - [Vespasian](#) is proclaimed Roman Emperor against the surviving Co-Emperor [Vitellius](#).
 - [December 22](#) - Co-Emperor [Vitellius](#) dies. [Vespasian](#) becomes sole Emperor.
- [79](#) - [Titus](#) becomes Roman Emperor.
- [81](#) - [Domitian](#) becomes Roman Emperor.
- [96](#) - [Nerva](#) becomes Roman Emperor.
- [98](#) - [Trajan](#), born in [Hispania Baetica](#), becomes Roman Emperor.

2nd century

- [103](#) - Probable date of death of the poet [Martial](#), born in [Hispania Tarraconensis](#).
- [117](#) - [Hadrian](#), born in [Hispania Baetica](#), becomes Roman Emperor.
- [138](#) - [Antoninus Pius](#) becomes Roman Emperor.
- [161](#) - [Marcus Aurelius](#) and [Lucius Verus](#) become [Co-Emperors](#).
- [169](#) - [Marcus Aurelius](#) becomes sole Emperor.
- [177](#) - [Commodus](#) becomes Co-Emperor with [Marcus Aurelius](#).
- [180](#) - [Commodus](#) becomes sole Emperor.
- [193](#)
 - [January 1](#) - [Pertinax](#) becomes Roman Emperor.
 - [March 28](#) - [Didius Julianus](#) becomes Roman Emperor.
 - [April 9](#) - [Septimius Severus](#) becomes Roman Emperor.

3rd century

- [Braga](#) becomes an Episcopal [Diocese](#).
- [211](#)
 - [February 4](#) - The brothers [Caracalla](#) and [Geta](#) become [Co-Emperors](#).
 - [December](#) - [Caracalla](#) kills his brother [Geta](#) and becomes sole Emperor.
- after [211](#) - The Emperor [Caracalla](#) makes a new administrative division which lasts only a short time. He splits Hispania Citerior again into two parts, creating the new provinces [Hispania Nova Citerior](#) and [Asturiae-Calleciae](#) (the later under governor [Cerealis](#)).
- [217](#) - [Macrinus](#) and [Diadumenian](#) become [Co-Emperors](#).
- [218](#) - [Elagabalus](#) becomes Roman Emperor.
- [222](#) - [Alexander Severus](#) becomes Roman Emperor.
- [235](#) - Roman Imperial [Crisis of the Third Century](#), from 235 until [284](#) great [confusion in the Imperial seat](#).
- [238](#) - The unified province [Tarraconensis](#) or Hispania Citerior is reestablished. [Asturias](#) and Gallaecia are again part of it.
- [284](#) - [Diocletian](#) becomes Roman Emperor. Beginning of the [Dominate](#) period. Under Emperor Diocletian, Lusitania kept its borders and was ruled by a *Praeses*, later by a *Consularis*; finally, it was united with the other provinces to form the *Diocesis Hispaniarum* ("[Diocese](#) of Hispania").
- [286](#) - [Maximian](#) becomes Co-Emperor with Diocletian.

4th century

- [303](#) – Emperor Diocletian orders the persecution of [Christians](#).
- [305](#) – Diocletian and [Maximian](#) abdicated. Constantius and Galerius becomes Augusti. [Maximinus](#) is appointed Caesar in the east and [Severus](#) in the west. Partition of the Roman Empire. Multiplication of Emperors.
- [318](#) – Excommunication of [Arius](#).
- [325](#) – The [Ecumenical Council of Nicaea](#).
- [366-383](#) - Damasus, son of Antonius and Laurentia, born in the *Conventus Bracarenensis* of Gallaecia (near the modern city of [Guimarães](#)), is the reigning [Pope](#) under the name [Damasus I](#).
- [388](#) - Paternus becomes bishop of the [Episcopal see](#) of [Braga](#).

See also

- [Timeline of Portuguese history](#)
 - [Pre-Roman Western Iberia \(Before the 3rd century BC\)](#)
 - [Germanic Kingdoms \(5th to 8th century\)](#)
- [Viriathus](#)
- [Photos of Land of Viriathus and links](#)
- [Viriato \(in portuguese and english\)](#)
- [Viriato \(in portuguese\)](#)