

The Viking Timeline

- 789 - Vikings begin their attacks on England.
- 800 - The Oseberg Viking longship is buried about this time
- 840 - Viking settlers found the city of Dublin in Ireland.
- 844 - A Viking raid on Seville is repulsed.
- 860 - Rus Vikings attack Constantinople (Istanbul).
- 862 - Novgorod in Russia is founded by the Rus Viking, Ulrich.
- 866 - Danish Vikings establish a kingdom in York, England.
- 871 - Alfred the Great becomes king of Wessex; the Danish advance is halted in England.
- 872 - Harald I gains control of Norway.
- 879 - Rurik establishes Kiev as the center of the Kievan Rus' domains.
- 886 - Alfred divides England with the Danes under the Danelaw pact.
- 900 - The Vikings raid along the Mediterranean coast.
- 911 - The Viking chief Rollo is granted land by the Franks and founds Normandy in France.
- 941 - Rus Vikings attack Constantinople (Istanbul).
- 981 - Viking leader Erik the Red discovers Greenland.
- 986 - Viking ships sail in Newfoundland waters.
- 991 - Æthelred II pays the first Danegeld ransom to stop Danish attacks on England.
- 995 - Olav I conquers Norway and proclaims it a Christian kingdom.
- 1000 - Christianity reaches Greenland and Iceland.
- 1000 - Leif Eriksson, son of Erik the Red, explores the coast of North America.
- 1000 - Olav I dies; Norway is ruled by the Danes.
- 1002 - Brian Boru defeats the Norse and becomes the king of Ireland.
- 1010 - Viking explorer Thorfinn Karlsefni attempts to found a settlement in North America.
- 1013 - The Danes conquer England; Æthelred flees to Normandy.
- 1015 - Vikings abandon the Vinland settlement on the coast of North America.
- 1016 - Olav II regains Norway from the Danes.
- 1016 - The Danes under Knut (Canute) rule England.
- 1028 - Knut (Canute), king of England and Denmark, conquers Norway.
- 1042 - Edward the Confessor rules England with the support of the Danes.
- 1050 - The city of Oslo is founded in Norway.
- 1066 - Harold Godwinson king of England defeats Harald Hardrada king of Norway at the Battle of Stamford Bridge
- 1066 - William duke of Normandy defeats the Saxon king Harold at the Battle of Hastings.

CELT TIMELINE

c. 1400 BCE

The beginning of **Celtic** culture in the upper Danube region of central **Europe**.

c. 900 BCE

Celtic Migration begins in **Europe** with many Celts landing in **Scotland**.

c. 800 BCE - c. 600 BCE

Early **Iron Age** Hallstatt culture flourishes across **Europe**.

c. 700 BCE

Iron Age begins in **Scotland**.

600 BCE

Celts settle Iberia.

c. 500 BCE - 450 BCE

Hallstatt kingdoms and chiefdoms suddenly collapse for reasons unclear.

c. 475 BCE

Celts defeat the **Etruscans** at the Ticino River.

c. 450 BCE

Rise of the **Celtic** La Tene culture.

400 BCE

Celts enter **Italy** and settle in the Po Valley. **Etruscan** power declines.

396 BCE

Celts defeat the **Etruscan** army at the **battle** of Melpum. Afterwards the Celts heavily settle all over the Po Valley.

391 BCE

Senones besiege Clusium, an **Etruscan city**.

387 BCE

"Gallic Catastrophe:" Duke Brennus of the **Celts** defeats the **Romans** at Allia, and subsequently sacks **Rome**. Celts move off after ransom is paid.

380 BCE

Celtic groups, possibly from northern **Italy** and the eastern Alps, begin to raid Illyrian territories.

367 BCE

Celtic mercenaries fight with the Spartans against Thebes.

367 BCE

Livy mentions **Celtic** armies in Ancona and one such group moves against **Rome** once more.

335 BCE

Alexander the Great receives **Celtic** ambassadors in the Balkans.

334 BCE

Rome signs a peace treaty with the Senones tribe.

323 BCE

Alexander the Great receives **Celtic** delegations in **Babylon**.

297 BCE

Celts and Samnites join forces and defeat the **Romans** at Camertium.

c. 295 BCE

In a **battle** lasting all day, **Romans** narrowly defeat a force of **Celts** and Samnites at Sentinum.

285 BCE

Roman forces heavily defeat the Senones at Lake Vadimo.

285 BCE - 282 BCE

Rome defeats the **Celts** in **Italy**. Rome's dominance in central Italy is secured.

284 BCE

Gauls of the Insubres and Boii tribes defeat the **Romans** at Arretium.

283 BCE

Romans defeat the **Etruscans** and **Celts** at lake Vadimonis.

283 BCE

Rome decisively defeats the Senones at Picenum.

282 BCE

A **Celtic** army with many youth among their ranks is again defeated by **Romans**.

280 BCE

Celts join with Pyrrhus, aiding in his victory over the Romans at Heraclea.

279 BCE

Celts stay with Pyrrhus and fight in the Epirote army at Asculum, a victory over the Romans.

279 BCE

Celts invade Thrace and **Anatolia**.

277 BCE - 276 BCE

4,000 **Celts** are employed in **Egypt** under **Ptolemy II**.

275 BCE

Seleucids successfully defeat the Galatian **Celts** in the 'Elephant **Battle**'.

c. 263 BCE

Antaros and 3000 Celts fight with **Carthage** in the **First Punic War**.

261 BCE

Antiochus, king of the **Seleucid empire**, is killed in **battle** against the Galatians at **Ephesus** in **Asia Minor**.

c. 260 BCE

Timaeos is the first to use the term 'Celtiberian' when referring to **Celts** living in Iberia.

259 BCE

Celts in **Egypt** fail to overthrow **Ptolemy II** and are starved to death on an island.

c. 237 BCE - 241 BCE

Attalus I of **Pergamon** defeats the Galatians at the headwaters of the Caioc River.

232 BCE

Attalos I defeats the Galatians a second time.

225 BCE

Celts defeat 6000 **Romans** at Faesulae and proceed to overrun **Etruria**.

225 BCE

Two **Roman** armies surround and defeat a **Celtic** army at Telamon.

223 BCE

Romans successfully campaign against **Celtic** tribes of Cisalpine **Gaul**.

222 BCE

The **Celts** are defeated at Clastidium by **Roman** forces.

218 BCE

The Aegosages **Celts** enter **Anatolia** under **Attalos** of **Pergamon**.

c. 217 BCE - 218 BCE

30,000 **Celtic** infantry and 4,000 **Celtic** cavalry join **Hannibal**. Celts constitute just over 50% of his army in **Italy**.

217 BCE

Prusias of Bithynia in **Asia Minor** massacres the Aegosages including the women and children.

217 BCE

14,000 **Celts** serve under Ptolemy IV in his victory at Raphia over the **Seleucid** King Antiochos III.

c. 215 BCE - c. 216 BCE

The Boii crush a **Roman** army 25,000 strong at Litana. Victory was, in part, achieved by pushing precariously cut trees down atop the horrified Romans as they marched.

212 BCE

The **Celtic** kingdom of Tylis in Thrace is overthrown by native Thracians. Cavaros is the last ruler of the small kingdom.

c. 200 BCE

Iron in the **Celtic** world experiences a significant boom. Iron manufacturing increase in all facets of life such as weapon construction and **agriculture** items.

200 BCE - 100 BCE

Oppida (**Celtic** fortified tribal centers) spread.

193 BCE

The Boii are defeated by the **Romans**, suffering, according to Livy, 14,000 dead.

137 BCE

4,000 Celtiberians trap a force of 20,000 **Romans** at Numantia forcing their surrender.

133 BCE

Numantia falls to the **Romans** who besiege the oppidum. Mass suicide ensues among many of the survivors. Land reforms by **Tiberius** Gracchus.

125 BCE

Rome intervenes on behalf of Massalia against the Saluvii **Celts**.

106 BCE

The governor of the **Roman** province of **Macedonia**, M. Minucius Rufus, celebrates his victory over a raid of the Dacians allied with the **Celtic** tribe of the Scordiscii in the Balkans.

72 BCE

Crixos, a **Celt** and second in command under Spartacus, is killed. 300 **Romans** are sacrificed in his honor.

64 BCE

Galatia becomes a client state of **Rome**.

c. 60 BCE

Boii in eastern **Europe** crushed by the Dacians.

58 BCE

Caesar attacks the Helvetii while on migration and defeats them.

57 BCE

A **Roman army** under **Caesar** narrowly defeats an army of Nervii, Atrebates, and Viromandui.

56 BCE

The navies of **Rome** and the Veneti Gauls clash resulting in a **Roman** victory. This is the first recorded naval **battle** in the Atlantic Ocean.

54 BCE - 53 BCE

Ambiorix of the Eburones tribe destroys around 9,000 **Roman** soldiers at Atuatuca.

52 BCE

After becoming trapped and besieged at Alesia, **Vercingetorix** surrenders to **Caesar**.

52 BCE

Caesar defeated at Gergovia by Vercingetorix.

51 BCE

Caesar's siege and capture of Uxellodunum ends the Gallic **War**.

c. 51 BCE - c. 30 BCE

300 **Celts** serve as elite bodyguards for **Cleopatra** VII during her reign.

46 BCE

The Bellovaci unsuccessfully rise against **Roman** rule in Belgica.

44 BCE

The Allobroges unsuccessfully rise against **Roman** rule in southern **Gaul**.

33 BCE

The Belgic Morini and the **Celts** of Aquitania unsuccessfully rise against **Roman** rule.

4 BCE

At the funeral of Herod II, his **Celtic** bodyguards are in attendance.

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Legend:

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- Cities & Buildings
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- Migration & Trade
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- Philosophy & Religion
- Rulers & Politics
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