

Timeline

Note: Many dates, especially early ones, are approximate.

2000 BCE	The earliest hieroglyphics and papyri on healing appear in Ancient Egypt.
1750 BCE	The Code of Hammurabi
Eighth century BCE	Homer's <i>Iliad</i>
600–500 BCE	The Cult of Asclepius forms; writings by Democritus and Empedocles
500 BCE	The earliest dedicated Greek writings on healing
460–370 BCE	Hippocrates of Kos, author of <i>Tradition in Medicine, On the Sacred Disease, Science of Man, Aphorisms, Epidemics</i> , and the Hippocratic Oath
427/428–347/348 BCE	Plato, author of <i>The Republic</i> and <i>Timaeus</i>
460–400 BCE	Thucydides, Athenian historian, general, and author of the <i>History of the Peloponnesian War</i>
430 BCE	The Plague of Athens
431–404 BCE	The Peloponnesian War
384–322 BCE	Aristotle, author of <i>Parts of Animals</i>
300 BCE	Herophilus and Erasistratus undertake dissections at Alexandria in Ptolemaic Greece.
First century BCE	The Persian King Mithridates VI uses theriac as a snakebite antidote; most Greek metropolises have an asclepeion.
0–100 CE	Surgical amputations likely occurring, as discussed in the writings of Celsus and Albucasis
129	Galen of Pergamon is born.
184–253	Origen
Late 3rd Century	Damian and Cosmas supplant Asclepius.
Fourth century	Christianity becomes the Roman Empire's state religion.
354–430	Augustine of Hippo