

Emperor Romanus Lecapenus and his reign - a study of tenth-century Byzantium.

University Press - The Emperor Romanus Lecapenus and his Reign: A Study of Tenth

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Byzantine Empire -- History -- Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus, 913-959.

Romanus I Lecapenus, co-Emperor of the East, 948 d.

Emperor Romanus Lecapenus and his reign - a study of tenth-century Byzantium.

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his Reign: A Study of Tenth

The Emperor Romanus Lecapenus and

This is largely why this book is so valuable, although there is more to it than that. Fearing that Romanos would allow Constantine VII to succeed him instead of them, his younger sons Stephen and Constantine arrested their father on 20 or 16 December 944, carried him off to the and compelled him to become a.

Romanos I Lekapenos

Of that Byzantine empire, the universal verdict of history is that it constitutes, without a single exception, the most thoroughly base and despicable form that civilization has yet assumed.

Romanos I Lekapenos

When they threatened the position of Constantine VII, however, the people of Constantinople revolted, and Stephen and Constantine were likewise stripped of their imperial rank and sent into exile to their father. Byzantium was rehabilitated in France during the , from the 17th century to the , in the works of such individuals as the.

Lecapenos

Deposed by his sons and entered monastery. As for the Church, he waited for the death of the forceful Patriarch and replaced him be candidates that he fully controlled, including one of his sons.

Lecapenos

Never before Lecapenu's period was analyzed so well by the historians like Gibbon or Finlay and their judgment was so negative, after this all historians wrote for the Lecapenu's period the same exactly opinion that he gave more than 75 years ago. In subsequent years Romanos crowned

his own sons co-emperors, in 921, and in 924, although, for the time being, Constantine VII was regarded as first in rank after Romanos himself. In reality, this was accomplished by Romanos' tacit recognition of Simeon as emperor of Bulgaria.

Lekapenos

Relations were subsequently marred by continued wrangling over titles Simeon called himself emperor of the Romans as well , but peace had been effectively established. In 924, when Simeon had once again blockaded the capital by land, Romanos succeeded in opening negotiations.

Byzantinism

Nevertheless, his campaigns in the East paved the way for the even more dramatic reconquests in the middle and the second half of the 10th century.

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Over the nearly fifteen hundred years of the empire's existence, different titles were adopted and discarded, and many lost or gained prestige.

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