

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

University Press - Byzantinism

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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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Notes: Reprint of the 1929 ed. Includes 1 fold geneal. table.

Bibliography: p. [254]-261.

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**Romanos I Lekapenos**

Romanos I Lekapenos attempted to strengthen the Byzantine Empire by seeking peace everywhere that it was possible—his dealings with Bulgaria and Kievan Rus' have been described above. Although Simeon generally had the upper hand, he was unable to gain a decisive advantage because of the impregnability of Constantinople's walls.

## Byzantinism

Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press. The family is barely attested thereafter; only a certain Constantine Lekapenos is known through his seal for the entirety of the 11th century, and the last important member was , a 14th-century official and writer.

## Byzantinism

The capture of this city is often considered the first major Byzantine territorial recovery from the Muslims. In this capacity he was supposed to participate in the Byzantine operations against on the in 917, but he was unable to carry out his mission. It is during his reign that Melitene, one of the three border emirates that had been constantly raiding Byzantine territory, was reconquered 934.

## Lekapenos

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. Heraclius formally changed the official language to Greek from Latin in 610.

## The Emperor Romanus Lecapenus and his Reign: A Study of Tenth

At the apex of the pyramid stood the , sole ruler and divinely ordained, and beneath him a multitude of officials and court functionaries operated the administrative machinery of the state. Initially, he was named and , but he moved swiftly to consolidate his position: in April 919 his daughter was married to Constantine VII, and Lekapenos assumed the new title ; on 24 September, he was named ; and on 17 December 919, Romanos

Lekapenos.

### **Romanos I Lekapenos**

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

### **Byzantinism**

Main article: The is a modern term applied by Westerners to the that survived a thousand years after the western one collapsed in 476 and thus had a complex system of and which was derived from earlier systems. It is unbelievable that he was so young when he wrote this book. Having lived long under constant threat of deposition—or worse—by the Lekapenoi family, was extremely resentful of them.

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