

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

University Press - Romanos I Lekapenos

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913-959.
Romanus I Lecapenus, co-Emperor of the East, 948 d.Emperor
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Byzantium.
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Romanos I Lekapenos

Romanos strengthened his position by marrying his daughters to members of the powerful aristocratic families of Argyros and Mouseles, by recalling the deposed patriarch , and by putting an end to the conflict with the over the four marriages of Emperor Leo VI. Theophylact, as a soldier, had rescued the Emperor from the enemy in battle at and had been rewarded by a place in the Imperial Guard. As a , Byzantinism also shares those fallacies with a closely related term,

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

In the area of ethics we know that the Byzantine ideal does not have that elevated and in many instances highly exaggerated notion of terrestrial human individual introduced into history by German feudalism.

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

On the death of Simeon in May 927, Bulgaria's new emperor, , made a show of force by invading Byzantine , but he showed himself ready to negotiate for a more permanent peace .

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

Medievalist described the view of the Byzantine Empire by saying: Ever since our rough crusading forefathers first saw and met, to their contemptuous disgust, a society where everyone read and wrote, ate food with forks and preferred diplomacy to war, it has been fashionable to pass the Byzantines by with scorn and to use their name as synonymous with decadence. He was also very scrupulous in his treatment of Constantin VII, the rightful heir, whose rights were preserved, although he was kept away from power.

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