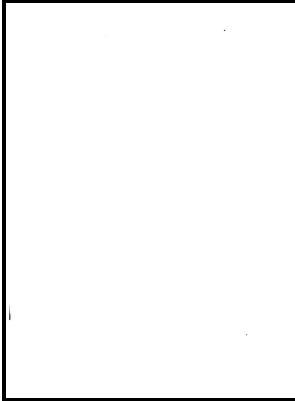


# Provinces of the Roman Empire from Caesar to Diocletian

**MacMillan - Provinces of the Roman Empire, from Caesar to Diocletian; Volume 2: Mommsen, Theodor 1817**



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## **The Provinces of the Roman Empire, from Caesar to Diocletian. v. 2 by Mommsen**

Their places as caesares were in turn taken by and. Edited by Linked existing covers to the edition. Constantine at the , fresco by , Vatican Rooms.

## **The Provinces of the Roman Empire from Caesar to Diocletian on Apple Books**

When Constantius died in 306, Galerius promoted Severus to augustus while , Constantius' son, was proclaimed augustus by his father's troops. This agreement proved disastrous: by 308 Maxentius had become de facto ruler of Italy and Africa even without any imperial status, and neither Constantine nor Maximinus—who had both been caesares since 306 and 305 respectively—were prepared to tolerate the promotion of the augustus Licinius as their superior.

## **Provinces of the Roman Empire, from Caesar to Diocletian; Volume 2: Mommsen, Theodor 1817**

This book may have occasional imperfections such as missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Between 309 and 313 most of the claimants to the imperial office died or were killed in various civil wars.

## **The Provinces Of The Roman Empire: From Caesar To Diocletian, Part 2 9780343490614**

This article includes a list of general , but it remains largely unverified because it lacks sufficient corresponding. Not a division cut its way through, not even those horsemen who had left their comrades in the lurch; only a few who were isolated and dispersed were able to effect their escape. By 308 there were therefore no fewer than four claimants to the rank of augustus Galerius, Constantine, Maxinian and Maxentius , and only one to that of caesar Maximinus Daza.

## **Tetrarchy**

Ultimately the tetrarchic system lasted until c. Both Augusti appoint their own sons as co-emperors, restoring a dynastic system. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public.

### **The Provinces of the Roman Empire, from Caesar to Diocletian. v. 1 by Mommsen**

Although Rome ceased to be an operational capital, Rome continued to be nominal capital of the entire Roman Empire, not reduced to the status of a province but under its own, unique Prefect of the City, later copied in Constantinople.

### **Tetrarchy**

When later authors described the period, this is what they emphasized: had Constantius II admonish for disobedience by appealing to the example in submission set by Diocletian's lesser colleagues; his successor Julian compared the Diocletianic tetrarchs to a chorus surrounding a leader, speaking in unison under his command.

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