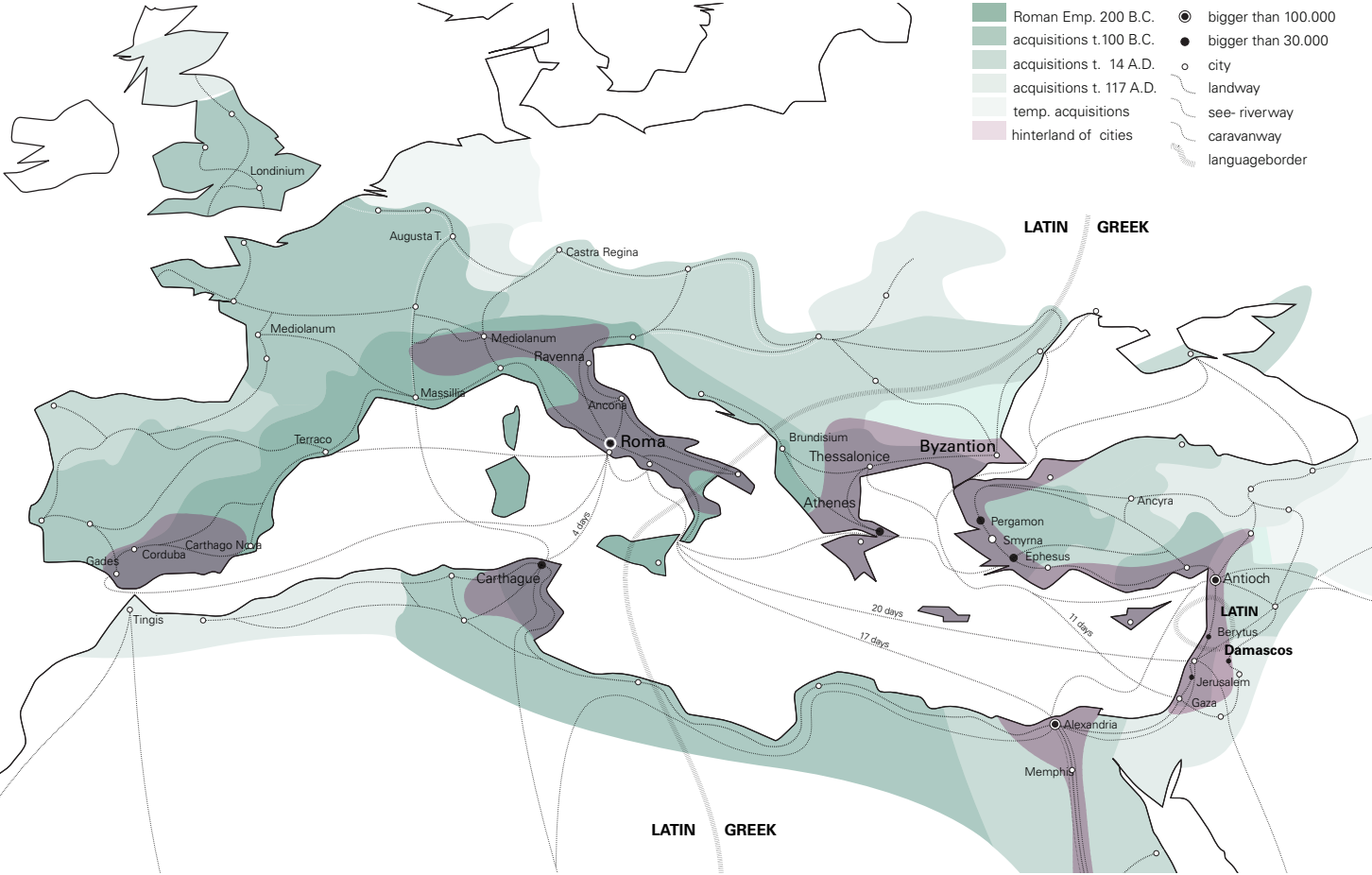
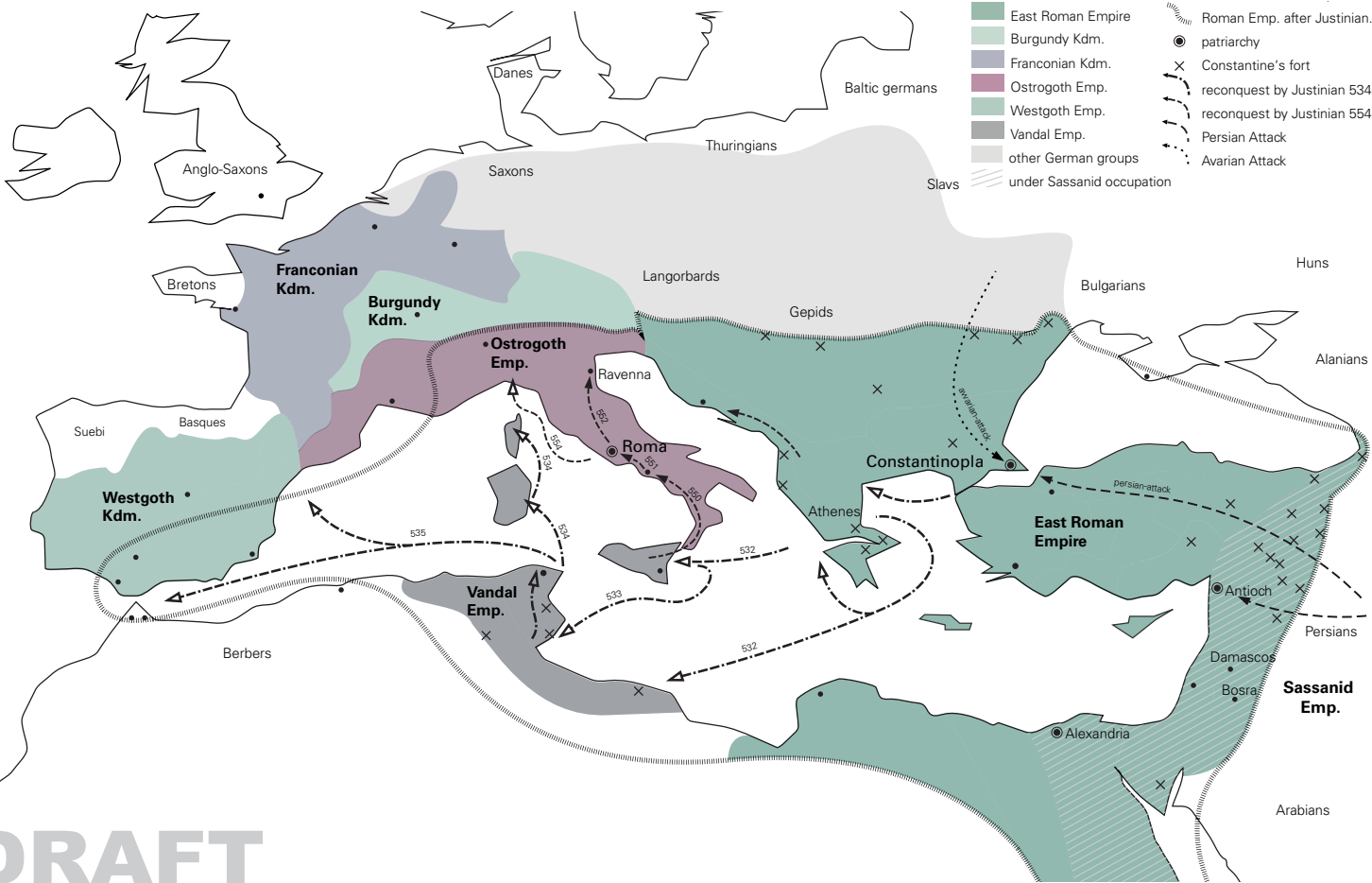


The Roman and Byzantine Empires

FROM THE REPUBLIC TILL TRAJAN



BYZANTIUM AND THE "RESTORATION OF THE EMPIRE"



|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Roma conquers southern Italy (Greek colonies)                     | 275 |
| Roma and Carthage fight the first Punic war                       | 264 |
|   | 250 |
| Gauls invade Rome   | 225 |
| invading Gauls are defeated                                       | 222 |
| Hannibal invades Italy and the Gauls of n.Italy ally with him     | 218 |
|   | 200 |
| Rome defeats the Macedonian King Philip V                         | 196 |
| Celts of Spain are Subjugated                                     | 175 |
|   | 150 |
| Roma conquers Greece after the battle of Corith                   | 149 |
| Cartage is destroyed  | 146 |
| slave revolt in Socily  | 138 |
| begining of mediterranean expansion                               | 100 |
| Spartacus leads the revolt of the gladiators                      | 90  |
| Roman general Pompey annexed the western part of Syria            | 73  |
| Damascus incorporated into league of Decapolis                    | 65  |
| Berytus conquered by Agrippa                                      | 64  |
| Pompeus captures Jerusalem and anexes Palestine                   | 63  |
| first war against Persia  | 53  |
|   | 50  |
| Caesar becomes dictator of Rome                                   | 49  |
| Caesar invades Egipt and proclaims Cleopatra queen                | 47  |
| Rome tries to invade Persia                                       | 36  |
| Cleopatra commits suicide and Egipt is anexed to Rome             | 30  |
| Augustus the first Emperor  | 27  |
| Roma and Persia fixes the boundary along Euphrates                | 20  |
| Augustus expands borders to region of Danube                      | 13  |
|   | 0   |
| Jesus is born   |     |
| Roma has 1 Million People   |     |
|   | AD  |
| Augustus expands in the Balkans                                   | 6   |
| five million people live in the whole empire                      | 14  |
| Jesus Crucified   | 33  |
| Caligula transferred Damascus to Nabataean control                | 37  |
|   | 50  |
| Claudius invades Britain  | 43  |
|   |     |
| Romans conquer Armenia  | 58  |
| first Christian persucution                                       | 64  |
|   |     |
| Tito destroys Jerusalem   | 79  |
| Jews spread to the whole empire                                   |     |
|   |     |
| Trajan anexes Dacia Nabataea                                      | 106 |
| Damascus returned to Roma   | 107 |
| Trajan conquers Mesopotamia                                       | 115 |
|   | 150 |
| jewish revolt against Rome  | 132 |
|   |     |
| plague  | 164 |
| first Atack to Rome by the Barbarians                             | 167 |
|   | 200 |
| second Attack against Rome by the Barbarians                      | 212 |
| Caracalla grants citizenship on all free people of the Empire     | 214 |
|   |     |
| Severus murders King Abgar IX of Edesa                            | 225 |
|   |     |
|   | 250 |
| Decius order the first empire-wide persecution of Christians      | 256 |
| Sassanids defeat Romans and conquer Dura Europorus in Mesopotamia | 259 |
|   |     |
| Romans destroy the city of Palmyra                                | 273 |

REPUBLIC  
OF  
ROME

The Roman government wanted Roman culture to flourish in the farthest reaches of the empire, which at the time included eastern Palestine. So they encouraged the growth of ten cities, allowing them some political autonomy within the protective sphere of Rome. Each city functioned as a polis or city-state, with jurisdiction over an area of the surrounding countryside. Each city also minted its own coins.

EMPIRE

EXPANSION

27 Augustus



33 Tiberius  
37 Caligula  
41 Claudius

54 Nero

68 Galba  
69 Otho / Vitellius / Vespasian  
79 Titus  
81 Domitian  
96 Nerva

98 Trajan



117 Hadrian  
132 Antoninus Pius

161 Marcus Aurelius

180 Commodus  
192 Pertinax / Didius Julian  
193 Septimius Severus

211 Caracalla

217 Macrinus  
218 Elagabalus  
222 Alexander Severus

235 Maximin  
238 Gordian I / II / Pupienus  
Balbinus / Gordian III  
244 Philipp "Arabs"  
249 Decius

251 Hostilian / Gallus  
253 Aemilian / Valerian

259 Gallienus  
268 Claudius II  
270 Quintillus / Aurelian

275 Tacitus  
276 Florian / Probus

CRISIS

Damascus became a metropolis by the beginning of the second century and in 222 it was upgraded to a colonia by the Emperor Septimius Severus. During the Pax Romana, Damascus and the Roman province of Syria in general began to prosper. Damascus's importance as a caravan city was evident with the trade routes from southern Arabia, Palmyra, Petra, and the silk routes from China all converging on it.

The Roman and Byzantine Empires

FROM CONSTANTINE TO THE END OF THE EMPIRE

TETRARCHY

Diocletian created a new administrative system. After the abdication of Diocletian and Maximian, however, the tetrachy collapsed, and Constantine I replaced it with the dynastic principle of hereditary succession.



DIVISION

Theodosius' death brought the Empire into the less skilled hands of his sons Honorius and Arcadius. Their personal hostility was resolved by a decision to divide the Empire irrevocably into two parts. Arcadius became Emperor of the Eastern Empire, which soon became known as the Byzantine Empire. Honorius assumed the throne of the new Western Roman Empire—just 81 years before its demise at the hands of Odoacer.



RESTORATION

Justinian's reign is marked by the ambitious but ultimately failed renovatio imperii. This ambition was expressed in the partial recovery of the territories of the Western Roman Empire, including the city of Rome itself. A still more resonant aspect of his legacy was the uniform rewriting of Roman law, the Corpus Juris Civilis. His reign also marked a blossoming of Byzantine culture.

SHRINKING BORDERS

The region of Syria remained one of the most important provinces of the Byzantine Empire, although in the 6th century it was plagued by Sassanid Persian incursions during the Roman-Persian Wars. It was occupied by the Sassanids between 609 and 628, when recovered by the emperor Heraclius.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Carus                                     | 282 |
| Numerian/ Carinus                         | 283 |
| Diocletian                                | 284 |
| Maximian                                  | 285 |
| Constantius I / Galerius                  | 305 |
| Severus / Maximian / Maxentius            | 306 |
| Maximinus Daia                            | 308 |
| Licinius / Constantine I / Constantine II | 311 |
| Constantius II / Constans                 | 337 |
| Julian                                    | 361 |
| Jovian                                    | 363 |
| Valentinian I W . E Valens                | 364 |
| Gratian W / Valentinian II W              | 375 |
| Theodosius W                              | 379 |
| Maximus E                                 | 383 |
| Eugenius E                                | 392 |
| Arcadius E . W Honorius                   | 395 |
| Theodosius II E                           | 408 |
| Constantius III                           | 421 |
| Johannes                                  | 423 |
| Valentinian III W                         | 425 |
| Marcian E                                 | 450 |
| Petronius W / Avitus W                    | 455 |
| Majorian W . Leo I E                      | 457 |
| Severus W                                 | 461 |
| Anthemius W                               | 467 |
| Olybrius W                                | 472 |
| Glycerius / Julius Nepos W                | 473 |
| Zeno E                                    | 474 |
| Romulus A. W . Basiliscus E               | 475 |
| Anastasius I E                            | 491 |
| Justin I E                                | 518 |
| Justinian                                 | 527 |
| Justin I                                  | 565 |
| Tiberius II                               | 578 |
| Maurice                                   | 582 |
| Phocas I                                  | 602 |
| Heraclius I                               | 610 |
| Constantine III / Heracleon / Constans II | 641 |

- 286

empire **divides** into east and west  
population of the Empire is around 60 million people  
15 million Christians
- 300
- 313

**Constantine** recognizes the Christian Church
- 324

Constantine founds Constantinople
- 330

capital ist moved to **Constantinople**
- 350
- 378

Visigoths defeat the Roman Army at Hadrianopolis
- 395

Empire is divided. **Milan / Constantinople** are capitals
- 400

capital ist moved to **Ravenna** W  
decline of Rome's population to 100.000 W
- 402
- 406

Barbarians invades France form the north W
- 413

city Wall of Constantinople is being built E  
Constantinople has a million people E
- 421

war against Sassanid Empire E
- 441

bataillon is defeated by Huns in Naissus E
- 450
- 452

Huns invades Italy W
- 455

Vandals sack Roma W
- 476

decline from West Roman Empire W
- 493

Ostrogoths led by Theodoric conquer Italy
- 500
- 525

anti-Jewish policies
- 526

Antioch in Syria is destroyed by an earthquake
- 527

Justinian decides to reconquer Italy
- 529

**Justinian** shuts down the Academia of Plato
- 533

Justinian's code of law "**Corpus Juri Civilis**" is published
- 534

Belisarius destroys the Arian kingdom of the Vandals
- 535

reconquers southern Spain and northern Africa
- 536

Ostrogoths surrender
- 537

Justinian builds the church of Hagia Sophia
- 540

Belisarius takes Ravenna from Ostrogothic
- 542

plague decimates the Empire
- 550
- 551

city of Rome is **reconquered**
- 552

earthquake destroys Berytus
- 552

end of Ostrogothic resistance in Italy
- 568

Alboin's Lombards invade northern Italy
- 600
- 614

Sassanids capture Jerusalem
- 619

Persians capture Egypt
- 621

Visigoths reconquer Spain from Roman empire
- 626

Sassanids besiege Constantinople
- 628

Romans retake **Syria** from the Sassanids
- 636

Arabs capture Syria and Palestine
- 650

