



Chapter 6-B

Roman World Empire



Wayne E. Sirmon
HI 103 – World History

HI-101 Western Civilization I

Sept. 15 On-Line Quiz (Ch. 6)

Sept. 16 Proof of Voter Registration

Extra Credit

Sept. 22 On-Line Quiz (Ch. 7)

Sept. 23 Article 2 - Approved

Extra Credit

Oct. 2-5 The Book of Will (UM)

Oct. 28 Stallworth Lecture (USA)

Extra Credit

Extra Credit

The BOOK of Will



Lonnie & Lynne Burnett ***Event Center***

October 2, 3, 4 @ 7:00 pm

October 5 @ 3:00 pm

(Ticket price will be reimbursed after completing review assignment.)

The *Book of Will* by Lauren Gunderson is a play that is set in 1623, after the tragic death of William Shakespeare.

His closest friends and fellow actors deeply miss him and his beautiful plays. When a pirated, badly botched Hamlet ("To be or not to be, there's the point . . .") plays on a nearby stage, they realize Shakespeare's lines are disappearing into the forgetful memory of time. What they need is a book—a definitive copy of his original plays, but to make one, they'll have to battle an unscrupulous publisher, a boozy poet laureate and their own mortality. Lauren Gunderson's look at Shakespeare's First Folio is a lively, funny, poignant love letter to theatre and the printed word.

Extra Credit

**University of South Alabama
Department of History**

2025

Stallworth Lecture

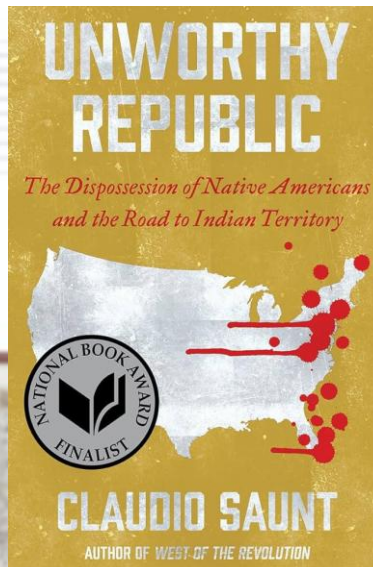


***Tuesday, October 28
7:00 p.m.***

Laidlaw Performing Arts Center

Claudio Saunt

**Professor of American History
University of Georgia**



Claudio Saunt is a Richard B. Russell Professor in American History at the University of Georgia, Athens. He additionally serves as the associate director of the Institute of Native American Studies. *Unworthy Republic* (2020) provides a multilayered account of the expulsions of Native Americans from their homes in the eastern United States to territories west of the Mississippi.

Many Emperors

Augustus (27 BC–14 AD)

Caligula (37–41)

Claudius (41–54)

Nero (54–68)

Galba (68–69)

Otho (January–April 69)

Aulus Vitellius (July–December 69)

Vespasian (69–79)

Titus (79–81)

Domitian (81–96)

Nerva (96–98)

Trajan (98–117)

Hadrian (117–138)

Antoninus Pius (138–161)

Marcus Aurelius (161–180)

Lucius Verus (161–169)

Commodus (177–192)

Publius Helvius Pertinax (Jan.–Mar 193)

Marcus Didius Severus Julianus (Mar–Jun 193)

Septimius Severus (193–211)

Caracalla (198–217)

Publius Septimius Geta (209–211)

Macrinus (217–218)

Elagabalus (218–222)

Severus Alexander (222–235)

Maximinus (235–238)

Gordian I (March–April 238)

Gordian II (March–April 238)

Pupienus Maximus (April 22–July 29, 238)

Balbinus (April 22–July 29, 238)

Gordian III (238–244)

Philip (244–249)

Decius (249–251)

Hostilian (251)

Gallus (251–253)

Aemilian (253)

Valerian (253–260)

Gallienus (253–268)

Claudius II Gothicus (268–270)

Quintillus (270)

Aurelian (270–275)

Tacitus (275–276)

Florian (June–September 276)

Probus (276–282)

Carus (282–283)

Numerian (283–284)

Carinus (283–285)

Many Emperors... but wait, there's more

**Diocletian (east, 284–305;
divided the empire into east and west)**

Maximian (west, 286–305)
Constantius I (west, 305–306)
Galerius (east, 305–311)
Severus (west, 306–307)
Maxentius (west, 306–312)

**Constantine I (306–337;
reunified the empire)**

Galerius Valerius Maximinus (310–313)
Licinius (308–324)
Constantine II (337–340)
Constantius II (337–361)
Constans I (337–350)
Gallus Caesar (351–354)
Julian (361–363)
Jovian (363–364)
Valentinian I (west, 364–375)
Valens (east, 364–378)

Gratian (west, 367–383; coemperor with Valentinian I)
Valentinian II (375–392; crowned as child)
Theodosius I (east, 379–392; east and west, 392–395)
Arcadius (east, 383–395, coemperor; 395–402, sole emperor)
Magnus Maximus (west, 383–388)
Honorius (west, 393–395, coemperor; 395–423, sole emperor)
Theodosius II (east, 408–450)
Constantius III (west, 421, coemperor)
Valentinian III (west, 425–455)
Marcian (east, 450–457)
Petronius Maximus (west, March 17–May 31, 455)
Avitus (west, 455–456)
Majorian (west, 457–461)
Libius Severus (west, 461–465)
Anthemius (west, 467–472)
Olybrius (west, April–November 472)
Glycerius (west, 473–474)
Julius Nepos (west, 474–475)
Romulus Augustulus (west, 475–476)

Crises in the Third Century

Natural Catastrophes

floods

famine

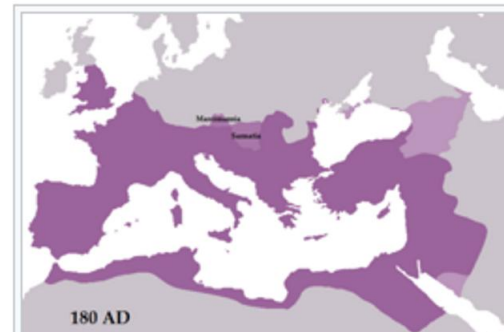
plague (165-180)

Antonine Plague



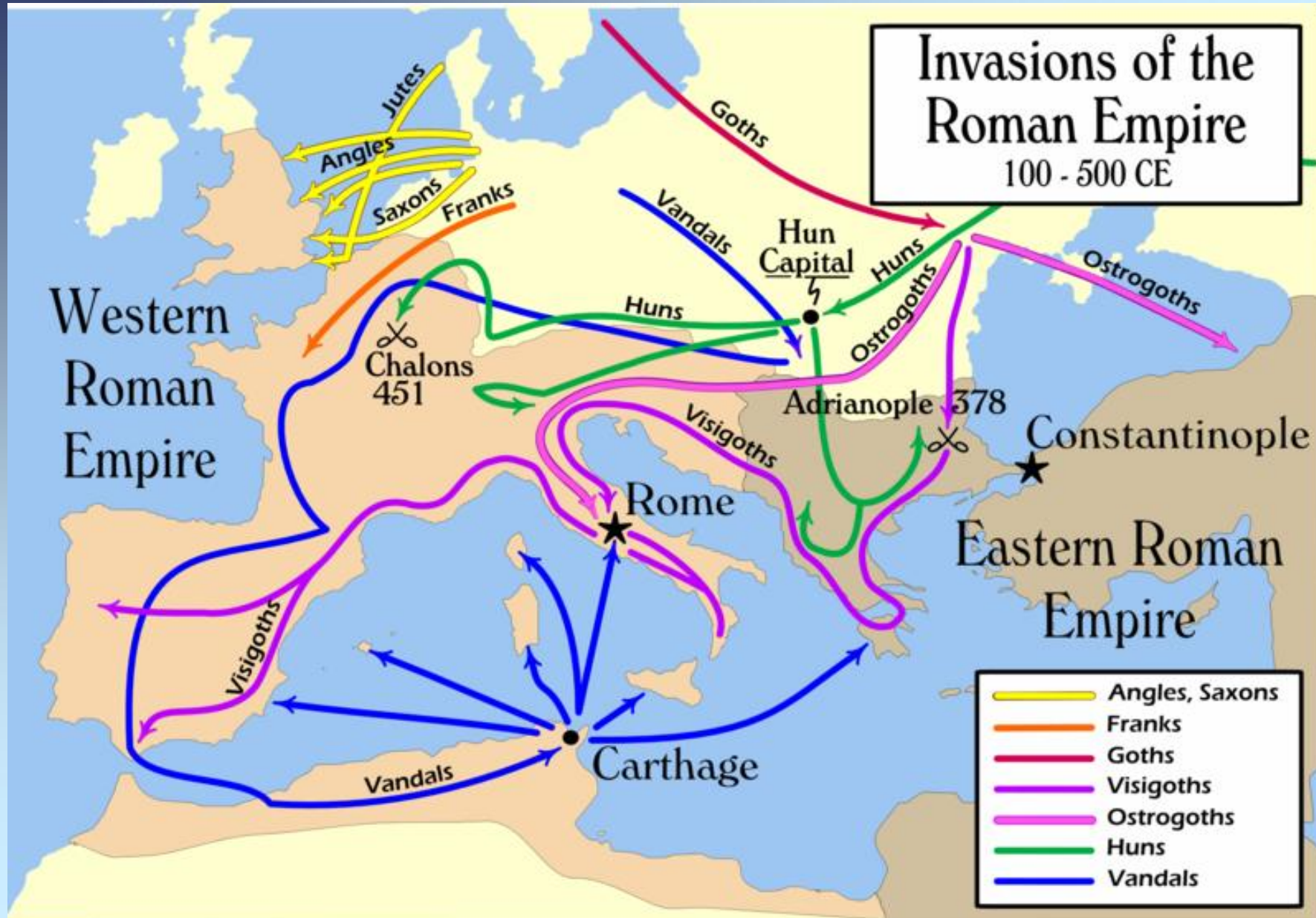
The angel of death striking a door during the plague of Rome: an engraving by Levasseur after Jules-Elie Delaunay

Disease	probably smallpox
First reported	Seleucia
Date	165-180
Deaths	5–10 million (estimated)
Fatality rate	25 percent



The Roman Empire in 180 AD.

End of the Western Empire



End of the Western Empire

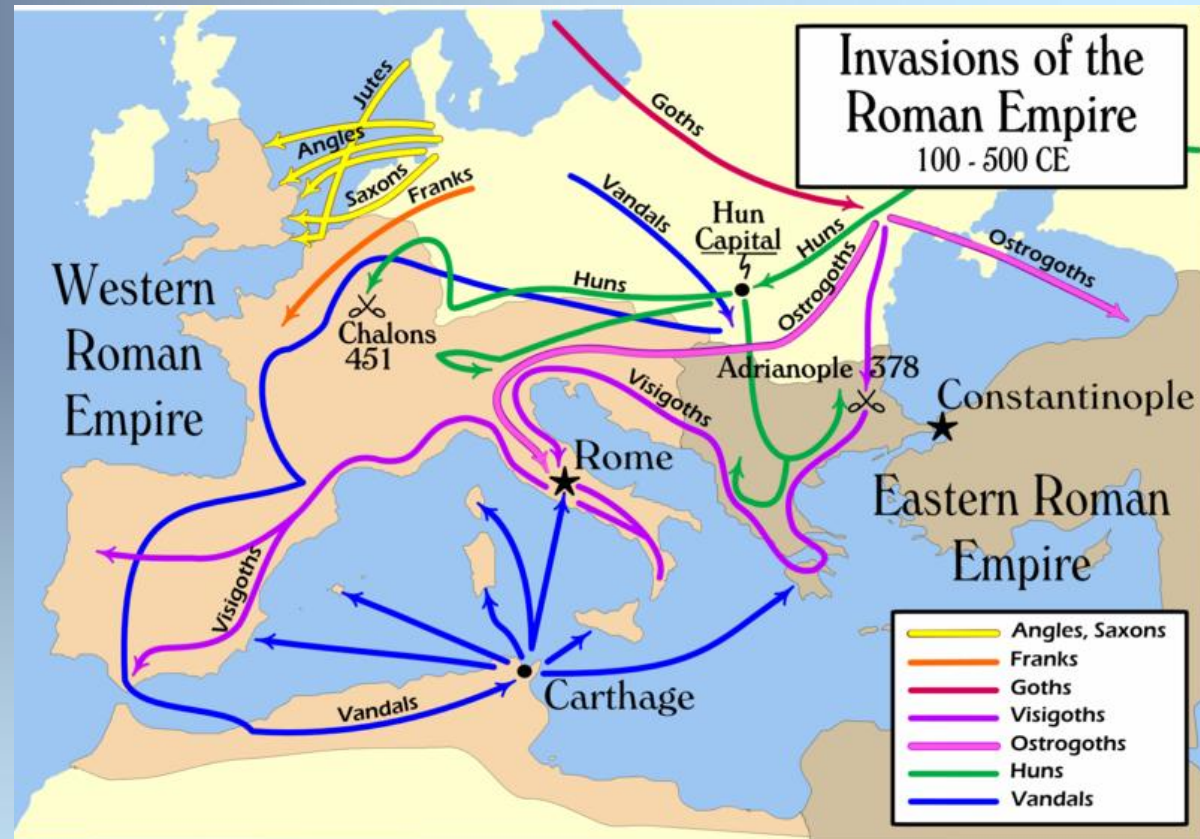
206 - Emperor Qin - Great Wall of China

376 - Visigoths clash with Huns and seek Roman protection

410 - Visigoths sack Rome

Angles, Saxons and Jutes attack Briton

455 - Vandals sack Rome



End of the Western Empire



The Late Roman Empire

Diocletian (r. 284 – 305)

(wife and daughter – Christians)

Successful army officer – “seeker of victory rather than glory”



Served with future emperor Carus.

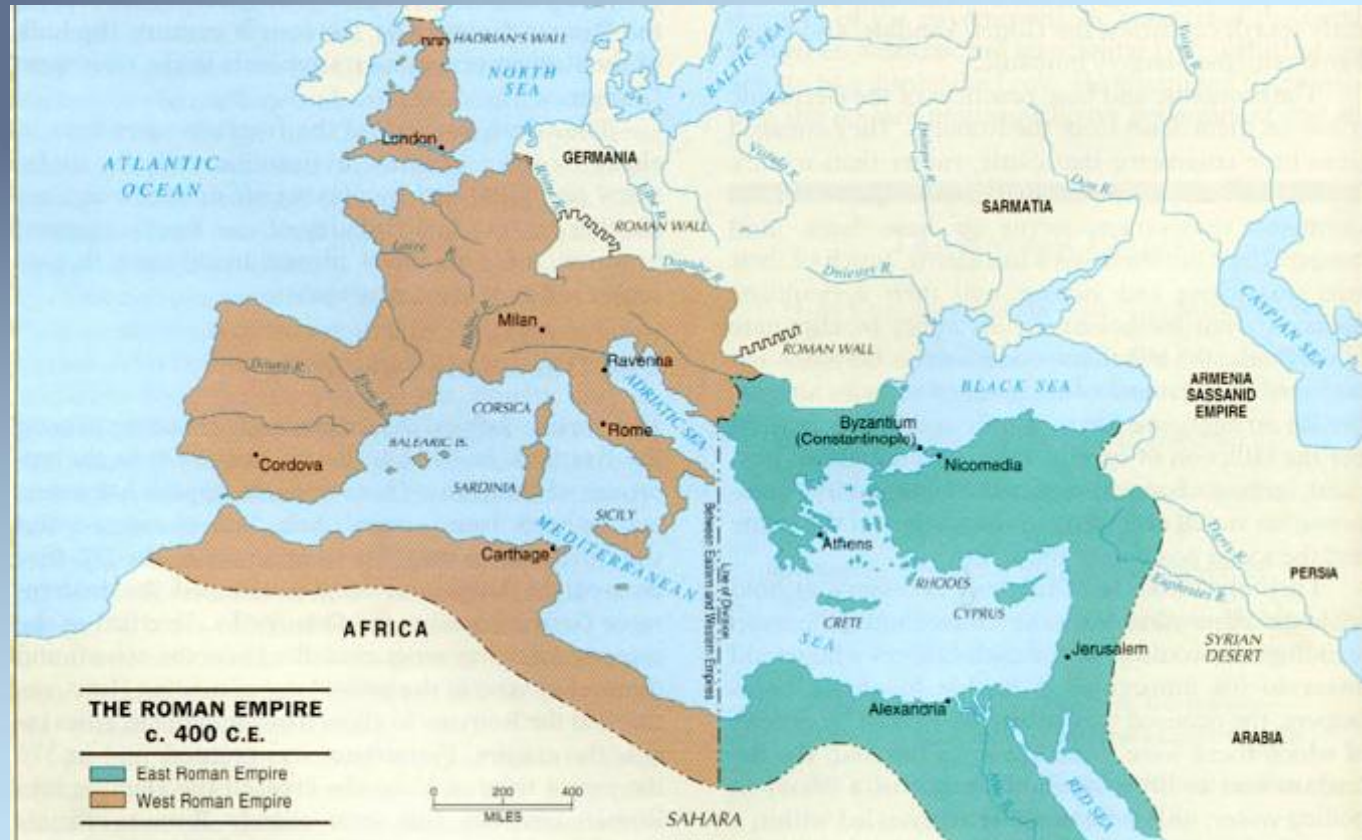
When Carus killed, left empire to sons.
When one died, Diocletian took his
place. When other son died in battle,
Diocletian becomes Emperor.

The Late Roman Empire



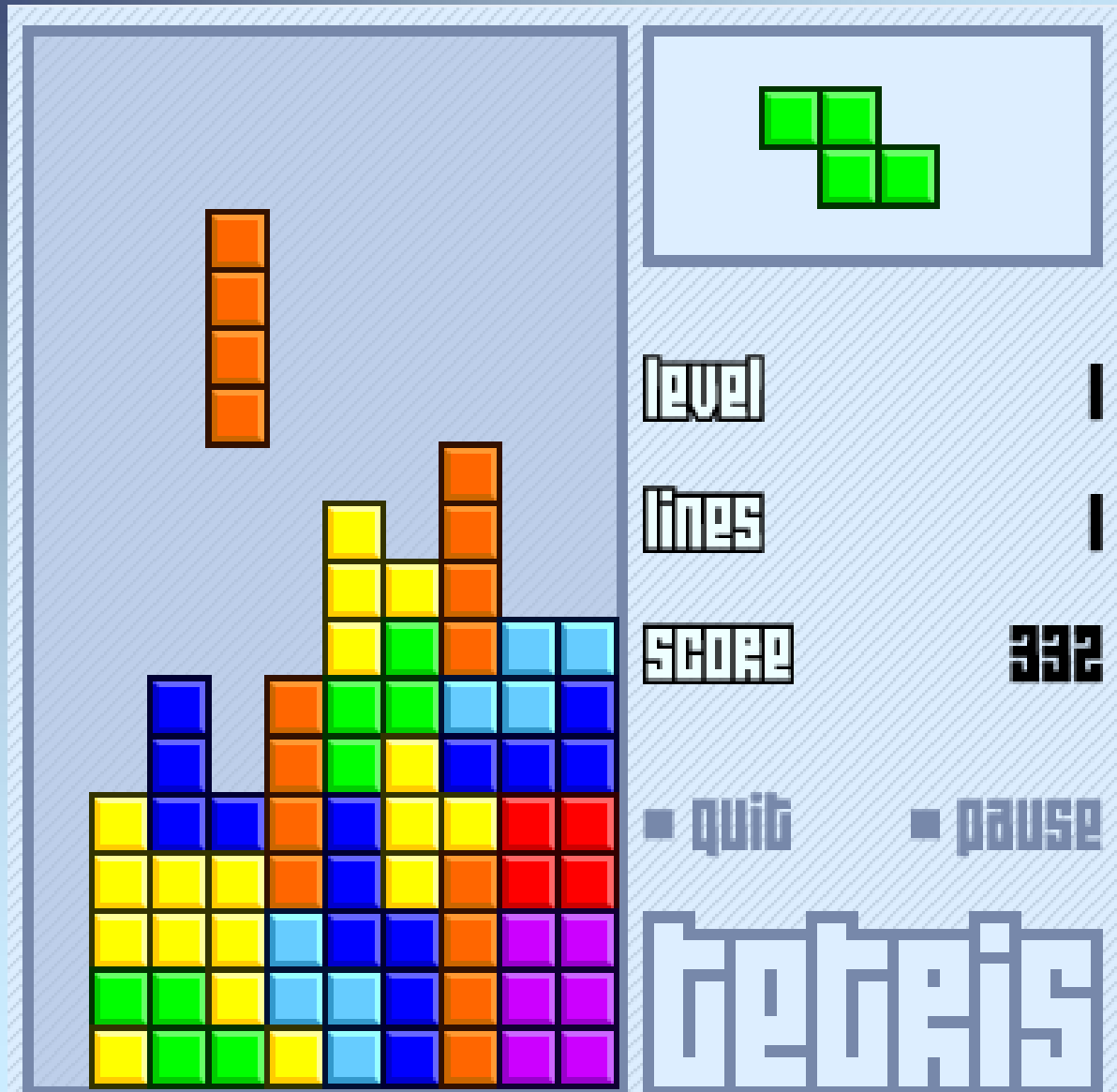
The Late Roman Empire

Increased the provinces from ~50 to ~100.



Provinces grouped into 12 **dioceses** (Administrative Districts) led by a **vicar**. (substitute)

The Late Roman Empire



The Late Roman Empire

Tetrarchy

(Tetra = 4)

(285 – 305) – 20 years

Maximianus

AVGVSTVS of the West

**Constantius I
Chlorus**

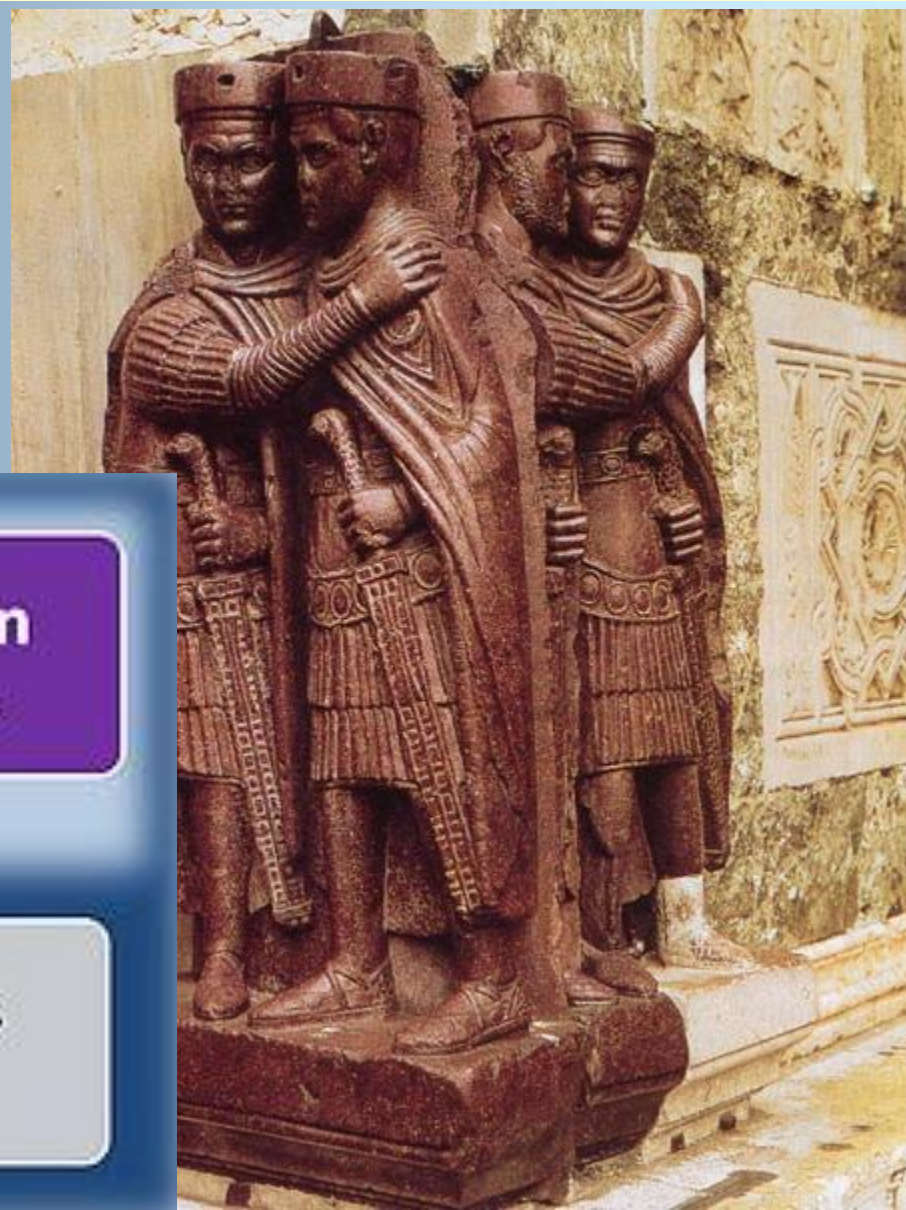
CAESAR

Diocletian

AVGVSTVS of the East

Galerius

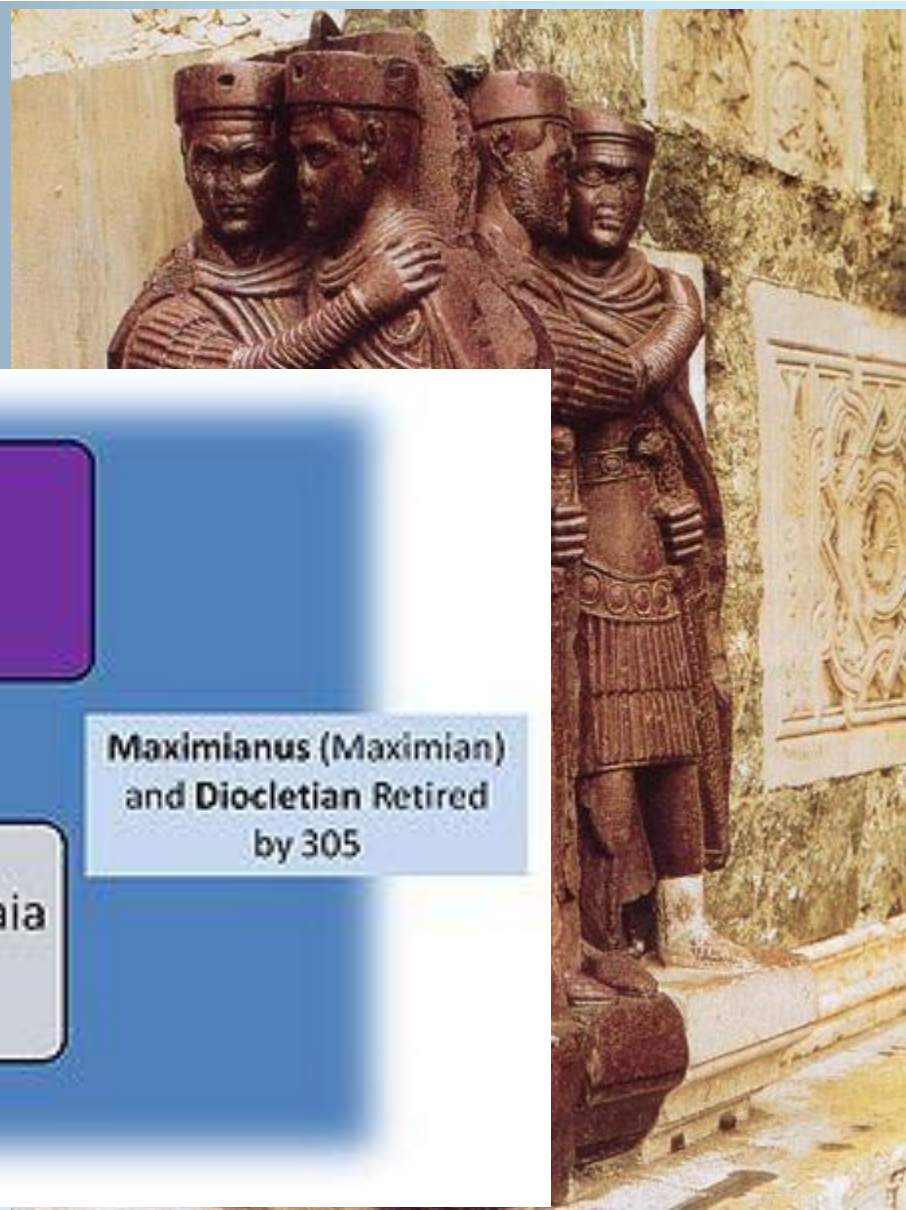
CAESAR



The Late Roman Empire

Tetrarchy

(305– 306) - 1 year



**Constantius I
Chlorus**

AVGVSTVS

Flavius Severus

CAESAR

Galerius

AVGVSTVS

Maximinus Daia

CAESAR

**Maximianus (Maximian)
and Diocletian Retired
by 305**

The Late Roman Empire

Tetrarchy

(306– 307) - 1 year

Maxentius

AVGVSTVS

Maximianus

AVGVSTVS

Constantine I

AVGVSTVS

Secessionist Regime(307-308)

Galerius

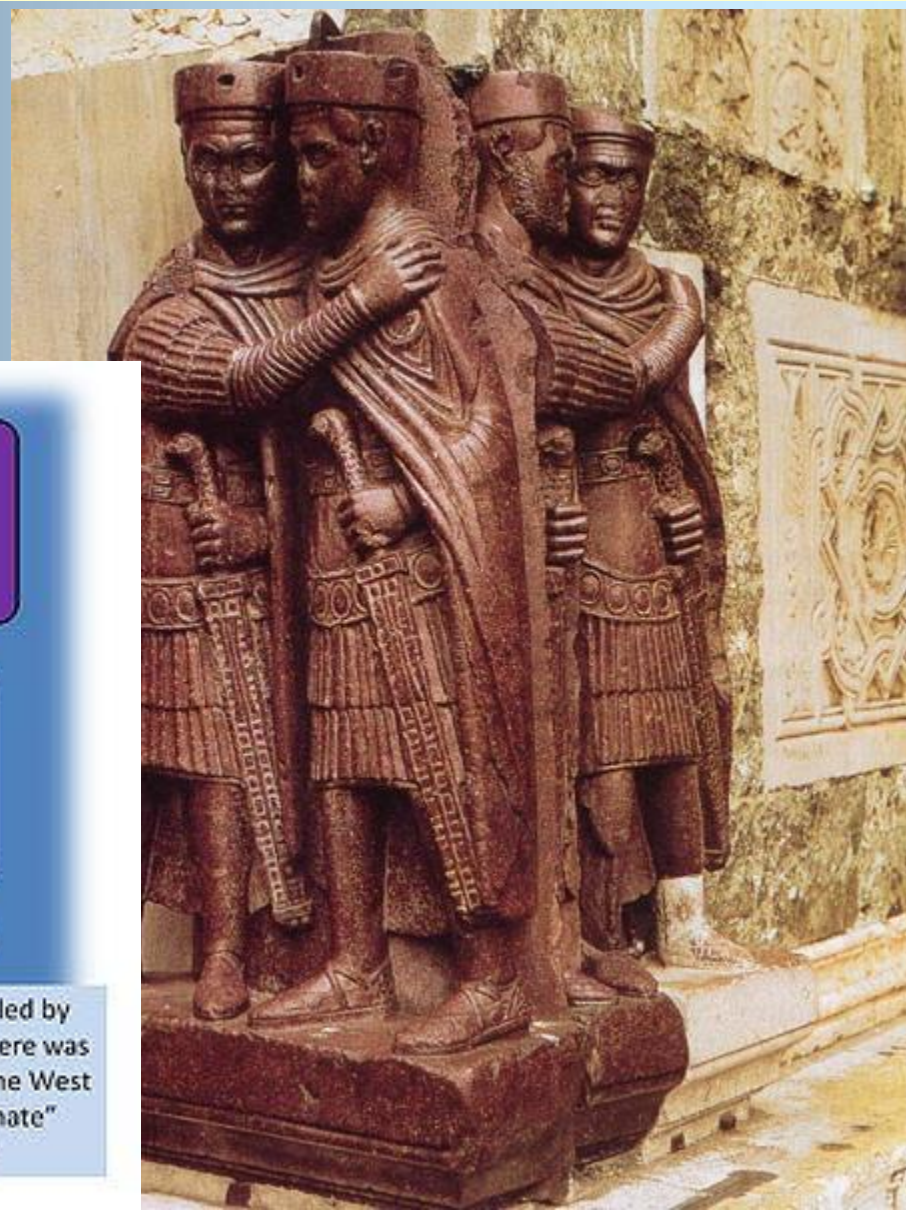
AVGVSTVS

Maximinus Daia

CAESAR

"Legitimate" Tetrachy (307-308)

Severus was killed by
Maxentius, so there was
no Augustus of the West
in the "Legitimate"
Tetrachy.



The Late Roman Empire

Tetrarchy

(306– 307) - 1 year

Dies – Battle of Milvian Bridge 312

Dies of gruesome disease 311

Dies - despair, poison, and divine justice 313

Maxentius

AVGVSTVS

Maximianus

AVGVSTVS

Constantine I

AVGVSTVS

Galerius

AVGVSTVS

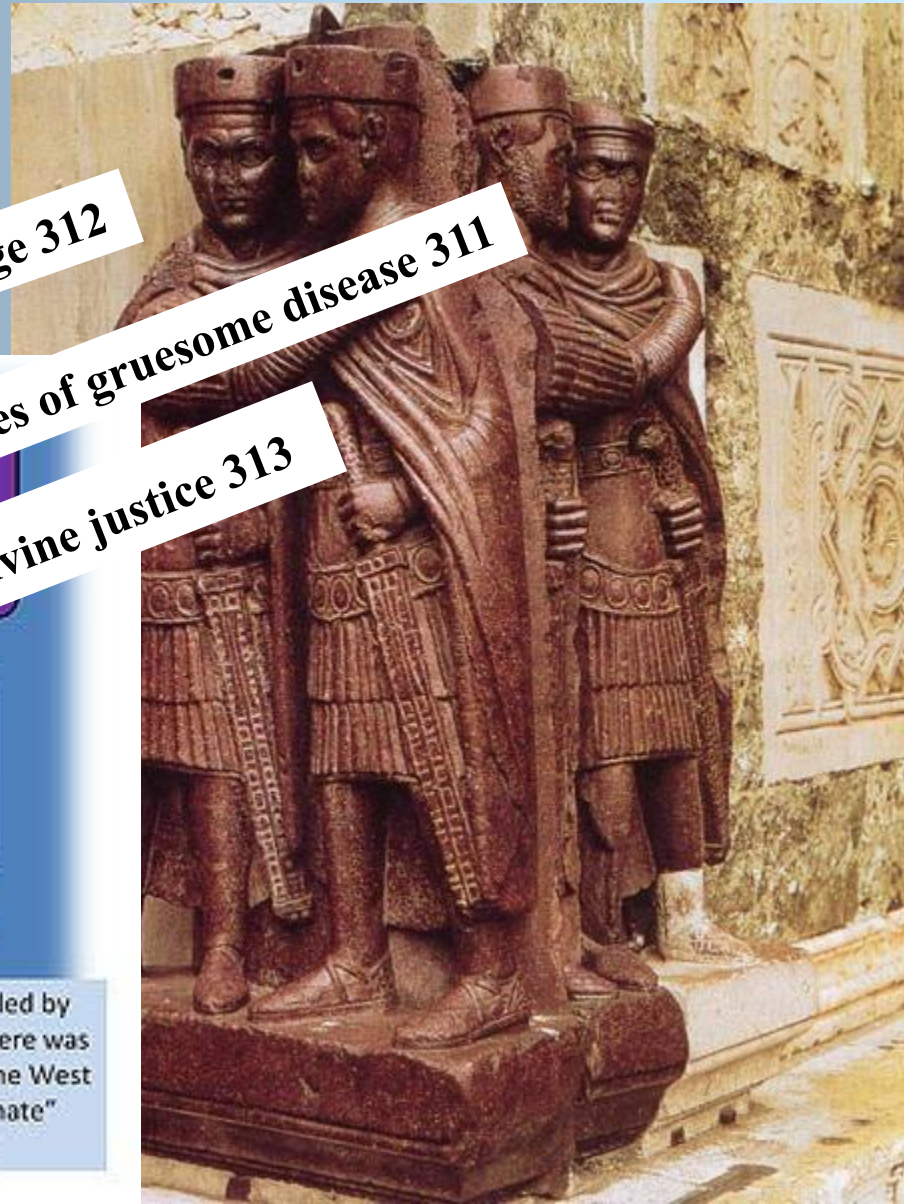
Maximinus Daia

CAESAR

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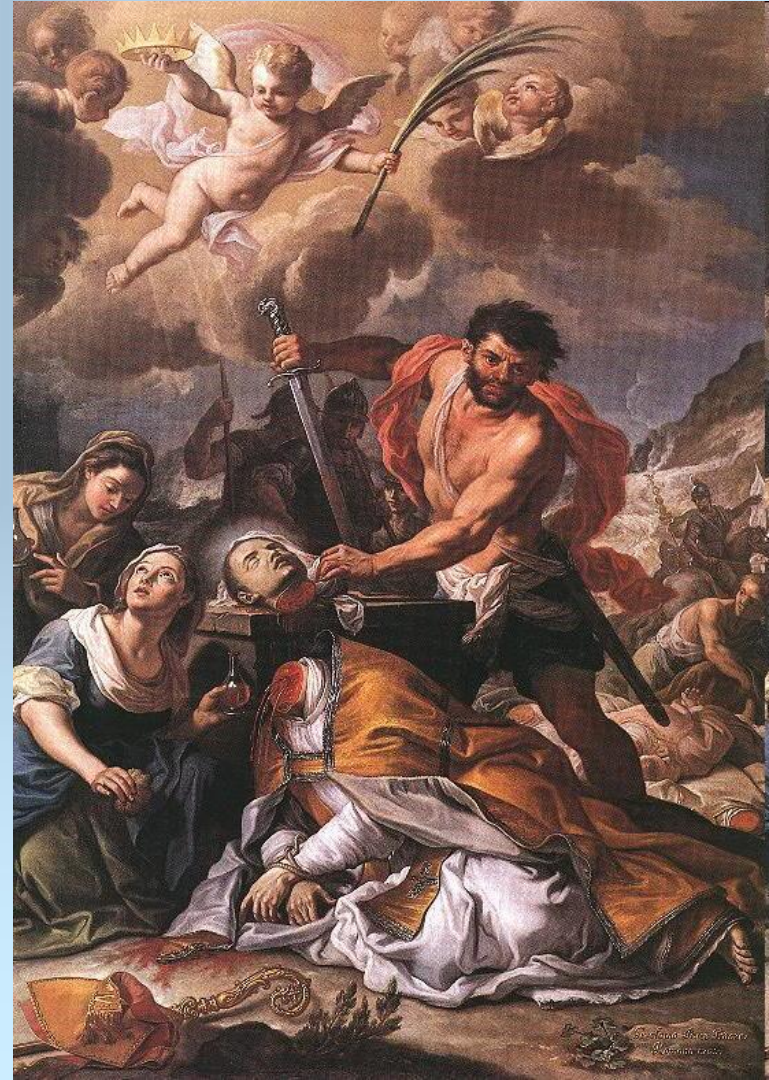
From persecution to sponsorship

Persecution of Christians

Nero (64 AD) to Diocletian (305 AD)

Persecution – 129 years

Toleration – 120 years



From persecution to sponsorship



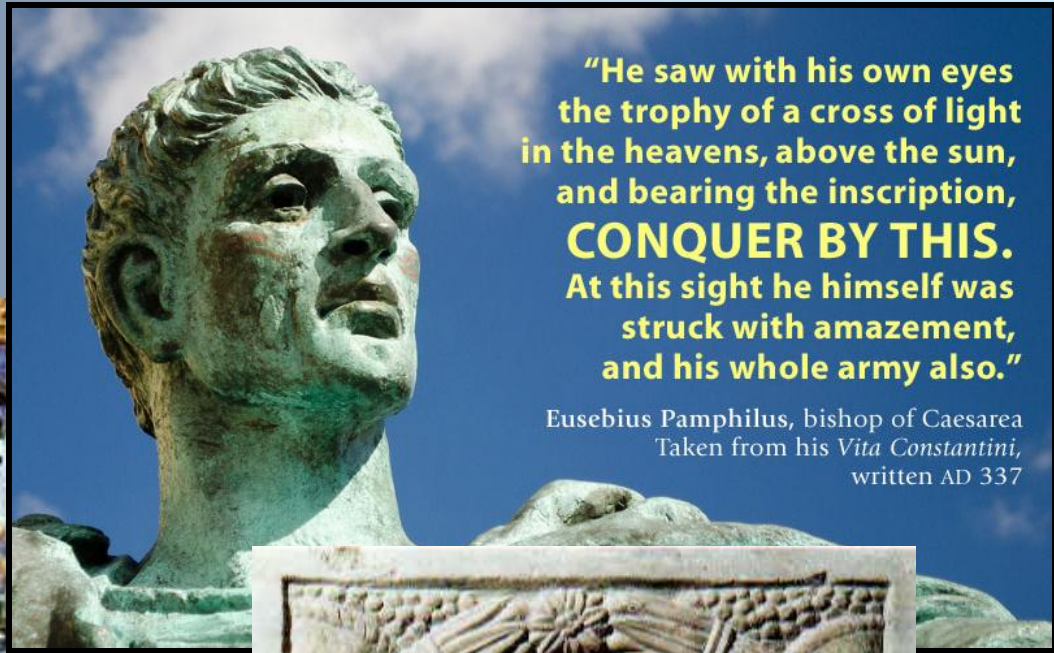
312 - Battle at Milvian Bridge

313 - Edict of Milan

325 - Council of Nicaea

From persecution to sponsorship

**312 - Battle at
Milvian Bridge**



**"He saw with his own eyes
the trophy of a cross of light
in the heavens, above the sun,
and bearing the inscription,
CONQUER BY THIS.
At this sight he himself was
struck with amazement,
and his whole army also."**

Eusebius Pamphilus, bishop of Caesarea
Taken from his *Vita Constantini*,
written AD 337



From persecution to sponsorship



**312 - Battle at
Milvian Bridge**



From persecution to sponsorship



312 - Battle at Milvian Bridge

313 - Edict of Milan

325 - Council of Nicaea

From persecution to sponsorship

313 – Edict of Milan

*Christians allowed to follow the faith
without oppression*

return of confiscated Church property

Protects all religions from persecution



From persecution to sponsorship

Donatists

(ex opere operato)



303 – *traditores*

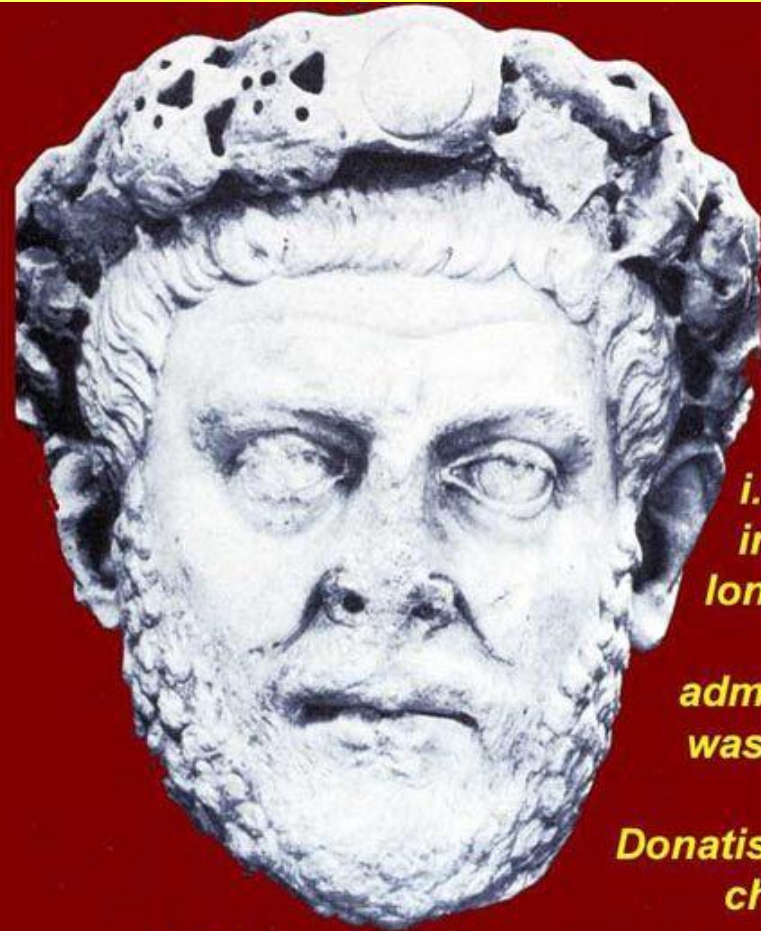
313 – Donatists vs Rome

*St. Augustine argues “ex opere operato” –
from the work having been worked*

From persecution to sponsorship

Donatists

(ex opere operato)



Diocletian

Donatism

Diocletian's persecution at the beginning of the 4th century AD caused another crisis in the North African church. The Donatists said that "traditores", i.e., clergy who had caved in to persecution, were no longer fit to lead the church and had lost the power administer sacraments. This was particularly important in baptism and ordination. Donatism split the North African church and lasted until the Muslim conquest made question moot.



From persecution to sponsorship



312 - Battle at Milvian Bridge

313 - Edict of Milan

325 - Council of Nicaea

From persecution to sponsorship

311 – Arianism

*(Jesus created by God the Father)
“Once the Son did not exist”*

325 - Council of Nicaea

“of one substance with the Father”



Trinitarian

Arianism

- The erroneous doctrine that denies the full deity of Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit.
 - Arius taught that God the Son was at one point created by God the Father, and that before that time the Son did not exist, nor did the Holy Spirit, but the Father only.

The Nicene Creed

I believe in one God, the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, and of all things visible and invisible; And in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God, begotten of his Father before all worlds, God of God, Light of Light, very God of very God, begotten, not made, being of one substance with the Father; by whom all things were made; who for us men and for our salvation came down from heaven, and was incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, and was made man; and was crucified also for us under Pontius Pilate; he suffered and was buried; and the third day he rose again according to the Scriptures, and ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of the Father;



and he shall come again, with glory, to judge both the quick and the dead; whose kingdom shall have no end. And I believe in the Holy Ghost the Lord, and Giver of Life, who proceedeth from the Father [and the Son] who with the Father and the Son together is worshipped and glorified; who spake by the Prophets. And I believe one holy Catholic and Apostolic Church; I acknowledge one baptism for the remission of sins; and I look for the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come. AMEN.

Survival of the Eastern Empire

Diocletian

Western and Eastern Empires – 293 AD

Constantine

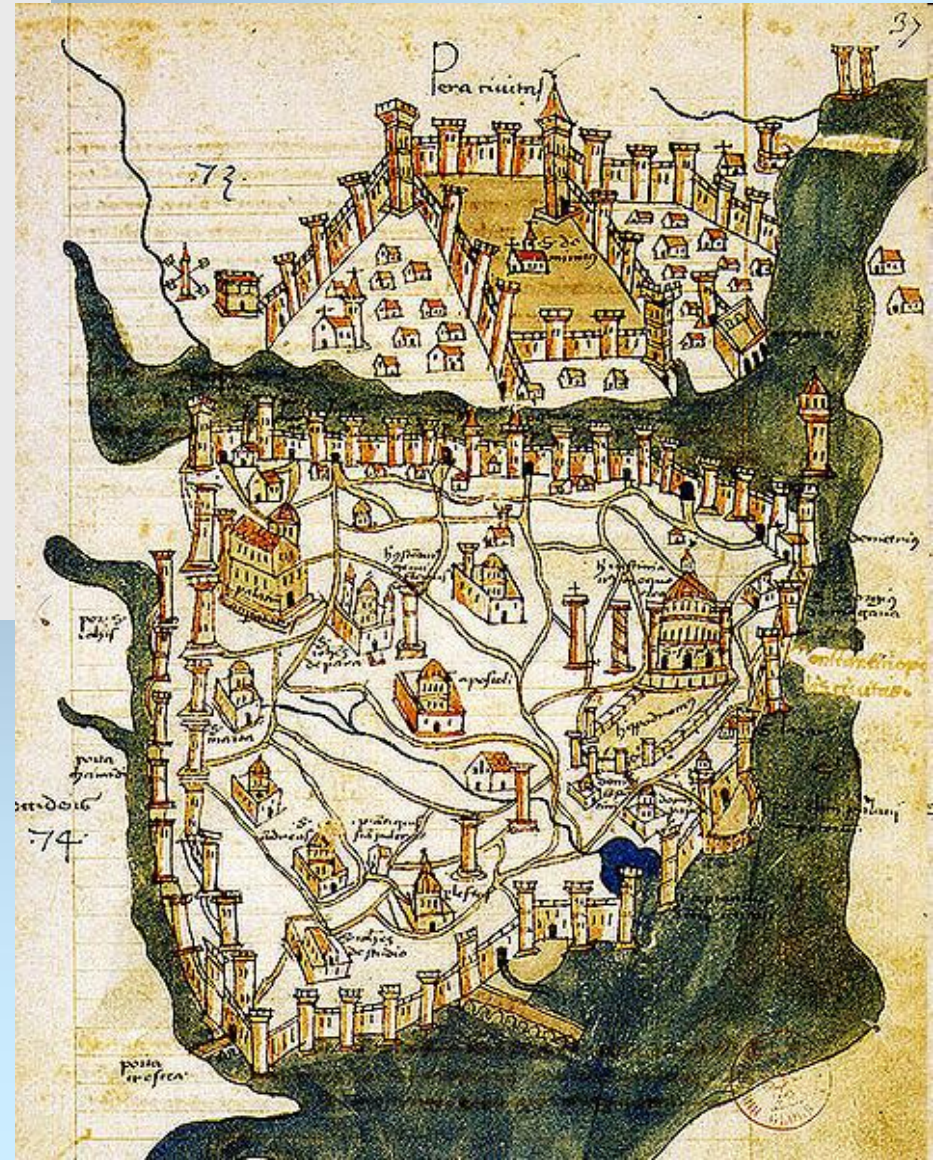
“In Hoc Signo Vinces” – 312 AD

Constantinople – 330 AD

(Byzantium ~ 670 BC)

(Nova Roma)

(Istanbul – 1930)



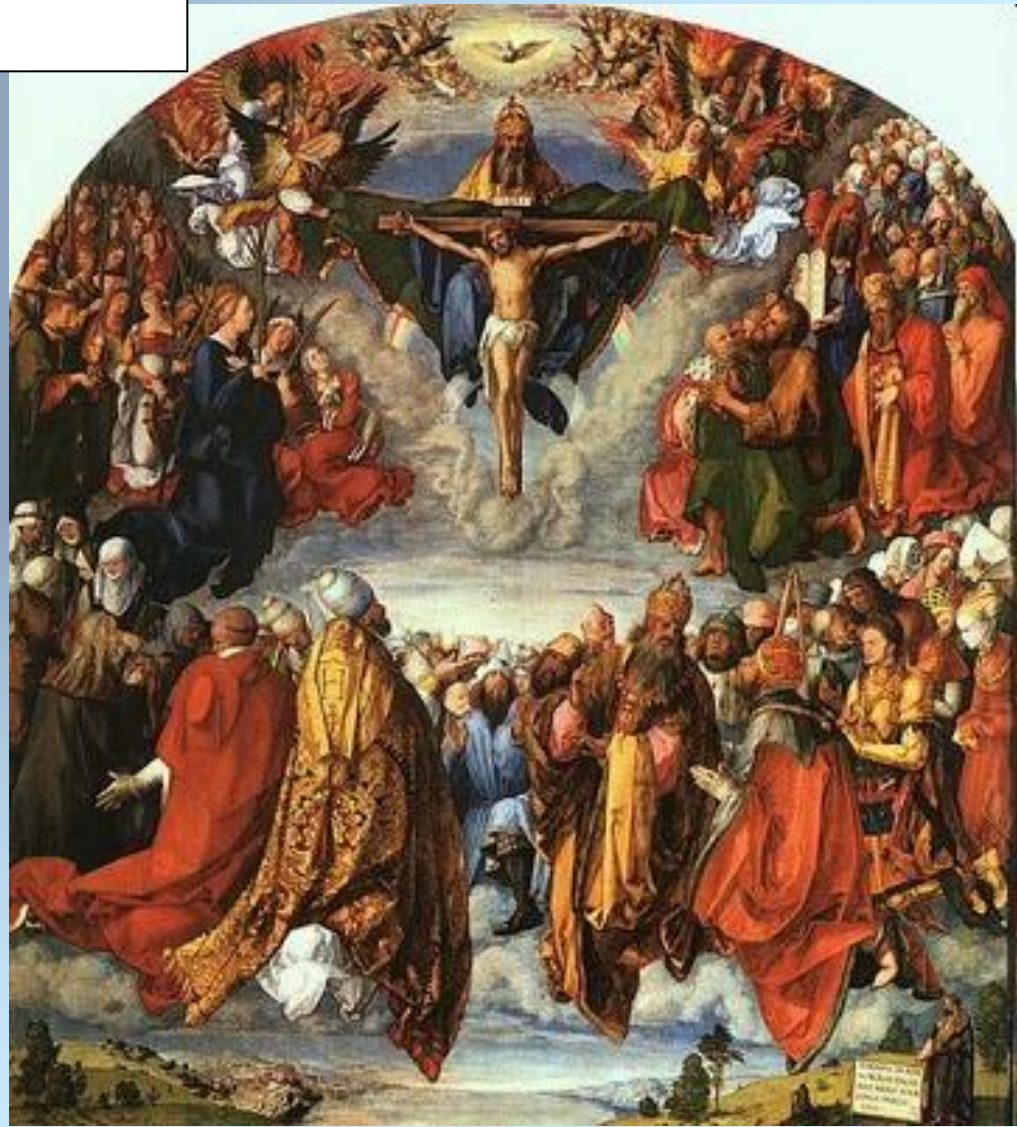
Survival of the Eastern Empire



Larger Christian population
Wealth
Trade Routes

A New Religion

No temples
holy places
priests
sacrifices
oracles
visible gods
initiations
pilgrimages



Christianity

“Paulism”

Writer

Traveler

**Not just a
Jewish Cult**



St. Paul of Tarsus
(~ 5 – 67 AD)

Symbols

The Fish

Iesous Christos Theou Yips Soter
(Jesus Christ, Son of God Savior)



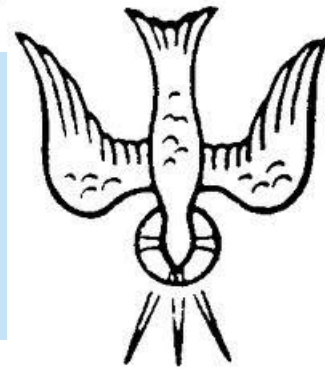
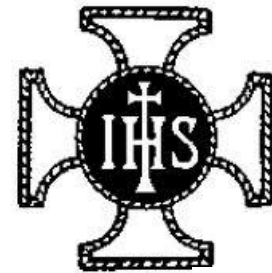
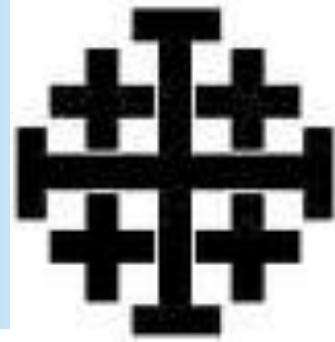
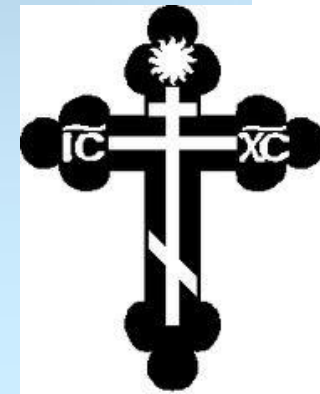
Chi Rho

Christos
(first letters in Christ)



IHS

iota-eta-sigma
(first 3 letters in Greek “Jesus”)



Next Up... Late Antiquity and the Emergence of the Medieval World

