

History of Rome

- 753BC Rome founded
- 343-272BC Rome subdued Italy
- 264-146BC Conquered Carthage
- 215-146BC Conquered Greece and Asia Minor
- 133-31BC Conquered Spain, Gaul (France), Briton, Teutons (Germany)
- 63BC Conquered Judea
- 46-44BC Julius Caesar
- 31BC-14AD Augustus – Christ was born during his reign
- 12-37AD Tiberius – Christ was crucified during his reign
- 37-41AD Caligula – unsuccessful attempt at desecration of the Temple
- 41-54AD Claudius
- 54-68AD Nero – blamed his burning of Rome on Christians, executed Paul
- 68-69AD Galbo, Otho, Vitellius
- 69-79AD Vespasian – his son, Titus, destroys Jerusalem in 70AD
- 79-81AD Titus
- 81-96AD Domitian – most violent (thousands slain), John banished to Patmos
- 96-98AD Nerva
- 98-117AD Trajan – sought to uphold the laws, Christianity regarded as illegal
- 117-138AD Hadrian - in 132AD joined the province of Iudaea with Galilee to form new province of Syria Palaestina, and Jerusalem was renamed "Aelia Capitolina" ...Bar Kochba revolt put down 135AD
- 138-161AD Antoninus Pius
- 161-180AD Marcus Aurelius – severest since Nero, peak of Roman power
- 180-192AD Commodus – dies in the arena
- 192-284AD Barrack Emperors – appointed by the army, civil wars
 - 193AD Pertinax and Didius Julianus
 - 193-211AD Septimius Severus
 - 211-217AD Caracalla – tolerated Christianity
 - 217-218AD Macrinus with Diadumenian
 - 218-222AD Elagabalus – tolerated Christianity
 - 222-235AD Alexander Severus – favourable to Christianity
 - 235-238AD Maximinus Thrax
 - 238AD Gordian I, Gordian II, Pupienus Maximus, Balbinus
 - 238-244AD Gordian III
 - 244-249AD Phillip – very favourable to Christianity
 - 249-251AD Decius – persecuted Christians furiously
 - 251AD Hostilian
 - 251-253AD Trebonianus Gallus
 - 253AD Aemilianus
 - 253-260AD Valerian – killed Origen
 - 260-268AD Galienus – favoured Christians
 - 268-270AD Claudius Gothicus
 - 270AD Quintillus
 - 270-275AD Aurelian
 - 275-284AD Tacitus, Florianus, Probus, Carus, Numerian, Carinus
- 284-305AD Diocletian
 - persecuted Christians most furiously
 - systematically attempted to abolish all by tortuous death
 - established the Tetrarchy, a system by which the Roman Empire was divided into East and West, with each having an Augustus to rule over it and a Caesar to assist him

- in 286AD adopted Maximian as co-emperor in the west
- in 306AD Maximian succeeded by Constantius Chlorus with co-emperors Galerius and Severus, degeneration into civil war
- 306AD Constantine I, son of Constantius Chlorus become Emperor
 - the first Roman emperor to convert to Christianity
 - defeated the emperors Maxentius and Licinius (emperors in the west) during civil wars - won the Battle of Milvan Bridger (28 Oct. 312) and started on the path that led him to end the Tetrarchy and become the sole ruler
 - won the Battle of the Hellespont, and finally the Battle of Chrysopolis on 18 September 324...Licinius and Martinianus surrendered to Constantine at Nicomedia – later Constantine had them hanged and thus became sole ruler
 - founding of Constantinople - Licinius' defeat came to represent the defeat of a rival centre of Pagan and Greek-speaking political activity in the East, as opposed to the Christian and Latin-speaking Rome, and it was proposed that a new Eastern capital should represent the integration of the East into the Roman Empire as a whole, as a centre of learning, prosperity, and cultural preservation for the whole of the Eastern Roman Empire
 - After his death the Roman Empire was distinctly in two parts – the East with its capital of Constantinople (Byzantium) and the west with its capital in Rome