

Roman Civilization

27: Constantine



Administrative Stuff

Paper III

- Thesis and Topic Sentences: Due Now

Midterm II

- Thursday!

Class website

- <http://www.unm.edu/~cjdietz/romanciv/>
- Updated.

Administrative Stuff

Paper III

- Due: May 10, 5:30 p.m.

Course Evaluations

- Your feedback is requested.
- You should have received an email from UNM. Check your email.

Fall Semester:

- Greek Civilization
 - *MW 5:30-6:45*
 - *Registration is open!*
 - *Tell your friends!*

Questions?

The Dominate

Starting with Diocletian

Diocletian

November 20, 284 - May 1, 305

Rise to Power

- Born: December 2, 244 in Spalatum (Split, Croatia)
- Emperor on November 20, 284
- The Dominate (fr. Dominus)

The Dominate

Starting with Diocletian

Principate to Dominate

- Imperator to Dominus
- No longer concerned with any illusions of a republic
- Dominus as divine
 - *Proskynesis*
- Luxury palaces
 - *Diocletian's Palace*



Diocletian's Palace, Split, Croatia

Diocletian

November 20, 284 - May 1, 305

Tetrarchy

- Knew empire was too big to manage effectively
- In 286, named Maximian co-emperor

Tetrarchy

Caesares and Augusti

Tetrarchy

March 1, 293

Empire was too big to manage, even with two emperors

- Tetrarchy = tetra + archy (cf. monarchy)
- East
 - ♦ *Augustus: Diocletian*
 - ♦ *Caesar: Galerius*
- West
 - ♦ *Augustus: Maximian*
 - ♦ *Caesar: Constantius*



The Tetrarchy

Confusing Tetrarchy

Caesares and Augusti

	East	West
Augustus	<div>Diocletian</div> <div>Abdicated: May 1, 305</div> <div>↑</div>	<div>Maximian</div> <div>Abdicated: May 1, 305</div> <div>↑</div>
Caesar	<div>Galerius</div>	<div>Constantius</div>

Confusing Tetrarchy

Caesares and Augusti

	East	West
Augustus	Galerius	Constantius <div>Died July 25, 306</div> <div>↑</div>
Caesar	Maximinus Daia	Severus

Confusing Tetrarchy

Caesares and Augusti

	East	West
Augustus	Galerius	Severus
Caesar	Maximinus Daia	Constantine

Rome and Christianity

An Early History

When did Christianity begin?

Rome and Christianity

An Early History

Judaism

Dionysus

- Eastern god, accepted into Greek pantheon
- Parallels

Plato

- Body: Physical Senses and Desires
- Soul: Goodness and Truth
- “The purpose of the philosophical life is to free the soul from the needs of the body.”
- Theory of the Forms

Rome and Christianity

An Early History

Alexander the Great

- Greek is the common language of the eastern Mediterranean

Ministry of Jesus of Nazareth

- (7-2 BCE – 30-33 CE)

Nero

- Blames Christians for the Great Fire of Rome in 64
- Martyrdom of Paul the Apostle in Rome, ca. 65
- Martyrdom of St. Peter in Rome (upside-down crucifixion), ca. 65
- Death of “church leaders” lead to desire to write down accounts of Jesus

Rome and Christianity

An Early History

Titus

- Destruction of Jerusalem, 70

Four Gospels

- Mark, ca. 65-70
- Matthew, ca. 80-85
- Luke, ca. 80-85
- John, ca. 100

Elagabalus and Aurelian

- Introduction of single sun-god worship

Rome and Christianity

An Early History

Matthew 16:18

- Written in Greek
- Jesus: “καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ σοὶ λέγω ὅτι σὺ εἶ Πέτρος, καὶ ἐπὶ ταύτῃ τῇ πέτρᾳ οἰκοδομήσω μου τὴν ἐκκλησίαν.”



ΙΧΘΥΣ

Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, Θεοῦ Υἱός, Σωτήρ





D M
IXΘΥC·ZΩNTΩN



LICINIAEAMATIBE
NEMERENTI VIXIT

Rome and Christianity

Persecution and Martyrdom

Persecution

- Decius, c. 250
 - *Persecution of Christians throughout the empire*
 - *Commissions enforced sacrifices*
- Valerian, c. 257
 - *Execution of Christian leaders*

Martyrdom

- Reverse effect: Inspired growth of Christianity



The Christian Martyrs' Last Prayer, Jean-Léon Gérôme, 1883

Diocletianic Persecution

A series of edicts rescinding the rights of Christians to practice their faith and demanding that they comply with traditional Roman beliefs.

“Great Persecution” of Christians

- Mysterious fire at Diocletian’s palace in Nicomedia (Turkey)
- First Edict against the Christians (February 24, 303):
 - *Destruction of scriptures, places of worship*
 - *Prohibition from worship*
 - *Loss from civil rights*
- Second Edict against the Christians (Summer, 303)
 - *Imprisonment of bishops and priests*
- Third Edict against the Christians (November 20, 303)
 - *General Amnesty for those who sacrificed to Rome*
- Fourth Edict against the Christians (January / February, 304)
 - *Execution of all who refused to worship Roman gods*

Rome and Christianity

An Early History

The Rise of Christianity

- What were the major conditions or events that opened the door to the rise of Christianity?
- In what ways is Christianity compatible with the Roman Empire and vice versa?

Constantine

July 25, 306 - May 22, 337

Constantine

July 25, 306 - May 22, 337

Rise to Power

- July 25, 306: Constantius died
 - *Constantine declared Caesar of the West in Eboracum (York)*



Constantine in York

Constantine

July 25, 306 - May 22, 337

Rise to Power

- July 25, 306: Constantius died
 - *Constantine declared Caesar of the West in Eboracum (York)*
- 310: Augustus in the East
- 312: Senior Augustus in the West
- September 19, 324: Emperor of whole empire

Battle of Milvian Bridge

October 28, 312

Battle

- Rivalry within the tetrarchy
- Between Constantine and Maxentius
- Bridge over the Tiber River
- A vision appeared to Constantine



In this sign, conquer.

Χριστός



Battle of Milvian Bridge



Arch of Constantine



Arch of Constantine



Arch of Constantine

IMP · CAES · FL · CONSTANTINO · MAXIMO · P · F · AVGUSTO

S · P · Q · R · QVOD · INSTINCTV · DIVINITATIS · MENTIS

MAGNITVDINE · CVM · EXERCITV · SVO · TAM · DE · TYRANNO

QVAM · DE · OMNI · EIVS · FACTIONE · VNO · TEMPORE

IVSTIS · REMPVBLICAM · VLTVS · EST · ARMIS

ARCVM · TRIVMPHIS · INSIGNEM · DICAVIT

Constantine

July 25, 306 - May 22, 337

Edict of Milan

- February, 313
- Benevolence toward Christians

Constantine

July 25, 306 - May 22, 337

Council of Nicaea

- May 20 - June 19, 325
- Ecumenical council
- Called by Constantine
- Established date of Easter
- Arianism Controversy: Jesus, the son of god, is entirely distinct and subordinate to God the Father
- Trinity : one god : father, son, holy spirit

Constantine

July 25, 306 - May 22, 337

Church of the Holy Sepulchre

- Commissioned by Constantine, 325-335
- Site of Crucifixion of Jesus
- Site of Jesus' tomb



Church of the Holy Sepulchre



Church of the Holy Sepulchre

Discussion

Constantine's Conversion

- Authentic? Or, in the best interest of the empire?

Constantine

July 25, 306 - May 22, 337

Constantinopolis

- Byzantium
- Κωνσταντινούπολις
- May 11, 330
- True Cross
- Istanbul
 - *εις την Πόλιν*



Why Constantinople?



Why Constantinople?

Roman Civilization

Constantinople



Constantine

July 25, 306 - May 22, 337

Constantinople

- “New Rome”
- Forum
- Senate
- Palace
- Baths
- Hippodrome
 - *Monuments*



Constantinople



Obelisk of Theodosius



Tripod of Delphi



Midterm II

Thursday, April 28

Midterm II

Thursday, April 28, 2016

150 points

- Emperors
 - *10 points*
- 20 multiple choice questions
 - *2 points each*
- Medium answer questions
 - *25 points each*
 - *Given five, choose four*
 - *Topic Sentences*
 - Using (ideally 3+) specific examples, prove that the sentence is true

Midterm II

Thursday, April 28, 2016

Emperors

<u>Julio-Claudians</u>	<u>Year of Four Emperors</u>	<u>Flavian Dynasty</u>	<u>Five Good Emperors</u>	<u>Later Emperors</u>
Augustus	Galba	Vespasian	Nerva	Commodus
Tiberius	Otho	Titus	Trajan	Septimus Severus
Caligula	Vitellius	Domitian	Hadrian	Diocletian
Claudius	Vespasian		Antoninus Pius	Constantine
Nero			Marcus Aurelius	

Midterm II

Thursday, April 28, 2016

People, Places, Events, and Terms

Pompeii	Mt. Vesuvius	Gladiators	Colosseum
Pantheon	Hadrian's Wall	Hadrian's Villa	Livy
Ovid	Virgil	Catullus	Horace
Incitatus	Lucius Verus	<i>Meditations</i>	<i>Res Gestae Divi Augusti</i>
Roman Coinage	Pax Romana	Sejanus	Praetorian Guard
Great Fire of 64	<i>Damnatio Memoriae</i>	Triumphal Arch	<i>Optimus Princeps</i>
Stoicism	First Settlement	Second Settlement	Suetonius
Agrippina the Younger	Crisis of the Third Century	Rome and Christianity	

Midterm II

Thursday, April 28, 2016

Topic Sentences

- Seven sentences. Five will appear on test. You will choose four.
 - *Roman emperors succeeded to the throne in different ways.*
 - *The Five Good Emperors took steps to strengthen the empire from within.*
 - *Archaeological and written evidence at Pompeii provides a snapshot of life in the first century.*
 - *Several Roman emperors are more well-known for scandalous behavior.*
 - *Physical (archaeological) evidence provides valuable clues about Roman emperors and their reigns.*
 - *Literature flourished during the Augustan Age, often called the Golden Age of Rome.*
 - *Augustus used propaganda to legitimize his new position as “emperor.”*

Questions?