

certAugustus

Caesar Augustus (earlier Octavian)

Birth and Death:

63 BC - 14 AD

Reign:

27 BC - 14 AD (41 Years)

Notable Battles:

Battle of Forum Gallorum (43 BC)

Battle of Philippi (42 BC)

- Ended Brutus and Cassius

Battle Of Actium (31 BC)

- Destroyed Antony

Battle of Alexandria (30 BC)

- Final Battle of the Roman Republic

Battle of Teutoburg Forest (9 AD)

- Led by Publius Quinctilius Varus

Relatives

Adopted son and Great Uncle: Julius Caesar

1st Wife: Scribonia

2nd Wife: Livia Drusilla Augusta

Stepson (through Drusilla): Tiberius

Major Accomplishments:

1st emperor of Rome

brought peace and stability

Conquered Illyricum and Aegyptus

And completed the conquest of Hispania.

Cause of Death:

Died in Nola, Possibly Fig poisoning, but most likely natural causes.

Important Phrasing:

“Took a city of brick and turned it into marble”

Last words: “Acta Est Fabula, Plaudite”

English: The play is finished, applaud.

-Anything about first emperor

Image



Biography:

He was born 23 September into an equestrian family in Rome, his life was changed when he was adopted by his great uncle Caesar. He then went on to form the Second Triumvirate with Marc Anthony and Lepidus. He became the official emperor of Rome and changed name to Augustus in 27 BC. ending the republic, He had a very successful career, due to help from his friends and generals, Germanicus and Marcus Agrippa.

Tiberius

Tiberius Caesar Augustus

Birth and Death:

42 BC - 37 AD

Reign:

14 AD - 37 AD

Notable Battles:

Idistaviso

Pontes Longi

Relatives

Stepfather: Augustus

1st Wife: Agrippina The Elder

2nd Wife: Julia the Elder

Nephew: Germanicus

Son: Drusus

Major Accomplishments:

Many purges of Political Rivals

Cause of Death:

Smothered by bedsheets by Macro in Misenum

Important People:

Sejanus

Macro

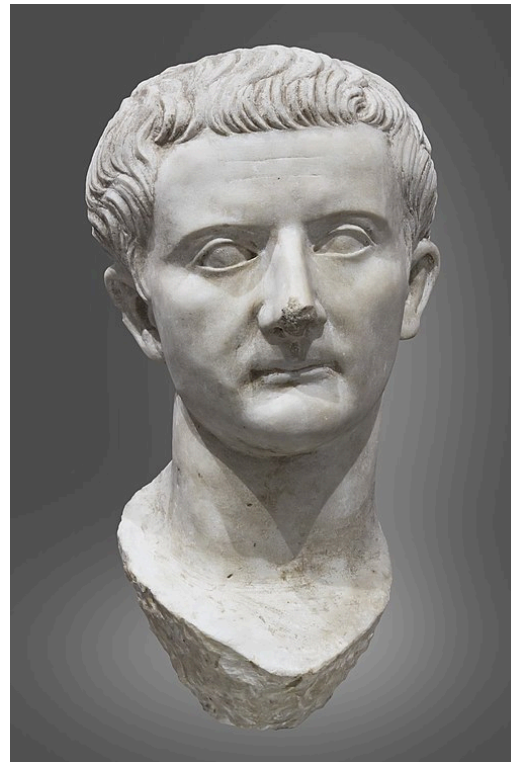
Important Phrasing:

Anything about a reclusive emperor

The islands Capri and Rhodes

Fun Fact:

Major Peto!



Biography:

In contrast with his Predecessor, Tiberius was a terrible emperor for Rome. Like Augustus, he was born in Rome. His early career was promising, leading to him being named Augustus' Heir. However, he was hesitant and didn't want to become emperor, eventually relenting. He was very paranoid, and started mass purges of his political rivals. He retired twice, going first to Rhodes (6 BC), and then Capri (22 AD). The praetorian prefect Sejanus ran much of the empire behind his back and was eventually killed by him. As a terrible emperor, he was eventually hated by the people and killed.

Caligula

Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus

Birth and Death:

12 - 41 AD

Reign:

37-41 AD

Notable Battles:

N/A

Relatives

Father: Germanicus

Mother: Agrippina The Elder

Uncle: Claudius

Sister: Julia Drusilla

- Rumored to have incestuous relationship with her.

Major Accomplishments:

Trying to make his horse, Incitatus, a senator
Picking up Seashells to make it seem like he conquered Britain

Declaring war against Neptune.

Generally being insane.

Brought Egyptian Obelisk into Rome

Cause of Death:

Stabbed by the Senate, led by Cassius Chaerea on the Palatine Hill.

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Any mention of horse senator making,

Insanity

Little Boots



Biography:

Born in Antium in Italy in 12 C.E, Caligula, whose birth name was Gaius, spent most of his childhood on campaign in Germany with his father. It was on these campaigns that the Roman soldiers gave Gaius the name Caligula, a pet name meaning little boot. Eventually his father died, and under the emperor Tiberius Caligula's family was persecuted, with his relatives being executed and banished. At the assassination of Tiberius, Caligula ascended to the throne due to his relationship to the former emperor and his friendship to Macro. Caligula started his tenure as emperor as a moderate ruler, but after surviving an illness in late 37 became crazed. As a mad emperor, he declared war on Neptune and hosted wild river-boat sex orgies. This voyeurism and his conflict with the senate caused his eventual assassination by Cassius Chaerea in 41.

Claudius

Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus
Germanicus

Birth and Death:
10 BC - 54 AD

Reign:
41 AD - 54 AD

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Nephew: Caligula

Wives: Plautia, Aelia, Messalina, Agrippina
The Younger

Step Son: Nero

Major Accomplishments:

Conquest of Britain

Celebrated Rome's 800th anniversary

Cause of Death:

Poisoned by mushrooms given by Locusta
under Agrippina the Younger's orders.

Important People:

Narcissus

- Important Advisor

Important Phrasing:

Hiding behind a curtain



Biography:

When he was born, Claudius was seen to many as a failure. He had a stammer, got words confused, and had a limp. His family assumed that he'd never be fit for public office, but he was eventually sent away to be tutored by Livy. As he grew older, he became a scholar and was slightly more respected. When his Nephew Caligula was murdered, he assumed he was going to be killed, and hid behind a curtain. However, to his surprise, he was actually proclaimed the next emperor by the Praetorian Guard. While he was given power because other politicians figured he'd be weak and easy to control, he proved himself to be quite capable, with most of his problems coming from his terrible choice in wives.

Nero

Full Roman Name:

Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus

Birth and Death:

37-68

Reign:

54-68

Notable Battles:

Sack of Artaxata (58)

Capture of Tigranocerta (59)

Battle of Camulodunum (60)

Battle of Rhandaia (62)

Battle of Watling Street (61)

Battle of Beth-Horon (66)

Battle of Vesontio (68)

Relatives

Parents: Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus,
Agrippina the younger

Spouses: Claudia Octavia, Poppaea Sabina,
Statila Messalina, Sporus, Pythagoras

Children: Claudia Augusta

Major Accomplishments:

Constructed Domus Aurea, dealt with Great
fire of Rome, tried to kill mom with
collapsible boat

Cause of Death:

Suicide

Important People:

Corbulo, Britannicus, Boudicca, Anicetus

Important Phrasing:

Mommy issues



Biography:

Born in 37 in Antium, for the majority of his young life he was under the control of Agrippina the Younger, his mother; this control continued into his tenure as emperor. His early reign was completely dictated by his mother, and Nero grew to resent her for that, ordering Anicetus to assassinate her. After his mother's death, Nero went mad with power. He commissioned many new palaces, including the Domus Aurea built with rubble from the Great fire of Rome, participated in the olympics, and crushed the Pisonian conspiracy. Although Rome was militarily successful during Nero's reign, due in large part to Corbulo and the separate quelling of Boudicca's revolt, the people and senate of Rome hated Nero. After the revolt of Julius Vindex, which was put down successfully, Galba declared himself emperor. Nero, realizing he would soon be killed in battle or assassinated, committed Suicide before Galba arrived at Rome.

Galba

Full Roman Name:

Servius Sulpicius Galba

Birth and Death:

3 B.C.E-69 C.E

Reign:

68-69 C.E

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Spouse: Aemilia Lepida

Parents: Gaius Sulpicius Galba, Mummia Achaia

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

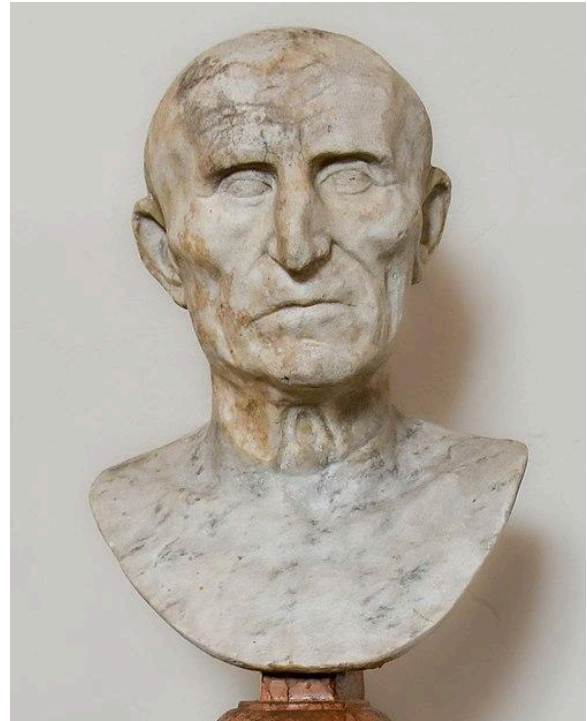
Killed by Praetorians

Important People:

Nymphidius Sabinus, Julius Vindex,

Important Phrasing:

Governor of Hispania Tarraconensis



Biography:

Born to a noble Roman family in 3 B.C.E, Galba went on to become governor of Aquitania, and then more famously, governor of Hispania Tarraconensis. In this spanish capacity, he allied himself with Otho and claimed the throne for himself after Nero's suicide. Immediately after ascending to the throne, his rule was threatened by Nymphidius Sabinus, a rebellion thwarted by the Praetorians in due time. Galba refused to pay the soldiers who had fought off the rebel Julius Vindex, and seized the property of Roman citizens, and was therefore very unpopular. The Praetorians subsequently rose up in revolt and killed Galba and his heirs, putting their heads on pikes and allowing Otho to claim the throne.

Image

Otho

Full Roman Name:
Marcus Salvius Otho

Birth and Death:
32-69

Reign:
69

Notable Battles:
1st Battle of Bedriacum (69)

Relatives
Parents: Lucius Salvius Otho, Albia Terentia
Spouse: Poppaea Sabina

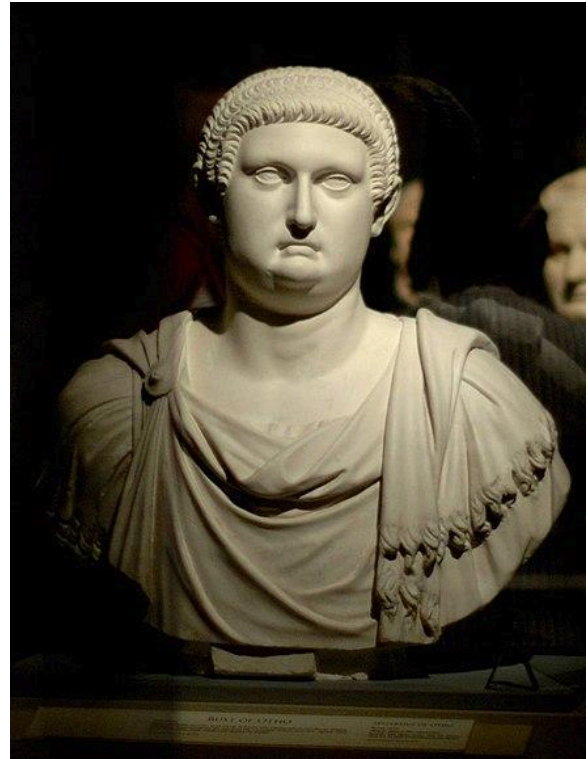
Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:
Suicide

Important People:
Suetonius Paulinus, Valens, Caecina,
Titianus

Important Phrasing:
Vain, governor of Lusitania

Image



Biography:

Born to a patrician Etruscan family in 32, Otho was a well-known general and if Juvenal is to be believed, notoriously vain. In 58 he was sent to govern the far-off province of Lusitania, in modern day Portugal. Otho allied himself with Galba, a man who ascended to the throne in 68 following Nero's suicide. On January 15th 69, Galba was killed by the Praetorians, allowing Otho to take the throne. Meanwhile, Vitellius proclaimed himself emperor and invaded Italy with his generals Valens and Caecina. Suetonius Paulinus and Titianus fielded Otho's army, but were soundly defeated at the 1st battle of Bedriacum. Otho then killed himself to avoid any more bloodshed in his name.

Vitellius

Full Roman Name:
AULUS Vitellius

Birth and Death:
15-69

Reign:
69

Notable Battles:
1st Battle of Bedriacum (69)
2nd Battle of Bedriacum (69)

Relatives
Parents: Sextilia, Lucius Vitellius
Children: Vitellia, Aulus Vitellius
Petronianus, Aulus Vitellius Germanicus
Spouse: Petronia, Galeria Fundana

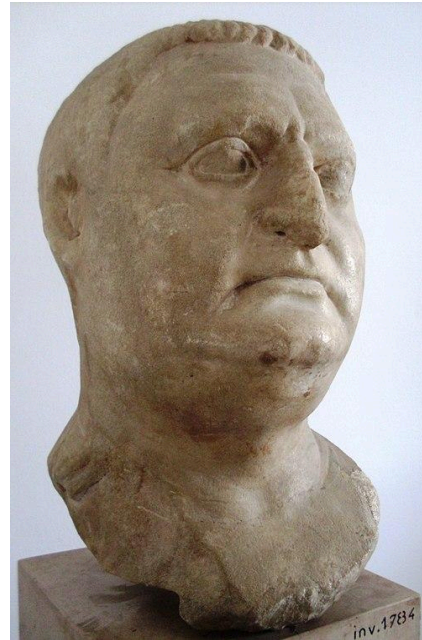
Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:
Thrown down Gemonian Stairs

Important People:
Valens and Caecina

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Born in Nuceria Alfaterna in 15, before claiming the imperial throne Vitellius was a good friend of Caligula, seeing that they were both renowned debauches, gambling and philandering instead of administrating. When civil war broke out in 69 Vitellius claimed the throne, being backed by the generals Valens and Caecina. Valens and Caecina had fought a pitched battle with Otho's forces near Bedriacum, and although both sides had many casualties, the Othonians lost the fight. Rather than causing more destruction, Otho killed himself, essentially offering the throne to Vitellius. Vitellius accomplished little as emperor before he was failed by his general Caecina at the 2nd battle of Bedriacum. Being unable to surrender to Vespasian, Vitellius returned to Rome and Vespasian followed, causing thousands of deaths. Vespasian's supporters forced Vitellius out of hiding and killed him. His last words were 'And yet I was once your emperor'.

Vespasian

Full Roman Name:

Titus Flavius Vespasianus

Birth and Death:

9-79

Reign:

69-79

Notable Battles:

2nd Battle of Bedriacum (69)

Siege of Masada (73)

Relatives

Parents: Titus Flavius Sabinus, Vespasia Polla

Spouse: Domitilla, Caenis,

Children: Titus, Domitian, Domatilla the younger

Major Accomplishments:

Started Colliseum construction, put down great Jewish Revolt

Cause of Death:

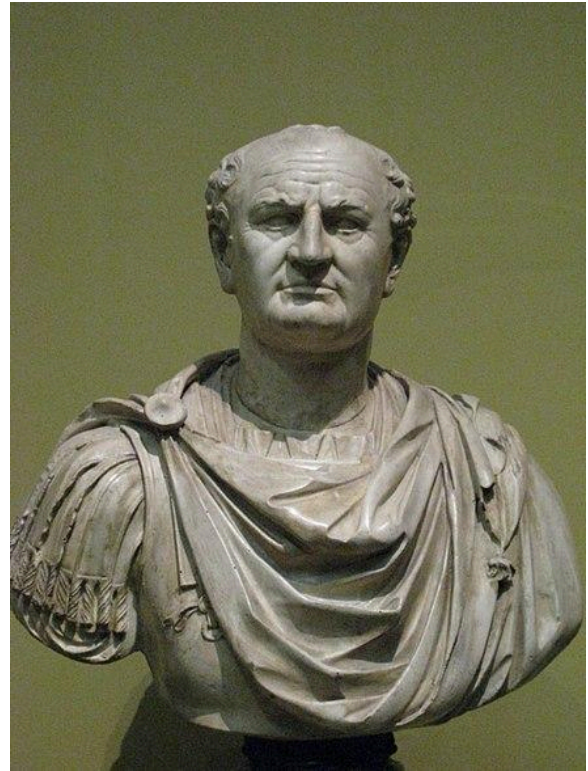
diarrhea

Important People:

Antonius Primus, Caecina

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Born in Falacrinae in 9 C.E, Vespasian was noted as a skilled soldier and general in Britain and Judea before claiming the imperial throne for himself. In 69 he was one of four men to claim the imperial throne, a year subsequently full of civil war. Vespasian did not face the forces of either Galba or Otho during this civil war, only facing Vitellius' forces in pitched battle. This was the 2nd battle of Bedriacum, in which Vespasian's general, Antonius Primus, defeated Vitellius and his general Caecina, leaving Italy ripe for the taking. As emperor, Vespasian put down the Jewish revolt and continued the subjugation of Britain, using the wealth gained from these campaigns to buy the love of the people. In 79, a severe case of diarrhea gripped him and he passed away. His last words were 'Vae, puto deus fio'.

Titus

Full Roman Name:

Titus Flavius Vespasianus

Birth and Death:

39-81

Reign:

79-81

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Spouse: Arrecina Tertulla, Marcia Furnilla,
Berenice

Parents: Vespasian and Domitilla

Siblings: Domitian and Domatilla the
younger

Major Accomplishments:

Dedicated Colliseum, Sacked Jerusalem

Cause of Death:

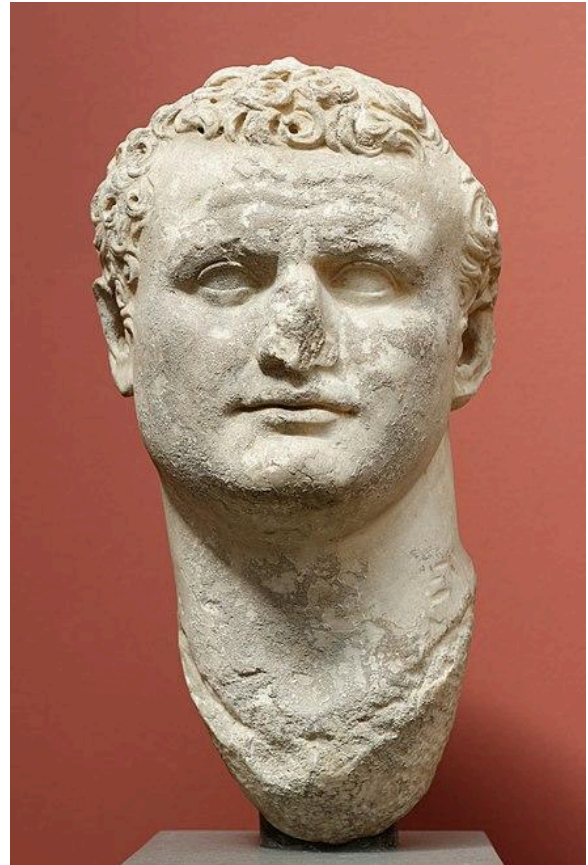
fever

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Darling of Mankind

Image



Biography:

Born in Rome in 39 to a skilled general and the future emperor Vespasian, Titus was destined for a very successful military and imperial career. In 66, he joined his father in putting down the Great Jewish Revolt, besieging Yodfat and taking Josephus prisoner. His father would later become emperor, but Vespasian died in 79. Titus' reign was marked by extremely happy days and extremely tragic days. Titus was the emperor to dedicate the Colliseum, but he was also the emperor who reigned during the eruption of Vesuvius. This eruption was only one of many calamities to strike Rome when Titus was emperor, but despite all these pestilences, the Roman people still loved Titus. Titus died of a fever in Italy in 81.

Domitian

Full Roman Name:

Titus Flavius Domitianus

Birth and Death:

51-96

Reign:

81-96

Notable Battles:

Battle of Mons Graupius (83)

Battle of Tapae (87)

Relatives

Parents: Vespasian, Domitilla

Spouse: Domitia Longina

Children: Flavia, Flavius Caesar, Vespasian minor, Domitian Minor

Siblings: Titus, Domitilla the younger

Major Accomplishments:

Reformed economy, Arch of Titus

Cause of Death:

Stabbed in groin by Stephanus

Important People:

Decebalus, Agricola (Governor), Stephanus, Rabirius (Architect)

Important Phrasing:

Dominus Et Deus

Image



Biography:

Domitian was born in Rome to Vespasian, who at that time was consul but would later become emperor. Although some sources state that Domitian grew up in poverty, these are probably untrue, and he and his brother Titus probably grew up fairly wealthy, enjoying a fine education. After the death of Titus, Domitian ascended to the throne. Domitian is viewed by senatorial sources as a tyrant, but in actuality the populace of Rome loved him. Domitian reformed the Roman economy and dedicated many grand buildings, including the Arch of Titus, and prosecuted many successful campaigns. Still, the senate hated him, and hired his servant Stephanus to assassinate him. In 96 Stephanus stabbed Domitian in the groin in Domitian's palace. Domitian attempted to fight off his attacker, but ultimately succumbed to his wound.

Nerva

Full Roman Name:

Marcus Cocceius Nerva

Birth and Death:

30/35-98

Reign:

96-98

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Parents: Marcus Cocceius Nerva, Sergia
Plautilla

Siblings: Cocceia

Major Accomplishments:

Adopted Trajan

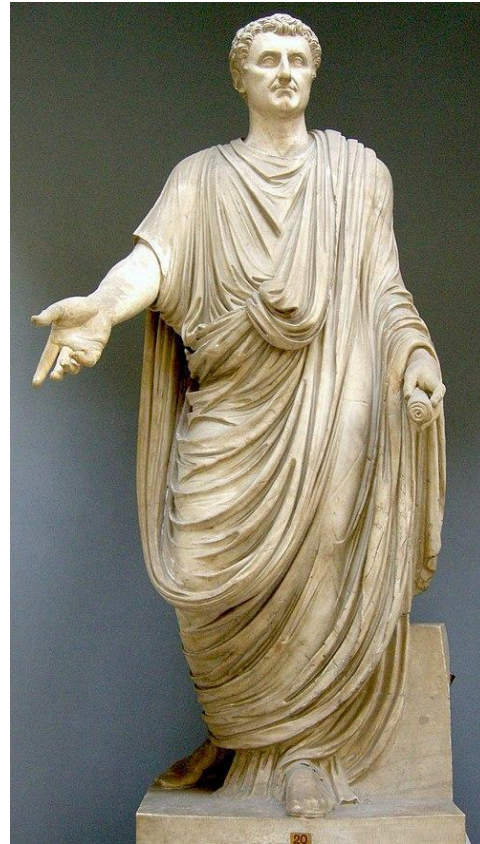
Cause of Death:

Natural causes

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Born in Narni, a town north of Rome, Nerva was welcomed into a noble Italian family. Before becoming emperor Nerva had a normal career, serving as a senator and diplomat. When Domitian was assassinated both the Domitianic party and the conspirators agreed Nerva would make a good successor, as Nerva was moderate and even-keeled. Although the senate and people loved him, Nerva's relationship with the Praetorians was fraught. Without an obvious successor and refusing to execute the murders of Domitian, the Praetorians needed to be appeased. To appease them, Nerva adopted Trajan. This was his only noteworthy action before dying in 98 in Rome.

Trajan

Full Roman Name:

Marcus Ulpius traianus

Birth and Death:

53-117

Reign:

98-117

Notable Battles:

2nd battle of Tapae (101)

Battle of Adamclisi (102)

Sarmisegutsa (106)

Relatives

Spouse: Pompeia Plotina

Parents: Marcia

Major Accomplishments:

Brought empire to greatest extent

Cause of Death:

Stroke in Selinis

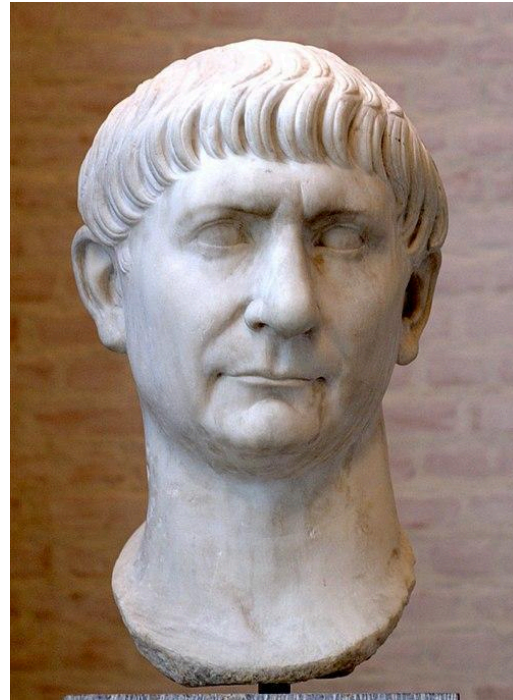
Important People:

Decebalus

Important Phrasing:

Brought empire to greatest extent

Image



Biography:

Born in Italica in Spain in 53, Trajan served in the army as a young man, sometimes under his father who was a wealthy governor. The elderly and childless emperor Nerva had adopted Trajan after being coerced by the Praetorians. He died in 98. As emperor, Trajan launched several successful campaigns against the Parthians and Dacians, and like his adoptive son Hadrian, had a sexual preference for young men. Due to his generosity and skillful generalship, Trajan is widely considered to be the best Roman emperor. After putting down the Jewish rebellion known as the Kitos war, Trajan was living in Cilicia where he died of a stroke in 117.

Hadrian

Full Roman Name:

Caesar Traianus Hadrianus

Birth and Death:

76-138

Reign:

117-138

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Parents: Domitia Paulina

Spouse: Vibia Sabina

Major Accomplishments:

Reconstruction of Pantheon, Construction of
Limes and Hadrian's wall

Cause of Death:

Old Age

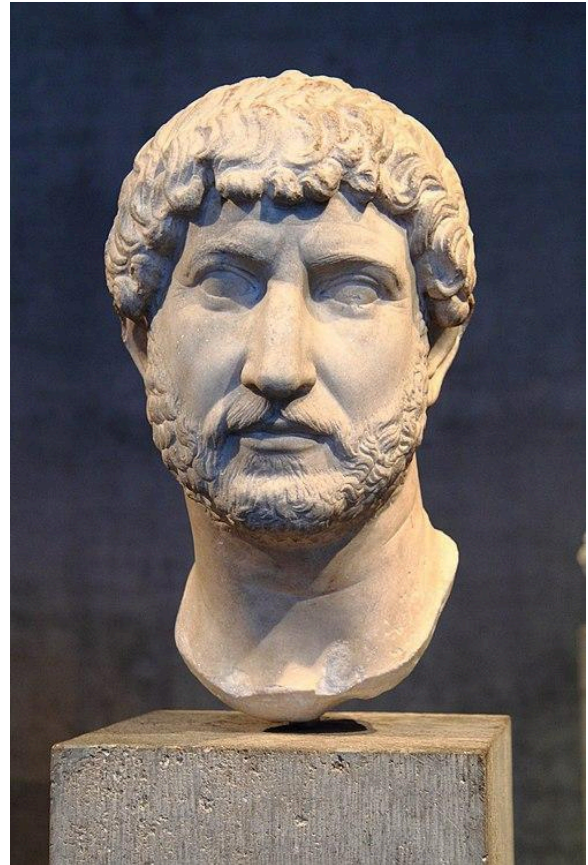
Important People:

Antinous, Simon Bar Kochba

Important Phrasing:

Philhellene, graeculus, bearded

Image



Biography:

Born in the Spanish Roman colony of Italica in 76, Hadrian was a favorite of his relative Trajan. When Trajan passed away in 117, Hadrian succeeded him, immediately withdrawing from Mesopotamia and parts of Dacia. Hadrian spent most of his time as emperor touring the provinces with his lover Antinous (who would later commit suicide) and constructing massive temples and fortifications all across the empire. He also put down the Bar Kochba revolt in Judea, and by 138 had retired to his villa, dying of old age and failing health.

Antoninus Pius

Full Roman Name:

Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Pius

Birth and Death:

86-161

Reign:

138-161

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Spouse: Annia Galeria Faustina

Parents: Titus Aurelius Fulvus, Arria Fadilla

Children: Faustina the younger, 3 unknown

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

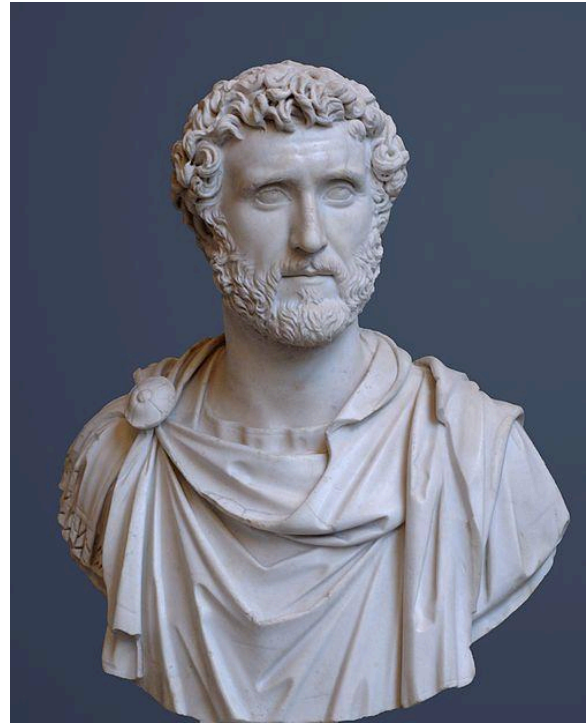
Food poisoning from alpine gruyere cheese

Important People:

Gavius Maximus (Praetorian prefect)

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Antoninus was born to a consular family in Lanuvium from Gallia Narbonensis who had risen to prominence due to Flavian patronage. Antoninus carried favor with Hadrian by proving himself to be a capable administrator in his administration of Italy and Asia, and was adopted by Hadrian. As emperor, Antoninus promoted the arts and architecture and the teaching of philosophy. Antoninus' long reign was the most peaceful reign of any emperor, only coming to an end due to an unfortunate encounter with alpine gruyere cheese in 161.

Lucius Verus

Full Roman Name:

Lucius Ceionius Commodus

Birth and Death:

130-169

Reign:

161-169

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Spouse: Lucilla

Parents: Avidia, Lucius Aelius Caesar

Children: 3 unknown

Siblings: Ceionia Fabia, Ceionia Plautia,
Gaius Avidius Ceionius Commodus

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

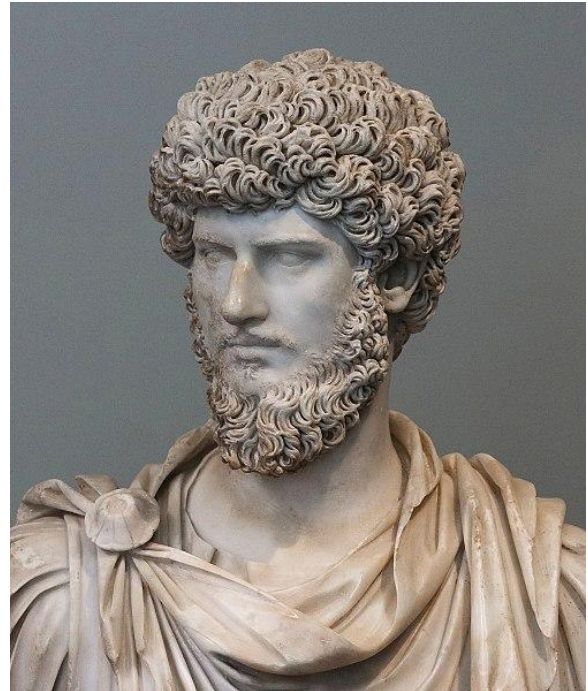
Food poisoning or Antonine plague

Important People:

Panthea

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Born in Rome in 130 and raised there by the imperial family, being adopted by Hadrian and made his heir from birth. When Hadrian died and Antoninus Pius was chosen as his successor, the new emperor tried to install Marcus Aurelius as his heir, but Marcus Aurelius insisted that he co-rule with Lucius when Antoninus died. As emperor, Lucius Verus was in charge of the war with Parthia, usually wintering in Antioch with his mistress Panthea. The Parthian war would take up most of Lucius' time from 161-166., after which Lucius lived a glamorous life until war broke out on the Danubian frontier. On the frontier, Lucius Verus fell ill from the Antonine plague or smallpox, dying in 169.

Marcus Aurelius

Full Roman Name:

Marcus Annius Catilius Severus

Birth and Death:

121-180

Reign:

161-180

Notable Battles:

Battle of Carnuntum (170)

Battle of Laugaricio (179)

Relatives

Children: 14, including Commodus. (Not listing them all)

Spouse: Faustina the Younger

Parents: Marcus Annius Verus, Domitia Calvilla

Major Accomplishments:

Wrote meditations

Cause of Death:

Illness

Important People:

Avidius Cassius

Important Phrasing:

Philosopher-king, stoic

Image



Biography:

Marcus Aurelius was born to a family with Roman, Spanish and Gallic origins. Though he grew up in a villa in the center of Rome, Marcus showed an emperor-like strength and tenacity even as a child. When Antoninus rose to the throne, he forced Marcus to marry Faustina the younger and made both Marcus and Lucius Verus his heir apparents. When Antoninus died, Marcus reluctantly took the throne. Early in Marcus' reign, a war broke out with Persia and their king Vologases IV, a war that was prosecuted by Lucius Verus and Marcus' 'loyal' general Avidius Cassius. Avidius Cassius would later mount a rebellion against Marcus when he thought the emperor had died. Marcus quickly put down this rebellion in 175 and quickly returned to the German borders to fight with Marcomanni and Quadi. It was during the Marcomannic wars that Marcus fell ill and died at Vindobona in 180.

Commodus

Full Roman Name:

Lucius Aelius Aurelius Commodus

Birth and Death:

161-192

Reign:

176-192

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Parents: Faustina the younger , Marcus Aurelius

Spouse: Bruttia Crispina

Major Accomplishments:

Made arrows to kill Ostriches

Cause of Death:

Strangled by Narcissus in the bathtub at the behest of Laetus and Marcia

Important People:

Cleander, Marcia, Laetus, Narcissus

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Born in Lanuvium, Italy, Commodus was the first emperor to be born while his father was ruling, and grew up incredibly spoiled. When he became Augustus, he was forced to accompany his father to the frontiers of the empire and marry Bruttia Crispina. When his father died in 180 on the frontier, Commodus was given free-reign. Commodus left the actual administration of his empire to chamberlains such as Cleander, and with his free-time spent many hours in the gladiatorial arena. He was incredibly narcissistic, even trying to rename the city of Rome after himself after part of it had burned. As a result of his imperial caprice, many attempts on his life were made; however, only the attempt made by Marcia, Laetus and Narcissus proved successful. Commodus was killed on December 31st 192

Pertinax

Full Roman Name:

Publius Helvius Pertinax

Birth and Death:

126-193

Reign:

192-193

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Parent: Helvius Successus

Spouse: Flavia Titiana

Children: Publius Helvius Pertinax Helvia

Major Accomplishments:

Increased amount of silver in Denarii

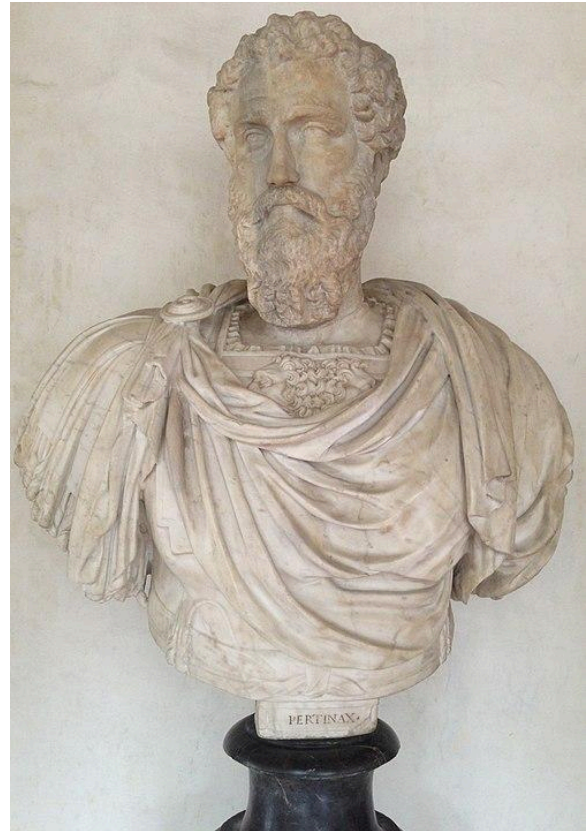
Cause of Death:

Killed by Praetorians

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Born in Alba Pompeia in 126 to a freedman, Pertinax achieved an office in the army due to clientelism, and from there led a dazzling military career. In the 180s Pertinax was an important senator, but the praetorian prefect Tigidius Perennis forced him to abandon public life. In the 190s a conspiracy formed to assassinate Commodus, and when this conspiracy came to fruition, Pertinax was proclaimed emperor. As emperor, he reformed the currency and attempted to whip the Praetorians into shape, but his anti-praetorian beliefs would lead to the supposed bodyguards storming his palace and killing him in 193.

Didius Julianus

Full Roman Name:

Marcus Didius Julianus

Birth and Death:

133-193

Reign:

193

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Parents: Quintus Petronius Didius Severus,
Aemilia Clara

Spouse: Manlia Scantilla

Children: Didia Clara

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

Executed

Important People:

Sulpicianus

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Born to a powerful Milanese family in Mediolanum, Didius was raised by the mother of Marcus Aurelius, Domitia Calvilla. A successful administrator and governor, Didius rivaled Commodus in power by the time of Pertinax's ascension. When Pertinax was assassinated, the Praetorians auctioned off the throne, expecting Sulpicianus to be the highest offer. Sulpicianus offered 20,000 sesterii to each Praetorian, but Didius offered 25,000 and the Praetorians welcomed him with open arms. Didius accomplished little before he was executed in favor of Septimius. His last words were "But what evil have I done? Whom have I killed"

Septimius Severus

Full Roman Name:

Lucius Septimius Severus

Birth and Death:

145-211

Reign:

193-211

Notable Battles:

Battle of Cyzicus (193)

Battle of Nicaea (193)

Battle of Issus (194)

Battle of Lugdunum (197)

Battle of Ctesiphon (198)

Relatives

Parents: Fulvia Pia, Publius Septimius Geta

Children: Caracalla, Geta

Spouse: Paccia Marciana, Julia Domna

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

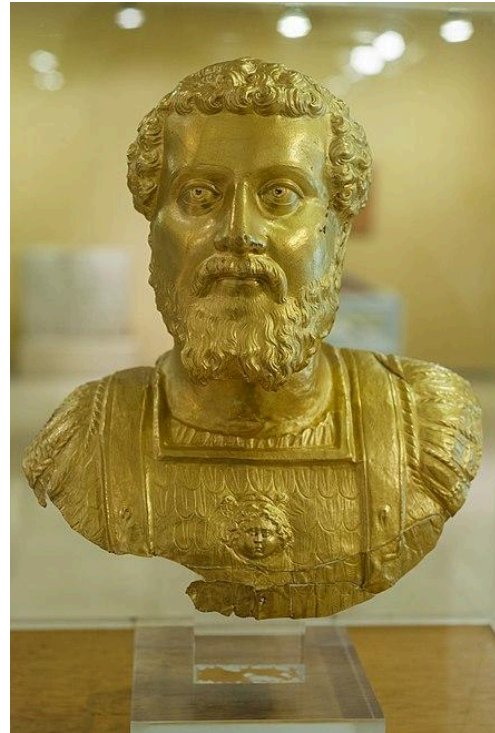
Unknown Illness

Important People:

Clodius Albinus, Pescennius Niger

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Born in the punic town of Leptis Magna to two powerful families in 145. Septimius, as a young man, married a Libyan woman named Marciana but she died before Septimius was a powerful man. He remarried a woman named Julia Domna, a woman destined to marry a king. With this new wife, Septimius was proclaimed emperor by the troops at Carnuntum after the emperor Pertinax was assassinated. As emperor, he quelled the usurpation of Clodius Albinus by offering him the rank of Caesar. Septimius went on to crush Pescennius Niger's rebellion at the Battle of Issus. Albinus rebelled again but was soundly defeated in battle. Septimius went on to campaign in Parthia and Caledonia, but he was forced to withdraw from Caledonia in 210 and died in Eboracum a year later from an illness

Geta

Full Roman Name:

Publius Septimius Geta

Birth and Death:

189-211

Reign:

209-211

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Parents: Septimius Severus, Julia Domna

Siblings: Caracalla

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

Killed by Caracalla's centurions

Important People:

Julia Domna

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

A son of Septimius Severus, Geta was born in Mediolanum or Rome. Both Geta and his older brother Caracalla shared imperial responsibilities with their father, but Geta was not officially made emperor until 209. Septimius' dying wish in 211 was for his sons to co-rule together, but this wish could not be fulfilled, as not a year later Caracalla had his brother killed. In December of 211, the brothers met in the palace in a meeting supervised by their mother, a move Caracalla made to ensure his brother would be without bodyguards. When Geta arrived at the meeting, Caracalla motioned for his centurions to kill Geta, and the young emperor died in his mother's arms.

Caracalla

Full Roman Name:

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus caracalla

Birth and Death:

188-217

Reign:

198-217

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Parents: Septimius Severus, Julia Domna

Spouse: Fulvia Plautilla

Siblings: Geta

Major Accomplishments:

Built baths of Caracalla, issued Constitutio Antoniana

Cause of Death:

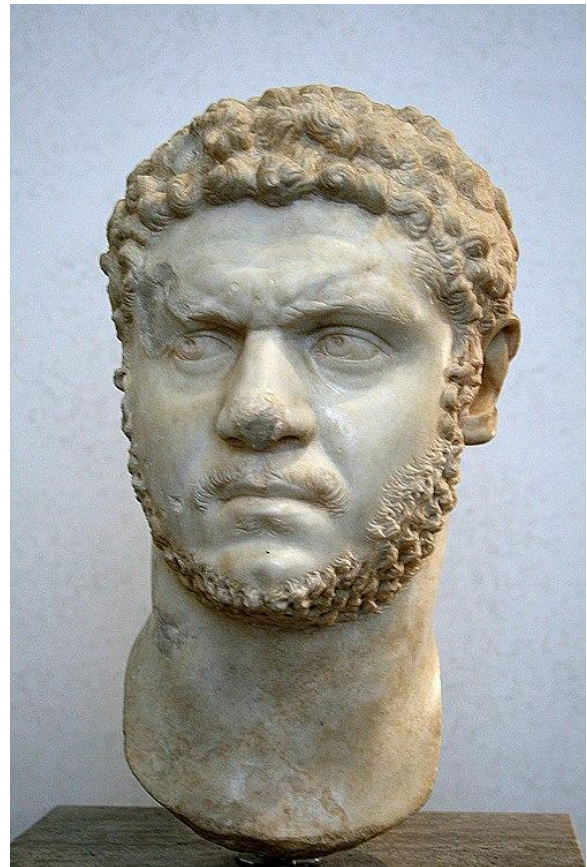
Killed while peeing

Important People:

Fulvius Plautianus, Justin Martialis

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

The son of general and later emperor Septimius Severus, Caracalla was born in Lugdunum in 188 and was made Augustus by his father in 198. As a quasi-puppet emperor, Caracalla in his early life was a political tool; He was forced to marry the daughter of praetorian prefect Plautianus, even though he hated her. In 211, when Septimius died, Caracalla became senior Augustus alongside his younger brother Geta. Although their parents wished for them to co-rule peacefully, this would not be the case and Caracalla killed Geta in late 211. As sole-emperor, Caracalla gained a reputation for his cruelty and tyranny, although he advanced civil rights. In 217, while visiting Carrhae, Caracalla stopped to pee and was stabbed by Justin Martialis.

Macrinus

Full Roman Name:

Marcus)opellius Macrinus

Birth and Death:

165-218

Reign:

217-218

Notable Battles:

Battle at Nisbis (217)

Battle of Antioch (218)

Relatives

Spouse: Nonia Celsa

Children: Diadumenian

Major Accomplishments:

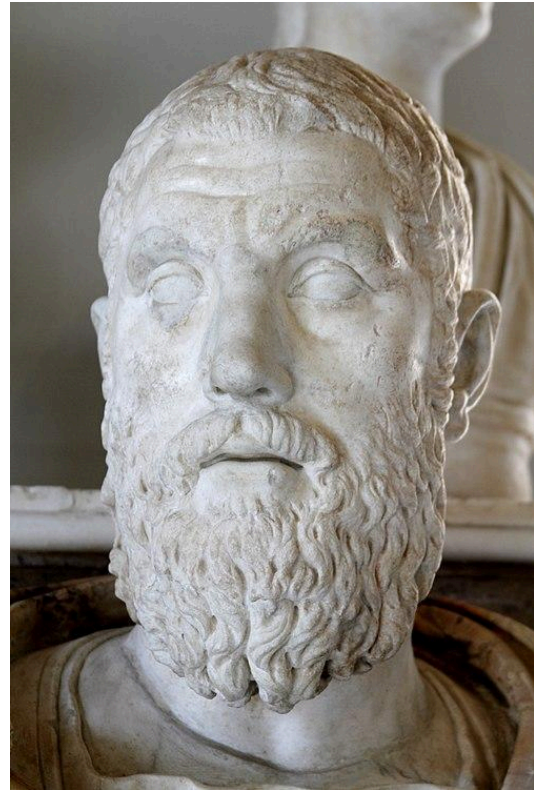
Made peace with Parthia, Dacia and Armenia

Cause of Death:

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Macrinus, a well-educated berber from Caesarea in Mauretania, was a victim of a self-fulfilling prophecy. A skilled lawyer and bureaucrat, Macrinus was well-liked by most of the Roman aristocracy, but it was prophesied that he would depose the emperor caracalla and take the throne for himself. Worried that Caracalla would execute him because of this prophecy, Macrinus went on to kill Caracalla and take the throne for himself. As emperor, he realized the treasury was empty and therefore made peace with Armenia, parthia, and Dacia quite hastily. These hastily-made peace treaties angered the army, who went on to elect Caracalla's relative Elagabalus as emperor. Elagabalus captured Macrinus at Chalcedon and was later executed in Cappadocia.

Diadumenian

Full Roman Name:

Marcus Opellius Antoninus Diadumenianus

Birth and Death:

208-218

Reign:

218

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Parents: Macrinus, Nonia Celsa

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

executed at Zeugma

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Born to the Berber Macrinus, the Praetorian prefect and later emperor, Diadumenian was immediately immersed in imperial politics. When his father ascended to the throne, Diadumenian was elevated to the rank of caesar, at this point simply a customary practice. When Elagabalus rose in rebellion, Macrinus made his son Augustus at Apamea, and Macrinus hurried off to face Elagabalus in battle at Antioch. Macrinus lost the battle and told his son to flee to the court of Artabanus IV, the Parthian emperor. Macrinus was killed while trying to flee to the north, and Diadumenian was apprehended at Zeugma where he was executed.

Elagabalus

Full Roman Name:

Sextus Varius Avitus Bassianus

Birth and Death:

204-222

Reign:

218-222

Notable Battles:

Battle of Antioch (218)

Relatives

Parents: Julia Soaemias, Sextus Varius
Marcellus

Spouses: Julia Cornelia Paula, Aquilia
Severa, Annia Aurelia Faustina, Hierocles

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

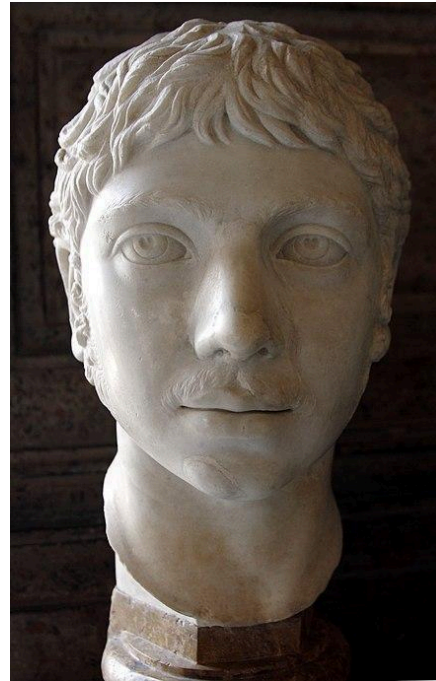
Assassinated alongside mother by
Praetorians

Important People:

Publius Valerius Comazon

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Born at Emesa, Elagabalus' grandmother purported that Elagabalus was the son of former emperor Caracalla, a rumor spread by Publius Valerius Comazon, commander of the Legio III Gallica. Publius elected Elagabalus emperor in opposition to Macrinus. Supported by Legio III Gallica, Elagabalus rebelled, defeating Macrinus' forces at Antioch in 218. After this defeat, the senate was forced to accept this new emperor. As emperor Elagabalus was famous for his depravity, known for his sex scandals and controversially worshipping a Syrian sun god in the form of a Black Stone. Julia Maesa realized her grandson's unpopularity and forced him to adopt Severus Alexander, a move which prompted the praetorians to assassinate Elagabalus in favor of his cousin and adoptive son.

Severus Alexander

Full Roman Name:

Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander

Birth and Death:

208-235

Reign:

222-235

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Parents: Marcus Julius Gessius Marcianus,
Julia Avita Mamaea

Spouse: Sallustia Orbiana, Sulpicia Memmia

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

Killed by rebellious troops alongside mother

Important People:

Ulpian (Jurist and Praetorian prefect”

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Born at Arca Caesarea in Phoenicia, Alexander's grandmother Julia Maesa thought that Alexander would make a better emperor than the current emperor, his cousin Elgabalus, even if Alexander was 14 years old. Elgabalus was assassinated and Alexander was installed on the throne in 222. Although the empire was effectively ruled by his grandmother Julia Maesa, and then his mother, Julia Mamaea, the army and people came to love Alexander for his moderate behavior. Due to this moderacy, the army became unruly and gained more power than ever before, leading to the crisis of the third century. This lack of discipline led to troops rebelling at Moguntiacum in Germany and assassinating both Alexander and his mother, subsequently electing Maximinus emperor.

Maximinus Thrax

Full Roman Name:

Gaius Julius Verus thrax

Birth and Death:

173-238

Reign:

235-238

Notable Battles:

Battle of the Harzhorn (235)

Relatives

Spouse: Caecilia Paulina

Children: Gaius Julius Verus Maximus

Major Accomplishments:

Renovated roads (Evidence in Israel)

Cause of Death:

Killed by own soldiers outside Aquileia

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Maximinus was possibly born in Thrace or Moesia in 173 to a peasant family, and as a young man was noted for his capability on the battlefield. He soon took command of the Legio IV Italica, a group of recruits from Pannonia who were moved to the German border. These troops were angry with Alexander Severus' pacifist policy, subsequently killing this emperor and her mother and electing Maximinus. As emperor, he launched many campaigns against the Germans. In 238 the Africa-based Gordians launched a rebellion, although it was quickly crushed, but this was followed by a senatorial rebellion which seriously threatened Maximinus' position. Maximinus trekked over the alps into Italy, reaching Aquileia, expecting to face a warm welcome so he could outfit an army against the senators. Unfortunately for him, Aquileia refused to let his troops in, an act of insubordination which incensed Maximinus troops, leading to the emperor's murder.

Gordian I

Full Roman Name:

Marcus Antonius Gordianus Sempronius
Romanus

Birth and Death:

158-238

Reign:

238

Notable Battles:

Battle of Carthage (238)

Relatives

Parents: Ulpia Gordiana, Maecius Marullus

Spouse: Fabia Orestilla

Children: Gordian II, Antonia Gordiana

Major Accomplishments:

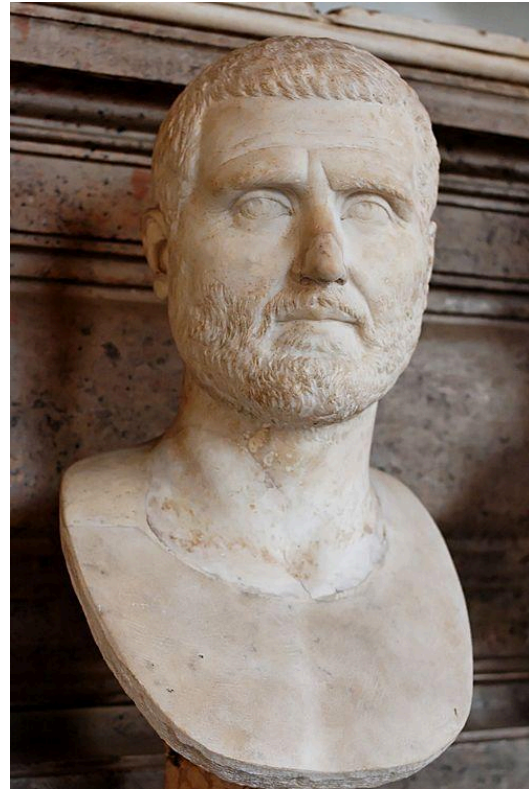
Cause of Death:

Hanged himself

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Born in 158, possibly in Phrygia or Galatia in Anatolia, Gordian was an incredibly successful politician. He served as the commander of the Legio IV Scythica and later as governor of Britain. In 237, he was sent to Africa to serve as governor, bringing his son alongside him. During his time as governor, Maximinus Thrax proclaimed himself emperor, an unpopular move. Maximinian officials were killed in Africa, and the African Romans asked Gordian and his son to rebel and become emperor. Gordian reluctantly agreed. Although the people liked him, the neighbouring province of Numidia was loyal to Maximinus and staged an offensive against Gordian, culminating in the battle of Carthage and Gordian I's subsequent suicide.

Gordian II

Full Roman Name:

Marcus Antonius Gordianus Sempronianus
Romanus

Birth and Death:

192-238

Reign:

238 (22 days!)

Notable Battles:

Battle of Carthage (238)

Relatives

Parents: Fabia Orestilla, Gordian I

Major Accomplishments:

Shortest reign of any emperor

Cause of Death:

Killed in battle by Capelianus

Important People:

Capelianus

Important Phrasing:

Shortest reign

Image



Biography:

Gordian II, born in 192, rose through the ranks of the Roman government alongside his father, a well-connected politician. Eventually, the father and son found themselves the leaders of the province of Africa. At this time, Alexander Severus was assassinated in Germany, and the soldier Maximinus Thrax claimed the imperial throne, a wildly unpopular move. In response, the senate elevated the Gordians to the imperial throne, and much of the empire would also back the Gordians. Despite popular support, Capelianus, the governor of Numidia and a man loyal to Maximinus, raised an army to combat the Gordianic rebellion. This army was well trained, while the Gordian troops were fresh militia recruits. Consequently, Capelianus' army overwhelmed Gordian's militia and killed Gordian II and his father outside Carthage in 238.

Pupienus

Full Roman Name:

Marcus Clodius Pupienus Maximus

Birth and Death:

168-238

Reign:

238

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Adoptive parent: Pescennia Marcellina

Children: Titus Clodius Pupienus Pulcher

Maximus, Marcus Pupienus Africanus

Maximus

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

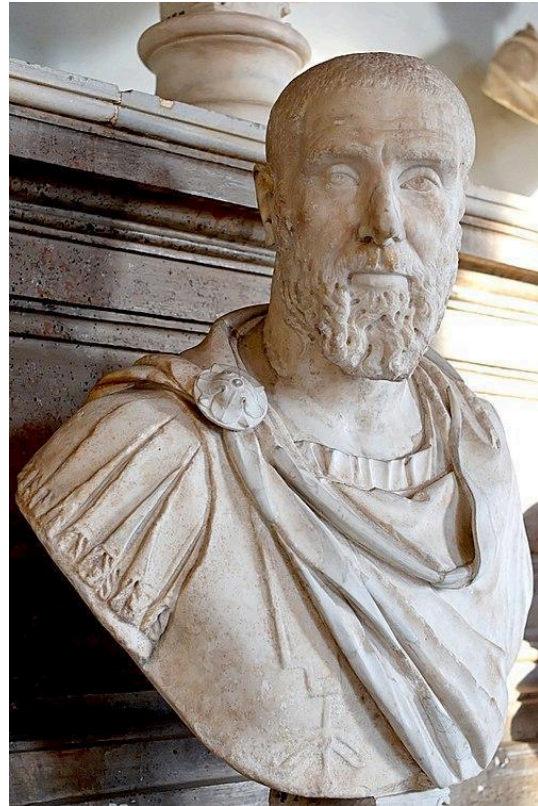
Killed by Praetorians

Important People:

Killed by Praetorians

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

From the Etruscan city of Volterra, Pupienus was born in 168 to an obscure aristocratic family. A skilled soldier, Pupienus rose through the military ranks before becoming Praetor, and from there served as governor of many important offices. He served on the senatorial committee tasked with fending off Maximinus Thrax, and alongside Balbinus was elected emperor. Pupienus, during his first days as emperor, traveled to northern Italy to fight Maximinus, only to find Maximinus dead at Aquileia. Pupienus returned with a new foreign bodyguard, causing Balbinus to fear a conspiracy which caused tension between the emperors. They lived separately, allowing the Praetorians to take them by surprise and kill them in 238

Balbinus

Full Roman Name:

Decimus Caelius Calvinus Balbinus

Birth and Death:

178-238

Reign:

238

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Parents: Caelius Calvinus

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

Killed by the Praetorians

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Balbinus was probably born in 178 to a Patrician family and had a successful career as a senator, reaching the office of consul twice. While Gordian I and Gordian II were declared emperors in Africa to combat Maximinus Thrax, Balbinus was placed on a committee to combat Maximinus in Italy. Luckily for Balbinus, Maximinus was killed at Aquileia and the Gordians were executed as well, leading the senate to elect Balbinus and his colleague Pupienus as emperors. Though they were capable senators and consuls, they were heavily disliked by the Roman populace. The pair faced riots and had a tense relationship, living in separate halves of the imperial palace before their respective assassinations by the Praetorians in 238.

Gordian III

Full Roman Name:

Marcus Antonius Gordianus

Birth and Death:

225-244

Reign:

238-244

Notable Battles:

Battle of Reseana (243)

Battle of Misiche (244)

Relatives

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

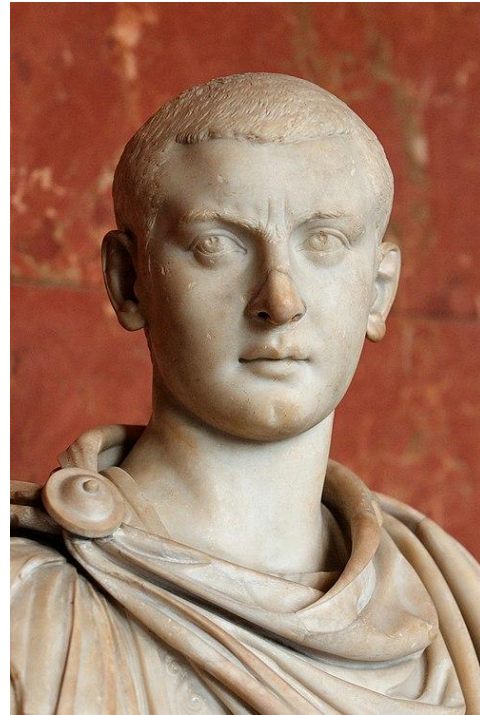
Assassination or killed in the battle of Misiche

Important People:

Gaius Julius Priscus, Timesitheus

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Born in Rome in 225, Gordian III inherited a very turbulent political environment. His father and grandfather had declared themselves emperor in 238 in opposition to Maximinus Thrax, but their rebellion was quickly put down and they were executed. Maximinus soon died and the senate elected Pupienus and Balbinus, but these emperors only reigned three months before their assassination. Gordian ascended to the throne when he was only thirteen, and subsequently the administration of his empire was left mostly to the wealthy senators. Philip the Arab and his brother effectively ruled the empire as Praetorian prefects, along with their predecessor Timesitheus. Gordian was later either assassinated or killed at the battle of Misiche in 244.

Philip the Arab

Full Roman Name:

Marcus Julius Philippus

Birth and Death:

204-249

Reign:

244-249

Notable Battles:

Battle of Verona (249)

Relatives

Parents: Julius Marinus

Children: Philip II, Quintus Philippus, Julia Severa

Spouse:

Major Accomplishments:

Celebrated Rome's millenium

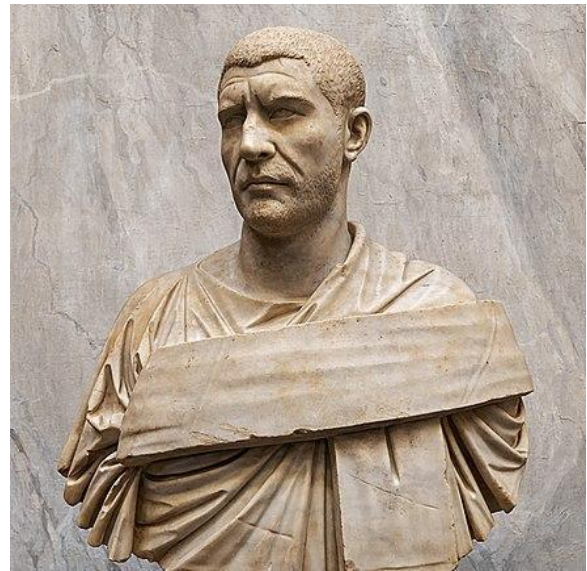
Cause of Death:

Killed by Praetorian guard following defeat

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Born in Philippopolis in Arabia Petraea in 204, Philip was inspired by the Emsan Severan dynasty in his ascent to the throne. His brother interceded on his behalf and got Gordian III to make Philip the praetorian prefect. From the prefecture, the path to the imperial throne was clear; As soon as Gordian died, Philip would make an attempt on the throne. While Philip was on campaign in Persia, Gordian died (either by Assassination or he died in battle) and Philip hastily signed a peace treaty with Persia and returned to Rome, claiming the purple robe for himself. As emperor, Philip celebrated Rome's millenium, maintained a good relationship with the senate, and dealt with Barbarian encroachment. In Moesia, the general Decius was declared emperor, and in a battle near Verona Philip was dethroned and later killed in 249.

Philip II

Full Roman Name:

Marcus Julius Severus Philippus

Birth and Death:

237-249

Reign:

247-249

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Parents: Philip the Arab, Marcia Otacilia Severa

Major Accomplishments:

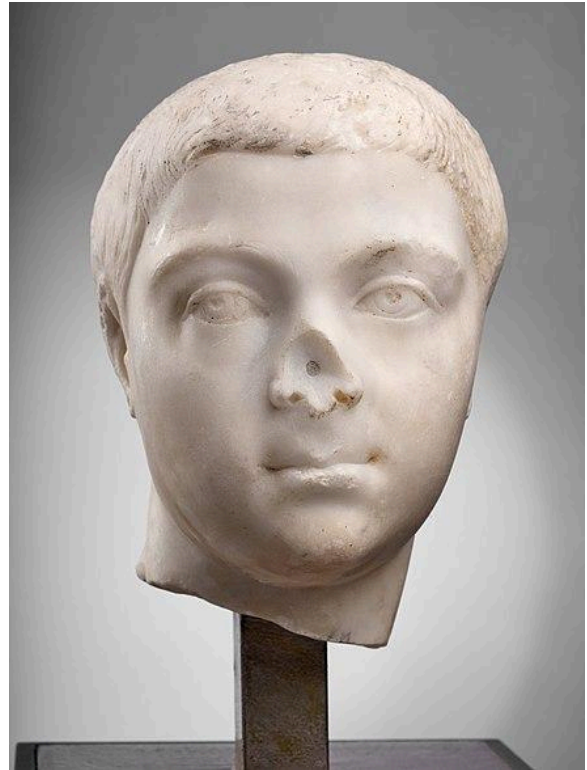
Cause of Death:

Possibly Assassinated by Praetorian guard

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Promoted to the rank of Caesar at age 7, Philip II was a bona fide child emperor. In 247 Philip was elevated to the rank of Augustus at the age of 12. In 249, he was possibly killed alongside his father by the Praetorian guard at Verona.

Decius

Full Roman Name:

Gaius Messius Quintus Traianus Decius

Birth and Death:

201-251

Reign:

249-251

Notable Battles:

Battle of Nicopolis (250)

Battle of Beroe (250)

Battle of Abritus (251)

Relatives

Spouse: Herennia Etruscilla

Children: Herennius Etruscus, Hostilian

Major Accomplishments:

Built Decian Baths, killed Pope Fabian

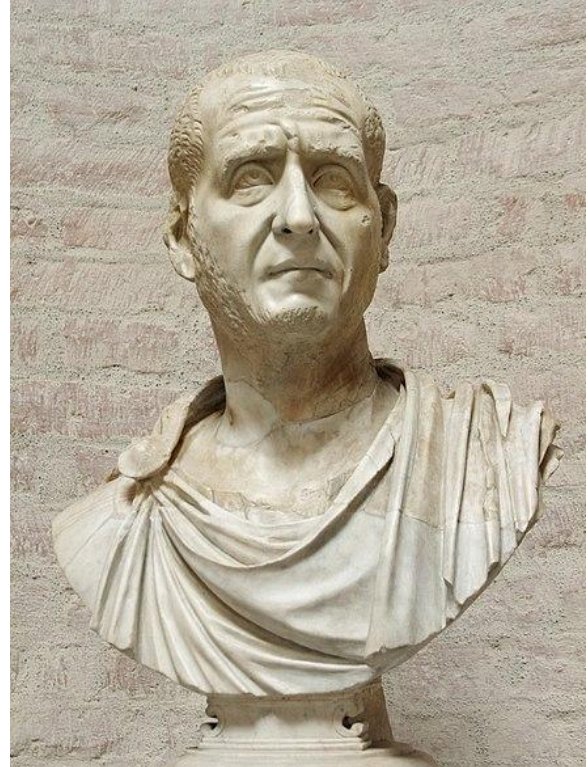
Cause of Death:

Killed at Abritus by Goths

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

An Illyrian born at Budalia in 201, Decius served as governor of Germania Inferior, Moesia, and Hispania Tarraconensis and was a consul. He was given an important military command on the Danube, and was given the authority to quell a usurpation, after which the Danubian troops proclaimed him emperor. His predecessor Philip was killed, and the Senate forced Decius into the Imperial throne, although he may have been hesitant to rise to the purple. As emperor, Decius persecuted Christians, built the Decian baths, and campaigned against the Goths before his death at Abritus in 251.

Herennius Etruscus

Full Roman Name:

Quintus Herennius Etruscus Messius Decius

Birth and Death:

???-251

Reign:

251

Notable Battles:

Battle of Nicopolis (250)

Battle of Beroe (250)

Battle of Atritus (251)

Relatives

Parents: Herennia Etruscilla, Decius

Siblings: Hostilian

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

Killed by goths in battle

Important People:

Cniva

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Born to the general-turned-emperor Decius and his Etruscan wife Herennia Etruscilla, Herennius ascended to the throne to help combat the Gothic invasion of Moesia led by their king, Cniva. While this campaign was initially successful, Herennius and his father were dealt back-to-back defeats at Beroe and Atritus; this final battle would cost them their lives, and the father and son became the first emperors to die in battle.

Trebonianus Gallus

Full Roman Name:

Gaius Vibius Trebonianus Gallus

Birth and Death:

206-253

Reign:

251-253

Notable Battles:

Battle of Barbalissos (252)

Interamna Nahars (253)

Relatives

Spouse: Afinia Gemina Baebiana

Children: Volusian, Vibia Galla

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

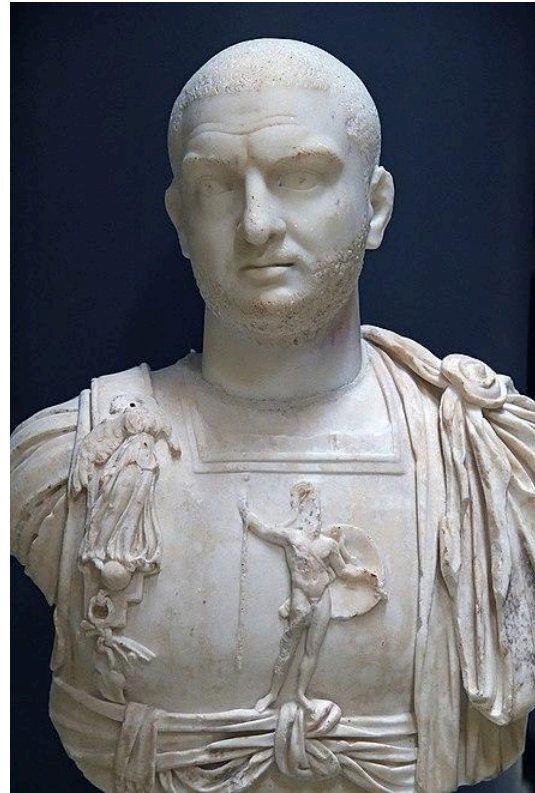
Assassination

Important People:

Mariades, Uranius Antoninus

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Born in Italy in 206 to a powerful Etruscan family, Trebonianus had an ordinary political career before becoming emperor. The emperor Decius has made Trebonianus Gallus governor of Moesia, and following Decius' death the soldiers in Moesia declared Trebonianus Gallus emperor, while Hostilian ascended to the throne in Rome. This pair co-ruled for a few months before Hostilian was either killed by Trebonianus or by a plague. The rest of trebonianus' reign was quite tumultuous, as he faced barbarian and persian incursions, the usurpations of Mariades, Uranius Antoninus, and the final usurpation of Aemillian. Aemillian defeated Trebonianus at Interamna, and was subsequently killed by his own men in 253.

Hostillian

Full Roman Name:

Gaius Valens Hostilianus Messius Quintus

Birth and Death:

???-251

Reign:

251

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Parents: Decius, Herennia Etruscilla

Siblings: Herennius Etruscus, unknown
daughter

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

Assassination/plague

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Born at Sirmium, Hostilian was the son of Decius, a general who would become emperor. Little is known of his life and his reign, and just months into his tenure as emperor Hostilian either died of plague or was assassinated by trebonianus Gallus.

Volusianus

Full Roman Name:

Gaius Vibius Afinius Gallus Veldumnianus
Volusianus

Birth and Death:

230-253

Reign:

251-253

Notable Battles:

Battle of Barbalissos (252)

Battle of Interamna Nahars (252)

Relatives

Parents: Trebonianus Gallus, Afinia Gemina
Baebina

Major Accomplishments:

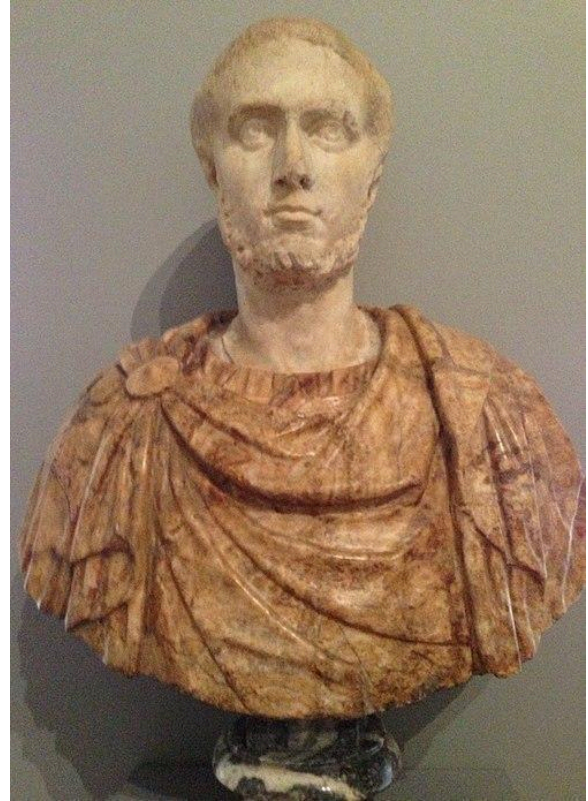
Cause of Death:

Killed by his own soldiers

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

The son of the future emperor Trebonianus Gallus, when his father became emperor in 251 Volusianus was made Caesar, although a member of the previous dynasty was nominally co-emperor. This co-emperor was soon killed off by Trebonianus Gallus, and Volsuainus was made Augustus. During the father and son's reign, Persia conquered Syria from Rome and the Goths were running rampant in the Balkans. One of the generals fighting against the goths, Aemillian, inflicted a major defeat on the goths and was elected emperor, a political upheaval which would prompt Volsuianus' soldiers to kill him and his father

Aemillianus

Full Roman Name:

Marcus Aemilius Aemillianus

Birth and Death:

210-253

Reign:

253

Notable Battles:

Battle of Interamna Nahars (253)

Relatives

Spouse: Cornelia Supera

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

Killed by his own men

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Aemillian, a native african, was born on an island right off the coast of modern Tunisia. Aemillian claimed descent from the triumvir Marcus Aemilius lepidus, and in adulthood moved from his native Africa to join the army. In the army, Aemillian served as a general and steered his troops to a major victory against the Goths, causing his troops to elect him emperor. After this election Aemillian hurried to Rome, meeting Trebonianus Gallus and Volusianus in battle near Terni, where Aemillian defeated them. Aemillian was subsequently proclaimed emperor by the senate, but as Trebonianus Gallus' general Valerian gained popularity, Aemillian's own men betrayed their emperor in favor of Valerian and killed their emperor at Spoletum.

Valerian

Full Roman Name:

Publius Licinius Valerianus

Birth and Death:

199-260

Reign:

253-260

Notable Battles:

Battle of Edessa (260)

Relatives

Spouse: Mariniana, Cornelia Gallonia

Children: Gallienus, Licinius Valerianus

Minor

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

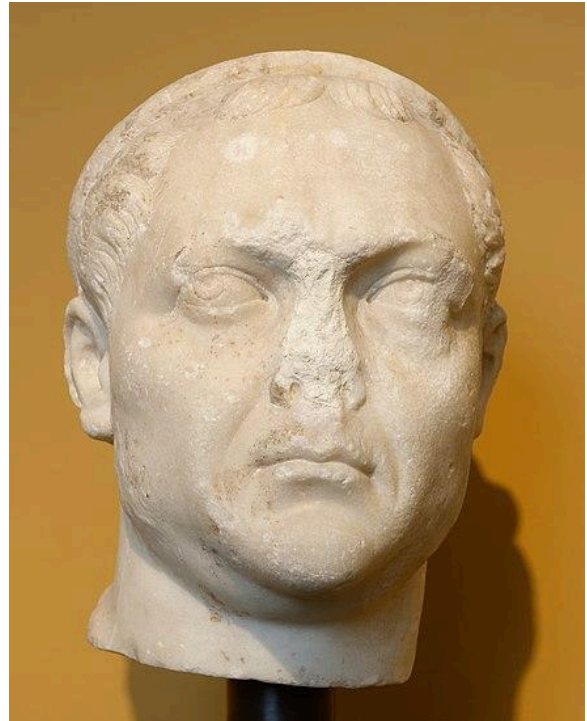
Molten gold poured down his throat/ flayed alive

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Prisoner of War, captured

Image



Biography:

Valerian, a wealthy senator who would serve as consul multiple times and become emperor, was born in 199 to a rich family. In 253 Trebonianus Gallus recruited Valerian to quell the rebellion of Aemillianus, but by the time Valerian's troops reached Aemillianus, Gallus had already died and the rebelling troops declared Valerian emperor. As emperor, Valerian made his son Gallienus his colleague in the west to deal with Barbarian incursions while he forayed into Persia. In one of his campaigns against Persia, Valerian was captured and either died in captivity in 260 or was flayed alive, although some sources say he was killed by having molten gold poured down his throat.

Gallienus

Full Roman Name:

Publius Licinius Egnatius Gallienus

Birth and Death:

218-268

Reign:

253-268

Notable Battles:

Battle of Mediolanum (259)

Relatives

Parents: Valerian and Mariniana

Spouse: Cornelia Salonina

Major Accomplishments:

Commissioned Comitatuses, elite cavalry force

Cause of Death:

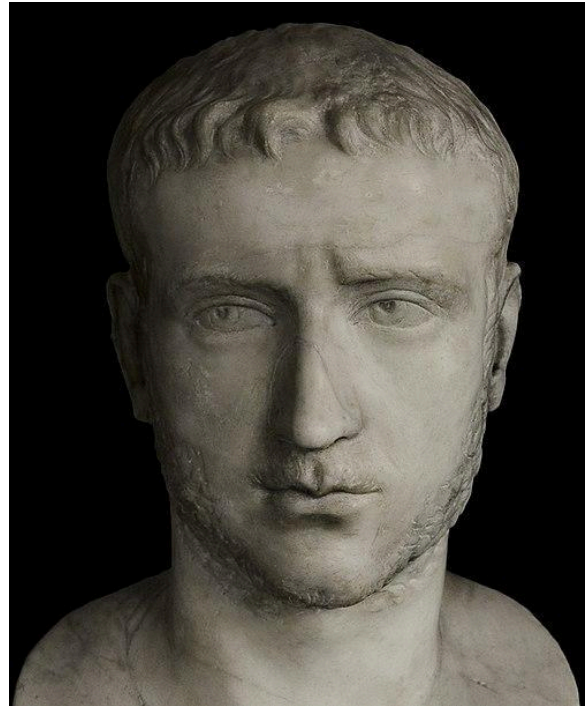
Killed by Cecropius

Important People:

Cecropius, Saloninus, Postumus

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Gallienus was born to a wealthy Roman senatorial family in 218, and when his father was made emperor in 253, he demanded Gallienus be made emperor of the west. Together, Gallienus and his father thwarted several usurpations and revolts, and protected the empire's borders, although Gallienus was not able to prevent Postumus usurping from the empire with the Gallic provinces. Gallienus has gone down in history as an incredible general, halting the Barbarian invasion of Italy at Mediolanum and holding the empire together with his military strength alone. Although a capable commander, his officers hated him, and while quelling the revolt of Aureolus, the commanders Aurelian and Claudius had him killed by the officer Cecropius.

Claudius Gothicus

Full Roman Name:

Marcus Aurelius Claudius Gothicus

Birth and Death:

214-270

Reign:

268-270

Notable Battles:

Battle of Naissus (268)

Battle of Lake Benacus (268)

Relatives

Siblings: Quintillus

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

Plague of Cyprian

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Born in Sirmium in Pannonia, Claudius took a similar path to many of his fellow Pannonian emperors; He joined the army, earned the loyalty of the emperor, and subsequently benefitted. Under the emperor Decius, Claudius became a military tribune, commanding a corp of incredibly loyal soldiers. Upon the death of Decius, these soldiers elected Claudius emperor. As emperor, Claudius gained a reputation of being cruel, but capable and stewarded Rome amidst a wave of barbarian invasions. He was a renowned general, and staged many sieges and battles. Because of the hard living on these campaigns, when an epidemic passed through his ranks, Claudius was particularly vulnerable and succumbed to this disease, a reiteration of the Antonine plague known as the plague of Cyprian.

Quintillus

Image

Full Roman Name:

Marcus Aurelius Claudius Quintillus

Birth and Death:

212-270

Reign:

270

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Siblings: Claudius Gothicus

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

Assassinated/suicide

Important People:

Important Phrasing:



Biography:

Born near Sirmium in 212, Quintillus would have been of little note without his brother, Claudius. His brother Claudius was raised to the purple in 268, and subsequently left his brother to govern Sardinia during his reign. After the death of Claudius, Rome elected his brother Quintillus to succeed him, a poor decision seeing that Quintillus only managed to reign for weeks before being killed at Aquileia.

Aurelian

Full Roman Name:

Lucius Domitius Aurelianus

Birth and Death:

214-275

Reign:

270-275

Notable Battles:

Battle of Naissus (268)

Battle of Placentia (271)

Battle of Fano (271)

Battle of Pavia (271)

Battle of Immae (272)

Battle of Emesa (272)

Battle of Chalons (274)

Relatives

Spouse: Ulpia Severina

Children: Unknown daughter

Major Accomplishments:

Reconquered Palmyrene and Gallic empire,
Aurelian walls

Cause of Death:

Killed while stopped in Thrace

Important People:

Zenobia, Tetricus, Eros, Mucapor

Important Phrasing:

Restitutor Orbis, Orientis

Image



Biography:

Born in Dacia Ripensis in 214, Aurelian logically joined the army and became a renowned and beloved general.

Subsequently, when the emperor Claudius Gothicus died, the army refused to recognize his successor Quintillus as emperor and instead elected Aurelian. He defeated the Quintillian troops soon enough, and launched campaigns against the breakaway Gallic empire, led by Tetricus, and the Palmyrene empire, led by Zenobia (He won). He also reformed the government, worshiped the god Sol Invictus, and constructed massive walls in Rome. He was planning a campaign in Persia, but was assassinated by his secretaries Eros and Mucapor in Thrace in 275.

Tacitus

Image

Full Roman Name:
Marcus Claudius Tacitus

Birth and Death:
???-276

Reign:
275-276

Notable Battles:

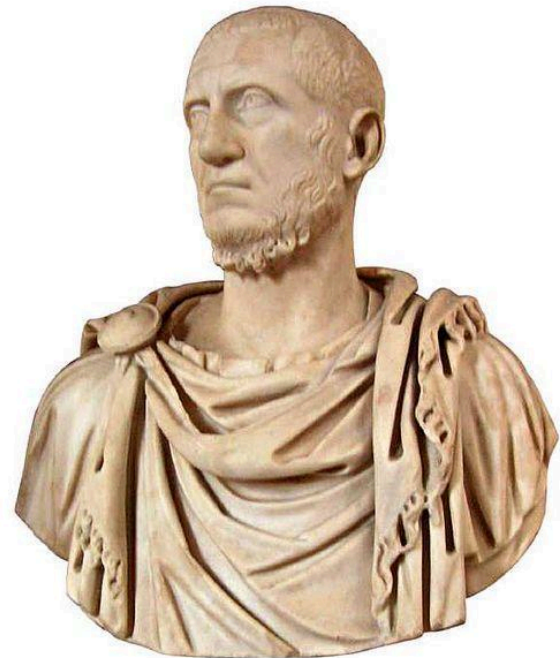
Relatives
Brother: Florian

Major Accomplishments:
Last emperor elected by senate

Cause of Death:
Fever

Important People:

Important Phrasing:



Biography:
Tacitus, probably from Umbria in Italy, was a wealthy army officer and senator who was chosen by the senate to replace the beloved emperor Aurelian in 275. Tacitus was supposedly extremely wealthy, supposedly owning wealth equal to 280 million sesterii, and claimed descent from the famed historian Tactius, republishing most of his works, although the pair were probably unrelated. Soon after his ascension, he began a campaign against Barbarian mercenaries who had served under Aurelian, but since the emperor's death had turned to banditry. This campaign was successful, but on the return trip to Rome Tacitus caught a fever and died at Tyana in Cappadocia

Florian

Full Roman Name:

Marcus Annius Florianus

Birth and Death:

232-276

Reign:

276

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Brother: Tacitus

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

Killed by own soldiers

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Florian was born at Terni in Italy in 232, the half-brother of the emperor Tacitus. At the assassination of his brother, Florian was declared emperor by the senate and the western portion of the empire, while the future-emperor Probus was backed by the wealthy eastern provinces. Florian traveled to the province of Cilicia to combat Probus' rebellion, but when he arrived, his soldiers mutinied and killed him in the Cilician city of Tarsus. He reigned for less than 90 days.

Probus

Full Roman Name:

Marcus Aurelius Probus

Birth and Death:

230/235-282

Reign:

276-282

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Parents: Dalmatius

Major Accomplishments:

Restored power of senate (To extent),
repaired Hadrian's border fortifications in
Germany

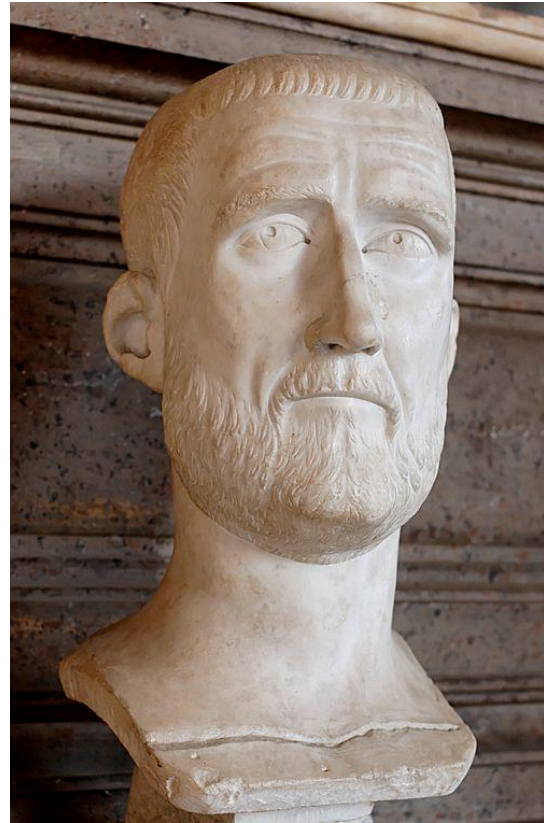
Cause of Death:

Killed by own soldiers

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

A native of Sirmium, Probus joined the army as a young man. He served as a lieutenant under the general and later emperor Aurelian, and was deputed by Aurelian to reconquer Egypt from Zenobia. At the death of Aurelian and ascension of Tacitus, Tactius made probus the chief general of the East. At Tacitus' death, Probus was elected emperor and handily defeated Tactius' brother Florian for the throne. As emperor, Probus was respectful of the senate and waged a successful war against the Germans, but despite this was killed by his own men in his hometown of Sirmium in 282.

Carus

Full Roman Name:
Marcus Aurelius carus

Birth and Death:
222/244-283

Reign:
282-283

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Children: Carinus, Numerian, Paulina

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:
Lightning strike

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Born at Narbo, Carus was a successful politician in Rome and was eventually appointed Praetorian Prefect. Few records survive from his life, but it is thought he made a usurpation against the emperor Probus and had him killed. Soon after his ascension, he promoted his sons to Caesar and took them on a successful campaign against Persia. Although he sacked Ctesiphon in this campaign, it wasn't all smooth sailing as before he could return from Persia, Carus' housing was struck by lightning and he died.

Carinus

Full Roman Name:
Marcus Aurelius Carinus

Birth and Death:
???-285

Reign:
283-285

Notable Battles:
Battle of Margus (285)

Relatives
Spouse: Magnia Urbica
Parents: Carus
Children: Nigrinianus

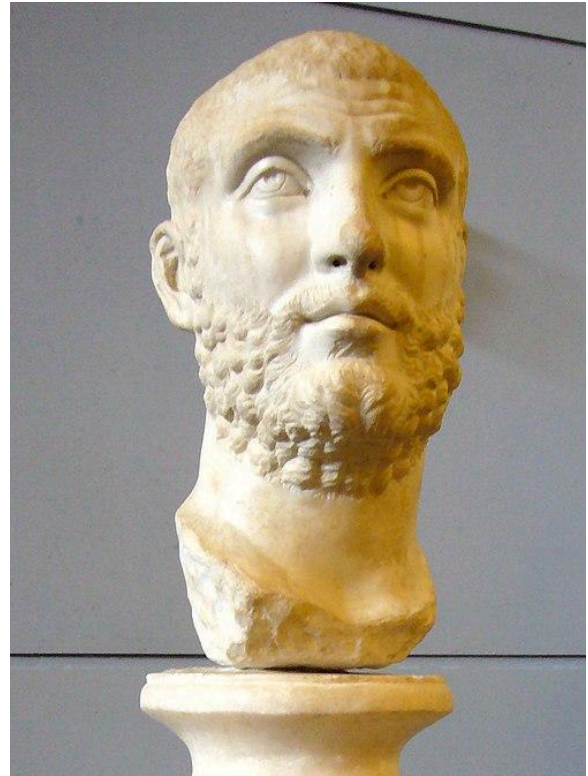
Major Accomplishments:
Married and divorced 9 women

Cause of Death:
Assassinated (Perhaps by husband who he cuckolded)

Important People:
Sabinus Julianus

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Like his brother Numerian, little is known about the life of Carinus. He was the son of the emperor Carus and was elevated to the rank of Caesar soon after his father became emperor. He was made Augustus of the west when his father died, and soon found himself in conflict with the successor of his brother Diocletian. Carinus marched to Moesia to battle with Diocletian, and along the way put down the usurper Sabinus Julianus' rebellion. At the Margus River in Moesia Carinus' men came to blows with Diocletian, and although they were winning the fight, Carinus' men deserted him and left him to die by assassination.

Numerian

Full Roman Name:

Marcus Aurelius Numerius Numerianus

Birth and Death:

???-284

Reign:

382-384

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Parents: Carus

Siblings: Carinus

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

Eye inflammation/assassination

Important People:

Aper

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Little is known about Numerian's life, but he was the son of the emperor Carus, a man who died by lightning strike. Before his death, Carus took Numerian on a campaign with him against the Persian, a campaign in which the Romans sacked Ctesiphon. Shortly after this success, Carus died, and Numerian was declared emperor of the east. Months later, Numerian's father-in-law Aper supposedly assassinated him at Emesa, in Syria, a crime which was not discovered for some time.

Diocletian

Full Roman Name:

Gaius Aurelius valerius Diocletianus

Birth and Death:

242-312

Reign:

284-305

Notable Battles:

Battle of the Margus (285)

Relatives

Spouse: Prisca

Children: Valeria

Parents: Dioclea

Major Accomplishments:

Established tetrarchy, Diocletianic persecutions, Diocletian's palace

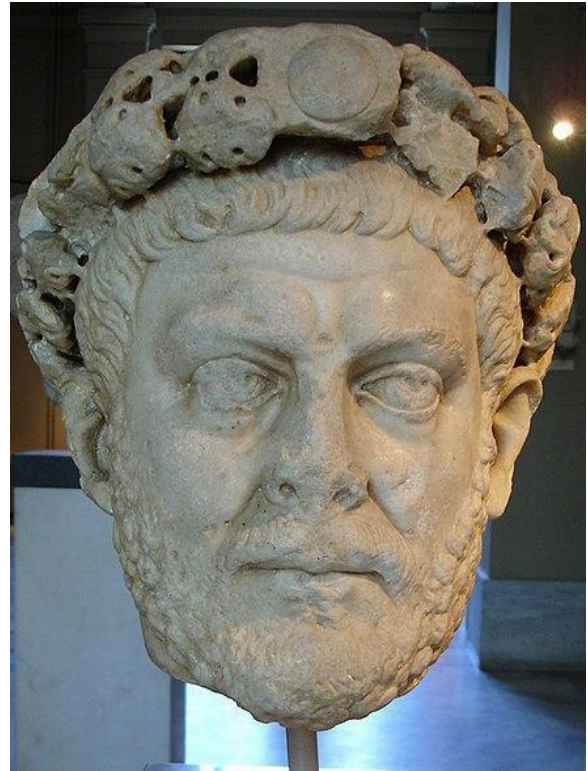
Cause of Death:

Suicide/illness

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Diocletian was born near the town of Salona in Dalmatia. Dalmatia was constantly under attack, and so like many of his neighbors Diocletian joined the army. Under the tutelage of Aureian, Diocletian became a chief general of Rome. When the death of the emperor Carus left his sons Carinus and Numerian in power, an opportunity was bound to present itself. Numerian was soon assassinated, and the eastern army elected Diocletian emperor. Diocletian launched a successful campaign against Carinus and gained total control of the empire. He slowly promoted his close allies to his co-emperors, and in 305 retired to his palace in Salona, witnessing the fall of his tetrarchy in extreme comfort before dying

Maximian

Full Roman Name:

Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus

Birth and Death:

250-310

Reign:

286-305

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Spouse: Eutropia

Children: Maxentius, Fausta, Flavia
Maximiana Theodora

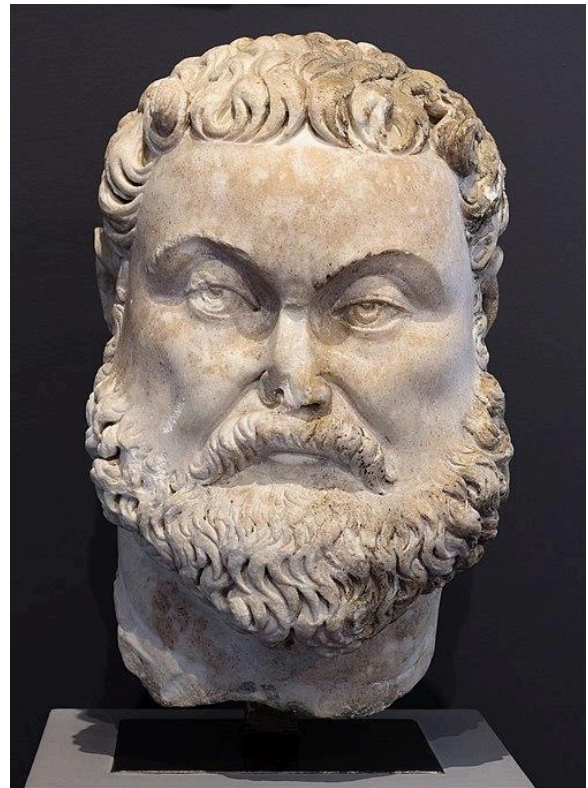
Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

A native of the Pannonian town of Sirmium, Maximian joined the Roman army and served with the future emperor Diocletian for many years. Maximian supposedly backed Diocletian's campaign against the emperor Carinus, and was subsequently promoted to Caesar some time later. In 286 Maximian was appointed Augustus to combat the usurpation of Carausias. With the help of Constantius, Maximian quelled this rebellion and several barbarian incursions, allowing the empire to weather several crises. Maximian retired in 305, but quickly came out of retirement to back his ill-fated usurper-son Maxentius. With Maxentius he tried to fight off Constantine, a fight he would lose, prompting him to hang himself in Massilia in 310.

Constantius Chlorus

Full Roman Name:

Marcus Flavius Valerius Chlorus

Birth and Death:

250-306

Reign:

305-306

Notable Battles:

Battle of Lingones (298)

Battle of Vindonissa (298)

Relatives

Spouse: Helena and Theodora

Children: Constantine, Flavius Dalmatius,

Julius Constantius, Flavia Julia Constantia

Parents: Eutropius and Claudia*

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

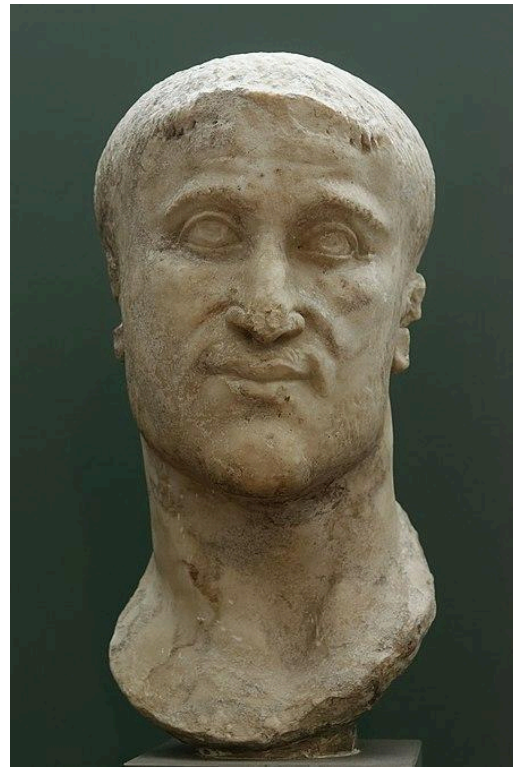
Illness/unknown

Important People:

Carausius

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Constantius was born in Naissus in Dacia Ripensis and joined the army at a young age. In the army, Constantius was quickly noted for his loyalty to the various emperors he served under. He broke this habit of loyalty when he backed the then-usurper Diocletian's bid for the throne, a bid which proved successful. As a reward for his support, Diocletian promoted Constantius to Caesar in 293. In this capacity Constantius fended off the usurper Carausius and various barbarian tribes, proving to be an able emperor. When Diocletian and Maximian retired, the western portion of the empire was left to Constantius as he became Augustus. With this new found authority Constantius invaded Britain, eventually reaching Eboracum where he fell and died in 306.

Galerius

Full Roman Name:

Gaius Galerius valerius Maximianus

Birth and Death:

258-311

Reign:

305-311

Notable Battles:

Battle of Carrhae (297)

Battle of Salata (298)

Sack of Ctesiphon (299)

Relatives

Spouse: Galeria Valeria

Children: Candidianus, Valeria Maximilla

Parents: Romula, unknown herdsman

Major Accomplishments:

Edict of Toleration (311)

Cause of Death:

Bowel cancer or gangrene

Important People:

Important Phrasing:



Biography:

A proud Dacian, Galerius was born near Sedrica in Dacia Ripensis. His father was a herdsman, a path which Galerius tried to follow, earning the nickname 'Armentarius'. After this brief pastoring stint, Galerius joined the army, in which he led successful campaigns against Persia at the rank of caesar. These campaigns were very successful, and Galerius once sacked Ctesiphon. Later, when Galerius became Augustus, he began persecuting Christians. Galerius' persecutions were among one of the most brutal persecutions, only ending in Galerius' Edict of Toleration. His harsh feelings towards christians may have had to do with his strong Dacian identity. Lactantius reports that he saw himself as Dacian, not Roman, even trying to rename the empire to the 'Dacian Empire'. Months after his Edict of Toleration, Galerius died of some brutal disease.

Severus II

Full Roman Name:

Flavius Valerius Severus

Birth and Death:

???-307

Reign:

306-307

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Child: Flavius Severianus

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

Executed/Forced to commit Suicide by
Maxentius

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Although he came from an obscure Illyrian family, Severus quickly became a high-ranking officer in the Roman army, earning the trust of Galerius. Galerius later asked Diocletian to elevate Severus to the rank of Caesar. Although Diocletian was hesitant to promote Severus, citing his excessive drinking and partying, he eventually agreed to promote him. Upon the death of Constantius Chlorus, Severus became Augustus of the west and was sent to quell Maxentius' Rebellion. Severus' soldiers defected to Maxentius and his father, prompting Severus to surrender to Maxentius. Severus was executed by Maxentius at Tres Tabernae.

Licinius

Full Roman Name:

Valerius Licinianus Licinius

Birth and Death:

265-325

Reign:

308-324

Notable Battles:

Battle of Tzirallum (313)

Battle of Cibalae (316)

Battle of Mardia (316/317)

Battle of Adrianople (324)

Battle of the Hellespont (324)

Battle of Chrysopolis (324)

Relatives

Spouse: Flavia Julia Constantia

Children: Licinius Caesar

Major Accomplishments:

Issued Edict of Milan with Constantine

Cause of Death:

Hanged by Constantine

Important People:

Crispus

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Of Dacian stock, Licinius was born in Moesia Superior. Like many of his neighbors, Licinius joined the army, accompanying his close friend Galerius on an expedition into Persia in 298. After this expedition, Galerius made Licinius an important diplomat. In 308, Galerius elevated Licinius to the rank of Augustus. As emperor he tried to cooperate with his co-emperor Maximinus Daza but when Maximinus revealed his alliance with the usurper Maxentius in 311, Licinius made an agreement with Constantine to oust Maxentius and his imperial friend. Years later, Licinius fell out of Constantine's favor and lost three battles to him in quick succession. As a result of this, Licinius tried to flee, was captured and promptly hanged.

Maximinus Daza

Full Roman Name:

Galerius Valerius Maximinus

Birth and Death:

270-313

Reign:

310-313

Notable Battles:

Battle of Tzirallum (313)

Relatives

Children: Maximus, unknown daughter

Uncle: Galerius

Major Accomplishments:

Last official Pharaoh

Cause of Death:

Graves' Disease

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Maximinus was originally a peasant named Daza from Felix Romuliana in Dacia Ripensis. He was the son of a sister of Galerius, and through this connection became an important politician despite his obscure birth. He was a rival of Constantine and Licinius, and fearing that pair's alliance, allied himself with the usurper Maxentius in 311. Partially due to this alliance, Maximinus came to blows with Licinius at Tzirallum in 313 where he was handily defeated. After this defeat, Maximinus fled to Tarsus where he died of an illness some months later.

Constantine I

Full Roman Name:

Flavius Valerius Constantinus

Birth and Death:

272-337

Reign:

306-337

Notable Battles:

Battle of Turin (312)

Battle of Verona (312)

Battle of Milvian bridge (312)

Battle of Cibalae (316)

Battle of Mardia (316/7)

Battle of Adrianople (324)

Battle of the Hellespont (324)

Battle of Chrysopolis (324)

Relatives

Children: Crispus, Constantine II,
Constantius II, Constantina, Constans,
Helena

Parents: Constantius Chlorus, Helena

Spouse: Minervina, Fausta

Major Accomplishments:

Issued Edict of Milan (313), issued Solidus

1st council of Nicaea (325)

Cause of Death:

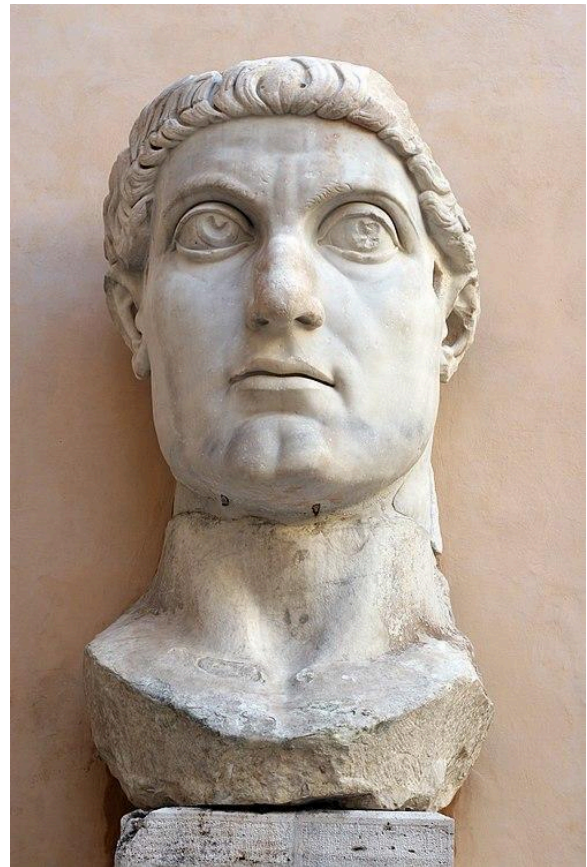
Important People:

Eusebius

Pope Sylvester I

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Born at Naissus to a Roman soldier who later became emperor and a christian, Constantine inherited the throne. Upon his ascension he overhauled the Roman government and economy and fought off the usurper Maxentius. This fight with Maxentius culminated in the battle of Milvian bridge, where Constantine experienced a vision which prompted him to convert. He later legalized christianity and spent most of his imperial tenure fighting off his once-co-emperors and strengthening the empire. In 337 he fell ill and was officially baptized by Eusebius of Nicomedia before his death, although some say Pope Sylvester baptized him

Constantine II

Full Roman Name:

Flavius Claudius Constantinus

Birth and Death:

316-340

Reign:

337-340

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Parents: Constantine and Fausta

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

Killed in Ambush while invading Italy

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

Born at Arles and the first emperor to be raised a christian, Constantine II was the dominant brother of all of Constantine I's sons. This feeling of superiority did not leave Constantine II when the brothers divided up the empire, and as he was assigned the western provinces of Hispania, Gaul and Britannia, Constantine felt he should control his brother Constan's territory as well. In an attempt to assert dominance over his brothers, Constantine invaded Constan's controlled Italy in 340, only to be killed by Constan's troops in an ambush outside Aquileia

Constans I

Full Roman Name:

Flavius Julius Constans

Birth and Death:

320-350

Reign:

337-350

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Parents: Constantine and Fausta

Spouse:

Children:

Major Accomplishments:

Last legitimate emperor to visit Roman Britain

Cause of Death:

Killed by supporters of Magnentius

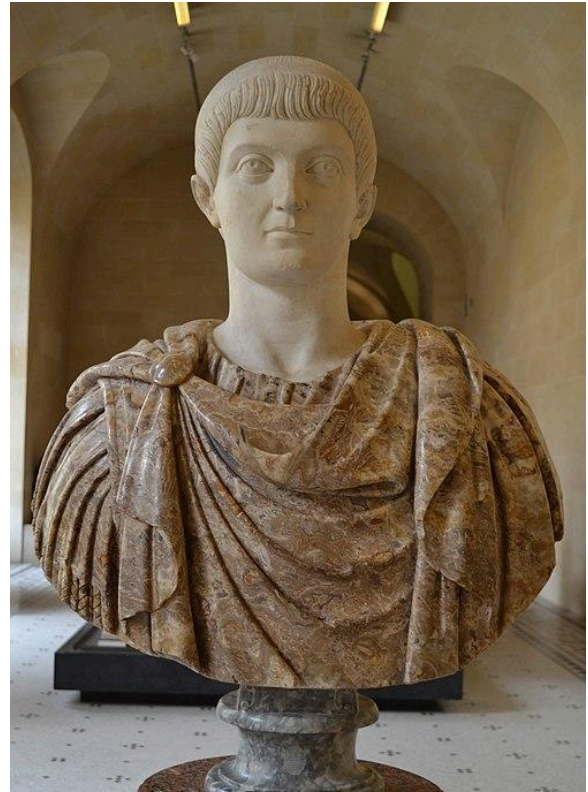
Important People:

Magnentius

Helena

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

The youngest son of Constantine, Constans presumably grew up in and around Constantinople. As a child his father elevated him to the rank of Caesar, and like his brothers, Constans became Augustus in 337 upon the death of his father. Constans was given Italy, Africa and Illyricum to rule, which led to conflicts with his older brother, Constantine II, who ruled in Gaul. When Constans was a child it was prophesied that he would die in the arms of his grandmother, Helena. This prophecy was only fully realized when Constans was killed in the Pyrenean town of Helena by supporters of the usurper Magnentius.

Constantius II

Full Roman Name:

Flavius Julius Constantius

Birth and Death:

317-361

Reign:

337-361

Notable Battles:

Battle of Singara (344)

Mursa Major (351)

Mons Seleucus (353)

Relatives

Parents: Constantine, Fausta

Spouse: Eusebia, Faustina, unknown

Children: Flavia Maxima Constantia

Major Accomplishments:

Successfully campaigned against Alemanni,
Quadi and Sarmatians

Cause of Death:

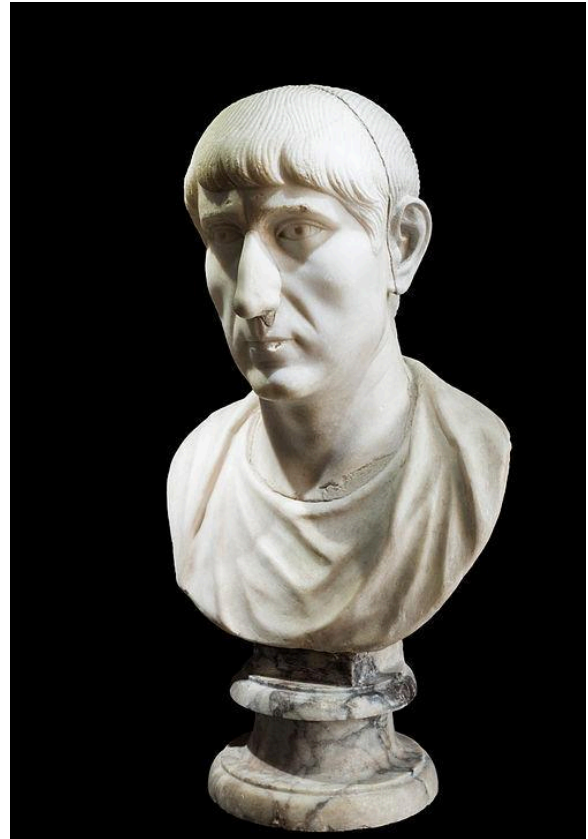
Fever

Important People:

Magnentius

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

The third son of Constantine the Great, having been born at Sirmium, Constantius II was raised to be emperor. His father made him a Caesar in 324, and he retained this role until his father's death in 337. In 337, after Constantine's death, Constantius II became the eastern Augustus and massacred a large portion of his family. He also divided the empire between himself and his brothers, an unstable agreement which would breed conflict. Constantius' reign was marked by conflict, most notably that between the Sassanians and Constantius' army, and a civil war with the usurper Magnentius. Years later, while preparing to war with Julian, Constantius died of a fever in Mopusuetia.

Julian the Apostate

Full Roman Name:

Flavius Claudius Julianus

Birth and Death:

331-363

Reign:

361-363

Notable Battles:

Battle of Samarra (363)

Battle of Ctesiphon (363)

Relatives

Parents: Julius Constantius, Basilina

Spouse: Helena

Major Accomplishments:

Restored Paganism in Rome

Attempted to rebuild Temple in Jerusalem

Cause of Death:

Sustained injury at battle of Samarra, died later

Important People:

Eusebius (Julian's teacher)

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

A member of Constantine's family and an inhabitant of Constantinople, Julian witnessed most of his family's murder at the hands of his cousin Constantius II. Julian was only spared because of his youth, and spent his early life in obscurity, studying and attaining a church position. Later, when Constantius II's empire was crumbling due to civil war, Julian was appointed Caesar to help his murderous cousin administrate. He was dispatched to Gaul to maintain the border. After some years in Gaul, his troops declared him Augustus due to concerns over Julian's safety, a move which sparked a war with Constantius. Julian would win this war, becoming sole emperor and culminating in the Persian campaign and Julian's eventual death in Samarra.

Jovian

Full Roman Name:
Flavius Iovianus

Birth and Death:
331-364

Reign:
363-364

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Parents: Varronianus

Children: Varronianus, unknown son

Spouse:

Major Accomplishments:

Peace treaty with Persia

Destroyed library of Antioch

Restored Christianity as Empire's religion

Cause of Death:

Suffocation due to paint fumes, or
assassination

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:

The death of the emperor Julian while on campaign against Persia left a power vacuum. One of the few men left to fill this vacuum was the Singidunum-native, a christian named Jovian. Jovian was held responsible for the disastrous persian war, and due to circumstance was forced to practically surrender to the persians, ceding 5 provinces to the Sassanians in exchange for his and his soldiers' lives. On his return from Persia, he was found dead in his tent in between the Anatolian cities of Ancyra and Nicaea

Valentinian I

Full Roman Name:
Flavius Valentinianus

Birth and Death:
321-375

Reign:
364-375

Notable Battles:
Battle of Solicinium (367)
The Great Conspiracy (367-368)

Relatives:
Spouse: Marina Severa, Justina
Children: Gratian, Valentinian II, Galla
Siblings: Valens,
Major Accomplishments:
Quelled revolt of Firmus

Cause of Death:
Stroke due to excessive yelling at Quadi
diplomats

Important People:
Firmus

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:
Along with his brother Valens, Valentinian was born at Cibalae and became an important officer in the Imperial Bodyguard. Soon after the assassination of Jovian, a council of aristocrats convened in Nicaea to decide on a new emperor; they offered the throne to four people before choosing Valentinian as emperor. Although he was not the Aristocracy's first pick, Valentinian proved to be an incredibly capable emperor, guiding Rome through many crises before his death at Brigetio in Hungary.

Valens

Full Roman Name:
Flavius Valens

Birth and Death:
328-378

Reign:
364-378

Notable Battles:
Battle of Thyatira (366)
Battle of Adrianople (378)

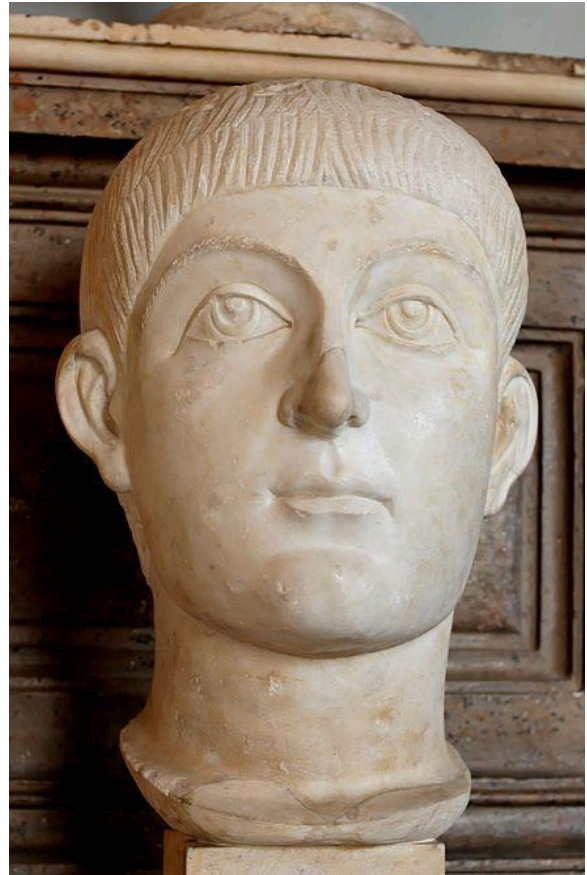
Relatives:
Siblings: Valentinian I
Parents: Gratianus Funarius
Children: Valentinianus Galates, Anatasia,
Carosa
Spouse: Domnica
Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:
Killed in battle at Adrianople.

Important People:
Procopius
Fritigern

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:
Born to a Roman officer and aristocrat at Cibalae, Valens and his brother both joined the imperial bodyguard. In this position, the brothers became embroiled in Imperial politics. Eventually, Valentinian was proclaimed Augustus and he made Valens his co-emperor. Valens' early reign was fraught with conflict; by 366 he had overcome the usurper Procopius, but quickly had to turn to battle the Goths. It was the Goths and their leader, Fritigern, who caused Valens' and his soldiers' deaths at Adrianople.

Gratian

Full Roman Name:

Flavius Gratianus Augustus

Birth and Death:

359-383 AD

Reign:

367-383 AD

Notable Battles:

Many skirmishes,

Battle of Argentovaria (378)

Relatives

Parents: Justina and Valentinian I

Siblings: Valentinian II (Half-brother)

Major Accomplishments:

Issued Edict of Thessalonica, removed Altar of victory from Curia Julia

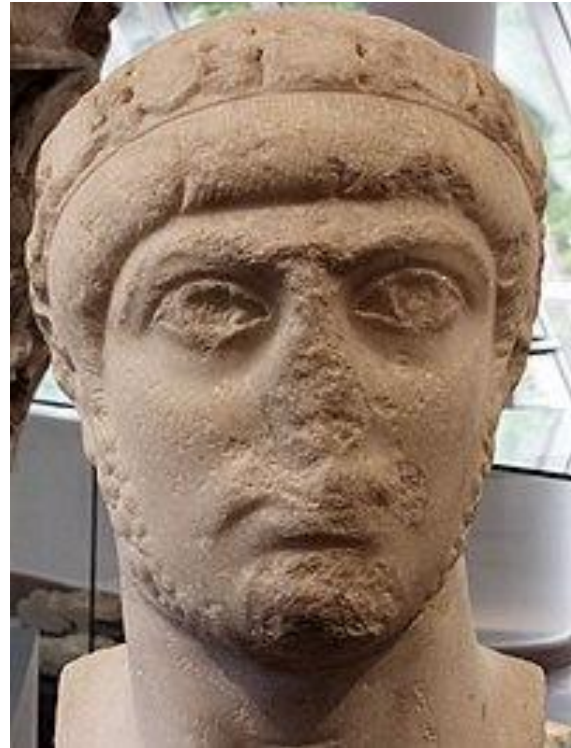
Cause of Death:

Murdered by Andragathius, a tribune of Magnus Maximus.

Important People:

Magnus Maximus

Important Phrasing:



Biography:

Born at Sirmium, Gratian's father Valentinian proclaimed Gratian emperor when Gratian was 8. Gratian worked in the background for years until his father's death, when he began putting down incursions in the borders by Barbarians. Gratian was a capable commander, and even attempted to assist his co-emperor Valens at Adrianople but arrived too late. Gratian continued to maintain the empire's borders until he was killed by a usurper at Lugdunum.

Valentinian II

Full Roman Name:
Flavius Valentinianus

Birth and Death:
371-392 AD

Reign:
375-392

Notable Battles:

Relatives:
Parents: Valentinian I and Justina
Siblings: Gratian

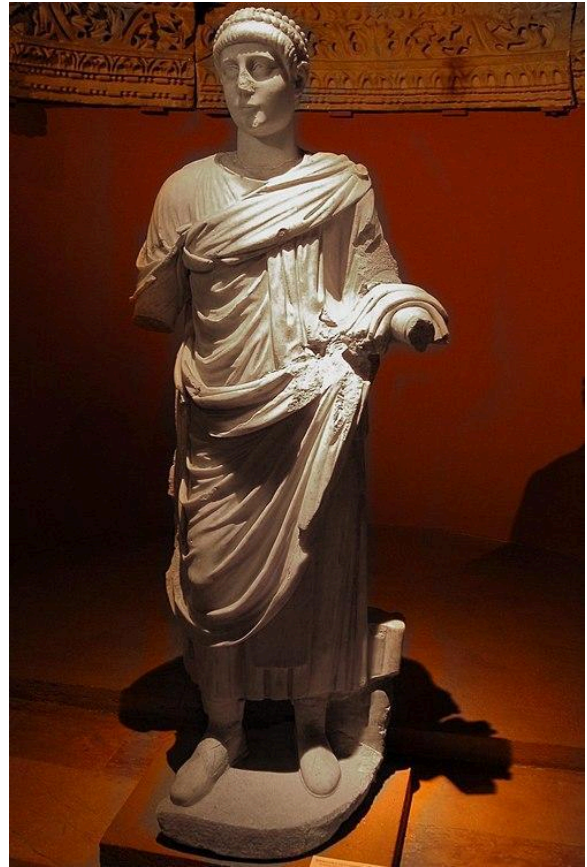
Major Accomplishments:
Recognized Magnus maximus as
co-emperor

Cause of Death:
Suicide/ killed by Arbogast

Important People:
Became emperor at age four

Important Phrasing:

Image



Biography:
Ascending to the throne at age four as a junior emperor, Valentinian II was in the shadow of his brother Gratian. When Gratian was killed by Magnus Maximus in 383, Valentinian took a more prominent role, although he was an ineffectual emperor until his death in 392 at Vienne.

Theodosius

Full Roman Name:

Flavius Theodosius Augustus

Birth and Death:

347-395 AD

Reign:

379-395 AD

Notable Battles:

Battle of Thessalonica(380),Battle of the Save(388), Battle of the Frigidus River (394)

Relatives:

Children: Galla Placidia, Honorius, Arcadius

Wife: Aelia Flaccilla

Parents: Thermantia and Count Theodosius

Major Accomplishments:

First Council of Constantinople, permanent split of empire.

Cause of Death:

Edema

Important People:

Eugenius

Important Phrasing:

Split empire



Biography:

Born in Spain, Theodosius became an important general in Moesia at a young age. Due to the battle of Adrianople, Rome's emperor and most of her generals had died, leaving only Theodoisus to become emperor. Theodosius proved to be an able emperor and split the empire permanently upon his death at Mediolanum.

Full Roman Name:

Image

Birth and Death:

Reign:

Notable Battles:

Relatives

Major Accomplishments:

Cause of Death:

Important People:

Important Phrasing:

Biography: