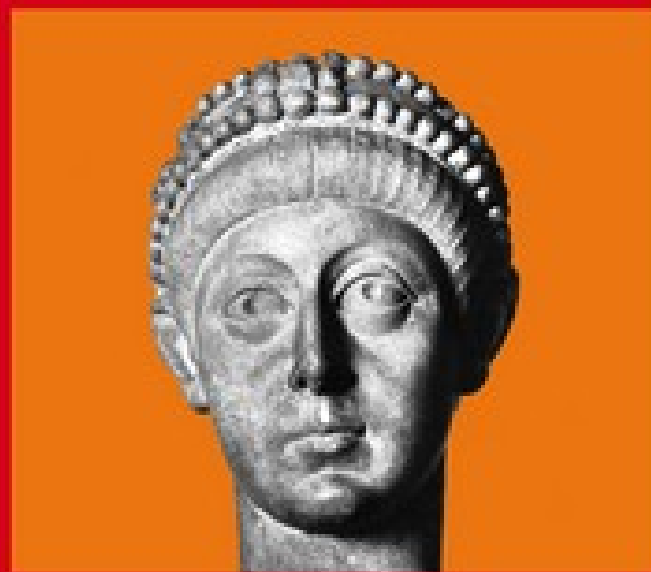
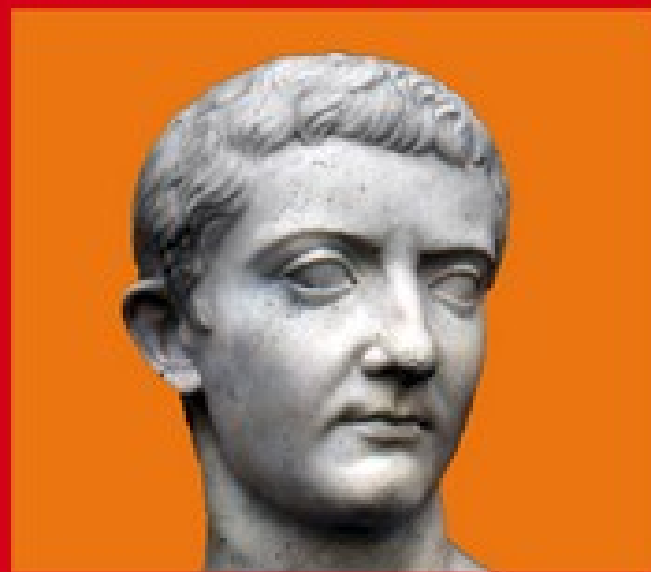
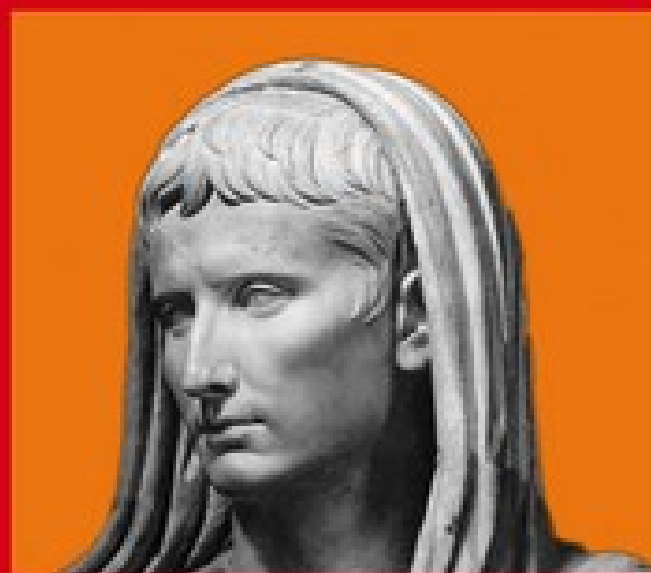
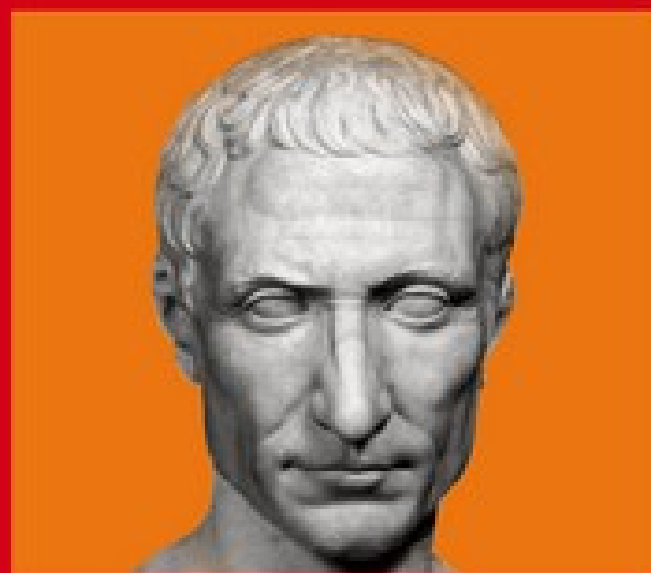


Eva and Sven Wiebers - Will Hofmann (Publisher)

THE ROMAN EMPIRE

Dates. Names. Facts. A handy companion.



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THE ROMAN EMPIRE

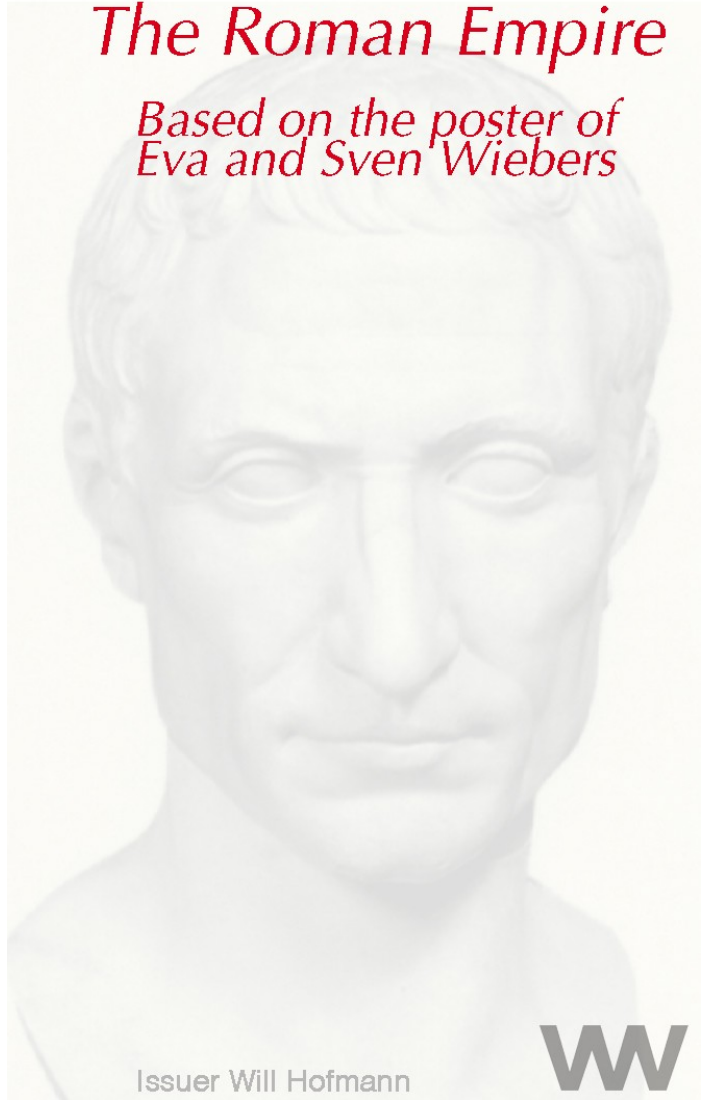
The ebook version of the educational poster
by Eva and Sven Wiebers

Publisher
Will Hofmann



The Roman Empire

*Based on the poster of
Eva and Sven Wiebers*



Issuer Will Hofmann



Edition notice

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The Roman Empire

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For Eva und Sven

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Introduction

Knowledge about the Roman Empire fills Libraries. Alongside legends and historical accounts, there are certain agreed facts about people and events, but also contentious themes.

Traces of Roman activity are to be found in large parts of Europe and the Near East. Whoever delves deeper into the subject will soon be impressed by the daring exploits and the achievements in engineering and architecture. He will be amazed by the surviving sculpture, mosaics, and literature. He will also be astonished at how few Emperors died of natural causes.

The newcomer is soon overwhelmed by the sheer weight of information. In order to get an overview, the poster „**The Roman Empire**“ by **Eva and Sven Wiebers** offers an ideal tool.

All facts described in this book have been verified to our best knowledge. In case you come across a mistake, please don't hesitate to contact us. Once we have feedback on factual or linguistic errors, we will release an updated version of the e-book. Then every buyer will be informed by Amazon that a new version is available for download free of charge. The names of all contributors will be mentioned in future updates. Please contact us at info@wiebers-verlag.de

THE ROMAN EMPIRE

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE WEST-ROMAN EMPIRE

ROME AS A REPUBLIC 509 - 27 BC

Legend and Monarchy 753 - 509 BC
 Legend has it that Rome was founded in 753 BC by Romulus. By 509 BC, seven kings are said to have ruled the town, although this has not been confirmed. Archaeological excavations date the first settlements on the Palatine to the 10th century BC. Around 575 two marshes were drained and the Forum Romanum was built. After the banishment of the last Etruscan king Tarquinius Superbus (535-509 BC) the period of the Roman Republic began with the election of the first consul.

Rome as a Republic 509 - 27 BC

187 Hagnatia became Roman province. 199 Rome defeats Antiochus III the Great at Magnesia at Sidymus. 183 Hannibal's suicide. 159 Romans change the beginning of the year from the 1st of March to the 1st of January. 149-146 Third Punic war ends with the siege and destruction of Carthage. 146 First Roman conquest of Gaul (northern Italy). 133-121 Failure of the land reform of the brothers Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus. 113-106 Jugurtha war against the Berber king Jugurtha in North Africa. 101 Victory of the Romans over the Cimbri.

217 Rome conquers Carthage and the Gauls. 216 Rome conquers the Gauls. 216-201 2nd Punic War. Hannibal's crossing of the Alps, the war ends with the defeat of Carthage. 201 Rome conquers southern Italy. 201-181 1st Punic War. Rome defeats Carthage. 196 Rome conquers the Samnites and occupies middle Italy. 196-190 Rome conquers the Latin League and dissolves it. 185-181 2nd Punic War. Hannibal's crossing of the Alps, the war ends with the defeat of Carthage. 181-149 Hannibal's suicide. 149-146 Third Punic War. Rome defeats Carthage. 146 First Roman conquest of Gaul (northern Italy). 133-121 Failure of the land reform of the brothers Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus. 113-106 Jugurtha war against the Berber king Jugurtha in North Africa. 101 Victory of the Romans over the Cimbri and Teutons over the Romans.

EMPIRE OF EMPERORS 27 BC TO AD 476

Julius Caesar (100-44 BC)
 Brilliant statesman and commander. Wrote the story of his conquest of Gaul in classic prose. Was appointed dictator for life in 44 BC and assassinated in the same year.

Marius (157-86 BC)
 Outstanding military commander, defeated Jugurtha, king of the Numidians. Held the office of consul ten years. Gained honor by the defeat of the Cimbri and Teutons. Was later involved in a bitter power struggle with Sulla.

Sulla (138-78 BC)
 Leader of the Senate's party. Defeated King Mithridates, crushed the Populares (party of the people) and became the dictator of Rome after capturing the town. After a conservative suit reform, he retired into private life.

Pompey
 Social of Italian war 89-88. Sulla wins the first Mithridatean war. Pompey and Crassus form an alliance. The rebellion of Spartacus, 73-71.

Crassus (112-53 BC)
 General and associate of the 1st triumvirate together with Caesar and Pompey. Pompey defeated Spartacus. Made a huge business fortune and often lent Caesar large sums of money.

Pompeius (106-48 BC)
 Respected commander and part of the 1st triumvirate together with Caesar and Crassus. Conquered Asia Minor and cleared the Mediterranean Sea of pirates. Married the Adulteress daughter Julia.

Cicero (106-43 BC)
 Statesman, writer and lawyer. Known as the greatest orator of Rome. Achieved the restoration of some of Caesar's co-conspirators without trial. Later banished for his opposition.

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Caesar and his army cross the Rubicon. 49-48 Civil war. Caesar defeats Pompey. 48 Pompey defeated by Caesar at the battle of Pharsalus (Greece). Caesar invests Cleopatra. 41 Caesar is assassinated. Marcus Antonius (Mark Antony) leads the Caesarian sympathizers. 41 2nd triumvirate. Octavian (Augustus) son of Caesar becomes consul and allies with Mark Antony and Marcus Junius Brutus. 41 Mark Antony meets Cleopatra and reigns the eastern part of the Roman Empire from Egypt. 31 Battle of Actium. Octavian defeats Mark Antony and Cleopatra.

CLASSICAL DYNASTY 27 BC TO AD 476

Augustus (63 BC - AD 14)
 His and adoptive son of Caesar and first Roman Emperor. Reorganized the state, controlled the Senate and retained the honorary title Augustus (the revered one - spes memoriae). He was a brilliant statesman, his reign was called the "Golden Age".

Tiberius (42 BC - AD 37)
 Son-in-law of Augustus. Conquered the Alpine lowland together with Drusus and concluded peace with the Parthians. Ended his life in Captivity.

Caligula (AD 12-41)
 Translated: little soldier's boot. Led a violent, despotic form of government (god-king). Was assassinated by the Praetorian Guard.

Claudius (10 BC - AD 54)
 Son of Drusus and uncle of Caligula. Continued the policy of Augustus. Upgrading of the imperial administration, extension of the frontiers. Poisoned by his wife Agrippina.

Nero (AD 37 - 68)
 Initially led a conservative policy together with Seneca, allowed his mother to be murdered, was an artist and musician, led royal trials and blamed the Christians. Caused the Great Fire of Rome. Brought Christianity to the Great Fire of Rome. Brought Christianity to the Great Fire of Rome.

Vespasian (AD 9-79)
 Founder of the Flavian dynasty. He was proclaimed Emperor by his legions and accepted by the senate AD 69. Nero and a rigorous austerity policy (e.g. taxes on public facilities; money from these taxes doesn't sink).

Titus (AD 39 - 81)
 Vespasian's son and co-emperor of Jerusalem. Committed to a military victory with Vespasian (Arch of Titus at Rome).

Dominianus (AD 51 - 96)
 Titus' younger brother. Reigned autonomously and despotically. Caused conflicts with the senate in the Senate. This led to his assassination and a new imperial crisis.

Hadrian (AD 76 - 138)
 Adoptive son of Trajan, engaged in defending the Empire, he also advanced the arts and the Greek influence in cultural life of Rome.

Antoninus Pius (AD 68-161)
 Adopted by Hadrian with the order to adopt Marcus Aurelius. He pursued a peaceful policy.

Marcus Aurelius (AD 121 - 180)
 Emperor, stoic philosopher and great general. Strive for the continuation of peace but was involved in numerous wars. Was his famous "Meditation" (self-improvement) in Greek.

Commodus (AD 161-192)
 Son of Marcus Aurelius. Emperor of a short reign. He was assassinated by a group of senators.

Septimius Severus (AD 193-211)
 Caracalla 211-17, Elagabalus 218-22, Alexander Severus 222-235.

Maximian (AD 286-310)
 Diocletian 284-305, Maximian 286-310 (East).

Constantine I, the Great (AD 280-337)
 The first Christian emperor. In his edict of Milan (313) he allowed Christian free practice of religion all over the empire. In this edict he established the old Byzantium (modern Istanbul) as a second capital and called it Constantinople.

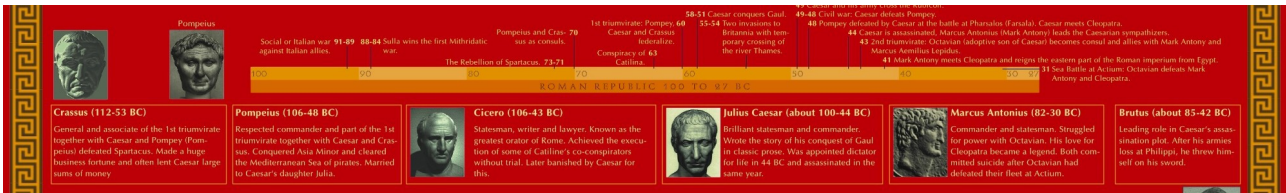
Theodosius I (378-395 AD)
 He united the empire and allowed the Visigoths to settle there. By the edict of Thessalonica Christianity became the state religion. After his death the empire was divided between his sons Honorius (West) and Arcadius (East). Ravenna became capital of the Western Roman Empire.

Constantin II (323-340)
 Constantine I, Constantius II, Constantine II, Constans II, Constantine III.

Julian the Apostate (361-363)
 Julian the Apostate 361-63, Jovian 363-64, Constantine II 368-369, Magnus Maximus 388-393, Eugenius 392-394 (West).

Theodosius II (408-450)
 Theodosius II 408-450, Marcian 450-47, Leo I the Thracian 457-474, Zeno 474-491.

Historical events are listed on the timelines, short texts describe the most important personalities. Over thirty portraits of the most important rulers round off the attractive appearance of the poster.



A representative sample.

Not everyone has the possibility to hang an A1 poster on their wall, or it may be simply too expensive.

The answer is this eBook. All the facts and illustrations have been transferred from the poster. The order of historical events is clearly arranged and easily comprehensible – just the way it is on the poster. The book provides a reliable overview of Roman history from the very beginnings to the end of the Western Empire.

The poster is divided into its constituent parts like mosaic tiles. In addition, the texts are extracted and illustrations expanded, making the texts easier to access and the illustrations easier to view.

The eBook also offers the advantage that numerous extra portraits and illustrations can be included which brings life to the material.

The contents offer a rough overview of the time periods. It is worthwhile looking at these more closely. The historical events follow in chronological order. The subject index and picture credits complete the package.

Some year numbers are without additional information. In context it is clear whether the year is BC or AD.

I would like to thank the open encyclopedia „[Wikipedia](https://www.wikipedia.org/)“ from which several illustrations are taken which are not included in the original poster. 10 % of the profits from this book will therefore be paid to Wikipedia.

Hinweis: Wenn Sie das Plakat erwerben möchten, beachten Sie bitte die Informationen zu Preis und Versand am Schluss.

Note: If you want to purchase a copy of the poster, you will find the [shipping details](#) at the end of the book.



Rough Division of the Epochs

Roman history can be roughly divided into three periods.

[I Legends and the Kingdom 753–509 BC](#)

[II Rom as a Republic 509–27 BC](#)

[III Empire 27 BC to AD 476](#)

The Empire of the Emperors subdivides into the following periods:

[I Julio-Claudian Dynasty 27 BC to AD 68](#)

[II Flavian dynasty AD 69 – 96](#)

[III Adoptive Emperors AD 96 – 192](#)

The first 200 years are called Roman Peace (Pax Romana) 27 BC - AD 180

[IV Severan dynasty AD 193–235](#)

[V „Barracks Emperors AD 235–284](#)

[VI Absolute Monarchy AD 284–395](#)

[VII Western Roman Empire AD 395 – 476](#)

[VIII Eastern Roman \(Byzantine\) Empire AD 395 – 1453, described until Zenon AD 491](#)

THE ROMAN EMPIRE

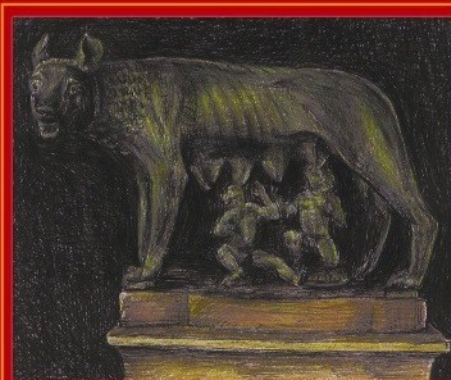
THE RISE AND FALL OF THE
WEST-ROMAN EMPIRE

ROME AS A REPUBLIC 509 - 27 BC

The Individual Epochs

I LEGEND AND MONARCHY 753 - 509 BC

The Legend



Romulus and Remus

Twins and legendary founders of Rome. Abandoned as infants to the floods of Tiber they were washed up on the banks and suckled by a she-wolf. Romulus decided the Palatine should be the site of Rome and killed Remus in a quarrel.

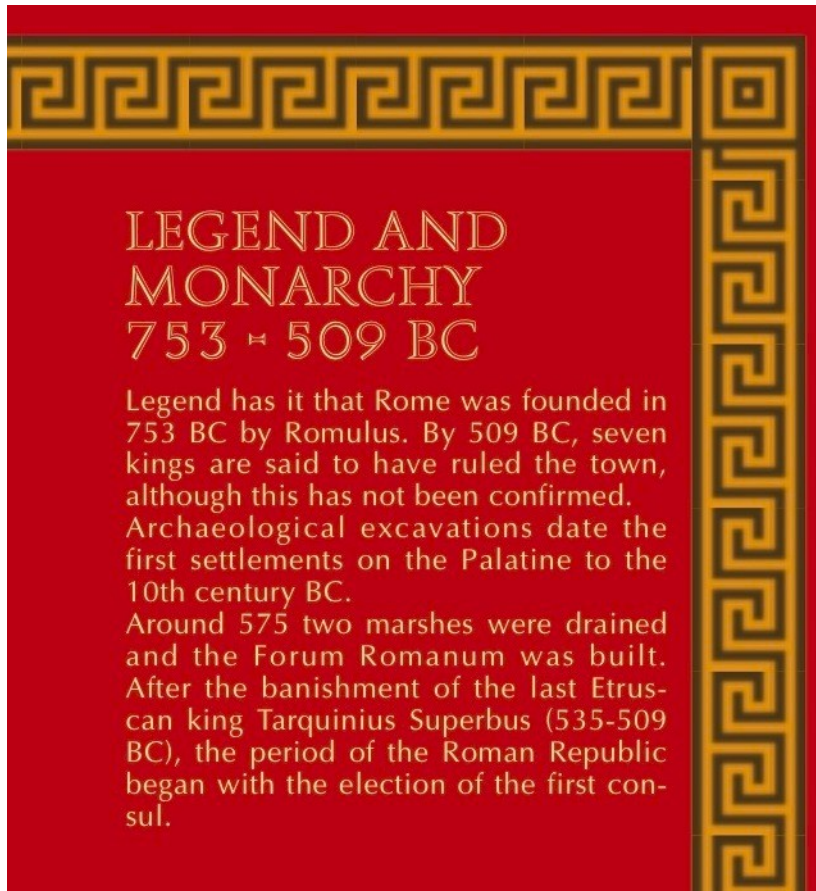
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Painting by Rubens, c. 1616

Monarchy 753–509 BC



**LEGEND AND
MONARCHY
753 – 509 BC**

Legend has it that Rome was founded in 753 BC by Romulus. By 509 BC, seven kings are said to have ruled the town, although this has not been confirmed. Archaeological excavations date the first settlements on the Palatine to the 10th century BC.

Around 575 two marshes were drained and the Forum Romanum was built. After the banishment of the last Etruscan king Tarquinius Superbus (535-509 BC), the period of the Roman Republic began with the election of the first consul.

Legend has it that Rome was founded in 753 BC by Romulus. By 509 BC, seven kings are said to have ruled the town, although this has not been confirmed.

Proven Findings

Archaeological excavations date the first settlements on the Palatine to the 10th century BC. Around 575 two marshes close to the river Tiber were drained and the Forum Romanum was built.



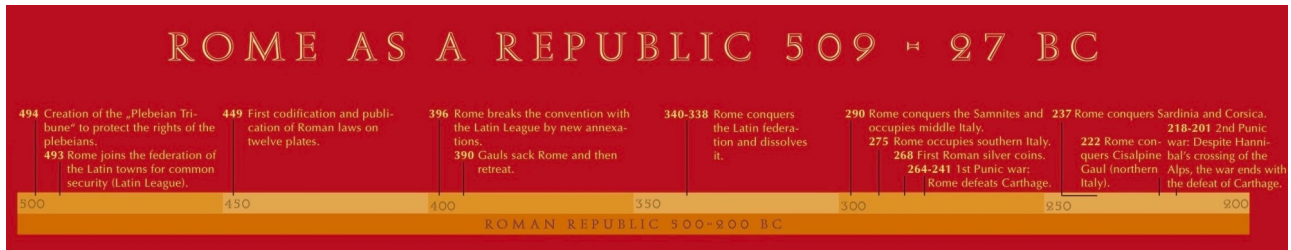
After the banishment of the last Etruscan king Tarquinius Superbus (535-509 BC), the period of the Roman Republic began with the election of the first consul.



Tarquinius Superbus makes himself King; John Leech, ca. 1850

II Rom as a Republic 509–27 BC

500–200 BC



494 Creation of the „Plebeian Tribune“ to protect the rights of the plebeians.

493 Rome joins the federation of the Latin towns for common security (Latin League).

449 First codification and publication of Roman laws on twelve Tables.

396 Rome breaks the convention with the Latin League by new annexations.

390 Gauls sack Rome and then retreat.

340–338 Rome conquers the Latin League and dissolves it.

290 Rome conquers the Samnites and occupies middle Italy.

275 Rome occupies southern Italy.

268 First Roman silver coins.

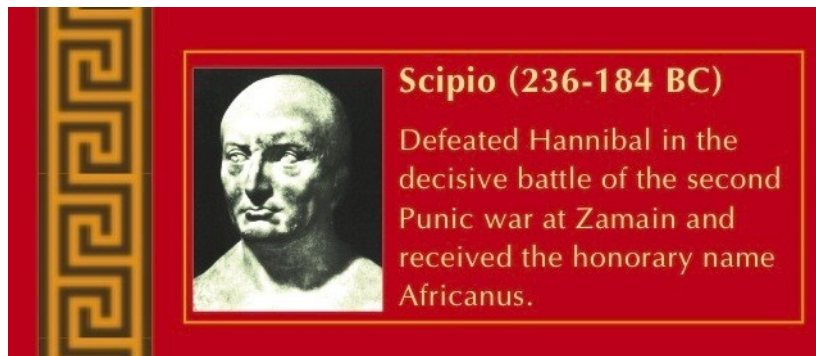
264–241 1st Punic war: Rome defeats Carthage.

237 Rome conquers Sardinia and Corsica.

222 Rome conquers Cisalpine Gaul (northern Italy).

218–201 2nd Punic war: Despite Hannibal's crossing of the Alps, the war ends with the defeat of Carthage.

Important Characters



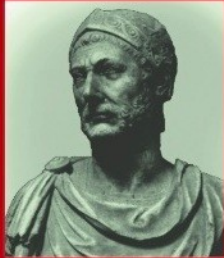
Scipio (236-184 BC)

Beat Hannibal in the decisive battle of the second Punic war at Zama and received the honorary name Africanus.

Hannibal (247-183 BC)

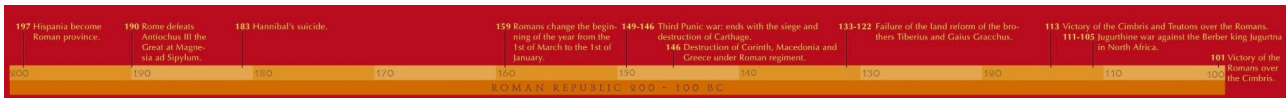
**Hannibal
(247-183 BC)**

Commander and general in Spain. He started the 2nd Punic war by conquering Sagunt (219). His army - including war elephants - crossed the Alps and invaded northern Italy.

A small, square-format photograph of a bust of Hannibal, showing his head and shoulders. He is wearing a cap and a draped garment. The background is a light, neutral color.

Carthaginian military commander and general in Spain. He started the 2nd Punic war by conquering Sagunt (219). His army - including war elephants - crossed the Alps and invaded northern Italy.

200-100 BC



197 Hispania becomes Roman province.

190 Rome defeats Antiochus III the Great at Magnesia ad Sipylum.

183 Hannibal's suicide.

159 Romans change the beginning of the year from the 1st of March to the first of January.

149–146 Third Punic war: ends with the siege and destruction of Carthage.

146 Destruction of Corinth, Macedonia and Greece under Roman regiment.

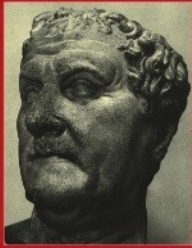
133–122 Failure of the land reform of the brothers Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus.

113 Victory of the Cimbris and Teutons over the Romans.

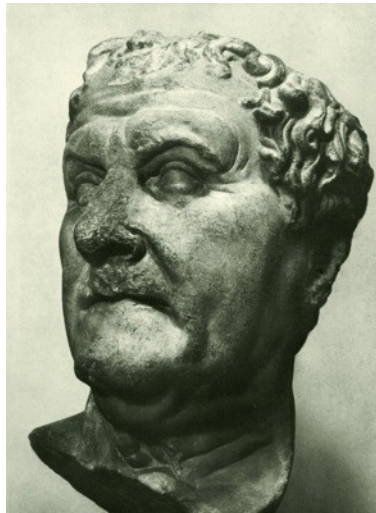
111–105 Jugurthine war against Jugurtha, king of Numidia in North Africa (see Marius).

101 Victory of the Romans over the Cimbris.

Important Characters



Cato (234-149 BC)
Influential Republican senator known as Cato the Censor due to his strict regime. He led Rome into the 3rd Punic war.



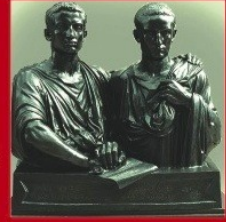
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Gaius Gracchus (154-121 BC)**

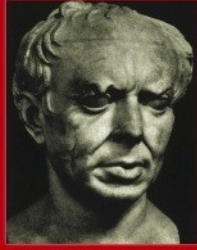
Sought political reform of the Republic. As tribunes of the plebeians they put forward laws to reorganize agriculture. Not only did they want to distribute land to unpropertied people, but also to expanded political rights of the people at the cost of the Senate. They were murdered in office.



Tiberius Gracchus (162–133 BC)

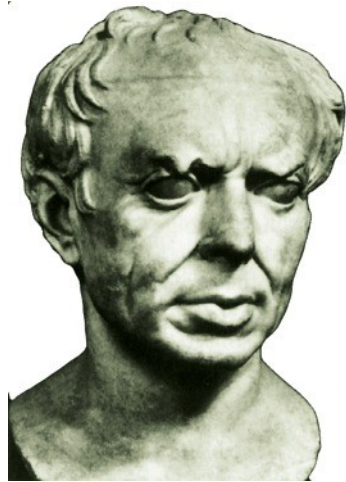
Gaius Gracchus (154–121 BC)

Sought political reform of the Republic. As tribunes of the plebeians they put forward laws to reorganize agriculture. Not only did they want to distribute land to people without possessions, but also to expand political rights of the people at the cost of the Senate. They were murdered in office.



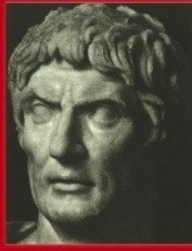
Marius (157-86 BC)

Outstanding military commander, defeated Jugurtha, king of the Numidis. Held the office of consulate for 6 years. Gained honour by the defeat of the Cimbris and Teutons. Was later involved in a bitter power struggle with Sulla.



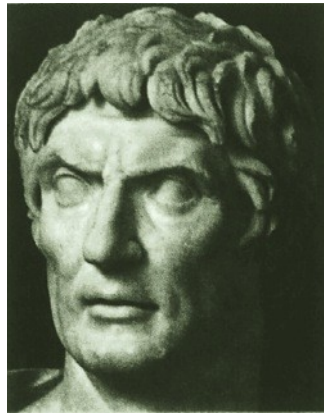
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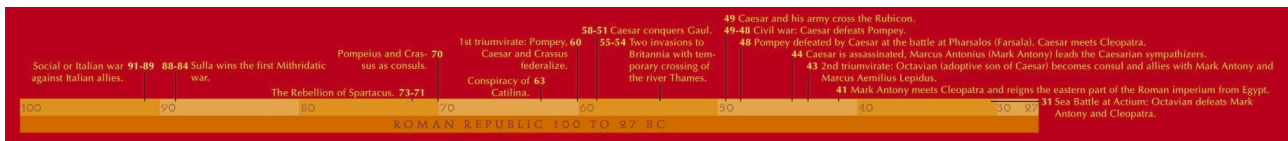
Leader of the Senate's party. Defeated King Mithridates, crushed the Populares (party of the people) and became the dictator of Rome after capturing the town. After a conservative state reform, he retired into private life.



Sulla (138–78 BC)

Leader of the Senate's party. Defeated King Mithridates, crushed the Populares (party of the people), led by Marius, and became the dictator of Rome after capturing the town. After a conservative state reform he retired into private life.

100-27 BC

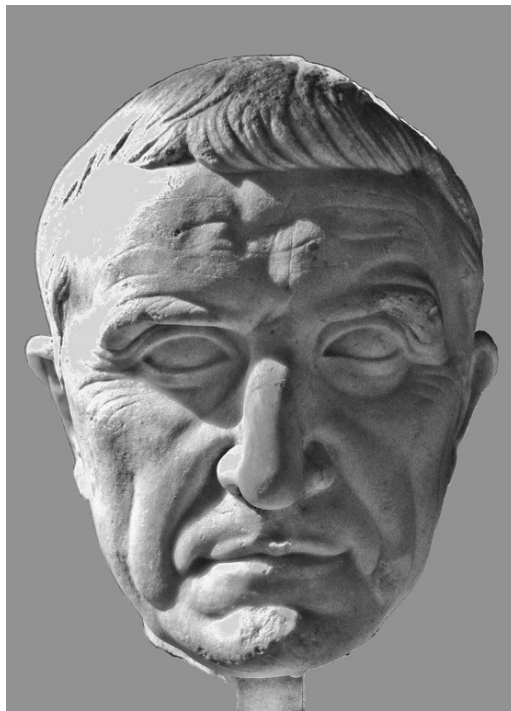


- 91–89** Allied War (also called *Social*, *Italian* or *Marsic* War against former Italian allies.
- 88–84** Sulla wins the first Mithridatic war.
- 73–71** The Rebellion of Spartacus.
- 70** Pompey the Great and Crassus as Consuls
- 63** Conspiracy of Catiline.
- 60** 1st triumvirate: Pompey, Caesar und Crassus federalize.
- 58–51** Caesar conquers Gaul.
- 49** Caesar and his army cross the Rubicon.
- 49–48** Civil war: Caesar defeats Pompey.
- 48** Pompey defeated by Caesar at the Battle of Pharsalus (Farsala). Caesar meets Cleopatra.
- 44** Caesar is assassinated, Marcus Antonius (Mark Antony) leads the Caesarian sympathizers.
- 43** 2nd triumvirate: Octavian (adoptive son of Caesar) becomes consul and allies with Mark Antony and Marcus Aemilius Lepidus
- 41** Mark Antony meets Cleopatra and reigns the eastern part of the Roman imperium from Egypt.
- 31** Sea Battle of Actium: Octavian defeats Mark Antony and Cleopatra.

Important Characters

Crassus (112-53 BC)

General and associate of the 1st triumvirate together with Caesar and Pompey (Pompeius) defeated Spartacus. Made a huge business fortune and often lent Caesar large sums of money

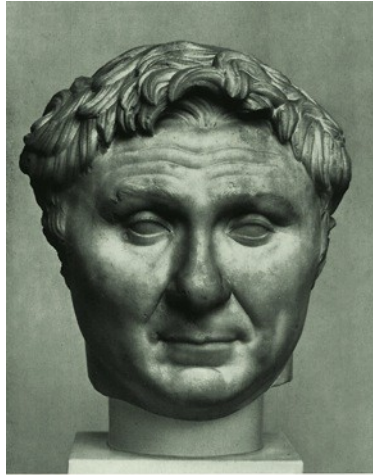


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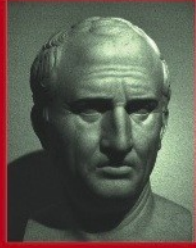
Pompeius (106-48 BC)

Respected commander and part of the 1st triumvirate together with Caesar and Crassus. Conquered Asia Minor and cleared the Mediterranean Sea of pirates. Married to Caesar's daughter Julia.



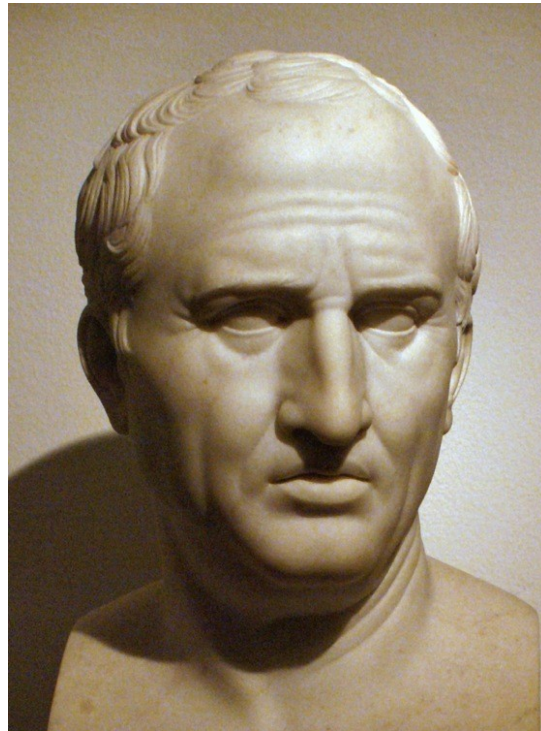
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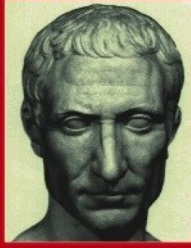
Cicero (106-43 BC)

Statesman, writer and lawyer. Known as the greatest orator of Rome. Achieved the execution of some of Catiline's co-conspirators without trial. Later banished by Caesar for this.



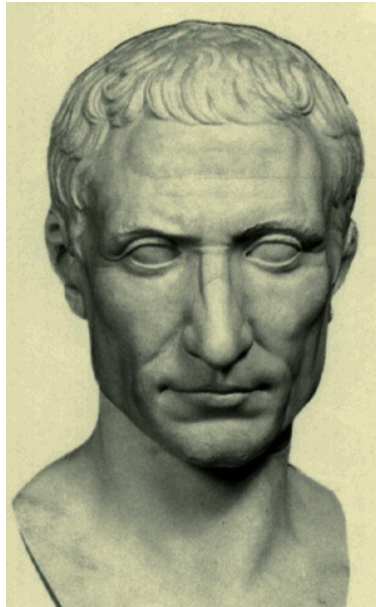
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Julius Caesar (about 100-44 BC)

Brilliant statesman and commander. Wrote the story of his conquest of Gaul in classic prose. Was appointed dictator for life in 44 BC and assassinated in the same year.



Gaius Julius Caesar (about 100–44 BC)

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Marcus Antonius (82-30 BC)

Commander and statesman. Struggled for power with Octavian. His love for Cleopatra became a legend. Both committed suicide after Octavian had defeated their fleet at Actium.



Mark Antony (Marcus Antonius) (82–30 BC)

Commander and statesman. Struggled for power with Octavian. His love for Cleopatra became a legend. Both committed suicide after Octavian had defeated their fleet at Actium.

Brutus (about 85-42 BC)

Leading role in Caesar's assassination plot. After his armies loss at Philippi, he threw himself on his sword.



Brutus (Marcus Junius Brutus the Younger) (85–42 BC)

Leading role in Caesar 's assassination plot. After his armies loss at Philippi he threw himself on his sword.

III Empire of Emperors 27 BC to AD 476

Outline

The long period of the Empire of Emperors is divided into



Augustus

[I JULIO-CLAUDIAN DYNASTY](#) 27 BC to AD 68

5 Emperors



Vespasian

[II Flavian dynasty](#) AD 69 – 96

3 Emperors