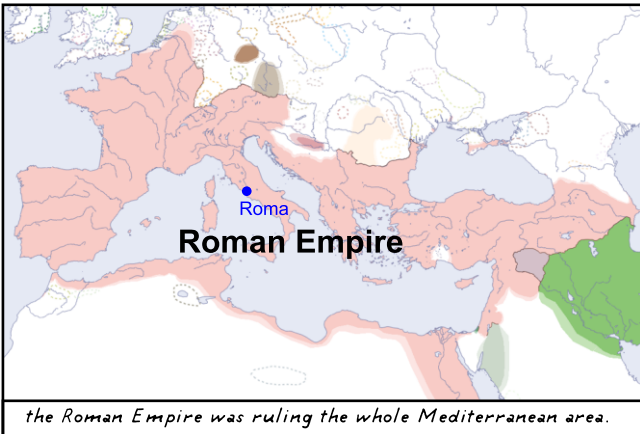
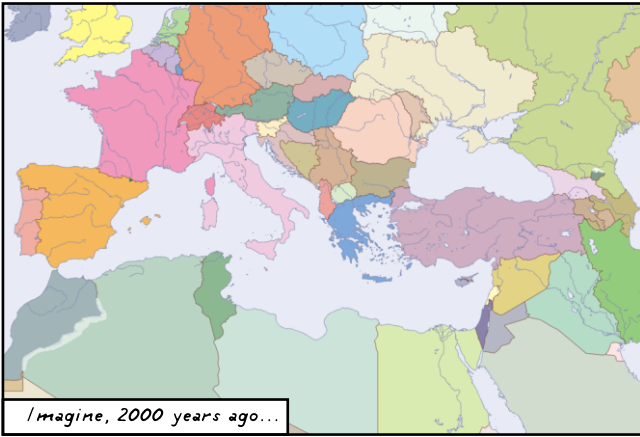


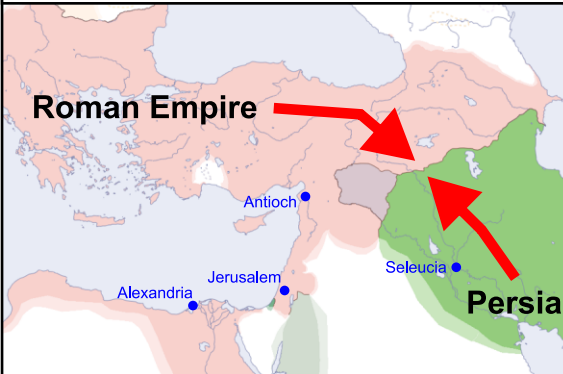
The History of Europe in Maps and Comic Strips is an original work created by Christos Nüssli with the program Euratlas Periodis Expert
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Only Dacia, Nabatene, Osroenia and maybe Gaza were free.



Commagene, Armenia, Cappadocia, Pontus and Palmyrene were vassal states of Rome in its intermittent wars...



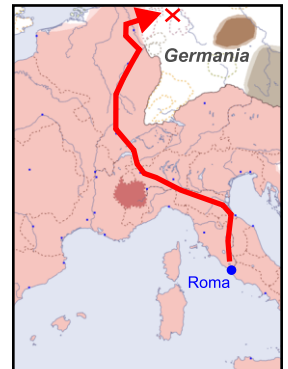
against the Persian Empire.



In the west, Mauretania and the Cottian Kingdom were client states.

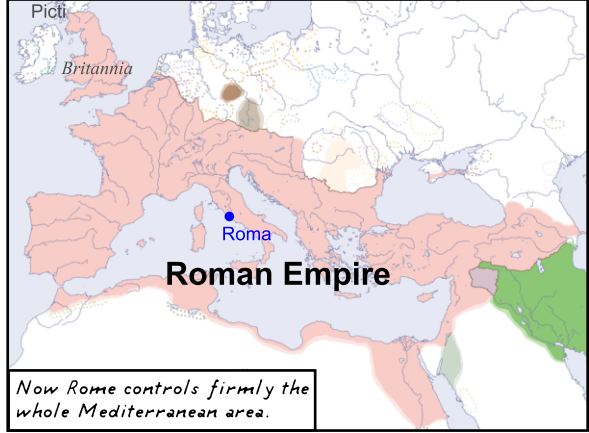


But the main challenge was to conquer Germania.



An attempt which proved unsuccessful in A.D. 9.

100 years later, in A.D. 100, the Roman Empire has expanded its dominions in Britannia that is in Great Britain. Only the Picts, in the far north, still resist.



Now Rome controls firmly the whole Mediterranean area.

Even the gold and silver mines of the Carpathians are soon

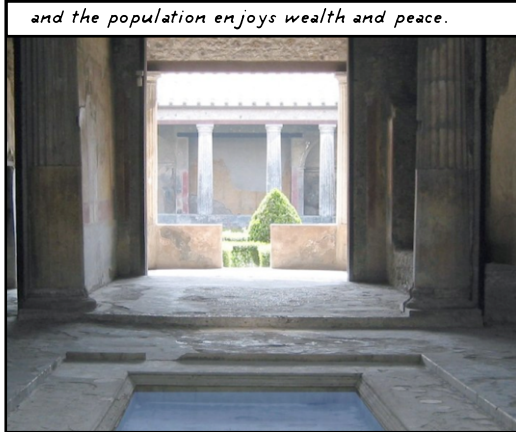


conquered

by Emperor Trajan in 2 victorious wars.



The Roman state offers a high standard of living



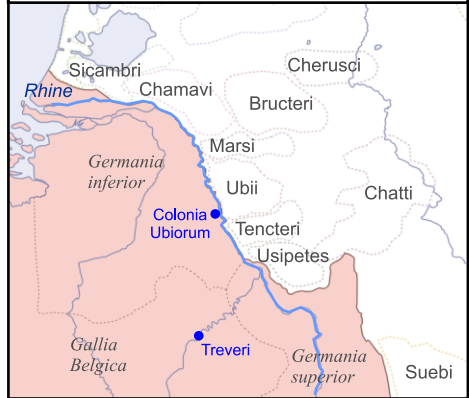
and the population enjoys wealth and peace.



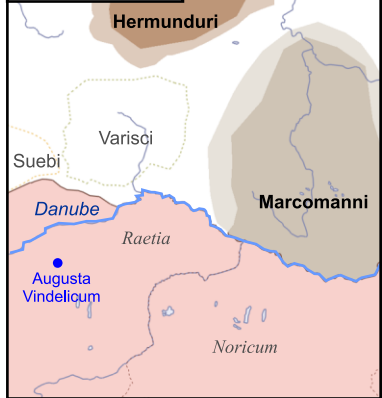
Meanwhile, German tribes are more and



more numerous, settling along the Rhine and



Danube borders.



100 years later, A.D. 200, the Roman territory hasn't changed:



20 years ago, the emperor Marcus Aurelius failed to conquer Bohemia



but succeeded in defeating the Marcomanni.

Now, in 212, a new emperor, Caracalla



grants Roman citizenship to all the inhabitants of the empire.



But the 3rd century is a time of trouble, political turmoil and civil wars.



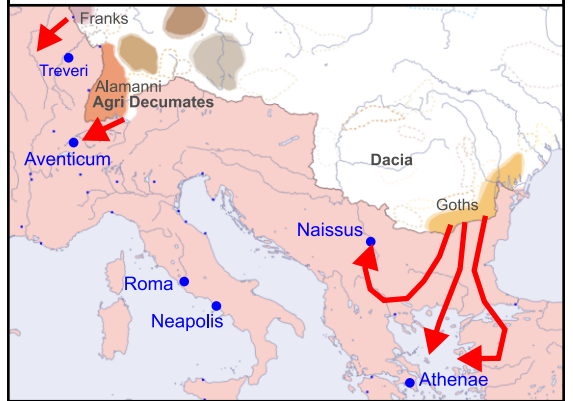
Economic depression, poverty, invasions,



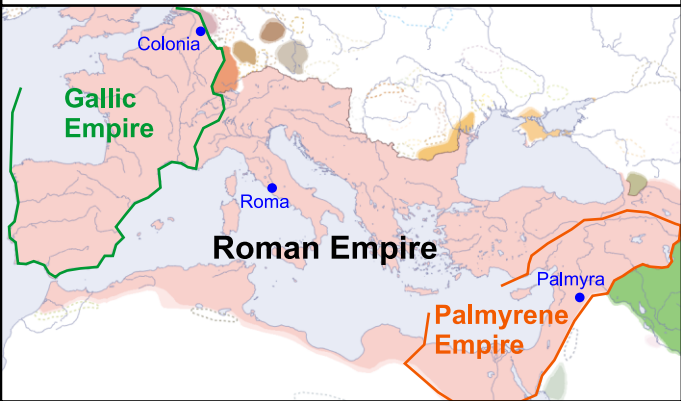
and uprisings bring anarchy and usurpations.



Rome must abandon Dacia and the Agri Decumates.



From 260 on, there are even 2 breakaway states, but in the end



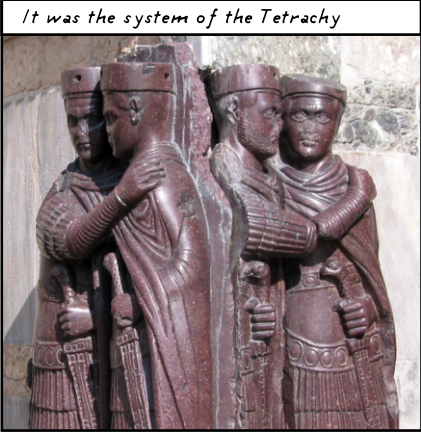
Tetricus of Gaul is



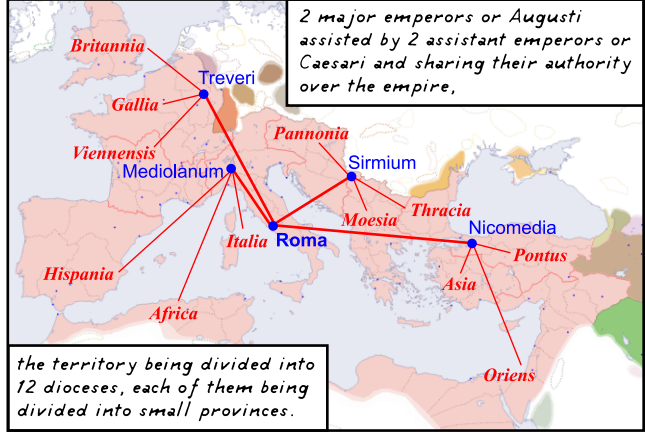
defeated in 273 and Zenobia of Palmyra in 274, by Aurelian the true emperor.



By A.D. 300, a new emperor from Dalmatia, Diocletian, had found an answer to the question: "How to manage so huge an empire with so poor communications?"



It was the system of the Tetrachy



2 major emperors or Augusti assisted by 2 assistant emperors or Caesari and sharing their authority over the empire.

the territory being divided into 12 dioceses, each of them being divided into small provinces.

Soon afterwards, Diocletian retired himself in his newly built palace of Dalmatia, which is now the city of Split, and the empire fell again into turmoil and religious strifes:



followers of Sol Invictus,



Mithraeans



and Christians.

In 312, the Augustus Constantine defeats Maxentius and, from 324, becomes sole emperor in the west and in the east.



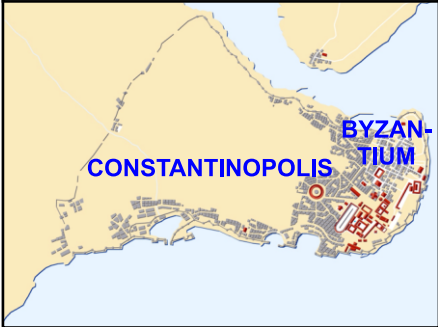
Religious toleration is proclaimed in 313



Completing the work of Diocletian, Constantine decides to create a new imperial capital, a city spanning 2 continents.



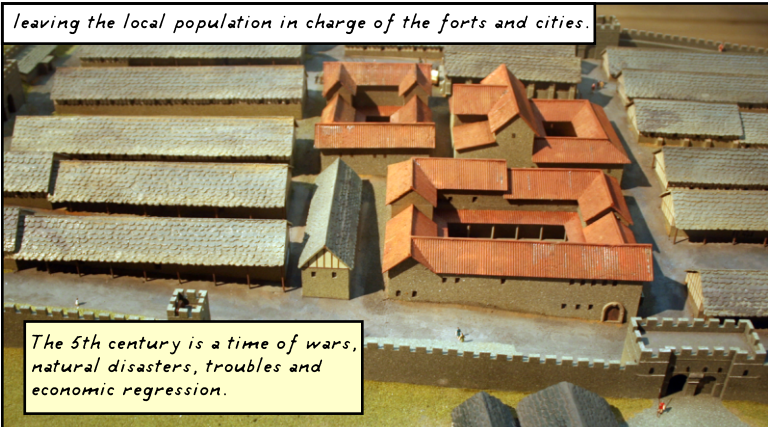
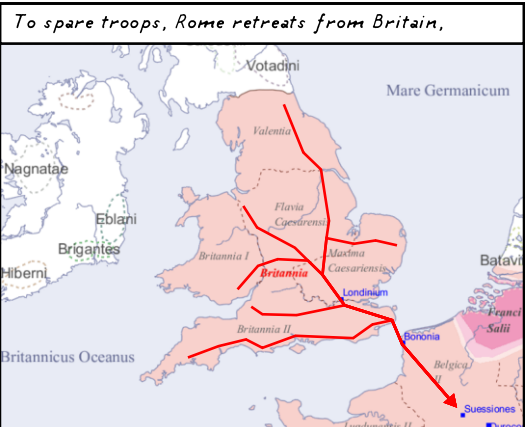
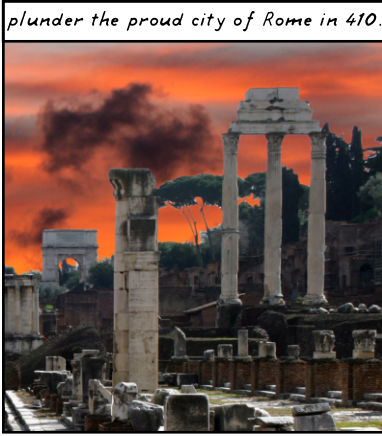
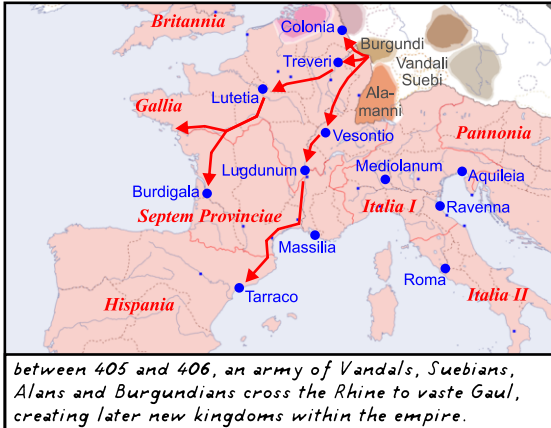
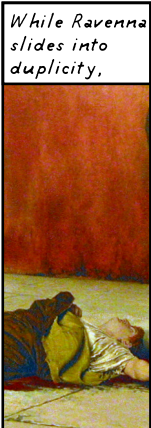
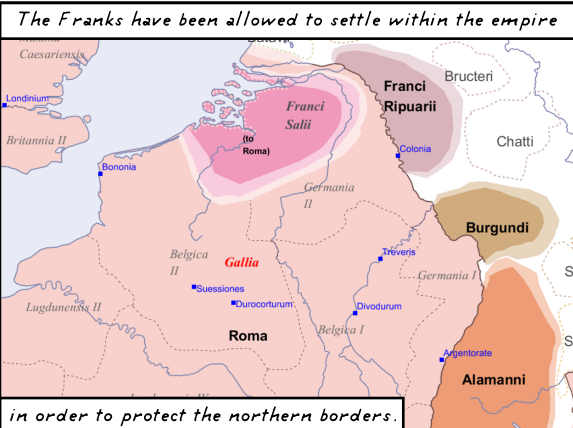
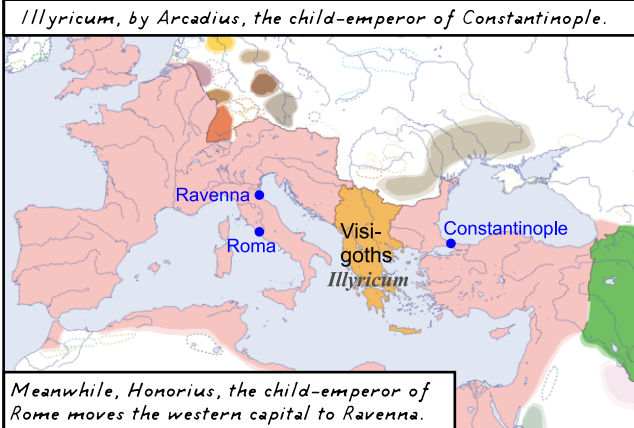
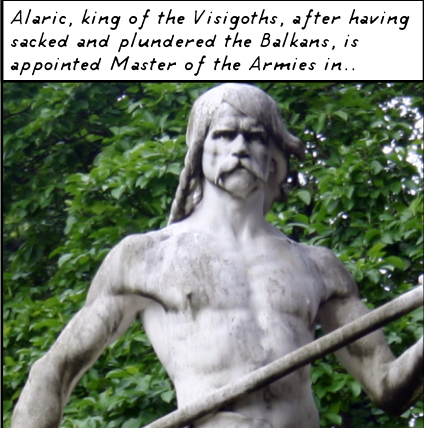
It is the old city of Byzantium which has to become a new Rome - Nova Roma - but everyone calls it the Town of Constantine or Constantinopolis, today Istanbul.



Meanwhile, the religion of the Christians, an universalist and exclusive faith, spreads through the world.



A.D. 400, now Trinitarian Christianity, is the only allowed religion in the whole Roman Empire. But the empire has changed.



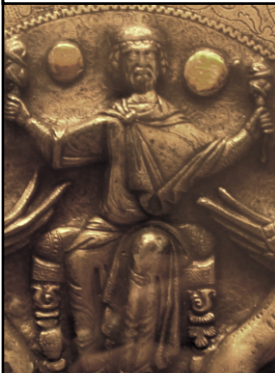
A.D. 500, what happened to the Roman Empire?



...willing to rule the island.



About 450, Attila, king of the Huns leading a huge



army of Gepids, Ostrogoths, Scirii, Heruli, Alamanni and many others tries to found a wealthy kingdom in Gaul. He fails in 451.

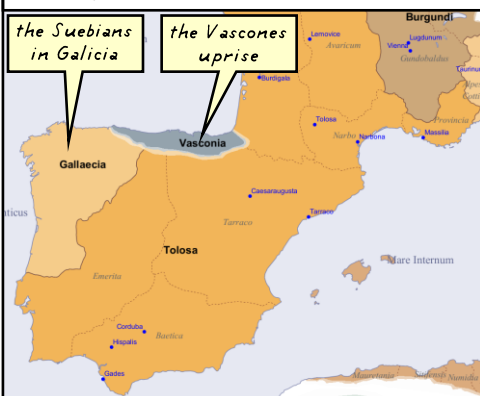


The next year, he tries in Italy, fails again and dies soon after.

Others were more successful: the Burgundians in the Rhone valley.



the Visigoths in southern Gaul and Spain.



In northern Gaul now, the Frankish allies of Rome



control a wide territory, having even their king, Clovis, baptized in the Christian faith and styled "consul" by the emperor of Constantinople.



In Italy, the Scirii mercenary Odoacer deposes the last child-emperor of Ravenna in 476,



but he is soon overrun by Theodoric,



But in Constantinople, the Roman Empire stands still and doesn't accept the loss of the West.

