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IMPERATORES ROMANI

PANNONIA, MOESIA,
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IMPERATORES ROMANI
PANNONIA, MOESIA, DACIA ET DARDANIA
MMDCCCLXVIII

Far away from Rome, on the unpredictable Danube, the Roman Empire set up its border – *limes*. This established border extended from northern England, i.e. from the border with Scotland, across Germany, Austria, Hungary, Serbia, Romania and Bulgaria up to Iraq and Iran, including the Near East with Turkey and the entire sub-Mediterranean part of North Africa. A series of fortifications were built on either side of the road along which the legions marched during the campaigns against the barbarian tribes across the Rhine and the Danube. About 40 legion camps, the so-called castrums (*castrum*) were built on that long defence line criss-crossed with thousands of smaller forts. They served for stationing Roman troops, i.e. legions which were 5000 to 6000 strong. What is particularly important to note is that the crack Roman troops were recruited precisely on our areas. The army coming via a ramified road network from distant Asian and African provinces easily reached the most remote areas of the western part of the Roman Empire, followed by traders and craftsmen, so that cities cropped up soon along all major road communications. Starting from the middle of the third century AD, the former marginal border provinces of Upper Moesia and Lower Pannonia became the focus of events in the Empire in the following almost two hundred years. Illyricum and its crack troops gave birth to eighteen emperors who ruled the Empire during the period of the deepest crises. It is indicative that from the latter half of the third to the middle of the fourth centuries AD, when the Roman Empire was undergoing a crisis, this area gained in importance.

The most recent archaeological explorations on the site of Viminacium (*Viminacium*), the capital of the Roman province of Upper Moesia (*Moesia Superior*), in late ancient time First Moesia (*Moesia Prima*), have shown that this large city and legion camp was the transition point between the West and the East, at the time when Rome as the capital was transferred to the East, to Constantinople. This is attested by the abundance of items found in Viminacium in recent years, especially relating to the first decades of the fourth century AD. The Roman emperors born either in the rich cities on the limes or in rugged hinterland changed the face of the world that existed until then. Having in mind that seventeen Roman emperors were born on the territory of present-day Serbia represent a fifth of the total number of all Roman emperors and the largest number of emperors born outside Italy, a project titled “Itinerarium Romanum Serbiae” or “Road Of Roman Emperors In Serbia” was launched. The purpose of the project is to link together all these places of immeasurable historical and archaeological importance so as to make up a whole as existed when the Roman Empire stood on the banks of the Danube. Only in this way can the names of cities and palaces recorded on yellowed papyri from old archives be brought back to life. The ruins emerge slowly from the ground which covered them for centuries. What used to be systematically destroyed needs now to be raised anew. The ancient glory of Roman cities on our soil must be restored. The Road of Roman Emperors should link up all the places with rich ancient heritage to make up a cultural route more than 600 km long and put them to use as a resource for enhancing cultural tourism. They represent not only Serbia’s heritage but also that of Europe and the world.

IMPERATORES ROMANI
PANNONIA, MOESIA, DACIA ET DARDANIA
MMDCCCLXVIII

Daleko od Rima, na nepredvidivom Dunavu, Rimsko carstvo je ustanovilo svoju granicu – *limes*. Ova utvrđena granica prostirala se od severne Engleske, od granice sa Škotskom preko Nemačke, Austrije, Mađarske, Srbije, Rumunije i Bugarske do Iraka i Irana, uključujući prednju Aziju sa Turskom i ceo submediteranski deo severne Afrike. Niz utvrđenja podignut je duž puta kojim su legije marširale u pohode na varvarska plemena preko Rajne i Dunava. Na toj dugačkoj odbrambenoj liniji ispresecanoj hiljadama manjih utvrđenja, uspostavljeno je oko 40 legijskih logora, takozvanih kastruma (*castrum*). U njima su boravile rimske jedinice, legije koje su brojale između pet i šest hiljada vojnika. Veoma značajna je činjenica da su najelitnije rimske trupe u kasnoj antici regrutovane upravo sa ovih naših prostora.

Za vojskom, koja je razgranatom putnom mrežom lako stizala iz udaljenih azijskih i afričkih provincija u najudaljenije delove zapadnog dela Rimskog carstva, pošli su i trgovci i zanatlije – tako su brzo nikli gradovi duž svih važnih komunikacija. Gornja Mezija i Donja Panonija, od sredine III veka, za nešto manje od dve stotine godina su od marginalnih pograničnih provincija postale središte zbivanja u Carstvu. Područje Ilirika i njegove elitne trupe iznedrile su osamnaest imperatora koji će vladati Carstvom u vreme najdubljih kriza. Od druge polovine III veka, pa do sredine IV veka kada je Rimsko carstvo u krizi, ovaj prostor izuzetno dobija na značaju.

Najnovija arheološka istraživanja na Viminacijumu (*Viminacium*), glavnom gradu rimske provincije Gornje Mezije (*Moesia Superior*) – u kasnoj antici Prve Mezije (*Moesia Prima*) – ukazuju na to da je ovaj veliki grad i legijski logor bio tranziciona tačka između Zapada i Istoka, onda kada je prestonica iz Rima preseljena na istok u Konstantinopolj. Bogatstvo materijala nađenog poslednjih godina na Viminacijumu to potvrđuje, i to naročito nalaza iz prvih decenija IV veka. Rimski imperatori rođeni u bogatim gradovima na limesu ili u vrletima zaleđa, promeniće lice sveta kakav je do tada postojao. Imajući u vidu da osamnaest rimskih imperatora rođenih na teritoriji današnje Srbije predstavljaju petinu ukupnog broja svih rimskih careva i najveći broj rimskih imperatora rođenih van Italije, pod rukovodstvom Arheološkog instituta i dr Miomira Koraća, pokrenut je projekat *Itinerarium Romanum Serbiae* ili *Putevima rimskih imperatora po Srbiji*. Osnovna ideja projekta je da se sva carska mesta na teritoriji Srbije, koja su od nemerljivog istorijskog i arheološkog značaja povežu u jednu celinu, kakva je postojala dok je Rimsko carstvo bilo na obalama Dunava. Projekat ima panevropski značaj i cilj da se poveže sa carskim mestima u drugim rimskim provincijama na teritoriji Rimskog carstva, gde su rođeni ili obojavali rimski imperatori. Njegov poseban značaj je i u povezivanju i oživljavanju rimskih puteva u Rimskom carstvu (na primer *Via militaris*), a naročito duž utvrđene rimske granice - limesa. Gradovi i palate zabeleženi na požutelim papirusima iz starih arhiva samo na ovaj način mogu biti ponovo vraćeni u život. Ruševine će se pomaljati iz zemlje koja ih je prekrivala vekovima. Ono što je nekada sistematski rušeno sada je potrebno ponovo podići. Jednom stečena slava biće vraćena rimskim gradovima u Srbiji. Putevi rimskih imperatora treba da povežu sva mesta s bogatim antičkim nasleđem u kulturnu rutu dugačku više od 600 kilome-tara i iskoristi je za razvoj kulturnog turizma. To je nasleđe ne samo Srbije nego cele Evrope i sveta.



Fotografija / Photo

Viminacium, maketa grada i legijskog logora - Izložba Rim decembar 2014
Viminacium, model of the city and legionary fort - Exhibition in Rome 2014

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Traianus Decius (*Imperator Caesar Caius Messius Quintus Traianus Decius Pius Felix Invictus Augustus*) is one of the emperors who left a shining picture in the annals of ancient history as a model of military honour, moderation and merit. As we are informed by the author Aurelius Victor, Traianus Decius was born in the vicinity of Sirmium, in a small place called *Budalia* or *Bubalia*, around 190 AD. Sources tell us that this place was eight miles away from Sirmium. It is possible that this place could be located in the area of present-day villages of Kuzmin or Martinci. His father was a well-respected military officer, probably commander of the administrative-military outpost, while little information is available about his mother. He married Herennia Etruscila, a woman belonging to the senators' class and of old Italic descent. He had two sons Herrenius Etruscus and Hostilian. At the beginning of Traianus Decius's rule his elder son, Herrenius Etruscus was declared Caesar and later on he was awarded the title of Augustus. His younger son Hostilian was given only the title of Caesar during Traianus Decius's reign, whereas Trebonianus Gallus gave him the title of Augustus when he was adopted by the latter. In 232 AD he was consul and from 234-238 AD he was the governor of the province of Lower Moesia and Lower Germania, as well as Hispania Tarraconensis. His career before this appointment is unknown, but there is no doubt that it was successful in view of the post which brought him to the fore from historical anonymity. He was very popular among soldiers and, counting on their great support, he embarked upon a civil war in 249 AD. At that moment he held the post of the prefect of the city of Rome. As aspirant to the throne he defeated Philip the Arab in northern Italy in the battle which occurred in the area between Concordia and Verona, whereupon he was elected emperor by the army. He introduced reforms and planned to improve the state administration but was unable to complete peacefully what he had started. He went to war and intervened on the Danube frontier because the Danube region was continuously exposed to attacks of the barbarians. He managed to counter and drive back the enemy from Dacia and won the title of *restitutor Daciae*. After this intervention, he succeeded in revamping the province which incessantly suffered barbarian onslaughts. In the course of 251 AD when the Goths became a threat to Lower Moesia he intervened personally and commanded his troops. Followed by legionaries and fighting as an ordinary soldier, he was known to plunge into the enemy's first ranks with great success. Bravery and virtue shown on the battlefield were not forgotten. Unfortunately, the initial successes against the enemy were shadowed by misfortune. In June 251 AD, Traianus Decius and his son Herrenius Etruscus were killed in the battle which occurred near Abrittus, today's Razgrad in Bulgaria. Caught in an enemy ambush and bogged down in the mud of marshland they fell as the most exemplary Mars's warriors. Their bodies were never found. The author Aurelius Victor says that Traianus Decius achieved the ultimate Roman republican ideal – he laid down his life on the altar of his homeland.



TRAIANUS DECIUS (249 - 251)

Trajan Decije (*Imperator Caesar Caius Messius Quintus Traianus Decius Pius Felix Invictus Augustus*) jedan je od imperatora koji su u analima antičke istorije ostavili svetlu sliku kao primer vojničke časti, umerenosti i vrline. Kako izveštava pisac Aurelije Viktor, rođen je oko 190. godine u okolini Sirmijuma, u malom mestu koje se nazivalo *Budalia* ili *Bubalia*. Izvori nas obavestavaju da je ovo mesto bilo osam milja udaljeno od Sirmijuma. Verovatno bi se to mesto moglo locirati na mestu sela Kuzmina ili Martinaca. Otac mu je bio ugledni oficir, možda zapovednik administrativno-vojnog punkta, dok o majci imamo malo podataka. Oženio se Herenijom Etruscilom, ženom iz senatorskog staleža, starog italskog porekla. Imao je dva sina – Herenija Etruska i Hostilijana. U početku svoje vladavine, starijeg sina Herenija Etruska postavio je za cezara, a kasnije i za avgusta. Mladi sin Hostilijan u vreme Trajana Decija dobio je samo titulu cezara, a na rang avgusta uzdigao ga je Trebonijan Gal, kada ga je adoptirao. Godine 232. Trajan Decije bio je konzul, a između 234 i 238. godine, guverner provincija Donje Mezije, Donje Germanije i Hispanije Tarakonensis. Njegova karijera pre ovog naimenovanja nije poznata, ali je nesumnjivo bila uspešna s obzirom na funkciju koja ga je izvela iz istorijske anonimnosti. Bio je veoma omiljen među vojnicima u čiju se podršku neizmerno uzdao, pa je 249. godine ušao u građanski rat. Tada je bio na funkciji prefekta grada Rima. Kao pretendent na presto pobeđuje Filipa Arabljanina u severnoj Italiji, u bici koja se dogodila na prostoru između Konkordije i Verone, nakon čega je od vojske izabran za cara. Započeo je sa reformama i unapređivanjem države, ali nije mogao da s mirom završi započeto. Izgradio je i obnovio niz kapitalnih objekata. Poznate su Decijeve terme na Aventinu. Ratovao je na dunavskoj granici, gde su varvari neprestano nadirali u Podunavlje. Uspeo je da suzbije i potisne neprijatelja iz Dakije i da osvoji titulu *Restitutor Daciae*. Nakon toga, poslao mu je za rukom da revitalizuje provinciju koja je stalno trpela udare varvara. Tokom 251. godine, kada su Goti ugrozili Donju Meziju, lično intervenise i komanduje trupama. Praćen legionarima znao je da, boreći se kao običan vojnik, veoma uspešno uleće u prve borbene redove neprijatelja. Hrabrost i vrlina pokazani na bojnopolju nisu zaboravljeni. Na žalost, prve uspehe protiv neprijatelja pomračuje nesreća juna meseca 251. godine u bici kod Abrita (*Abrittus*), današnjeg Razgrada u Bugarskoj, kada ginu i Trajan Decije i njegov sin Herenije Etrusk. Uvučeni u zamku neprijatelja, zaglavljani u blatu močvare, pali su kao najuzorniji Marsovi ratnici i u duhu najsvetlije rimske tradicije. Njihova tela nikada nisu pronađena. Pisac Aurelije Viktor za Trajana Decija navodi da je ostvario najviši rimski republikanski ideal – položio je svoj život na oltar otadžbine.

Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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26	27	28	29	30	31	

Traianus Decius (Imperator Caesar Caius Messius Quintus Traianus Decius Pius Felix Invictus Augustus) and his sons - Herennius Etruscus (Imperator Caesar Quintus Herennius Etruscus Messius Decius Augustus) and Hostilian were almost completely ignored by most ancient annals. Sight should not be lost of the fact that Traianus Decius was born to a respectable family of consuls, who lived in Sirmium. We know that Herennius Etruscus was born in Pannonia, sometime between 220 and 230 AD, but we have no information where it was, except that it was most probably Sirmium. Herennius Etruscus as the elder son and, apparently, the more capable one, was early included in the state-running system. Together with his father, Herennius worked his way up the ladder through the military ranks. As to the younger son, Hostilian, we know very little about him, however, his portraits on the coins indicate that he was much younger than his brother. He was born around 235 AD, most probably in Sirmium, taking into account that as early as 232 AD Traianus Decius administered the province of Moesia. When his father and elder brother went to war on the Danube limes, Hostilian remained behind in Rome with his mother Herennia Etruscila (Herennia Cupressenia Etruscila). Thus, though an underage person, he participated in the activities of the Senate. Young Hostilian obviously lived in the shadow of his father and brother. It is known that Traianus Decius promoted both his sons to the rank of Caesar. The title *princeps iuventutis* was conferred on the elder son very early, while Hostilian received the same title probably as late as the end of 250 AD. The title of Augustus was held only by the elder son, whereas Hostilian was to inherit it only after his father and brother had died. Hostilian, as an emperor, held the title of Imperator Caesar Caius Valens Hostilian Messius Quintus Augustus, and his brother Herennius Etruscus - Imperator Caesar Quintus Herennius Etruscus Messius Decius Augustus. Zosimus, a historian from the end of the fifth and the beginning of the sixth centuries, who used older sources from the second and third centuries like Eutropius, Dexippos, Aurelius Victor, Pseudo-Aurelius Victor and Eusebius of Caesarea, gave scant information about the relationship between Hostilian and Trebonian Gallus. Hostilian, after his father and brother had been killed, came in early 251 AD to Viminacium and deployed Roman troops on the wide area from the central to the lower Danube river basin. As we learn from the said historical sources, in late 251 AD, more precisely in November of that year, Hostilian died of plague. Although the sources do not explicitly say anything about the place of his death, it is most probably Viminacium.



Trajana Decija (*Imperator Caesar Caius Messius Quintus Traianus Decius Pius Felix Invictus Augustus*) i njegove sinove, Herenija Etruska (*Imperator Caesar Quintus Herennius Etruscus Messius Decius Augustus*) i Hostilijana, većina antičkih anala gotovo zanemaruje. Ne treba zaboraviti da je Trajan Decije potekao iz ugledne porodice konzula, koji su živeli u Sirmijumu. Za Herenija Etruska znamo da se rodio u Panoniji, negde između 220. i 230. godine. Nema podataka o tačnom mestu rođenja, ali je to ipak, najverovatnije bio Sirmijum. Herenije Etrusk, kao stariji i, kako se čini, sposobniji sin, uključen je rano u sistem državne uprave. Zajedno sa ocem, Herenije je napredovao kroz vojnu službu. O mlađem sinu Hostilijanu ne znamo mnogo, ali sudeći po portretima na novcu, bio je znatno mlađi od brata. Rođen je oko 235. godine, takođe najverovatnije u Sirmijumu imajući u vidu da je već 232. godine Trajan Decije bio upravnik provincije Mezije. Kada su otac i stariji sin otišli u rat na dunavski limes, Hostilijan je ostao u Rimu sa majkom Herenijom Etruscilom (*Herennia Cupressenia Etruscila*). Tamo je, iako maloletan, bio uključen u rad Senata. Mladi Hostilijan je nesumnjivo bio u senci oca i brata. Poznato je da je Trajan Decije oba sina podigao na rang cezara. Titulu *princeps iuventutis* rano je dobio stariji sin, dok je Hostilijan istu titulu dobio najverovatnije tek krajem 250. godine. Titulu avgusta imao je samo stariji sin, dok će je Hostilijan steći tek nakon smrti oca i brata. Hostilijan je, kao imperator, nosio titulu *Imperator Caesar Caius Valens Hostilianus Messius Quintus Augustus*. Zosim daje oskudne podatke o odnosu Hostilijana i Trebonijana Gala. Hostilijan, posle očeve i bratovljeve pogibije, dolazi početkom 251. godine u Viminacijum i krajem novembra iste godine umire od kuge.

HOSTILIANUS (251)

Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	

FEBRUAR
FEBRUARY

A detailed illustration of a classical Greek or Roman bust of a man, shown in profile facing right. The man has a thick, curly beard and hair, and is wearing a laurel wreath. The bust is rendered in a golden-brown color with dark outlines, set against a plain, light-colored background.

Na drugoj strani, Goti su predstavljali veliku opasnost zbog upada na Balkansko poluostrvo. Vojnik po prirodi, Klaudije napušta Rim i dolazi u Ilirik, lično vodeći trupe koje su pošle da odbiju varvare. Goti, zajedno sa Herulima i Peucinima, većim manevrom upadaju u nebranjenu unutrašnjost Ilirika zaobišavši glavnu liniju odbrane na limesu i pljačkaju bogata mesta u zaleđu, uzimajući sa sobom brojne robove iz poharanih gradova. Sa plenom se kreću ka severu kada ih Klaudije susreće kod Naisa. U smelom noćnom manevru napao je daleko brojnije varvarske odrede i na bojištu ostavio oko 50.000 mrtvih i ranjenih Gota, od 320.000 koliko ih je učestvovalo u pohodu. Veliki broj Gota je dospeo u zarobljeništvo, a pojedine je kao kolone (*coloni*) naselio na širokom prostoru od Trakije i Mezije do Makedonije. Tom pobedom Klaudije je dobio i titulu Gotski (*Gothicus*). U isto vreme, Vandali napadaju Panoniju. Pograniczne trupe i u ovom slučaju nisu u stanju da spreče prodor. Klaudije bez odmora kreće da interveniše na severu ugrožene Panonije. Iznadna bolest sprečila ga je da nastavi pohod. Umire od kuge avgusta 270. godine u Sirmijumu gde mu je priredena i sahrana. Senat je Klaudiju dodelio božanske počasti i postavio mu zlatnu statuu na Kapitolu, kao i zlatni štit sa njegovim portretom u Senatu.

CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS (268 - 270)

Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

MART MARCH

Aurelian (*Imperator Caesar Lucius Domitius Aurelianus Pius Felix Invictus Augustus*) was born on a small farm in the vicinity of Sirmium or according to other authors somewhere in Upper Moesia, on 9 September 214 AD. His father was a peasant, tenant-farmer of a well-respected landowner. His mother was a priestess of the cult of Sole, a circumstance which will without doubt influence Aurelian, upon becoming the Roman emperor, to take the god of the Sun for his protector with special stereological characteristics. Victory in the campaign against Persians is one of the most important events in his reign. The rise of Palmira and queen Zenobia endangered roman provinces in the east. Crises reached its peak when Zenobia conquered Egypt. That forced Aurelian to intervene. Rebellious queen was taken to Rome in golden chains and shown as the highest prize in Aurelian's triumph. He was married to Ulpia Severina, daughter of renowned senator Ulpius Crintius. She bore him a daughter whose name is not known. He became a military man and during the period of Claudius Gothicus, whom he succeeded, he held high military posts and took part in war operations with remarkable success. He gradually acquired military education and rose from a centurion, tribune, legion prefect, commander of the limes, so that at the moment of the death of Claudius Gothicus he was commander of the cavalry. Together with Valerian, he was consul for the period from 253-260 AD. At his death-bed in Sirmium Claudius appointed him as his successor, which was accepted both by the army and by the Senate. This approval suggests without doubt that Aurelian enjoyed, above all, strong support of the army. He was a remarkably successful strategist and warrior. He himself participated in operations against the enemy and it has been recorded that, in a battle against the Sarmatians, he alone killed 48 soldiers, whereas the total number of enemy soldiers killed by him came to as many as 950. He is one of the rare reformist rulers. He brought order to the army and reorganized civilian administration. He is also remembered for monetary reforms. On the other hand, his whole rule passed in continuous wars against the barbarians. On the battlefield he was resolute and efficient. He brought to an end the war with the Goths and punished the Germanics who invaded Italy. The high ramparts built by Aurelian with the purpose of fortifying Rome rank among his most important building undertakings. They were the first ramparts erected around the city of Rome since the times of the kings, but were finished only a few years later by emperor Probus. He managed to recapture the provinces of Gaul, Spain and Britain from the hands of usurpers and thus put an end to separatist aspirations of individuals. As regards our areas, he stabilized the limes on the Danube by reconstructing certain fortifications and by reinforcing garrisons. Bearing in mind the reality of the need to defend the Roman frontier or limes he abandoned the province of Dacia in 274 AD and withdrew the Roman troops from there. Campaigns in the East were fateful for him. He embarked upon a campaign against Persia, but was killed in a plot hatched by his private secretary eunuch Eros and the praetorian guard, in the military camp Coenofrurium, on the road between Byzantium and Perinthus, in September or October 275 AD. Aurelian's body was burned in that same place ceremoniously and with full military honours.



AURELIANUS (270 - 275)

Aurelijan (*Imperator Caesar Lucius Domitius Aurelianus Pius Felix Invictus Augustus*) je rođen na malom seoskom imanju u okolini Sirmijuma ili, prema drugim autorima, negde u Gornjoj Meziji, 9. septembra 214. godine. Potiče iz siromašne porodice. Otac mu je bio seljak – kolon, zakupac imanja uglednog veleposednika. Majka mu je bila sveštenica Solovog kulta što će nesumnjivo uticati na Aurelijana da od proglašenja za rimskog imperatora, uzme za svog zaštitnika boga Sunca. Pobjeda u pohodu koji je preduzeo protiv Palmire, spada među najznačajnije uspehe njegove vladavine. Uspon Palmire i njene kraljice Zenobije doveli su u opasnost rimske oblasti na istoku. Kriza je dostigla vrhunac sa Zenobijinim osvajanjem Egipta, što je prinudilo Aurelijana na vojni pohod. Buntovna kraljica odvedena je u Rim u zlatnim lancima kako bi bila ukras u velikom Aurelijanovom trijumfu. Bio je oženjen Ulpijom Severinom, ćerkom uglednog senatora Ulpijusa Krintijusa. Znamo da je sa njom imao ćerku čije ime, nažalost, nije sačuvano. Postao je vojnik i, u vreme Klaudija Gotskog kojeg nasleđuje, imao je visoke vojne funkcije i sa velikim uspehom učestvovao u ratnim operacijama. Sticao je vojno obrazovanje i uzdizao se postepeno – bio je centurion, tribun, prefekt legije, zapovednik granice, a u momentu smrti Klaudija Gotskog bio je na mestu komandanta konjice. Zajedno sa Valerijanom bio je konzul u periodu od 253. do 260. godine. Klaudije ga je na samrti, u Sirmijumu, imenovao za svog naslednika što su prihvatili i vojska i Senat. Ovakvo prihvatanje nesumnjivo sugerise da je Aurelijan, pre svega, imao jaku podršku u vojsci. Bio je izuzetno uspešan strateg i ratnik. Zabeleženo je da je često bio u neposrednim okršajima na bojnopolju tako da je u jednoj bici sa Sarmatima sam savladao 48 vojnika, a ukupan broj neprijatelja koje je savladao sam iznosio je izuzetnih 950 ratnika. Jedan je od retkih reformističkih vladara. Doveo je u red vojsku i uredio civilnu vlast, a pamte ga i po monetarnim reformama. Vladavina mu je protekla u stalnim ratovima sa varvarima. Na bojnopolju bio je odlučan i efikasan. Okončao je rat sa Gotima i kaznio je Germane koji su upali u Italiju. Među Aurelijanova značajna graditeljska dela spada izgradnja visokih bedema kojima je započeo utvrđivanje Rima. To su prvi bedemi oko grada Rima još od vremena kraljeva, ali njih će završiti tek nekoliko godina kasnije imperator Prob. Ovi bedemi i danas se mogu videti. Povratio je provincije Galiju, Španiju i Britaniju iz ruku uzurpatora i time okončao separatističke težnje pojedinaca. Na našim prostorima je stabilizovao limes na Dunavu obnavljajući neke od fortifikacija i ojačavajući posade. Imajući u vidu realnost odbrane rimske granice ili limesa, 274. godine je napustio provinciju Dakiju i iz nje povukao rimske trupe. Dioklecijan o njemu govori sa puno poštovanja i iznosi opasku da se Aurelijan mnogo bolje snalazio kao zapovednik vojske nego kao vladar Carstva. Pohodi na Istok bili su za njega sudbonosni. Krenuo je u pohod protiv Persije, ali je ubijen u zaveri koju je organizovao njegov lični sekretar, evnuh Eros uz saradnju pretorijanske garde 275. godine u vojnom logoru Kojnofrurijumu na putu između Bizanta i Perinta. U istom mestu je spaljen uz veliku ceremoniju i najveće vojne počasti.

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APRIL
APRIL

Probus (*Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Probus Pius Felix Invictus Augustus*) belongs to the rulers who spent more time in wars than in looking after the state, but a ruler who was held in high esteem by the Senate. He was born in Lower Pannonia (*Pannonia Inferior*), on a farm near Sirmium. It is not known whether he was married or whether he had children. His military career was outstanding and thanks to this circumstance he rose to the Roman throne. He acquired valuable military experience in campaigns undertaken by Claudius II Gothicus and Aurelian. He defeated the Sarmatians and was decorated by emperor Valerian during whose reign he held high command posts. In 277 AD he was awarded the tile of consul for the first time, and the same title of consul was given to him for the fifth time in 282 AD. At the outset, he commanded three legions and subsequently as many as ten. He waged wars almost in all parts of the Empire and belongs to those emperors who rightfully received the epithet of *semper victoriosus*, which was also attested on issuances of coins minted by him. After Aurelian was killed he found himself in Egypt as commander of the army and, although he initially had the support of his legions, he gave no indication of his aspirations although there can be no doubt that already at that time he was reflecting about the imperial purple. After Aurelian's death, as an obviously provisional solution, the Senate appointed Tacitus, already advanced in years, to administer the Roman Empire. Immediately after Tacitus's death, Probus gave signs of his obvious aspirations for the Roman throne and courageously ventured his fortune in a civil war against numerically superior Florianus. He came out as a victor in the battle near Tarsus. The Senate officially declared him Roman emperor and paid him honours unseen in Rome from the period of Marcus Aurelius, sources inform us. As one of Aurelian's followers, upon receiving the imperial purple he cruelly punished his murderers. However, Probus's rule was never connected with the eternal city of Rome. The barbarians continuously threatened the border provinces and he, as a capable soldier, personally took part in campaigns. Probus takes credit for securing the border provinces and for temporarily pacifying the barbarians. He managed to drive the Alamanni and the Franks out of Gaul, which they invaded immediately after Postumus's death. During his rule the border with *Retitia* was made safe, while the Sarmatians in Pannonia recognized his government. Probus quite deservedly won the title "*victor omnium gentium barbararum*", but also the title "*Pacator orbis*", having in mind that he managed to fortify military outposts as far away as the left bank of the river Rhine on the barbarian land. What will prove to be of far-reaching importance for the Roman Empire is the fact that he included a large number of barbarians into the Roman army, in particular Germanics. Desirous to strengthen the Empire economically he did not kill the captured enemy soldiers but turned them into settlers and made them till Roman land. However, peacetime works which he carried out were fateful for his rule. In order to keep the army busy he ordered that during the period of peace his legions should grow grape in Gaul, Pannonia and Moesia. He personally supervised works in the vicinity of Sirmium, where he was born. Sources inform us that he planted grape on Mount Fruška Gora, with an obvious wish to strengthen his native land economically. The desire to speed up the process of economic stabilization of Pannonia was also reflected in reclaiming marshland and turning it into arable land and pastures. Precisely that fact was fatal for Probus because during the digging of these canals, in September 282 AD, angered legionaries revolted against him. Fleeing from them, as sources inform us, he found shelter in the "iron tower", however this did not prevent legionaries from killing him. After committing murder the murderers repented and buried him with full honours, duly mourned him and organized military funeral.



PROBUS (276 - 282)

Prob (*Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Probus Pius Felix Invictus Augustus*) spada među vladare koji su više vremena proveli u ratovima nego u uređenju države. Istovremeno, Senat ga je veoma uvažavao. Rođen je 19. avgusta 232. godine u Donjoj Panoniji, na seoskom imanju nedaleko od Sirmijuma. Nije poznato da li se ženio niti da li je imao dece. Njegova vojna karijera bila je izuzetno uspešna i zahvaljujući tome kasnije je dospao na rimski presto. Dragoceno vojno iskustvo stekao je u pohodima koji su organizovali Klaudije II Gotski i Aurelijan. Pobedio je Sarmate i zbog tog uspeha je bio odlikovan od imperatora Valerijana. U vreme Valerijanove vladavine Prob je držao visoke komandne položaje. Godine 277. prvi put dobija titulu konzula koja mu je potom dodeljivana pet puta, a 282. godine je na to mesto izabran poslednji put. U početku je imao zapovedništvo nad tri, a zatim i nad svih deset legija. Ratovao je gotovo po celom Carstvu i pripada onim imperatorima koji su sa pravom poneli epitet "večiti pobednik", osvedočen i na emisijama novca kovanim za vreme njegove vladavine. Nakon Aurelijanovog ubistva našao se u Egiptu kao zapovednik vojske i, mada je imao podršku legija, nije se odmah eksponirao iako je, nesumnjivo, već tada razmišljao o carskom purpuru. Senat je kao očigledno prelazno rešenje posle Aurelijanove smrti postavio već ostarelog Tacita da rukovodi Rimskim carstvom. Odmah nakon Tacitove smrti, Prob po-kazuje pretenzije na rimski tron i hrabro ulazi u građanski rat protiv Florijana, znatno nadmoćnijeg u ljudstvu. Iz građanskog rata izlazi kao pobednik u bici kod Tarsusa. Senat ga je prihvatio kao rimskog imperatora i odao mu počasti koje, kako izvori navode, nisu viđene u Rimu još od vremena Marka Aurelija. Kao jedan od Aurelijanovih sledbenika, nakon primanja purpura, surovo je kaznio njegove ubice. Međutim, Probova vlast nikada nije bila vezana za večni grad Rim. Varvari konstantno ugrožavaju pogranične provincije i on, kao sposoban vojnik, lično učestvuje u pohodima. Zasluga Probova je i to što je uspeo da osigura pogranične oblasti, a varvare privremeno umiri. Alamane i Franke potisnuo je iz Galije, gde su ušli odmah posle Postumove smrti. Za vreme njegove vladavine granica sa Recijom je bila osigurana, a Sarmati u Panoniji su priznali njegovu vlast. Prob je u najboljoj tradiciji poneo titulu "pobednik nad svim varvarskim plemenima", ali i titulu "umiritelj sveta" imajući u vidu da je čak i na levoj obali reke Rajne, na varvarskoj zemlji, uspeo da utvrdi vojne postaje. Dalekosežna po Rimsko carstvo, jeste činjenica da je u rimsku vojsku uključio veliki broj varvara, posebno Germana. Sa željom da ekonomski ojača Carstvo, zarobljene neprijateljske vojnike nije ubijao, već ih je naseljavao kao kolone da obrađuju rimsku zemlju. Mirnodopski radovi koje je sproveo pokazali su se sudbonosnim po njegovu vladavinu. Da bi vojsku držao zaposlenom, naredio je legijama da u vreme mira sade vinovu lozu u Galiji, Panoniji i Meziji. Lično je nadgledao radove u okolini Sirmijuma. Antički izvori nas obaveštavaju da je na Fruškoj Gori sadio vinovu lozu sa očitom željom da svoj rodni kraj ekonomski ojača. Želja da ubrza proces ekonomske stabilnosti Panonije ogledala se i u isušivanju močvarnih delova i njihovog pretvaranja u oranice i pašnjake. Upravo to je bilo kobno za Proba, jer su se prilikom kopanja takvih kanala, septembra meseca 282. godine, razdraženi legionari pobunili protiv njega. Bežeći od njih, kako nas izvori obaveštavaju, sklonio se u "gvozdenu kulu", ali to nije sprečilo legionare da ga ubiju. Nakon počinjenog ubistva, ubice su se pokajale i sahranile ga sa svim počastima, dostojno ga ožalivši i priredivši mu vojnički pogreb.

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Maximianus Herculus (*Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Pius Felix Invictus Augustus*) belongs to emperors who won their throne by brutality and by sword rather than by their abilities to run the state. He was born on a humble farm near Sirmium, on 21 July 250 AD, as Maximianus (full name is not known). He was married to Eutropia and had a son with her, Marcus Valerius Maxentius and daughters Fausta and Theodora. No data are available about his early career, but one may conclude indirectly that it was successful and that he was a very capable military man. He advanced in military career in parallel with Diocletian, who chose him as his co-ruler. Because of his military accomplishments he was appointed to be Diocletian's co-ruler (Diocletian had no sons) and declared Caesar. Although military careers of both rulers were similar, their characters differed drastically. In contrast to Diocletian, as sources tell us, Maximianus was uneducated, brutal and careless about order and rules. According to the words of Mamertinus, the sword was more important to him than knowledge and flattering more pleasant than truth. He was described as insensitive, merciless and strict. In the sense of the organizational setup of the Empire, Nicomedia was Diocletian's capital, while Maximianus's was in Milan. Sometime later, on 1 April 286 AD, Maximianus was declared Augustus in Nicomedia and thus became equal to Diocletian, except that Diocletian took the title of "Senior Augustus". Having in mind that they appeared in public as brothers (*fratres*), Diocletian took the cognomen Iovis-Jupiter and Maximianus added the name Herculus to his name which obviously associates to Hercules and his strength. As we learn from a writing titled Notitia Dignitatum, in 296 AD after the division of Lower Pannonia, two provinces Valeria and Second Pannonia were created. By declaring him Caesar Diocletian made Maximianus a member of the family and gave him his gentil name Valerius, so that his full name was *M. Aurelius Valerius Maximianus*. What is particularly important is the fact that the Roman Empire entered a period of the dominate, a period when the emperor was no longer the princeps but "the Lord and God" (*Dominus et Deus*) which associates to divine power. The new organization of government and of the state setup increased the difference between the dominus and his subjects, while Iovii and Herculiuses were equalized with gods. Bearing in mind the fact that two rulers were not sufficient for the entire Roman Empire Diocletian increased the number of rulers to four and thus created the so-called tetrarchy or the reign of four rulers, who were to hold the office for 20 years and then abdicate. In March 293 AD Diocletian and Maximianus took co-rulers for themselves and declared them Caesars. Diocletian took Galerius Maximianus as his co-ruler, whereas Maximianus took Constantius Chlorus, both of them were experienced warriors and came to that position from the post of commander of the guard. Both Caesars were adopted by Augustus, but were obliged to loyalty also by matrimonial relationship. Galerius married Diocletian's daughter Valeria and Constantius Chlorus married Maximianus's step-daughter Constantia. The new organization of power was unprecedented in Roman history. In the period from 286 AD to 288 AD Maximianus campaigned in Gaul against the usurper Bagaudae. He waged wars on the Rhine limes and was very successful, so that chroniclers described his campaigns as ones in which he managed to penetrate into "the Germanic ocean". He pacified with the



MAXIMIANUS HERCULIUS
(285 - 305, 310)

Maksimijan Herkulije (*Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Pius Felix Invictus Augustus*) spada među imperatore koji su izvojevali svoj presto pre brutalnošću i mačem nego vladarskim sposobnostima. Roden je 21. jula oko 250. godine, kao Maksimijan (puno ime nije poznato), na skromnom imanju u okolini Sirmijuma. Oženjen je bio Eutropijom i sa njome je imao sina Marka Valerija Maksencija i ćerke Faustu i Teodoru. O njegovoj ranoj karijeri nema podataka, ali se posredno može zaključiti da je bila uspešna i da se radi o izvanrednom vojniku. Napredovao je uz Dioklecijana. Vojnim uspesima zaslužio je da 285. godine bude određen za savladara Dioklecijana (koji nije imao sinova) i proglašen za cezara. Iako su im vojničke karijere bile slične, karakteri su im u velikoj meri bili različiti. Nasuprot Dioklecijanu, kako navode izvori, Maksimijan je bio neobrazovan, brutalan i nemaran prema redu i pravilima. Kako piše Mamertinus, mač mu je bio preči nego znanje, a laskanje ugodnije nego istina. Opisan je kao neosetljiv, nemilosrdan i strog. U organizacionom okviru Carstva, Dioklecijanov prestonica je bila u Nikomediji, a Maksimijanov u Milanu. Nešto kasnije, 1. aprila 286. godine, Maksimijan je u Nikomediji proglašen za avgusta i time izjednačen sa Dioklecijanom, s tom razlikom što je Dioklecijan za sebe uzeo titulu starijeg avgusta (*Senior Augustus*). Imajući u vidu da su se u javnosti pojavljivali kao braća (*fratres*), Dioklecijan je uzeo kognomen Jovije – Jupiter, a Maksimijanov je postao Herkulije, sa očiglednom asocijacijom na Herkula i njegovu snagu. Kako saznajemo iz spisa Noticija Dignitatum 296. godine, posle podele Donje Panonije, osnovane su dve provincije – Valerija i Druga Panonija. Proglašenjem za cezara, Dioklecijan je Maksimijana uveo u porodicu i dao mu svoje gentilno ime Valerije, tako da je njegovo puno ime glasilo *Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus*. Posebno je značajna činjenica da Rimsko carstvo tada ulazi u period dominata u kome imperator nije više prvi (*princeps*) već Gospodar i Bog (*Dominus et Deus*) da bi se pojačala asocijacija na moć ravnu božanskoj. Novom organizacijom vlasti i ustroјstvom države uvećana je razlika između dominusa i podanika, a Joviji i Herkuliji su izjednačeni sa bogovima. Imajući u vidu činjenicu da za celo Rimsko carstvo dva vladara nisu bila dovoljna, Dioklecijan je povećao broj vladara na četiri i time stvorio tetrarhiju ili vladavinu četvorice koji bi na dužnosti trebalo da provedu 20 godina, da bi zatim abdicirali. Marta meseca 293. godine, Dioklecijan i Maksimijan su uzeli sebi savladare i proglasili ih za cezare. Dioklecijan je za savladara uzeo Galerija Maksimijana, a Maksimijan Konstancija Hlora. Obojica su bili iskusni ratnici i došli su na taj položaj sa mesta komandanta garde. Obojicu cezara su avgusti adoptirali, ali su bili obavezani na lojalnost i bračnim vezama – Galerije se oženio Dioklecijanovom ćerkom Valerijom, a Konstancije Hlor Maksimijanovom pastorkom, Konstancijom. Nova organizacija vlasti bila je bez presedana u rimskoj istoriji. U periodu od 286. do 288. godine, Maksimijan ratuje u Galiji protiv uzurpatora Bagauda. Vodio je ratove na rajnskom limesu i to veoma uspešno, pa hroničari opisuju njegove pohode kao pohode kojima je uspeo da "uđe u Germanski okean". Mačem je umirio buntovničke provincije u Africi i Španiji. Zajedno sa Dioklecijanom u Podunavlju je 290. godine vodio ratove protiv Sarmata. On i Dioklecijan 1. maja 305. godine abdiciraju sa vlasti,

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JUN
JUNE

The biographies of some rulers in the Roman Empire sometimes remind one of fairytales in which the shepherd turns emperor. Galerius's (*Imperator Caesar Galerius Valerius Maximianus Pius Felix Invictus Augustus*) biography belongs precisely among such personal histories. He was born around 260 AD at a little farm called Secundiana in Riperian Dacia. His father's name was not registered in the sources, although they mention that he was of Thracian origin. His mother, Romula, was from Dacia, and was the priestess of pagan cults, so that she brought Galerius up in the spirit of paganism and he remained faithful to mountain gods all his life. Some sources say that in his early days he used to be a shepherd – cattle goader. Information about his military career is scarce, but the few references to him mention that he had high military skills. He served in the army commanded by Aurelian and Probus. During the campaigns in the East against the Persians in 296-297 AD he managed after initial failures to win the war and get Mesopotamia back within the borders of the Roman Empire. Sources say that he was both a man of action and persecutor of the Christians. On the other hand, he was also the author of the first edict on toleration of Christians published in Nicomedia in April of 311 AD. His hostility to Constantine and persecutions of earlier years had certainly caused this edict to be overlooked in the annals of history. He was proclaimed as Caesar in March 293 AD, on the occasion of the establishment of tetrarchy, while he became Augustus in 306 AD. In 293 AD he married Diocletian's daughter Valeria, later known as *Galeria Valeria*. Galeria Valeria was his second wife, while the name of his first wife was not preserved, although he had a daughter, Valeria Maximila, and a son, Candidianus with her. He was given the task of administering Illyricum, precisely at a time when the pressure of barbarians on the Roman Empire began to increase. When Diocletian and Maximianus stepped down in 305 AD, he became Augustus. This highest rank in government was a reward for a long-standing struggle with the Sarmatians and the Carpians on the Danube limes and for its consolidation. The original tetrarchian residence was located in Sirmium, but as a result of the situation in the East and the threat to the Empire posed by Persia, he moved to Salonika. His successes in wars against the Persians brought him eternal glory at a time when the situation in the East began to crumble. When he got back, by undertaking public works in the Balkans and Pannonia, he improved the living conditions of the population. He died in Sofia on 5 May 311 AD after a long and agonising illness. Christian authors Lactantius and Eusebius say that this grave illness was the punishment reserved for him by the Creator and that his whole body was covered in sores where insect larvae bred. The anger of Christian authors was directed at Galerius most probably because of his persecution of Christians which took place in the early fourth century, when Galerius became Caesar. It is possible also that there are some unjustified accusations against him, taking into account two facts. One, that the Roman Empire was then ruled by an authoritative and educated Diocletian, whom Galerius unreservedly re-



GALERIUS (305 - 311)

Biografija pojedinih vladara rimske imperije ponekad podseća na bajke u kojima pastir postaje car. Galerijeva (*Imperator Caesar Galerius Valerius Maximianus Pius Felix Invictus Augustus*) spada upravo u red takvih ličnih istorija. Rođen je oko 260. godine na malom poljskom imanju Sekundijana (*Secundiana*) u Priobalnoj Dakiji. Ime oca nije ostalo sačuvano u izvorima, mada pominju da je bio tračkog porekla. Majka Romula bila je dačkog porekla, sveštenica paganskih kultova koja je Galerija vaspitala u paganskom duhu tako da je celog života ostao veran planinskim bogovima. U nekim izvorima se pominje da je u ranoj mladosti bio pastir-govedar. O njegovoj vojnoj karijeri malo je podataka, ali škrti pomeni ističu da je bio vičan vojnim veštinama. Služio je u vojsci kojom su komandovali Aurelijan i Prob. Tokom kampanja na istoku protiv Persijanaca, 296. i 297. godine, uspeo je da nakon početnih neuspeha pobedi u ratu i vrati Mesopotamiju u granice Rimske imperije. Izvori ga pominju kao čoveka od akcije, ali i kao progonitelja hrišćana. S druge strane, on je i autor prvog edikta o toleranciji prema hrišćanima izdatom u Nikomediji aprila 311. godine. Njegovo neprijateljstvo prema Konstantinu i progoni ranijih godina sigurno su uticali da se ovaj edikt zanemaruje u analima istorije. Za cezara je proglašen marta 293. godine, prilikom osnivanja tetrarhije, a avgust će postati 306. godine. Godine 293. oženio se Dioklecijanovom ćerkom Valerijom, kasnije poznatom kao *Galeria Valeria*. Ona mu je bila druga žena dok ime prve žene nije ostalo sačuvano, mada je sa njome imao ćerku Valeriju Maksimilu i sina Kandidijana. Na upravu mu je poveren Ilirik upravo u trenutku kada je pritisak varvara na Rimsko carstvo počeo da jača. Prilikom povlačenja Dioklecijana i Maksimijana sa vlasti 305. godine uzdignut je do ranga avgusta. Najviša vlast u državi bila je nagrada za dugogodišnje borbe protiv Sarmata i Karpa na dunavskoj granici i za njenu konsolidaciju. Prvobitna tetrarhijska rezidencija bila je u Sirmijumu, ali usled nestabilne situacije na Istoku i ugroženosti Carstva od Persije, seli se u Solun. Uspesi nad Persijancima doneli su mu večnu slavu u trenucima kada se na Istoku Carstvo doslovce raspadalo. Kada se vratio javnim radovima na Balkanu i u Panoniji poboljšao je uslove za život stanovništva. Umro je Sofiji 5. maja 311. godine, nakon duge i teške bolesti. Hrišćanski pisci Laktancije i Eusebije kažu da je ova bolest došla kao božja kazna, i da mu je celo telo bilo prekriveno čirevima u kojima su se legle larve insekata. Bes hrišćanskih pisaca usmeren je na Galerija najverovatnije zbog proгона hrišćana početkom IV veka, kada je Galerije nosio titulu cezara. Verovatno da u tome ima i neopravdanih optužbi, imajući u vidu dve činjenice. Najpre, Rimskim carstvom tada je upravljao autoritativni i obrazovani Dioklecijan. Galerije je u tom periodu bespogovorno uvažavao i poslušno izvršavao Dioklecijanova naređenja, a pogotovo ona na kojima je ovaj insistirao. Naime, uporno se tražilo da svi koji služe u rimskoj vojsci moraju prinositi žrtve rimskim bogovima. Galerije je u Nikomediji 303. godine doneo edikt protiv hrišćana, a zatim, dve godine pre čuvenog Milanskog edikta, izdao edikt o toleranciji.

Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
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Many things remained vague about the origins of Flavius Severus (*Imperator Severus Pius Felix Augustus*). Indirect information in the works of Aurelius Victor says that he was born near Niš (*Naissus*), although it must be taken with a grain of salt. He was nominated as Caesar in Nicomedia by Galerius on 1 May 305 AD, the date when both Diocletian and Maximianus stepped down. In August of the following year, 306 AD, in Milan, he received the purple from Maximianus and thus became Augustus. He was described as hard working and capable, loyal to Galerius, but also as a hedonist. After the death of Constantius Chlorus he was raised by Galerius and assumed the rank of Augustus. The Christian author Lactantius wrote about it by quoting a dialogue which took place between Diocletian and Galerius: "... – And whom shall we choose then? – Severus, said Galerius. – That noisy player, drunk, who turned night into day and day into night? – He deserves, he says, this position because he has loyally spearheaded troops and I have sent him to Maximianus to put the purple around him. – Let it be that way..." On the character of Flavius Severus also wrote an anonymous chronicler who said that "... Caesar Severus was of a low character and descent, and a drunkard..." He was not well received by the army and that is where his ill fate lay. In 306 AD, on 28 October, Maxentius usurped power in Rome. As he was headed for Rome to depose him, before entering the city, troops deserted Flavius Severus. Left only with the innermost entourage, he fled towards the city of Ravenna, but was surrounded there. Having no way out and without supporters, he surrendered to the usurper's army. The mercy that he, perhaps, expected was not granted him. The circumstances surrounding his death have remained unclear. According to Aurelius Victor and Zosimus, he was killed at a place called Tres Tabernae. According to other authors he was taken prisoner in the vicinity of Rome and killed in 307 AD and buried with all honours in a concha of Galienus's mausoleum. However, the sources also refer to another somewhat contradictory sequence of events. They mention that he even committed suicide, but that in spite of that, he was laid to rest with all honours. The annals of history do not remember him for any great deeds or for carving out a niche for himself.



Poreklo Flavija Severa (*Imperator Severus Pius Felix Augustus*) ostalo je nejasno. Posredni podaci nađeni u delima Aurelija Viktora navode da je rođen u okolini Niša (*Naissus*), ali se oni moraju uzeti sa rezervom. Za cezara ga je 1. maja 305. godine u Nikomediji predložio Galerije, u času kad se Dioklecijan i Maksimijan povlače sa vlasti. Naredne godine u Milanu od Maksimijana je primio purpur i time postao avgust. Opisan je kao marljiv i sposoban, odan Galeriju, ali i hedonista. Nakon smrti Konstanacija Hlora uzdignut je od Galerija na rang avgusta. O ovome nas obaveštava hrišćanski pisac Laktancije, koji prenosi dijalog Dioklecijana i Galerija: "...Pa koga onda da izaberemo?", pitao je Dioklecijan. "Severa, reče Galerije". " Zar onog bucnog igrača, pijanca, kome je noć dan, a dan noć?" "Dostojan je tog položaja", kaza Galerije, "jer je odano predvodio vojnike i poslao sam ga Maksimijanu da ga zaogrne purpustom." "Neka bude..." O karakteru Flavija Severa piše i anonimni hroničar koji navodi da je *cezarski Sever bio niskog karaktera i porekla, pijanac...* Vojska ga nije dobro prihvatila i u tome je ležalo seme njegove zle kobi. Godine 306, 28. oktobra, Maksencije je u Rimu uzurpirao vlast. Kada je Flavije Sever krenuo ka Rimu da ga zbaci s prestola pred samim gradom trupe su ga napustile. Ostavljen sa najužom pratnjom on je utekao u Raveno, ali tu biva opkoljen. Bez izlaza i bez pristalica predao se vojsci uzurpatora. Izostala je milost kojoj se možda nadao. Okolnosti vezane za njegovu smrt ostale su nejasne. Prema Aureliju Viktoru i Zosimu poginuo je u mestu *Tres Tabernae*. Po drugim izvorima, držan je u zatočeništvu u okolini Rima, ubijen je 307. godine i sahranjen sa svim počastima u jednoj od konhi Galijenovog mauzoleja. Međutim, u izvorima se pominje i drugačiji, donekle kontradiktoran sled događaja. Pominje se i da je izvršio samoubistvo, ali da je ipak, bez obzira na okolnosti, sahranjen uz sve počasti. U analima istorije nije ostavio vidnog traga niti velikih dela.

FLAVIUS SEVERUS (306 - 307)

Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
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SEPTEMBAR
SEPTEMBER

Maximinus Daia (*Imperator Caesar Galerius Valerius Maximianus Pius Felix Augustus*) was born on 20 November 270 AD in Riperian Dacia (*Dacia Ripensis*). He was one of the rare rulers who came to power more by a twist of fate and a combination of circumstances rather than due to his merits and connections. Lactantius, a Christian author who described the rule of late Roman emperors, says that he came to power to the surprise of all and, perhaps, to his own surprise. He was born in the wastelands of Riperian Dacia in the vicinity of a place at present known as Šarkamen. He was the son of Galerius's sister whose name remained unknown and in 305 AD when Diocletian and Maximianus stepped down, Galerius chose him to be a junior co-ruler. Aurelius Victor, another author from that period said of Maximinus Daia ...*"although he was born and raised in a shepherd's family, nevertheless, he respected each and every wise man and a man of letters..."* This description shows that Maximinus Daia was of modest origins and with an even more modest educational background, and that he very rapidly went up the military service. It was recorded that he was a guardsman-soldier (*scutarius*), a guard's commander (*protector*) and a tribune (*tribunus*). When in May 305 AD, he was elected Caesar, very few people in the army had heard of him. He was elected Augustus on 1 May 310 AD. His fortunes were volatile in leading military operations in the East. When he took the administration of Asia Minor in 312 AD, his fighting with the insurgents in Karia was a success. With Galerius's death, he lost the strongest support for his government. He also made unreasonable decisions on military campaigns, especially when in the wintertime he moved troops out of Syria and sent them to Bithynia in fighting against Licinius. Many soldiers died on the frozen roads even before they engaged in battle. His conflict with Licinius was fatal in every respect because, even though he had a superior army of almost 70,000 soldiers, Licinius with his 30,000-strong crack soldiers coming from Balkan provinces defeated him. After initial successes, his army was routed at Campus Erganus (*Campus Erganus*), and he fled the battlefield disgracefully saving his own life by a whisker. He died and was buried in Tarsus, in Kilikia in July or August 313 AD. The cruel Licinius showed no mercy to his family. The wife and children of Maximinus Daia were killed.

Due to his changeable and inconsistent attitudes towards Christians, early Christian authors had a very negative opinion of him. Immediately after his death, a decision was made to apply to Maximinus Daia the principle *damnatio memoriae*. Systematic efforts were made to erase any memory of this ruler.



Maksimín Daja (*Imperator Caesar Galerius Valerius Maximianus Pius Felix Augustus*) rođen je 20. novembra 270. godine u Priobalnoj Dakiji (*Dacia Ripensis*). Jedan je od retkih vladara koji su došli na vlast više igrom slučaja i sticajem okolnosti nego zaslugom i vezama. Laktancije, hrišćanski pisac, koji opisuje vladavine kasnorimskih imperatora, kaže da je došao na vlast na iznenađenje svih, verovatno i na svoje sopstveno.

Rođen je u bespućima Priobalne Dakije, u okolini mesta koje je danas poznato kao Šarkamen. Bio je sin Galerijeve sestre, čije ime je ostalo nepoznato i 305. godine, kada su se Dioklecijan i Maksimijan povukli sa vlasti, Galerije ga bira za mladeg savladata.

Laktancije nas o tome obaveštava na sledeći način: Aurelije Viktor, latinski pisac iz tog perioda kaže za Maksimina Daju: *"...Premda je rođen i odgajan u pastirskoj porodici, ipak je bio poštovalac svakog izuzetno mudrog čoveka i ljudi od pera..."*

Iz ovih opisa se vidi da je Maksimin Daja skromnog porekla i još skromnijeg obrazovanja i da je izuzetno brzo prošao kroz vojnu službu. Zabeleženo je da je u vojsci bio vojnik gardista (*scutarius*), starešina garde (*protector*) i tribun (*tribunus*). Kada je maja 305. godine izabran za cezara, retko ko je u vojsci čuo za njega. Za avgusta je izabran 1. maja 310. godine. Vodio je sa promenljivom srećom ratne operacije na Istoku. Kada je preuzeo upravljanje Malom Azijom, imao je uspeha 312. godine u borbi protiv pobunjenika u Kariji. Galerijevom smrću izgubio je najveću potporu svoje vlasti. Činio je i nerazumne odluke u pogledu vojnog angažovanja, a naročito kada je tokom zime pokrenuo trupe iz Sirije u Bitiniju u borbu protiv Licinija. Na zaleđenim putevima mnogo vojnika ostavilo je svoj život, a da uopšte nije ni došlo do borbe. Sukob sa Licinijem bio je koban u svakom pogledu jer, iako je imao nadmoćniju vojsku od skoro 70.000 vojnika, Licinije je sa 30.000 elitnih ratnika iz balkanskih provincija odneo pobedu. Nakon početnih uspeha Dajina vojska je razbijena na Ergenskom polju (*Campus Erganus*), pa je sramnim bekstvom sa bojnog polja jedva uspeo da se spase. Umro je i sahranjen u Tarsusu, u Kilikiji, tokom jula ili avgusta 313. godine. Surovi Licinije nije pokazao ni trunke milosti prema njegovoj porodici. Žena i deca Maksimina Daje su pobijeni. Zbog promenljivog i nestalnog stava prema hrišćanima, ranohrišćanski pisci imaju veoma negativno mišljenje o njemu. Odmah nakon smrti doneta je odluka da se na Maksimina Daju primeni princip *damnatio memoriae*. Sećanje na ovog vladara uklanjano je sistematski.

MAXIMINUS DAIA (311 - 313)

Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
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OKTOBAR
OCTOBER

A stylized illustration of a classical Greek or Roman bust of a man. The bust is depicted in a golden-brown color with black outlines. It features a full, curly beard and hair, a prominent nose, and a serious expression. The bust is shown from a three-quarter view, facing right. The background is a light, textured gray.

LICINIUS (308 - 324)

Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
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NOVEMBAR
NOVEMBER

According to all sources and on the basis of celebrated history that he left behind him, Constantine (*Imperator Caesar Flavius Constantinus Pius Felix Invictus Augustus*) certainly belongs among the most important emperors of the Roman Empire, who lived at the great divide between the two civilizations, pagan and Christian. His childhood and early youth have in large measure remained unknown to us, however, we know that he was born in Naissus on 27 February in 272 or 273 AD, of which we learn from an anonymous Constantine's biographer, *Anonymus Velesianus*. He was married twice, to Minervina and Fausta. With Minervina, he had a son Caius Flavius Iulius Crispus and three sons by Fausta, Maximianus's daughter, namely Flavius Claudius Constantinus (*Constantine II*), Flavius Iulius Constantius (*Constantius II*), Flavius Iulius Constans and two daughters, Constantina and Fausta. Constantine was educated, on the one hand, in the spirit of a future strategist and good soldier and on the other, under the influence of his mother Helena within the tenets of Christianity, which made it possible for him to draw the necessary wisdom from this deism. Constantius Chlorus, his father rose up to the rank of one of the tetrarchs and the young man who followed him from one to another battlefield and military camp was early on seen by the army as his successor. In 312 AD, when he headed for Rome to crush the usurper Maxentius, he had far fewer troops than his enemy, however Constantine's battle-hardened troops in the wars with the Germanics were much better and this decided the outcome of the fighting. In the battle near the Milvean Bridge he crushed Maxentius's troops and returned the city under the control of the Empire. As the symbol of the victory, a statue of him was erected in Rome where he holds a cross in his right hand. Soon after, in 313 AD, he issued, together with Licinius in Milan, the Edict on toleration which represents one of the pillars that elevated Christianity and was the basis on which the Roman Empire was transformed in the decades which followed from a pagan to the first Christian empire. With Licinius, with whom he was initially allied and ruled jointly for ten years, he also fought two cruel and bloody civil wars. Although there was a constant dormant conflict between them, the immediate pretext for the war was the pulling down of Constantine's statue in Ljubljana. Constantine realized that the Danube provinces were those that could be crucial in the conflict, therefore, he moved in advance of the decisive battle in the summer of 314 AD from Gaul to Illyricum 20,000 soldiers. Although Licinius has almost twice as many troops under his command, he was not able to avoid a terrible defeat near Vinkovci on 8 October 314 AD. Licinius succeeded in fleeing towards Sremska Mitrovica and farther towards present-day Bulgaria (*Thracia*), and their battle which ended inconclusively took place in Thracia, near the city of Beroi, at the place known as *Campus Martiensis*. Taking into account their somewhat unresolved situation, they reached an agreement according to



CONSTANTINUS I (312 - 337)

Prema svim izvorima i na osnovu slave koja ga prati, Konstantin (*Imperator Caesar Flavius Constantinus Pius Felix Invictus Augustus*) svakako spada među najznačajnije imperatore Rimskog carstva. Vlast ga je zatekla na razmeđu dve religije, paganske i hrišćanske. Njegovo detinjstvo i rana mladost u velikoj meri su nam ostali nepoznati, ali znamo da se rodio u Naissu 27. februara 272. ili 273. godine, o čemu nas obaveštava anonimni Konstantinov biograf, *Anonymus Velesii*. Posredno je taj podatak potvrđen i od Juliusa Firmika ili Firmika Materna. Ženio se dva puta, najpre Minervinom, pa Faustom. Sa Minervinom je imao sina Kaja Flavija Julija Krispa, a sa Faustom, Maksimijanovom ćerkom, njih trojicu: Flavija Klaudija Konstantina, Flavija Julija Konstancija, Flavija Julija Konstansa, kao i dve ćerke: Konstantinu i Faustu. Konstantin je s jedne strane vaspitavan i odgajan za budućeg stratega i dobrog vojnika, a sa druge pod uticajem majke Helene u hrišćanskom okrilju, što mu je omogućilo da u deizmu stekne svu potrebnu mudrost. Konstancije Hlor, njegov otac, uzneo se do ranga jednog od tetrarha, a mladić koji ga je pratio po bojištima i vojnim logorima rano je od vojske bio viđen za njegovog naslednika. Međutim, podršku vojske nije imao samo zbog slavnog oca. Naime, legionarsku čvrstinu zadobio je u bitkama, pokazujući veštinu i hrabrost, kao i visoke komandne sposobnosti. Kada je Konstancije Hlor umro u Britaniji, 26. jula 306. godine, vojska ga je izvikala za avgusta, a u Trijeru je prihvatio purpurnu togu. Međutim, pre toga je Konstantin diplomatski prihvatio inferiorni rang cezara i nije želeo da zateže odnose, čime je izbegao konfrontaciju sa Galerijem. Bio je veliki poštovalac Herkula, nepobedivog Sola i na kraju je, kako mnogi smatraju, prihvatio hrišćanstvo. Kada je 312. godine krenuo na Rim da slomi uzurpatora Maksencija, raspolagao je višestruko manjom vojskom nego neprijatelj, ali Konstantinove trupe, prekaljene u ratovima sa Germanima, bile su daleko bolje, što je odlučilo ishod bitke. Po predanju, odlučna bitka se odigrala kod Milvijskog mosta gde je Konstantin razbio Maksencijevu vojsku i vratio grad pod kontrolu Carstva. Kao simbol pobeđe u Rimu je podignuta statua Konstantina koja u desnoj ruci drži krst. Ubrzo potom, 313. godine, izdao je sa Licinijem u Milanu Edikt o toleranciji, što predstavlja jedan od stubova koji su uzneli hrišćanstvo i temelj na kome je Rimsko carstvo u sledećim decenijama transformisano od paganske do prve hrišćanske imperije. Sa Licinijem, s kojim je prvobitno bio u savezu i s kojim je deset godina zajedno vladao, Konstantin je vodio dva surova i krvava građanska rata. Upravo na našim prostorima i u podunavskim provincijama, između Licinija i Konstantina, došlo je do razmirica vojnog, političkog i religioznog karaktera. Konstantin je pre potpunog osvajanja vlasti upravljao većim delom Ilirika, Italijom i Afrikom, a Liciniju je pripadao istočni deo Carstva, kao i izuzetno značajna i bogata dijeceza Panonija. Iako je među njima nepre-

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Constantius II (*Emperor Iulius Flavius Constantius*) was born as the middle son of Constantine the Great at the imperial palace in Sirmium in 317 AD. After Constantine died on 22 May 337 AD, his three sons, Constantinus II, Constantius II and Constans appeared as pretenders to the throne. The eldest son Constantinus II was assigned to rule over the Western part of the Empire, the middle son Constantius II over Illyricum and the Eastern provinces, while the youngest was given the rule over Italy, part of Illyricum and Africa. As an emperor's son, he was highly educated; he studied science, Christian faith, Greek philosophy and Roman law, and was equally skilful both as soldier and a man of rhetoric and poetry. He was one of the rare rulers who spent his whole life at court, at the very top of power. He lived a moderate and modest life without indulging in luxury, the way in the best tradition of Roman virtues. Although he was considered a capable and good ruler, he did not escape the misfortune of civil wars. In 350 AD, after the assassination of his brother Constans, he had to suppress the revolt led by the usurper Magnentius. The decisive battle took place on 28 September 351 AD, near present-day Osijek (*Mursa*), after which Constantius once again united the Empire as it was during Constantine's period. An interesting description of the battle is given by a late-antiquity Roman historian by the name of Sulpicius Severus and the writing dates back to about 400 AD. According to him, the news of victory over the usurper Magnentius, Constantius received from Arian bishop Valens, who told him about the vision of an angel of triumph as God's will. He also waged several wars with the barbarians. The Germanic tribes posed a serious threat during his rule. Having defeated them, he resettled them in the regions bordering on the Empire and accepted them to guard the frontier as *foederati*. However successful Constantius may have been in settling the internal situation with regard to civil wars, he was also a successful diplomat who devised various ways and means to deal with enemies from the outside. Constantius triumphantly entered Rome in 357 AD and the Roman historian Ammianus Marcellinus gave this description: "...the emperor's entourage carried spears with dragons woven with purple thread through the wide open mouths of which flowed air; which was why they were enraged and breathed out fire while their tails were swayed by the wind..." Constantius revived those vexilums (*vexillum*) that the draconariuses from the times of Constantine the Great carried in triumphs, thus evoking the great victory of Trajan over the Dacians. Constantius II managed, by military operations in the Panonian part of the Danube region, to push back the Sarmatians and Quadians in late March 358 AD, following which he got the title of Sarmaticus. Against the seasoned Persian king Sapur, he waged wars with fickle luck in which Pyrrhic victory and changeable fortune alternated on both sides. The sources say that in 359 AD, Constantius was deeply affected by the fall of his fortification of Amida in Mesopotamia. At



CONSTANTINUS II (337 - 340)

Konstancije II (*Imperator Iulius Flavius Constantius*) rođen je kao drugi sin Konstantina Velikog, u carskoj palati u Sirmijumu 317. godine. Nakon Konstantinove smrti, 22. maja 337. godine, njegova tri sina Konstantin II, Konstancije II i Konstans, javili su se kao pretendenti na presto. Najstarijem sinu Konstantinu II pripao je zapadni deo Carstva, drugom sinu Konstanciju II deo Ilirika i istočne provincije, a najmlađem Italija, deo Ilirika i Afrika. Konstancije II, kao sin imperatora bio je izuzetno obrazovan. Izučavao je nauku, hrišćansko učenje, grčku filozofiju, rimsko pravo i bio je vešt vojnik, ali i jednako valjan retoričar i pesnik. Jedan je od retkih vladara koji je ceo svoj život proveo na dvoru, u samom vrhu vlasti. Živeo je skromno i umereno bez posebne raskoši, onako kako to nalažu najbolji primeri rimske vrline. Iako su ga smatrali sposobnim i dobrim vladarem nije izbegao usud građanskih ratova. Godine 350, nakon ubistva njegovog brata Konstansa, morao je da guši pobunu koju je vodio uzurpator Magnencije. Presudna bitka odigrala se 28. septembra 351. godine, kod današnjeg Osijeka (*Mursa*) posle čega je Konstancije ponovo objedinio Imperiju iz Konstantinovog perioda. Sa varvarima je, takode, vodio više ratova. Germani su tokom njegove vladavine predstavljali ozbiljnu pretnju. Nakon velike pobede rasio ih je po pograničnim delovima Carstva i prihvatio da kao federati (*foederati*) čuvaju rimsku granicu. Koliko je Konstancije bio uspešan u rešavanju unutrašnjih prilika, toliko je bio i vešt diplomata pronalazeći razna sredstva borbe protiv spoljnog neprijatelja. Konstancije II je 357. godine u trijumfu ušao u Rim. Konstancije II je oživeo one veksilume koje su drakonariji iz vremena Konstantina Velikog nosili u trijumfu, a što je bila asocijacija na veliku pobedu Trajana nad Dacanima. Konstancije II je krajem marta 358. godine, ratnim dejstvima uspeo da suzbije Sarmate i Kvade u Panonskom delu Podunavlja posle čega je dobio titulu *Sarmaticus*. Protiv iskusnog persijskog cara Šapura ratovao je sa promenljivom srećom. Naime, izvojevao je nekoliko Pirovih pobeda, a nestalna ratna sreća bila je čas na rimskoj, a čas na persijskoj strani. Izvori pominju da je 359. godine palo utvrđenje Amida u Mesopotamiji što je Konstancije II posebno teško podneo. Na samom početku novog građanskog rata protiv Julijana, Konstancije II je u Tarzusu (*Tarsus*) u Kilikiji dobio groznicu od koje je i umro u mestu Mobsukren, u podnožju planine Taur. Sahranjen je u Konstantinopolju, u crkvi Svetog apostola, u mauzoleju koji je pripadao Konstantinovoj porodici. Visoko poštujući državna načela pred sam kraj života označio je Julijana kao svog naslednika i time otklonio opasnost od izbijanja građanskog rata. Konstancije je bio hrišćanski vladar, ali je u izvorima ostao zabeležen kao arijanac, što je u ortodoksnim hrišćanskim izvorima bacilo senku na njegovu ličnost, pa se antički pisac Amijan Marcellin po tom pitanju veoma nepovoljno izražava o njemu. Učestvovao je u nekoliko najznačajnijih hrišćanskih sabora kao što su Sabori

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There are few data left about Vetranio (*Vetranio*) in the sources of history. A brief rule in a turbulent period left no trace of any significance in the annals of late ancient history. He was born in Moesia, but it is not known where exactly. His name is referred to in sources also as Victor, which may be indicative of the location of his place of origin. Indeed, in his famous work “On Buildings” (*De aedificiis*) Procopius mentioned a fortification called *Victorina* located in Bustranj, a place between Bujanovac and Trgoviste. It is possible that this place is Vetranio’s birth place. Vetranio was of peasant origin and was brought up in a poor family and received no education. As we are informed by Eutropius he became literate only when he acceded to the throne. Although he had the highest respect for Constantius II (*Flavius Iulius Constantius*), Constantine’s son, he practically usurped the throne with the help of Princess Constantina, Constantine’s daughter. He was a military man his whole life, uneducated and illiterate until the moment when, by a combination of circumstances, he mounted the throne. He became emperor as a result of a conflict in which he found himself quite unexpectedly. The exact sequence of events and the circumstances thereof remained obfuscated, as if somebody wanted to cover up parts of history. When Magnentius (*Flavius Magnus Magnentius*) killed Constans (*Flavius Iulius Constans*) in 350 AD and took power in the western part of the Empire, Vetranio was commander of troops (*magister militum*) in Illyricum under the rule of Constantius II. At a time of turmoil, when the Illyrian army became rebellious, there was a danger of its joining the usurper Magnentius. The soldiers were anxious to make money out of the situation and to take advantage thereof. What followed afterwards was not proved, but seems certain. Reading scarce sources between the lines seems to indicate that Vetranio saw the preservation of the army in his own rebellion. When Constantius arrived to Illyricum from the East, Vetranio, instead of fighting, demised and surrendered together with the army without a fight. The meeting between Constantius II and Vetranio took place in Sofia (*Serdica*), Sremska Mitrovica (*Sirmium*) or Niš (*Naissus*). Having in mind the respect for Constantine’s birthplace, it is most probable that the meeting occurred in Niš. Vetranio was not punished but was rewarded with a rich property in Prusa where he withdrew for the following six years leading a quiet life and enjoying all the amenities awarded to loyal followers rather than usurpers. It is not clear whether he indeed aspired to come to power and rule independently or whether it was only a skilful diplomatic move agreed upon in order to prevent the army from joining Magnentius. In any case, Illyricum, with his strong army, did not change sides and did not join the usurper.



O Vetranionu (*Vetranio*) je ostalo malo podataka u istorijskim izvorima. Kratka vlada u burnom periodu nije ostavila značajniji trag u analima kasnoantičke istorije. Rođen je u Meziji, ali ne zna se tačno gde. U izvorima se pominje i kao Viktor što može da bude indikativno za ubikaciju mesta iz kojeg potiče. Naime, Prokopije u svom čuvenom delu *O graditeljstvu* (*De aedificiis*), pominje utvrđenje po imenu Viktorina, smešteno u mestu Buštranju, između Bujanovca i Trgovišta. Moguće je da ono predstavlja Vetranionovo rodno mesto. Vetranion je bio niskog porekla, odgajan u siromašnoj porodici i nije stekao obrazovanje. Kako nas obaveštava Eutropije, postao je pismen tek kada je stupio na presto. Iako je izuzetno poštovao Konstancija II (*Flavius Iulius Constantius*), Konstantinovog sina, praktično je uzurpirao presto uz pomoć princeze Konstantine, Konstantinove ćerke. Bio je vojnik celog života, neobrazovan i nepismen sve do trenutka kada je sticajem okolnosti došao na presto. Kao imperator izrastao je iz sukoba u kome se našao više nego neočekivano. Tačan sled događaja i okolnosti i dalje su magloviti kao da je neko zataškavao delove istorije. Kada je Magnencije (*Flavius Magnus Magnentius*) ubio Konstancija (*Flavius Iulius Constans*) 350. godine i preuzeo vlast u zapadnom delu Carstva, Vetranion je bio zapovednik trupa (*magister militum*) u Iliriku pod vlašću Konstancija II. U trenucima previranja, kada je ilirska vojska postala buntovna, postojala je opasnost da bi mogla prići uzurpatoru Magnenciju. Vojnici su pokušali da tešku situaciju unovče i okrenu u svoju korist. Ono što je usledilo nije dokazano, ali se čini izvesnim. Čitajući između redova oskudne izvore čini se da je Vetranion video očuvanje vojske u sopstvenoj pobuni. Kada je Konstancije stigao sa istoka u Ilirik, umesto da se bori, Vetranion se povukao sa vlasti i predao sa vojskom bez borbe. Do susreta Konstancija II i Vetraniona došlo je u Sofiji (*Serdica*), Sremskoj Mitrovici (*Sirmium*) ili Nišu (*Naissus*). Imajući u vidu činjenicu da se Konstantinovom rodnom mestu obično ukazivalo poštovanje, najverovnije je do tog susreta došlo u Naisusu. Vetranion nije kažnjen već je nagrađen bogatim imanjem u Prusi na koje se povukao narednih šest godina, vodeći miran život i uživajući u svim pogodnostima koje pre stiču verne osobe nego uzurpatori. Nije jasno da li je on stvarno pretendovao na samostalnu vlast ili je to bio samo vešto dogovoren diplomatski potez da se vojska sačuva od pristupanja Magnenciju. U svakom slučaju, Ilirik sa svojom jačom vojskom nije prešao na stranu uzurpatora.

VETRANIO (350)

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FEBRUAR
FEBRUARY

Iovian (*Iovian*) is the only emperor who was born in Singidunum around 330 AD, to a respectable family with a military background. Iovian's father, Varronian, was a high-ranking officer on the limes and had the title of *comes* or commander of military units formed by Diocletian, and which were named after their founder, *Iovia*. Almost nothing is known of Iovian's mother. Iovian was a man of modest education and, like his father, he joined the military service. He was married to *Charito*, the daughter of another comes, *Lucillian*, which surely helped the advancement of his professional career. While in service, he was with the imperial guards both under Constantius II and under Iulianus. He succeeded Iulianus, who died in the middle of the war with the Persians, from the post of commander of the imperial guard. He came to power as he retreated, fleeing the more superior enemy in the conflict which proved to be to the detriment of the Romans from the very outset. The signing of a peace agreement with the Persians resulted in the loss of territories unprecedented in Roman annals, because they lost five regions, sixteen big fortifications and two major cities in this part of the East, Nisibis and Sinagra. Iovian thus remained recorded in the annals of the Roman Empire as one of the weakest rulers on the battlefield. Having come back from the military campaigns in 364 AD, he suddenly died of mysterious causes in Galatia. His body was moved to Constantinople and buried with full honours in a porphyry sarcophagus. On Iovian, Amminianus Marcellinus recounted two bad omens of his future rule. One of them is an interesting description of the funeral of Constantius II which Ammianus Marcellinus describes as follows: *"...When the body of the late emperor Constantius was washed, anointed and laid in the coffin, Iovian, who was still an imperial guard, was given orders to follow it with the royal party to Constantinople, where he was to be buried next to his family. As Iovian sat in the carriage carrying the mortal remains of the emperor, he received, according to a custom reserved for emperors, samples of military rations, he was shown even the state carriage and, as it was customary, he was intercepted by the crowds. This and similar things foretold, of course, that Iovian would be an imperial ruler, however a failure and overcast by shadow, bearing in mind that he guided the funeral procession..."* The other bad omen of Iovian's rule mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus was Varronian's dream. Iovian's father had a dream heralding the rise and fall of his son: *"...Here at this place you, the Fortune of the Roman state, is rightfully accused because, while the storms rocked the state, you wrested the helm from a ruler experienced in ruling and gave it to a young man who could not pride himself on any major deeds, therefore should neither be praised nor reproached ..."* Iovian was a Christian and he was portrayed on coins with Constantine's *labarum* with Christogram, but at the same time he was tolerant of paganism. Although Arian bishops Ursacius and Secundianus were known in Singidunum, Iovian was the follower of Nicaea teachings.



IOVIANUS (363-364)

Jovijan (*Iovianus*) jedini je imperator rođen u Singidunumu, oko 330. godine. Potekao je iz ugledne porodice sa vojničkom tradicijom. Jovijanov otac, Varonijan, bio je visoki oficir na limesu i imao je titulu komesa (*comes*), odnosno zapovednika vojnih jedinica koje je osnovao Dioklecijan i koje su, po osnivaču, nazivane *Iovia*. O Jovijanovoj majci se skoro ništa ne zna. Bio je skromnog obrazovanja i, kao i njegov otac, stupio je u vojničku službu. Bio je oženjen Haritom ćerkom još jednog komesa, Lukilijana. To mu je svakako omogućilo napredovanje u profesionalnoj karijeri. Služio je u carskoj gardi i pod Konstancijem II i pod Julijanom. Sa mesta zapovednika garde nasleđuje imperatorski purpur i Julijana koji umire u jeku rata sa Persijancima. Dolazak na vlast zatekao ga je u povlačenju pred nadmoćnijim protivnikom, u sukobu koji se od samog početka odvijao nepovoljno po Rimljane. Potpisivanjem mira sa Persijancima doživeo je najveći gubitak teritorija zabeležen u rimskim analima. Rimsko carstvo je ostalo bez pet oblasti, šesnaest velikih utvrđenja, kao i dva najvažnija grada u tom delu Istoka: Nizibisa i Sinagre. Jovijan je na taj način ostao zapisan u analima istorije Rimskog carstva kao jedan od vladara koji su se na bojnopolju najgora pokazali. Po povratku iz rata 364. godine umro je u Galatiji, iznenadno i pod veoma misterioznim okolnostima. Telo mu je preneto u Konstantinopolj i sahranjeno sa svim počastima u porfirnom sarkofagu. Kod Amijana Marcelina nailazimo i na dva loša predskazanja koja se odnose na Jovijanovu buduću vladavinu. Jedan je zanimljiv opis koji, u stvari, izveštava o sahrani Konstancija II i koji Amijan Marcellin opisuje ovako: *"...Kada je telo pokojnog cara Konstancija oprano, namazano i položeno u kovčeg, naređeno je Jovijanu, tada još carskom gardisti, da ga sledi sa kraljevskom pratnjom u Konstantinopolj. Tamo je trebalo da bude sahranjen blizu svoje porodice. Dok je Jovijan sedeo u kolima koja su nosila posmrtnu ostatke, poklonjeni su mu, prema postupku uobičajenom za careve, uzorci vojničke hrane, pokazana mu je i državna zaprega i, prema običaju, presretala ga je masa sveta. Ovi znameniti predskazivali su, doduše, Jovijanu carsku vlast, ali neuspešnu i pod senkom, budući da je upravljao posmrtnom povorkom..."* Drugo loše predskazanje Jovijanove vladavine o kojem piše Amijan Marcellin je san Varonijana. Jovijanov otac je usnio san koji je nagovestio uspon i pad njegovog sina: *"...Na ovom mestu si ti, Fortuno rimske države, s pravom optužena jer si, dok su oluje potresale državu, istrigla kormilo od vladara iskusnog u upravljanju i predala ga mladiću koga nisu odlikovala nikakva značajna dela, te ga stoga ne treba ni koriti ni hvaliti..."* Jovijan je bio hrišćanin i na novcu je prikazan sa Konstantinovim labarumom sa hristogramom, ali je istovremeno bio tolerantan prema paganizmu. Iako su u Singidunumu bili poznati arijanski episkopi Ursacije i Sekundijan, Jovijan je bio pristalica nikejskog učenja.

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MART
MARCH

Historical sources contradict each other as regards the exact date of Gratian's birth (*Imperator Caesar Flavius Gratian Augustus*). Two years of birth are mentioned: 358 and 359 AD. It is certain that he was born in Sremska Mitrovica, out of marriage of Valentinianus and Aquilia Severa. That was the time when Sirmium was ruled by Constantius II, who happened to win an important victory in those years over the Sarmatians and was given the title of *Sarmaticus*. Gratian was named after his grandfather, also named Gratian, meaning "ropemaker". Late antiquity also saw rulers who have passed down in many respects conflicting legacy to posterity. Gratian is definitely one such ruler. The sources remember him as the „*destroyer of paganism*“. He received excellent education, because he had been taught rhetoric, philosophy and classical traditional spirit of Roman literature by the famous tutor Ausonius. Gratian will be remembered as one of the most highly educated emperors of late ancient times. His father, Valentinian, when he became emperor, already in 367 AD at the age of eight or nine, gave him power and the title of Augustus, thus immediately giving an inkling to the army that he would be the future emperor. The sources say that the army enthusiastically greeted Gratian as Augustus. The early years of Gratian's rule may be described as very successful. He was very successful in organizing the administration and he appointed professional and responsible people to the important posts. He was also successful in war campaigns where he prevailed over the bellicose Alamanni, so that he even managed to kill their leader Priarius. His reign may be divided into two periods: the first from 367-379 AD and the second from 379-383 AD. It is believed that in the second part of his reign, Gratian put his various personal pleasures before high principles and increasingly cared less for the administration and moderation in running the state. Renouncing the fundamental Roman canons, he was more and more at odds with the army, which was increasingly dissatisfied, so much so that this was taken as advantage by the usurper Magnus Maximus who, in Britain, prompted the troops to revolt against Gratian. Devoid of support, Gratian attempted to flee to the east when another rebel military commander tricked him. Running away from Magnus Maximus to the rescue of his brother, emperor Valentinian II, according to some sources, in the vicinity of Lyon, he ran into the ambush and was slain. He was killed while crossing the bridge in front of all of his entourage. The Roman author Zosimus says that Gratian was killed in the vicinity of Belgrade. At the instistance of his brother Valentinian II, he was buried at Trier and in 386 AD. Bishop Ambrosius of Milan moved his remains to the memorial compound of his father in Milan. He had no children, although he married twice. His first wife was Constantia, the daughter of emperor Constantius II, and his second wife was Laeta. Archaeological evidence of Gratian's presence in our territory does exist. During archaeological excavations in Nis, at Jagodin Mala, in 1962, at the early Christian basilica, a lead child sar-



GRATIANUS (375 - 383)

Istorijski izvori se ne slažu u pogledu tačnog datuma rođenja Gracijana (*Imperator Caesar Flavius Gratianus Augustus*). Pominju se dva datu-ma: 358. i 359. godina. Rođen je u Sremskoj Mitrovici, u braku Valentinijana i Severe. Tada je u Sirmijumu vladao Konstancije II, koji je upravo tih godina odneo značajnu po-bedu nad Sarmatima i stekao titulu *Sarmaticus*. Gracijan je dobio ime po dedu, a to ime u pre-vodu znači *užar*. U kasnoj antici se javljaju vladari koji ostavljaju kontradiktorne tra-gove pokolenjima. Gracijan nesumnjivo spada među takve. U izvorima je ostao zapamćen kao "uništitelj paganstva". Bio je izuzetno obrazovan jer ga je retorici i filozofiji u klasi-cističkom tradicionalnom duhu rimske književnosti podučavao čuveni učitelj Auzonije. Ostaće upamćen kao jedan od najobrazovanijih imperatora kasne an-tike. Kada je imao svega osam ili devet godina nje-gov otac Valentinijan, ga je uzdigao na vlast i dao mu titulu avgusta, odmah vojsci nagovestivši budućeg imperatora. Izvori su zabeležili da je vojska sa odu-ševljenjem prihvatila Gracijana za avgusta. Početak Gracijanove vladavine može da se okarakteriše kao veoma uspešan. Odlično je organizovao administra-ciju i na važna mesta postavljao stručne i odgovorne osobe, a bio je uspešan i u ratnim pohodima u kojima je pobedio veoma ratoborne Alamane, pa je čak uspeo da ubije i njihovog vođu Prijarija. Njegova vladavina može da se podeli na dva perioda: jedan od 367–379. godine i drugi od 379–383. godine. Smatra se da je u drugom delu vladavine Gracijan svoja visoka načela podredio svakovrsnim ličnim zadovoljstvima i sve manje je mario za državnu administraciju i odmere-no upravljanje državom. Odričući se osnovnih rim-skih načela, sve češće je dolazio u sukob sa vojskom koja je bivala sve nezadovoljnija tako da je tu priliku iskoristio uzurpator Magnus Maksim i u Britaniji po-bunio trupe protiv Gracijana. Bez podrške, Gracijan je bežao ka istoku kada ga je drugi odmetnuti voj-skovođa presreo. Prema nekim izvorima, bežeći pred Magnusom Maksimom prema svom bratu, imperato-ru Valentinijanu II, u okolini Liona je upao u zasedu i tu je stradao. Ubijen je dok je prelazio most, pred celom svojom svitom. Rimski pisac Zosim navodi da je Gracijan ubijen u okolini Beograda. Na inici-jativu njegovog brata Valentinijana II, sahranjen je u Trijeru, a 386. godine milanski episkop Ambrozije ga je preneo u memorijalni kompleks njegovog oca u Milanu. Iza sebe nije ostavio potomke, mada se dva-put ženio, jednom Konstancijom, ćerkom cara Kon-stancija II, a drugi put Letom. Na našim prostorima postoje arheološki dokazi o Gracijanovom prisustvu. Naime, prilikom arheoloških iskopavanja u Nišu, u Jagodin-mali, 1962. godine u ranohrišćanskoj bazilici otkriven je olovni dečiji sarkofag sa predstavom krsta na poklopcu i tri biste sa carskim dijademama za koje se smatra da predstavljaju Gracijana, Valentinijana II i Teodosija. Verovatno je u sarkofagu bilo sahranjeno dete u rodbinskoj vezi sa carskom porodicom. Sarko-fag se datuje u period između 379. i 383. godine.

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APRIL
APRIL

True place of his burial remains unknown. Mediaeval tradition, completely disputed by modern scholars, claims that his sarcophagus is in Ravenna, in Italy. One of three sarcophagi in the mausoleum of Galla Placidia was attributed to him. The other two were related to his wife Galla Placidia and son Valentinianus III - but none confirmed to be true resting place of any of them. When examined in first half of the 18th century both sarcophagi of Constantius III and Valentinianus III contained remains of at least two deceased persons. At least one of those was female. Contents of sarcophagus attributed to Galla Placidia was accidentally destroyed by fire in 16th century. This mausoleum was inscribed in 1996 to the UNESCO World Heritage List as part Early Christian Monuments of Ravenna.



His short reign had almost no impact in the annals of history. He did more for the Empire as a soldier and commander than Emperor.

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CONSTANTIUS III (421)

Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

MAJ
MAY

He was born as *Flavius Petrus Sabbatius Iustinianus* at a place called Taurision in old Dacia Mediteranea in 483 AD. The place of his birth is now identified with the big early Byzantine city at the site of Caričin Grad. He came from the highlands where only the military profession could take him on the road leading to the imperial throne. He was appointed co-ruler in 518 AD and soon advanced in ranks at the time of Iustinus's death, when there was no other pretender for that highest position. He took over independent running of the state in August 527 AD. All his life he aspired to restore the former glory of the Roman Empire and to win back all the territories that used to be under Roman domination. The emperor did not lead the troops himself, but he chose his military commanders, which predetermined the success of his campaigns that almost fulfilled his dreams. Belisarius and Narses were those whose successes brought back many territories under the control of Rome, after the fall of the Western Roman Empire. In 533 AD, Belisarius and his troops crossed into Africa and in two decisive battles fought near old Carthage, and crushed the Vandals. North Africa thus once again became a prefecture of the Roman Empire. The next step was the campaign in Italy which was undertaken only two years later (535 AD). His troops conquered the whole of Sicily and Naples, and in 536 AD Belisarius entered Rome. The eternal city was again within the borders of the Roman Empire and soon after all of Italy as well. The operations that ensued until 540 AD helped to overrun the city of Ravenna, while the Ostrogoths were defeated. Iustinian was remembered as a great patron of architecture. His undertakings equally included constructions in big cities, at remote frontiers and in provinces where he strove to restore the monumental character to the architecture of the old Roman Empire. In the capital, he built magnificent buildings. The most famous such building is definitely the church consecrated to Holy Wisdom (Hagia Sophia), a temple worthy of one of the capitals of the world. The main architects of this edifice were those from Trailes and Isidor of Millet. Its construction took almost five years (532-537 AD). It was consecrated in 537 AD, but was very short-lived. The earthquake that struck in 550 AD almost totally devastated the church and it had to be rebuilt extensively. The new construction included not only mere restoration of the temple. Added to the building then was also a grandiose dome, the biggest of that kind in the world at that time. The monumental nature of the church inspired the Turkish invaders to convert it in 1453 AD after the fall of Constantinople into a mosque. Engineering activity at the Danube frontier was the last big effort to put an end to barbaric invasions. For a while, restoration of the entire chain of fortifications reinforced the fragile frontier. All this renewal work, ultimately, and unfortunately, turned out to be a failure, because the series of fortifications not manned by adequate troops could not resist unrelenting pressing from the Slavs and the Avars. Again, building in the homeland was a massive undertaking. Deep in the hills of Illyricum, in



IUSTINIANUS I (527 - 565)

Rođen je kao *Flavius Petrus Sabbatius Iusti-nianus* u mestu *Taurision* u Sredozemnoj Dakiji, 483. godine. Mesto njegovog rođenja danas se identifikuje sa velikim ranovizantijskim gradom na lokalitetu Caričin grad. Potiče iz vrloti odakle je samo život vojnika mogao da ga izvede na put ka carskom tronu. Postavljen je za savladara 518. godine i brzo je napredovao. U trenutku Justinove smrti nije bilo drugog pretendenta na carski presto. Samostalno upravljanje državom preuzeo je avgusta 527. godine. Celog života težio je da obnovi staru slavu Rimskog carstva i da vrati sve teritorije koje su nekada bile pod rimskom dominacijom. Imperator nije lično predvodio trupe, ali je izbor vojskovođa predodredio uspeh kampanja koje su skoro ispunile njegov san. Velizar i Narzes bili su upravo oni čiji su uspjesi vratili mnoge teritorije pod okrilje rimske vlasti, nakon pada Zapadnog Rimskog carstva. Velizar je sa trupama 533. godine prešao u Afriku i, u dve odlučujuće bitke kod stare Kartagine, slomio moć Vandala. Severna Afrika je time ponovo postala jedna od prefektura Rimskog carstva. Sledeći korak je bila kampanja u Italiji, koja je usledila samo dve godine kasnije (535). Njegove jedinice osvajaju celu Siciliju i Napulj, a 536. godine ušao je u Rim. Večni grad je ponovo u okvirima Rimskog carstva, a uskoro je to i cela Italija. Operacijama koje su usledile do 540. godine osvojena je Ravenna, a Ostrogoti su potučeni. Justinijan je ostao zapamćen kao veliki graditelj. Podjednako je gradio u velikim gradovima, na udaljenim granicama i u provincijama, pokušavajući da vrati monu-mentalnost arhitekture starog Rimskog cars-tva. U prestonici je gradio velelepne građevine. Najpoznatija je svakako crkva posvećena Svetoj Mudrosti (*Hagia Sophia*), hram dostojan jedne od prestonica sveta. Glavne arhitekte ovog zdanja bili su Antemije iz Trala i Izidor iz Mileta. Gradnja je trajala skoro pet godina (532–537). Osveštana je 537. godine, ali nije bila dugog veka. Potres iz 550. godine skoro je u potpunosti uništio crkvu tako da je morala biti ponovo građena. Novi poduhvat nije uključio samo prostu obnovu crkve. Tada je dodata i grandiozna kupola, najveća u tadašnjem svetu. Veli-čanstvenost crkve podstakla je turske osvajače da je 1453. godine, nakon pada Carigrada, pretvore u džamiju. Graditeljska aktivnost na podunavskom limesu predstavlja poslednji veliki pokušaj da se stane na put varvarskim najezdama. Obnova čitavog lanca fortifikacija nakratko je vratila snagu poljuljanoj granici. Čitav ovaj poduhvat na kraju se, nažalost, pokazao neuspešnim jer se niz utvrđenja bez adekvatne posade nije mogao nositi sa stalnim pritiskom Slovena i Avara. Gradnja u zavičaju predstavlja opet jedan od monumentalnih poduhvata. Duboko u brdima Ilirika, u rodnom kraju, podiže grad Justinijanu Primu (*Iusti-niana Prima*) koji će postati arhiepiskopsko sedi-šte i administrativni centar Sredozemne Dakije i Ilirika. Bio je ože-njen Teodorom, ambicioznom ženom koja je u vlasti neosporno bila njegova desna ruka i glavni oslonac. Carica je aktivno učestvovala u političkom životu, a mnoge presudne odluke potekle su upravo od nje. Njena sposobnost i hladnokrvnost spasli su Justi-

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13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

JUN
JUNE

IMPERATORES ROMANI



AUGUSTUS
27 BC - 14 AD



TIBERIUS
14 - 37



CALIGULA
37 - 41



CLAUDIUS
41 - 54



NERO
54 - 68



GALBA
68 - 69



OTHO
69



VITELLIUS
69



VEPASIANUS
69 - 79



TITUS
79 - 81



DOMITIANUS
81 - 96



NERVA
96 - 98



TRAIANUS
98 - 117



HADRIANUS
117 - 138



ANTONINUS PIUS
138 - 161



MARCUS AURELIUS
161 - 180



LUCIUS VERUS
161 - 169



COMMODUS
180 - 192



PERTINAX
193



DIDIUS IULIANUS
193



SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS
193 - 211



GETA
209 - 211



CARACALLA
211 - 217



MACRINUS
217 - 218



ELAGABALUS
218 - 222



SEVERUS ALEXANDER
222 - 235



MAXIMINUS THRAX
235 - 238



GORDIANUS I
238



GORDIANUS II
238



BALBINUS
238



PUPIENUS
238



GORDIANUS III
238 - 244



PHILIPUS ARABS
244 - 249



TRAIANUS DECIVS
249 - 251



HOSTILIANUS
251



TREBONIANUS GALLUS
251 - 253



AEMIILANUS
253



VALERIANUS I
253 - 260



GALLIENUS
253 - 268



CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS
268 - 270



QUINTILIANUS
270



AURELIANUS
270 - 275



TACITUS
275 - 276



FLORIANUS
276



PROBUS
276 - 282



CARUS
282 - 283



CARINUS
283 - 285



DIOCLETIANUS
285 - 305



MAXIMIANUS HERCULIUS
285 - 305, 310



GALERIUS
305 - 311



CONSTANTIUS I
305 - 306



FLAVIUS SEVERUS
306 - 307



MAXENTIUS
306 - 312



LICINIUS
308 - 324



MAXIMINUS DATA
311 - 313



CONSTANTINUS I
312 - 337



CONSTANTINUS II
337 - 340



CONSTANS
337 - 350



VERICANO
350



MAGNETIUS
350 - 353



CONSTANTIUS II
353 - 361



IULIANUS APOSTAVA
361 - 363



IOVIANUS
363-364



VALENTINIANUS I
364 - 375



GRATIANUS
373 - 383



VALENTINIANUS II
383 - 392



THEODOSIUS I
379 - 395



HONORIUS
395 - 423



ARCADIUS
395 - 408

PARS OCCIDENTIS



CONSTANTIUS III
421



IOHANNES
423 - 425



VALENTINIAN III
425 - 455



PETRONIUS MAXIMUS
455



AVITUS
455 - 456



MAIORIAN
457 - 461



LIBIUS SEVERUS
461 - 465



ANTHEMIUS
467 - 472



Olybrius
472



GLYCERIUS
473 - 474



JULIUS NEPOS
474 - 475



ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS
475 - 476

PARS ORIENTIS



THEODOSIUS II
408 - 450



MARCIANUS
450 - 457



LEO I
457 - 474



LEO II
474



ZENO
474 - 491



BASILISCUS
475 - 476



LEONTIUS
484 - 488



ANASTASIUS
491 - 518



IUSTIN I
518 - 527



IUSTINIANUS I
527 - 565



IUSTIN II
565 - 578



TIBERIUS CONSTANTINUS
578 - 582



IMPERATORI ROĐENI U RIMSKIM PROVINCIJAMA
NA TLU DANASJNE SRBIJE.
EMPERORS BORN IN ROMAN PROVINCES ON THE
TERRITORY OF PRESENT DAY SERBIA

