



Figure 87. The Second Roman Empire and the Third Roman Empire

Remark. The first three emperors in the *Second Empire*, viz., Sulla, Pompey and Caesar, are regarded in traditional history as “fictitious”, i.e., “formally” bearing the title. This opinion is contradictory with ancient sources calling them “emperors” without any reservation (see below).

- 1) Lucius Sulla 82–78 B.C. (4) and = Lucius Aurelian 270–275 A.D. (5)
- 2) Confusion 78–77 B.C. (less than 1 year) and = confusion 275–276 A.D. (less than 1 year)
- 3) Marius Quintus Sertorius 78–72 B.C. (6) and = Probus 276–282 A.D. (6)
- 4) Confusion 72–71 B.C. (2) and = confusion 282–284 A.D. (2)
- 5) Gneus Pompey the Great 70–49 B.C. (21) and = Diocletian 284–305 A.D. (21)
- 6) Co-rule of Pompey and Julius Caesar, First Triumvirate 60–49 B.C. (11) and = co-rule of Diocletian and Constantius I Chlorus, First Tetrarchy 293–305 (12)
- 7) Confusion 49–45 B.C. (4) and = confusion 305–309 A.D. (4)
- 8) Julius Caesar, winner of First Triumvirate 45–44 B.C. (1) and = Constantius I Chlorus, winner of First Tetrarchy 305–306 (or 293–306) (1 or 13)
- 9) Triumvirate 44–27 B.C. (17) and = Tetrarchy 306–324 (18)
- 10) Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus Augustus, winner of Second Triumvirate 27 B.C.–A.D. 14 (41), or 23 B.C.–A.D. 14 (37) and = Gaius Flavius Valerius Constantius Augustus, winner of Second Tetrarchy 306–337 A.D. (31) or 313 A.D. (the year of Licinius’ defeat)–337 A.D. (24), or 324 (Licinius’ death)–337 A.D. (13)
- 10*) Birth of Jesus Christ in the year 27 since Augustus, and = birth of Basil the