

8a. Julius Caesar	8b. Constantius I Chlorus
8.1. First Triumvirate winner	8.1. First Tetrarchy winner
8.2. Came to power after confusion period and dynastic struggle, crushing former co-rulers	8.2. Came to power during confusion period and dynastic struggle, crushing former co-rulers
8.3. Ruled for 1 year in 45–44 B.C.	8.3. Ruled for 1 year in 305–306 A.D., was proclaimed “Augustus” in 305 A.D.
8.4. Adopted and advanced 19-year-old Octavian	8.4. Enthroned his 20-year son Constantine
8.5. Octavian then became famous Augustus, and was made demigod	8.5. Became famous Augustus, and was made demigod

In 8a: In traditional history, Julius Caesar (as well as Sulla and Pompey) is regarded as a “fictitious” emperor, which again contradicts ancient data. For example, Plutarch called Julius Caesar “king” [268], [268*], V. 3, pp. 486–487. There are ancient coins on which Julius Caesar is called emperor. There are antique Latin inscriptions in which he is called emperor without any reservations (see, e.g., [132], p. 184, No. 137).

9a. Triumvirs and increasing role of one of them, Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian (Augustus)	9b. Tetrarchs and increasing role of one of them, Gaius Flavius Valerius Constantine (Augustus)
9.1. Supported by his armies, 19-year-old Octavian, Julius Caesar’s son, claimed throne, and then got it after Julius Caesar’s death	9.1. 20-year-old Constantine, Constantius Chlorus’ son, proclaimed Caesar of West after Constantius Chlorus’ death in 306 A.D.
9.2. Has his armies’ support, is extremely popular	9.2. Proclaimed emperor by his armies, is extremely popular
9.3. Begin of so-called Second Triumvirate with Octavian’s participation	9.3. So-called Second Tetrarchy with Constantine’s participation
9.4. Disregard of Second Triumvirate member, Antonius, for Julius Caesar’s son Octavian	9.4. Disregard of Second Tetrarchy member, Galerius, for Constantius Chlorus’ son, Constantine
9.5. Due to Octavian’s armies’s strength and his popularity with Roman aristocracy, Antonius’ conclusion of peace treaty with Octavian. Second Triumvirate ends, defeat of Antonius	9.5. Second Tetrarchy ends, defeat of enemy fleet in sea battle of Hellespont in 324 A.D., sole ruler
9.6. Confusion period and Triumvirate lasted for 17 years in 44–27 B.C.	9.6. Confusion period and Tetrarchy lasted for 18 years in 306–324 A.D.