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List of the Roman Emperors of the West

Julio-Claudian Dynasty

Caesar Augustus – 29 BC-14 AD
Tiberius – 14-37 DC
Caligula – 37-41
Claudius – 41-54
Nero – 54-68

Year of the four Emperors (68-69)

Galba, Otho, Vitellius and Vespasian (the founder of Flavian Dynasty)

Flavian Dynasty

Vespasian – 69-79
Titus – 79-81
Domitian – 81-96

Nerva-Antonine Dynasty

Nerva – 96-98
Trajan – 98-117
Hadrian – 117-138
Antoninus Pius – 138-161
Marcus Aurelius – 161-169
Lucius Verus – 161-180
Commodus – 180-192

Year of the five Emperors (193)

Pertinax, Didius Julianus, Pescennius Niger, Clodius Albinus and Septimius Severus (who started the Severan Dynasty)

Severan Dynasty

Septimius Severus – 193-211
Publius Septimus Geta – 209-211
Lucius Septimius Bassianus (Caracalla) – 198-211 in co-regency with the father; 211-217 as sole ruler
Marcus Opellius Macrinus – 217-218
Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (Elagabalus or Heliogabalus) – 218-222
Severus Alexander – 222-235

Crisis of the third century (235-284)

Gordian Dynasty

Maximinus Trax or Maximinus I – 235-238

Gordian I – 238

Gordian II – 238

Pupienus and Balbinus – 238

Gordian III – 238-244

Four Emperors:

Phillip the Arab – 244-249

Decius – 249-251

Trebonianus Gallus – 251-253

Aemilian – 253

Valerian Dynasty:

Valerian I – 253-260

Gallienus – 253-260 in co-regency with the father Valerian; 260-268 as sole ruler

Sequence of the decline of the Roman Empire (till 284 AD)

Claudius Gothicus – 268-270

Quintillus – 270

Aurelian – 270-275

Tacitus – 275-276

Florianus – 276

Probus – 276-282

Carus – 282-283

Numerian – 282-283 (in co-regency with the father Carus); July 283-November 284, along with Carinus

Carinus – 282-283 (in co-regency with the father Carus); 283-284 along with Numerian; 284-285 in competition with Diocletian

The Tetrarchy of Diocletian

Diocletian (285-305)

Maximian (285-305)

Constantius Chlorus (305–306)

Galerius (305-311)

Other emperors of the Tetrarchy

Flavius Severus – 305-307

Maxentius – 306-312

Maximinus Daia or Maximinus Daja or Maximinus II – 308-313

Licinius – 308-324

Constantinian Dynasty

Constantine – 306-337 (Constantinople) / (324-337 as sole emperor of East and West)

Constantine II (Hispania, Gaul and Britannia) – 337-340

Constans (or Constans I) with Italy, Illyria, Africa – 337-350

Constantius II – 337-361 (Asia, Egypt; as sole emperor – 350-361)

Julian – 360-363

Non-dynastic

Jovian – 363-364

Valentinian Dynasty

Valentinian I – 364-375 (Emperor of the West)

Valens – 364-378 (Emperor of the East)

Gratian – 375-383 (378-379 ruled over the Western and Eastern Empire)

Valentinian II – 375-392 (Emperor of the West)

Teodosian Dynasty (The dynasty ruled in the East, except Honorius and Valentinian III that, although they were Byzantines, reigned in the West)

Theodosius I – 379-395

Arcadius – 395-408

Honorius – 393–423 (Emperor of the West)

Theodosius II – 408-450

Valentinian III – 423–455 (Emperor of the West)

Pulcheria – 450-453

Marcian – 450-457

The last emperors of the Western Roman Empire

Petronius Maximus – 455

Avitus – July 455 - October 456

Maiorianus or Majorian – 457-461

Libius Severus – 461-465

Anthemius – 467-472

Flavius Olybrius – 472

Glycerius – 473-474

Julius Nepos – 474-480, even exiled from Rome after 475

Romulus Augustus – 475-476

List of Byzantine emperors (Eastern Roman Empire)

Although the term ‘**Byzantine Empire**’ can only be used in fact to the Roman Empire after 476 AD (the fall of the Western Roman Empire), some classifications have begun to use the name ‘Byzantine Empire’ since the time of Constantine the Great when he moved the capital of the empire to Constantinople (modern Istanbul), originally known as Byzantium (the foundation of Constantinople was in 330 AD). Initially the eastern part of the Roman Empire (often called the Eastern Roman Empire in context), survived the fragmentation and collapse of the Western Roman Empire in the fifth century and continued to thrive for over a thousand years until its fall to the expansion of Turkish Ottomans in 1453. The Byzantine Empire was known simply as the Roman Empire (in Greek: *Basileia Rhōmaiōn*; in Latin: *Imperium Romanum*) or Romania (in Greek: *Rhōmanía*) by its inhabitants and neighbors.

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Leonid Dynasty

Leo I, the Thracian – 457-474

Leo II – 474

Zeno I – 474-475

Basiliscus – 475-476

Zeno I – 476-491

Anastasius I Dicorus – 491-518

Justinian Dynasty

Justin I – 518-527

Justinian the Great I – 527-565, along with Theodora I – 527-548

Justin II – 565-578

Tiberius II – 578-582

Maurice I Tiberius – 582-602

Non-dynastic

Phocas the tyrant – 602-610

Heraclian Dynasty

Heraclius 610-641 – like some of his predecessors, he made the Greek the official language instead of Latin. Anyway, the Byzantines themselves continued to consider their empire as Roman for over a thousand years.

Constantine III – 641 (ruler only for three months)

Heraklonas 641 – seven months

Constans II – 641-668

Constantine IV ‘the Bearded’ – 668-685

Justinian II ‘the Slit-nosed’ – 685-695

Twenty Year's Anarchy

Leontius – 695-698

Tiberius III Apsimar – 698-705

Justinian II ‘the Slit-nosed’ – 705-711

Philippikos Bardanes – 711-713

Anastasios II – 713-715

Theodosius III – 715-717

Isaurian Dynasty

Leo III, 'the Isaurian' – 717-741

Constantine V 'the Dung-named' – 741-775

Artabasdos – 742-743

Leo IV, 'the Khazar' – 775-780

Constantine VI 'the blind' – 780-797

Irene of Athens ('the Athenian') – 797-802

Nikeforian Dynasty

Nikephoros I, 'the Logothete' or Genikos (in Greek: 'the Victor'; nikos = victory) – 802-811. The General Logothete, frequently, called genikos logothetēs or simply 'ho genikos' was a title and office ascribed to the responsible for the 'ministry of finance', the general Logothete (genikon logothesion) of the medium Byzantine Empire.

Staurakios 811 – ruled for three months

Michael I – 811-813

Non-dynastic

Leo V, 'the Armenian' – 813-820

Amorian Dynasty

Michael II, 'the Amorian' – 820-829

Theophilos – 829-842

Theodora II – 842-855 Regent of Michael III

Michael III, 'the Drunkard' – 842-867

Macedonian Dynasty

Basil I 'the Macedonian' – 867-886

Leo VI 'the Wise' – 886-912

Alexander – 912-913

Constantine VII 'the Purple-born' (Porphyrogennetos) – 908-959

Romanos I Lekapenos – 920-944 Co-emperor with Constantine VII

Romanos II 'the Purple-born' (Porphyrogennetos) – 959-963

Nikephoros II Phokas – 963-969

John I Tzimiskes – 969-976

Basil II 'the Bulgar-Slayer' – 976-1025

Constantine VIII 'the Purple-born' (Porphyrogennetos) – 1025-1028

Zoe 'the Purple-born' (Porphyrogenneta) – 1028-1050

Romanos III Argyros – 1028-1034 First husband of Zoe

Michael IV Paphlagonian – 1034-1041 Second husband of Zoe

Michael V, 'the Caulker' – 1041-1042

Theodora III – 1042 Sister of Zoe. She rules for the first time

Constantine IX Monomachos – 1042-1055 Third husband of Zoe

Theodora III – 1055-1056 She rules for the second time

Non-dynastic

Michael VI Bringas 'Stratiotikos' ('the Military One', 'the Warlike', or 'the Bellicose') or Gerontas ('the Old') – 1056-1057

Kommenid Dynasty

Isaac I Komnenos – 1057-1059

Doukid Dynasty

Constantine X Doukas – 1059-1067

Michael VII Doukas – 1067-1078

Romanos IV Diogenes (The Armenian) – 1067-1071 Co-Emperor and stepfather of Michael VII

Nikephoros III Botaneiates – 1078-1081

Kommenid Dynasty

Alexios I Komnenos – 1081-1118

John II Komnenos – 1118-1143

Manuel I Komnenos – 1143-1180

Alexios II Komnenos – 1180-1183

Andronikos I Komnenos – 1183-1185

Angelid Dynasty

Isaac II Angelos – 1185-1195

Alexios III Angelos – 1195-1203

Isaac II Angelos – 1203-1204

Alexios IV Angelos – 1023-1024 Co-Emperor with the father, Isaac II

Nicholas Kanabos – 1024 (1 month)

Alexios V Doukas – 1024 (2 months)

Laskarid Dynasty (Empire of Nicaea)

Theodore I Laskaris – 1204-1221

John III Doukas Vatatzes – 1221-1254

Theodore II Laskaris – 1254-1258

John IV Laskaris – 1258-1261

Palaiologan Dynasty

Byzantine Empire restored in Constantinople, and unified

Michael VIII Palaiologos – 1261-1282

Andronikos II Palaiologos – 1282-1328

Michael IX Palaiologos – 1294-1320 Firstborn of Andronikos II, died eight years before the father, then his son Andronikos III came to occupy the first place in the line of succession

Andronikos III Palaiologos – 1328-1341

John V Palaiologos – 1341-1347 He rules for the first time

John VI Kantakouzenos – 1347-1354

John V Palaiologos – 1341-1347 He rules for the second time

Andonikos IV Palaiologos – 1376-1379

John V Palaiologos – 1379-1390 He rules for the third time

John VII Palaiologos – 1390 (5 months)

John V Palaiologos – 1390-1391 He rules for the fourth time

Manuel II Palaiologos – 1391-1425

John VIII Palaiologos – 1425-1448

Constantine XI Palaiologos – 1448-1453