

Diocletian introduced social, administrative, economic, military, ideological and legal reforms



Despite the relative stability of this period, some of the reforms had a negative impact on the Roman society. Price controls caused on inflation while the social reforms tied farmers to the land and made the social mobility much more difficult. Many professions such as soldiers or dealers become hereditary. Seeing that ruling this increasingly autocratic empire was too much for the two Augusts, he decide to introduce tetrarchy

Diocletian



Maximilian



Augusts and Cesars

Galerius and Valeria



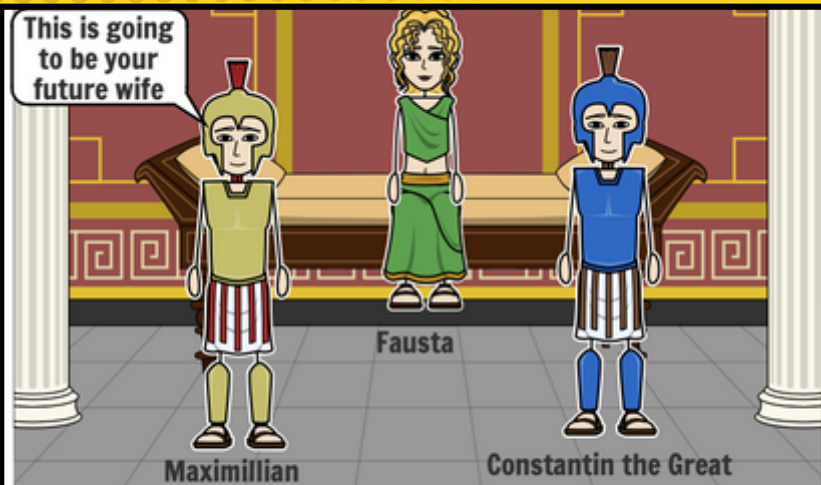
Konstantinus Clor I.



Maximilian wanted to use something from the current events and became an emperor one more time. Galerius sent Severus in the battle against his biggest opponent Maxentius, forgetting that Severus' army is Maximilian's former army. He decided to fight for Maxentius and his mentioned father - Maximilian.



This is going to be your future wife



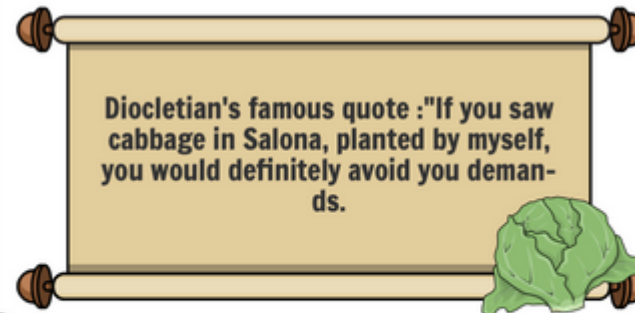
After Severus' murder, Galerius went to Rome, but has retreated very soon. In Gaul, Maximilian presented to Constantin the Great his future wife, the girl called Fausta.

An august meeting in Camuntum:

Reasons:

official - to confirm Licinius for newest Caesar

unofficial - solving their common problems



Diocletian's famous quote : "If you saw cabbage in Salona, planted by myself, you would definitely avoid you demands.

Licinius- the Eastern ruler, and Constantin the Great - the Western ruler, confirmed Edict of Milan in 313. AD, despite the problems that were happening in the empire at that time.



Licinius

Constantin the Great

Hadrianopolis

378 AD

Licinius and Constantin the Great had been partners, but not for so long. Constantin the Great won over Licinius in the Battle of Hadrianopolis in 378. AD, becoming the new Roman ruler.



