

Timeline of the Roman Empire (284-470 AD)

Emperors and Key Events:

- 284-305:** Diocletian, Augustus of the East. Key events: Bahram II, Narseh, War with Rome, Persia's loss led to the spread of Christianity in Armenia.
- 305-311:** Galerius, Augustus of the West. Key events: Diocletian's failed attempt at divination is blamed on Christians in the palace. Christians dismissed from the military who would not sacrifice to the gods.
- 311-313:** Maximian, Augustus of the West. Key events: Genocide of Manicheans after public disputes. They were Gnostic Heretics.
- 313-315:** Constantine Chlorus. Key events: 304 Council of Elvira required clerics to abstain from marriage relations.
- 315-324:** Severus, Augustus of the West. Key events: Edicts against Christians, Although further persecutionary edicts followed, compelling the arrest of the Christian clergy and universal acts of sacrifice, the persecutionary edicts were ultimately unsuccessful; most Christians escaped punishment, and pagans too were generally unsympathetic to the persecution. The martyrs' sufferings strengthened the resolve of their fellow Christians. Constantine and Maximian did not apply the later persecutionary edicts, and left the Christians of the West unharmed. Galerius rescinded the edict in 311, announcing that the persecution had failed to bring Christians back to traditional religion.
- 324-337:** Maximianus Daia. Key events: Adhur Narseh, Edict of Toleration, Defeated at Milvian Bridge by Constantine.
- 337-361:** Licinius I. Key events: Pope Sylvester (314-335) ordered fasting on the Sabbath.
- 361-395:** Shapur II. Key events: Constantine's Sunday law. But farm work was not prohibited. Civil penalties may have applied for other work on Sunday. But no civil persecution for keeping Sabbath.
- 395-410:** Constantine the Great (Anti-Arian). Key events: The Catholic view of the Godhead was that of three persons sharing a singularly existing divine nature. This view is a possible explanation, but not the only one possible within the meaning of 77N.
- 410-423:** Constantine the Great (Anti-Arian). Key events: Arianism: Arians teach that the Son is a created being. As such they are correctly called false teachers and branded heretics. The view thoroughly contradicts the Torah, Prophets, and Apostolic Writings which teach the Son has fully the eternal divine nature.
- 423-438:** Constantine the Great (Anti-Arian). Key events: Defeated by Constantine.
- 438-451:** Constantine the Great (Anti-Arian). Key events: Council of Nicea, censure of Deity deniers (a.k.a. Arians); marriage ban rejected.
- 451-470:** Constantine the Great (Anti-Arian). Key events: There was no serious persecution of any of these views at this time, except dismissal of bishops or exile of bishops.

Seleucid Era: as intended in Bab. Talmud, and in use in Syria.

Seleucid Era: as calculated in Judea.