

Chapter 1 : creative writing prompts . com ideas for writers

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Of peasant origin, his family was from Dacia. A close friend and comrade of arms of the Emperor Galerius , he accompanied him on his Persian expedition in . When campaigns by Severus and Galerius in late or early and in the summer of , respectively, failed to dislodge Maxentius who, with the lukewarm support of his father Maximianus Herculius , was acclaimed princeps on 28 October , he was sent by the eastern emperor to Maxentius as an ambassador; the diplomatic mission, however, failed because the usurper refused to submit to the authority of his father-in-law Galerius. In fact, his first attested victory was against the Sarmatians probably in the late spring, but no later than the end of June in . It was little more than a year later that the Emperor Constantine defeated Maxentius at the Battle of the Milvian Bridge on 28 October . Licinius had another son, born of a slave woman, whose name is unknown. It appears that both emperors promulgated the so-called Edict of Milan, in which Constantine and Licinius granted Christians the freedom to practice their faith without any interference from the state. A last ditch stand by Daia at the Cilician Gates failed; the eastern emperor subsequently died in the area of Tarsus probably in July or August . As soon as he arrived in Nicomedeia, Licinius promulgated the Edict of Milan. As soon as he had matters in Nicomedeia straightened out, Licinius campaigned against the Persians in the remaining part of and the opening months of . It is obvious that the marriage of Licinius to Constantia was simply a union of convenience. In any case, there is evidence in the sources that both emperors were looking for an excuse to attack the other. When the battle was over, Constantine prevailed; his victory, however, was Pyrrhic. Both emperors had been involved in exhausting military campaigns in the previous year and the months leading up to Cibalae and each of their realms had expanded so fast that their manpower reserves must have been stretched to the limit. Both men retreated to their own territory to lick their wounds. It may well be that the two emperors made an agreement, which has left no direct trace in the historical record, which would effectively restore the status quo. In addition to campaigning against the Germans while residing in Augusta Treverorum Trier in , Constantine dealt with aspects of the Donatist controversy; he also traveled to Rome where he celebrated his Decennalia. Licinius, possibly residing at Sirmium, was probably waging war against the Goths. In any case, by December , the western emperor was in Sardica with his army. On 1 March , both sides agreed to a cessation of hostilities; possibly because of the intervention of his wife Constantia , Licinius was able to keep his throne, although he had to agree to the execution of his colleague Valens , who the eastern emperor had appointed as his colleague before the battle, as well as to cede some of his territory to his brother-in-law. He also appears to have been in Byzantium in the summer of and later in June . Beyond these few facts, not much else is known about his residences until mid summer of . Although he and Constantine had issued the Edict of Milan in early , Licinius turned on the Christians in his realm seemingly in . The first law that Licinius issued prevented bishops from communicating with each other and from holding synods to discuss matters of interest to them. The second law prohibited men and women from attending services together and young girls from receiving instruction from their bishop or schools. When this law was issued, he also gave orders that Christians could hold services only outside of city walls. Additionally, he deprived officers in the army of their commissions if they did not sacrifice to the gods. Licinius may have been trying to incite Constantine to attack him. In any case, the growing tension between the two rulers is reflected in the consular Fasti of the period. When he checked a similar invasion of the Goths, who were devastating Thrace, Licinius complained that Constantine had broken the treaty between them. Having assembled a fleet and army at Thessalonica, Constantine advanced toward Adrianople. Licinius engaged the forces of his brother-in-law near the banks of the Hebrus River on 3 July where he was routed; with as many men as he could gather, he headed for his fleet which was in the Hellespont. Those of his soldiers who were not killed or put to flight, surrendered to the enemy. Licinius fled to Byzantium , where he was besieged by Constantine. Hard pressed in Byzantium, Licinius abandoned the city to his rival and fled to Chalcedon in Bithynia. He fled to Nicomedeia which Constantine began to besiege. On the next day Licinius abdicated and was sent to Thessalonica, where he was kept under house arrest. Both

Licinius and his associate were put to death by Constantine. Martinianus may have been put to death before the end of , whereas Licinius was not put to death until the spring of . Rumors circulated that Licinius had been put to death because he attempted another rebellion against Constantine. The Conversion of Constantine and Pagan Rome. Constantine and Eusebius, Cambridge, New Empire of Diocletian and Constantine. Constantinian Coinage of Arelate, Helsinki, Roman Imperial Coinage 7: Constantine and Licinius A. Studies in Constantinian Chronology. History of the Church to A. Vorarbeit zu einer Prosopographie der christlichen Kaiserzeit. Licinianus Licinius 3" 1. Seeck, RE 13, s. For a discussion of the reign of Licinius, see O. Seeck, RE 13, ff, R. For a listing of the chronology of the reign of Licinius, see Barnes, New Empire, 80ff; for the proper dating of the events between and , see infran n. For a listing of the sources that treat the marriage of Licinius and Constantia, see supra, n. The so-called Edict of Milan is discussed, for example, by O. Seeck, RE 13, col. Vorarbeit zu einer Prosopographie der christlichen Kaiserzeit, [Stuttgart,], ff; idem. Based primarily on the numismatic evidence, Patrick Bruun has argued that the campaign of actually occurred in Constantinian Coinage of Arelate, [Helsinki,], 17ff; idem. Following the lead of R. Pohlsander has challenged some of the conclusions of the aforementioned article Hans A. Pohlsander, "The Date of the Bellum Cibalense: A Reexamination," AncW 25 , I and others have written, "Zosimus notes that Licinius would rule Thrace, the east, and the regions in that area 2. Licinius and his anti-Christian legislation is discussed by idem. Kidd, A History of the Church to A. This file may be copied on the condition that the entire contents, including the header and this copyright notice, remain intact.

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