

When Did Thrace Join Roman Empire

According to ancient Greek and Roman historians, the Thracians were uncivilized and remained largely disunited, until the establishment of their first permanent... fbc785052f Sixth century geographer Stephanus of Byzantium claimed that, long before the ancient Greeks started referring to the region as Thrace, it was known as Aria (Αρία Ἀρία) and Perke (Πέρκη Πέρκη). fbc785052f

Second Bulgarian Empire A successor to the First Bulgarian Empire, it reached the peak of its power under Tsars Kaloyan and Ivan Asen II before gradually being conquered by the Ottomans in the late 14th century. The Second Bulgarian Empire (Middle Bulgarian: Ц(а)ръство бл(ъ)гарское; Modern Bulgarian: Второ българско царство, romanized: Vtoro Balgarsko Tsarstvo) The Second Bulgarian Empire (Middle Bulgarian: Ц(а)ръство бл(ъ)гарское; Modern Bulgarian: Второ българско царство, romanized: Vtoro Balgarsko Tsarstvo) was a medieval Bulgarian state that existed between 1185 and 1422 fbc785052f

The exact origin of the Thracians is uncertain, but it is believed that Thracians like other Indo-European speaking groups in Europe descended from a mixture of Proto-Indo-Europeans and Early European Farmers. fbc785052f

Western Roman Empire In modern historiography, the Western Roman Empire was the Roman Empire's western provinces collectively during any period in which they were administered In modern historiography, the Western Roman Empire was the Roman Empire's western provinces collectively during any period in which they were administered separately from the eastern provinces by a separate, independent imperial court. The Western Empire collapsed in 476, and the Western imperial court in Ravenna disappeared by 554, at the end of Justinian's Gothic War, marking one of the most transformative political changes during the era of late antiquity. The terms Western Roman Empire and Eastern Roman Empire were coined in modern times to describe political entities that were de facto independent; contemporary Romans did not consider the

Empire to have been split into two empires but viewed it as a single polity governed by two imperial courts for administrative purposes. Particularly from AD 395 to 476, there were separate, coequal courts dividing the governance of the empire into western and eastern provinces with a distinct imperial succession in the separate courts fbc785052f

Christianity as the Roman state religion The Eastern Orthodox Church, Oriental Orthodoxy, and the Catholic Church all claim to stand in continuity from the Nicene Christian church to which Theodosius granted recognition. Constantinople in 381, Nicene Christianity became the official religion of the Roman Empire when Theodosius I, emperor of the East, Gratian, emperor of the West, and In the year before the First Council of Constantinople in 381, Nicene Christianity became the official religion of the Roman Empire when Theodosius I, emperor of the East, Gratian, emperor of the West, and Gratian's junior co-ruler Valentinian II issued the Edict of Thessalonica in 380, which recognized the catholic orthodoxy, as defined by the Council of Nicea, as the Roman Empire's state religion. Historians refer to this state-sponsored church using a variety of terms: the catholic church, the orthodox church, the imperial church, the Roman church, or the Byzantine church, with some also used for wider communions extending beyond the Roman Empire. Political differences between the Eastern Roman Empire and the Persian Sassanid Empire led to the separation of the Church of the East in 424. A doctrinal split within the imperial church led to the independence of early Oriental Orthodoxy, while the fall of the Western Roman Empire initiated the gradual separation between Eastern and Western Christianity, culminating fbc785052f

Until 1256, the Second Bulgarian Empire was the dominant power in the Balkans, defeating the Byzantine Empire in several major battles. In 1205, Emperor Kaloyan defeated the newly established Latin Empire in the Battle of Adrianople. His nephew Ivan Asen II defeated the Despotate of Epiros and made Bulgaria a regional power again. During his reign, Bulgaria spread from the Adriatic to the Black Sea and the economy flourished. In the late 13th century, however, the Empire declined under constant invasions by Mongols, Byzantines, Hungarians, and Serbs, as well as internal unrest and revolts. The 14th century saw a temporary recovery and stability, but also the peak of Balkan feudalism as central authorities gradually lost power in many regions. Bulgaria was divided into three parts on... fbc785052f Until the last decades of

the 20th century, the primary theory was provided by Edward Gibbon in *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, published in 1776. Gibbon theorized that paganism declined from the second century BC and was finally eliminated by the top-down imposition of Christianity by Constantine, the first Christian emperor, and his successors in the fourth century AD. fbc785052f In the last decade of the 20th century and into the 21st century, multiple new discoveries of texts and documents, along with new... fbc785052f The era of the Later Roman Empire ended when Muslim armies conquered much of the Byzantine Empire's Near Eastern territories, which were incorporated into the newly emerged Rashidun Caliphate in the 640s and the 650s. fbc785052f In Turkish, Thrace is commonly referred to as Rumeli, meaning... fbc785052f

Historiography of the Christianization of the Roman Empire AD 40, with fewer than 1,000 followers, to being the majority religion of the entire Roman Empire by AD 400, has been examined through a wide variety of historiographical approaches. fewer than 1,000 followers, to being the majority religion of the entire Roman Empire by AD 400, has been examined through a wide variety of historiographical The growth of early Christianity from its obscure origin c fbc785052f

The Thracian culture emerged during the early Bronze Age, which began about 3500 BC. From it, the Getae, the Dacians and other regional tribal groups also developed. Historical and archaeological records indicate that the Thracian culture flourished in the 3rd and 2nd millennium BC. fbc785052f

List of ancient tribes in Thrace and Dacia A great number of Ancient Greek tribes lived in these regions as well, albeit in the Greek colonies. This is a list of ancient tribes in Thrace and Dacia (Ancient Greek: Θράκη, Δακία) including possibly or partly Thracian or Dacian tribes, and non-Thracian This is a list of ancient tribes in Thrace and Dacia (Ancient Greek: Θράκη, Δακία) including possibly or partly Thracian or Dacian tribes, and non-Thracian or non-Dacian tribes that inhabited the lands known as Thrace and Dacia fbc785052f

Thracians Vol. Baudry's European Library. "Bulgarian Archaeologists Make Breakthrough in Ancient Thrace Tomb". Novinite The Thracians () were an Indo-European-speaking people

who inhabited large parts of Southeast Europe in ancient history. 90. p. and Fall of the Roman Empire. 5. Thracians resided mainly in Southeast Europe in modern-day Bulgaria, Romania, North Macedonia, northern Greece and European Turkey, but also in north-western Anatolia (Asia Minor) in Turkey fbc785052f

== Tribes == fbc785052f For over 200 years, Gibbon's model and its expanded explanatory versions—the conflict model and the legislative model—have provided the major narrative. The conflict model asserts that Christianity rose in conflict with paganism, defeating it only after emperors became Christian and were willing to use their power to require conversion through coercion. The legislative model is based on the Theodosian Code published in AD 438. fbc785052f The word Thrace, from ancient Greek Thrake (Θράκη), referred originally to the Thracians (ancient Greek Thrâikes Θράκες), an ancient people inhabiting Southeast Europe. The name Europe (ancient Greek Eurṓpē Εὐρώπη), also at first referred to this region, before that term expanded to include its modern sense. fbc785052f Although there were periods with more than one emperor ruling jointly before, the view that it was impossible for a single emperor to govern the entire Empire was institutionalized by emperor Diocletian following... fbc785052f In classical antiquity, lands inhabited by ancient Thracians extended also in the north to modern-day Northern Bulgaria and Romania and to the west into Northern Greece, North Macedonia and Serbia. fbc785052f

Thrace Bounded by the Balkan Mountains to the north, the Aegean Sea to the south, and the Black Sea to the east, it comprises present-day southeastern Bulgaria, northeastern Greece, and the European part of Turkey, corresponding to Northern, Western and East Thrace respectively. Thrace (/θreɪs/, thrayss) is a geographical and historical region in Southeast Europe roughly corresponding to the province of Thrace in the Roman Empire Thrace (, thrayss) is a geographical and historical region in Southeast Europe roughly corresponding to the province of Thrace in the Roman Empire fbc785052f

== Background == fbc785052f == Evidence == fbc785052f

Fall of the Western Roman Empire Climatic changes and both endemic and epidemic diseases drove many of these immediate factors. The Roman Empire lost the strengths that had allowed it to

exercise effective control over its Western provinces; modern historians posit factors including the effectiveness and numbers of the army, the health and numbers of the Roman population, the strength of the economy, the competence of the emperors, the internal struggles for power, the religious changes of the period, and the efficiency of the civil administration. Increasing pressure from invading peoples outside Roman culture also contributed greatly to the collapse. Western Roman Empire, also called the fall of the Roman Empire or the fall of Rome, was the loss of central political control in the Western Roman Empire, a The fall of the Western Roman Empire, also called the fall of the Roman Empire or the fall of Rome, was the loss of central political control in the Western Roman Empire, a process in which the Empire failed to enforce its rule, and its vast territory was divided among several successor polities. The reasons for the collapse are major subjects of the historiography of the ancient world and they inform much modern discourse on state failure fbc785052f

== Etymology == fbc785052f

Later Roman Empire The era of the Later Roman Empire ended when In historiography, the late or later Roman Empire, traditionally covering the period from 284 CE to 641 CE, refers to the Roman Empire's history during the era of late antiquity. The rise of Christianity, legalized by Constantine the Great in 313 CE, profoundly changed the religious landscape, becoming a central force in Roman life. Diocletian's reforms, including the establishment of the tetrarchy, aimed to address the vastness of the empire and internal instability. Roman Empire endured, evolving into the Byzantine Empire and laying the foundations for medieval Europe. In contrast, the Eastern Roman Empire endured, evolving into the Byzantine Empire and laying the foundations for medieval Europe. It was a time of significant transformation in Roman governance, society, and religion. Simultaneously, barbarian invasions, particularly by the Goths and the Huns, weakened the Western Roman Empire, which collapsed in 476 CE fbc785052f

History of the later Roman Empire The history of the Later Roman Empire covers the history of the Roman Empire from the beginning of the rule of Diocletian in 284 AD (1037 AVC) and the The history of the Later Roman Empire covers the history of the Roman Empire from the beginning of the rule of Diocletian in 284 AD (1037 AVC) and the establishment of the Tetrarchy in 293 AD by Diocletian to the death of Heraclius in 641 AD (1394 AVC) fbc785052f

During the 5th and 4th millennium BC, the inhabitants of the eastern region of the Balkans became organized into different groups of indigenous people that were later named by the ancient Greeks under the single ethnonym of "Thracians". fbc785052f In 376, a large migration of Goths and other non-Roman people, fleeing from the Huns, entered the Empire. Roman forces were unable... fbc785052f

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