Quinn O'Meara (Junior) acomear@ilstu.edu, Beau Kallenbach (Junior) bbkall1@ilstu.edu Illinois State Department of History Cooperating Professor: Dr. Jesse Torgerson jtorgerson@wesleyan.edu Illinois Wesleyan University

Background

Emperor Diocletian is largely overlooked today, though he changed much about how the Roman Empire. Diocletian split the empire into four districts held by him, his co-Augustus Maximian, and two Caesars, Constantius and Galerius. Diocletian was knowsn for being constantly on the move with Legions, quelling the many rebellions which occured during his early reign.

OBJECTIVES & METHODS:

Analyze the context in which Diocletian is mentioned in Theophanes the Confessor's Chronicle, and discern a 9th century opinion on his rule. This particular area of research we found to be lacking. Using MAXQDA we were able to data mine Theophanes' chronicle in order to extract and interpret a 9th century view. Text mining allowed a quick and painless search throughout the text to find the data we were looking for, as well as the opportunity to find these passages in context. ArcGIS allowed us to create a map marking each of the locations mentioned in the text. The nature of our medium allowed this effective use of our tools, and the ability to effortlessly spread our research throughout the field of digital humanities.

RESULTS:

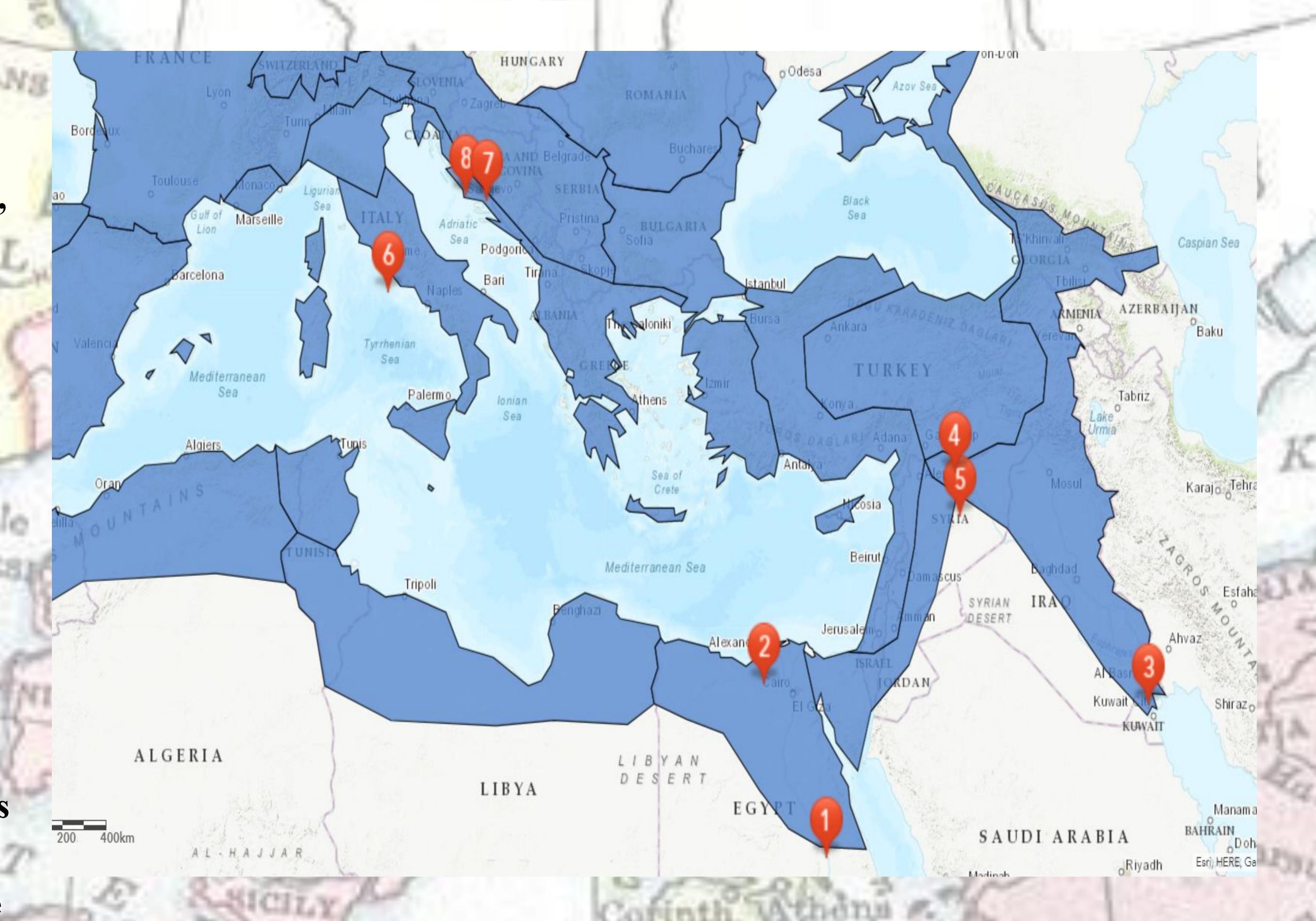
Our research found that the 9th century scholarship looked at Emperor Diocletian as evil, treacherous and envious. Multiple times throughout the chronicle it mentions the Emperor with negative language, luckily our research gave us five exact locations of Diocletian during and after his reign to chart his location.

37 Illyricum

Gaul

Prefecture of the Onlent

Diocletian in the Eyes of the 9th Century



Findings cont.

- In this year, Diocletian and Maximianus Herculius, in their madness gave up their rule, and assumed private status. Diocletian lived privately at Salon in his own private residence in Dalmatia." (Map 7)
- "Diocletian, having taken leave of his senses, died by chronic illness he withered away. On the other hand, Gelasios, bishop of the same Caesarea, states that the two, having changed their minds and longing for the throne again, were killed by the common decision of the Senate." (Map 8)
- "Other Arians and pagans accuse Constantine the Great of being illegitimate, but they too are lying. For his imperial line goes back even earlier than Diocletian.
- "Bishop of Tyre, Dorrotheos, had suffered much under Diocletian, experiencing both torture and exile. He left behind many writings in both Greek and Latin, which he had learned through his own natural cleverness" "



Findings:

- "4 years into his rule, Diocletian appointed Maximianus Herculius as his co-Augustus"
- "Diocletian and Maximianus destroy Hobusiris and Koptos, cities of Thebes who were in open rebellion against Roman rule." (Map 1)
- "Diocletian appoints Constantius and Maximianus Galerius as Caesars. Diocletian gives his daughter to Galerius, and Maximianus Herculius gives his daughter, Theodora, to Constantius. Though both Caesars already had wives, they divorced them out of

affection of their Emperors.

- Diocletian caused a great and most terrible persecution of the Christians and martyred many myriads, devising all kinds of tortures and working much harm"
 - "Diocletian destroyed Achilleus in Alexandria, with him was Constantius' son, Constantine, who distinguished himself in the war. Seeing hum, Diocletian was driven to envy, and planned on destroying him treacherously. But God preserved him and miraculously restored him to his father."

 (Map 2)
 - Galerius was sent by Diocletian to fight the Persian Emperor, Narses, who had overrun Syria. Galerius was defeated and fled, meeting Diocletian after returning, he was greeted in an inappropriate manner to his rank, being made to run quite a distance in front of the carriage" (Map 3,4) "Galerius returned to Syria with an Army and destroyed Narses' army and was welcomed and honored by Diocletian, who then based him in Mesopotamia" (Map 5)
- "Together they [Diocletian and Galerius] waged many campaigns against Barbarians, Diocletian demanded the senate not salute him as protocol had previously required... he donned the Imperial vestments and footwear with gold and pearls and precious stones." (Map 6).