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| 10a. Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian Augustus. Second Triumvirate winner (these two schemes are practically identical) | 10b. Gaius Flavius Valerius Constantine Augustus. Second Tetrarchy winner |
| 10.1. Octavian's final defeat of his last adversary, Antonius, in the sea battle of Actium | 10.1. Constantine's final victory over his last adversary Licinius in sea battle of Adrianople field |
| 10.2. End of civil war period in Roman history ([134], p. 259) | 10.2. End of civil war period in Third Empire history ([134], p. 429) |
| 10.3. Octavian Augustus was one of greatest Roman emperors. Name: Gaius | 10.3. Constantine I Augustus was one of greatest Roman emperors. Name: Gaius |
| 10.4. Antonius was first his close friend and co-ruler, and then deadly enemy | 10.4. Constantine's friend and co-ruler, and then mortal enemy |
| 10.5. Service in Eastern army before rule | 10.5. Service in Eastern army before rule |
| 10.6. Importance of Second Triumvirate, its members, struggle against them, etc., at start of his career | 10.6. Importance of Second Tetrarchy, its members, struggle against them, etc., at start of his career |
| 10.7. Proclaimed "holy" [146], [146*], p. 339 | 10.7. Proclaimed son of God-Sun ([128], p. 674). Everything related to emperor's personality declared "holy". Church allegedly proclaimed Constantine "holy" and coequal with apostles ([128], p. 674) |
| 10.8. New epoch in Roman history since Augustus. Roman Empire often considered to have started since this period, 27 B.C. (<i>ibid.</i>) | 10.8. New epoch in Roman history since Constantine I, alleged state support of Christianity |
| 10.9. Concentration of all important military, civil and religious power functions (<i>ibid.</i> , [134], pp. 281-290) | 10.9. Concentration of all important military, civil and religious power functions ([128], p. 668) |
| 10.10. Augustus' legislation, revival of new laws and earlier codexes ([128], p. 408) | 10.10. Constantine's legislation, revival of new laws and earlier codexes of Diocletian's epoch ([128], p. 669) |
| 10.11. No permanent residence | 10.11. No permanent residence |
| 10.12. Rome turned into new city after civil war, Octavian Augustus established himself in Rome. Rome regarded as centre of greatest importance (<i>ibid.</i>) | 10.12. Transfer of Empire's capital from Rome to Constantinople, which was officially called New Rome ([134], p. 436) |