#756 Constantine the Great and Woodrow Wilson, II – Constantine and Revelation 6:2: The Father's Throne, part 2, Constantius recovers Britain

Key Understanding: *His father's throne*. The story of the enthronement of Constantine in the west was entirely wrapped around his father's throne.



The recovery of Britain. Constantius set sail his Roman fleet in the spring of 296, and it managed in thick weather to slip the British fleet, which was on the watch for them. They landed in the west of England. As soon as he had the news, Allectus marched rapidly to find the enemy, but so fast was his march that he arrived exhausted and with his forces depleted. He was completely overthrown. Allectus was slain in a land battle. His death laid Britain at the feet of Constantius, Constantine's father.

Constantius Chlorus, father of Constantine the Great

Through the recovery of Britain, Constantius was placed in effective possession of the whole of the territory over which he had been given legal authority. He then pacified and reorganized all of the Roman north-west. The reorganization of Britain that

was begun by Constantius gave Britain nearly seventy years of renewed prosperity. Constantius

had effected the most spectacular coup of the age – the recovery of Britain.

Constantius then ruled over Britain as Caesar from 296 to 305 A.D., when, with the stepping down of Maximian, he would be named the Augustus over the entire western empire. His son, Constantine, had been retained in the east to serve under Diocletian in the Roman army. But a series of events would bring Constantine to Britain in the year 305 A.D., much to the dismay of Diocletian and Galerius. They did not desire Constantine to assume his father's throne.

Revelation 6:2 (KJV) And I saw, and behold A WHITE HORSE: and HE

North
Atlantic
Ocean

Antonine Wall

Catalactonium
Eboracum

Mancunium

Deva Lindum

Glevum

Jsca Dumnoniorum

Durnovaria

Gesoriacum

Roman Britain AD 350
Roads

[Constantine the Great] <u>THAT SAT</u> ON HIM HAD A

Map of Roman Britain approximately 44 years after the death of Constantius

<u>BOW</u>; and <u>A CROWN WAS GIVEN UNTO HIM</u>: and <u>HE WENT FORTH CONQUERING</u>, <u>AND TO CONQUER</u>.

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