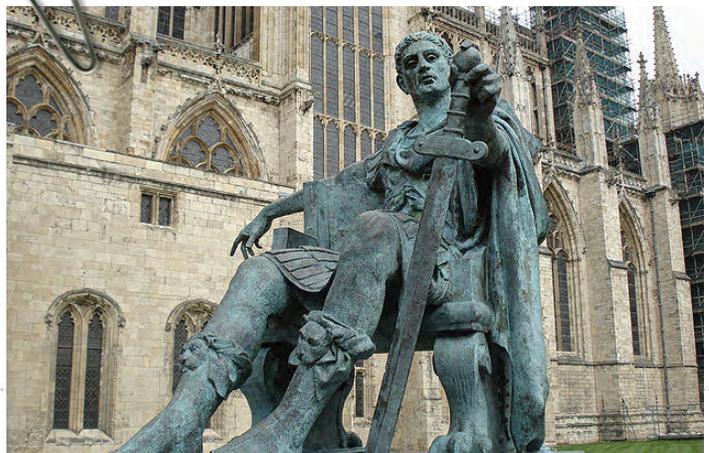


CONSTANTINE THE GREAT

Statue of
CONSTANTINE THE GREAT
FOUNDER OF THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

Statue erected on the grounds of the magnificent Minster in the city of York, England. York's ancient name was Eboracum, the capital of Roman England, where Constantine was proclaimed Emperor in 306 A.D.

York still retains its unique attraction and is very popular among the English as well as thousands of foreign visitors.



YORK, ENGLAND

The Anglican Church Celebrates 1700 Years of History

Memorial festivities lasting three days took place in York, England in honor of Constantine the Great. This marked the 1700th Anniversary of July 25, 306 A.D. when Constantine was proclaimed by his troops Emperor of the Western sector of the Roman Empire. Dean Keith Jones of the Church in York conducted services in the city's Cathedral, which were followed by a majestic processional and other triumphal events. He declared that, "Here, in this Cathedral, we are celebrating an event of the highest significance." The theme of the celebration was *Constantine and the Roman World*. Also in attendance was the Greek Orthodox Archbishop Gregorios of Thyateira and of Great Britain.

Commentary has arisen that the event should produce serious concerns in a major way about the leaders of the European Union. Despite all historical and cultural reality, they have denied – and continue to deny – the Christian underpinning of European civilization: and this, at a moment when they are ascertaining the uncommonness and externality of the Islamic world. The question begs, why so much denial of the Christian civilization? We are sincerely pleased you have come to visit our Site and we extend to you our warmest greeting in the highest tradition of BYZANTIUM.

Our Principal goal is to impart to you here to fore intentionally little known facts about BYZANTIUM as the foundation of Western Civilization. We will avoid knowingly withholding the truth as an aim to social disorientation. Practice of historical deception must cease. We hope that you will enjoy our contribution to the fullest. Welcome. Constantine the Great began his eventful climb in York, England and reached the apex of his achievement in Constantinople, the City that he founded and named after himself (Constantine +Polis [city]=Constantinople). By means of these pages, our readers travel through time, touching upon the early periods, including that of Constantine, of historical Constantinople, and of Hagia Sophia—the nexus of the Christian world—to arrive at places and events of our present day. Our readers reach the outermost limit to which both Eastern and Western Christian groups expanded, bringing forth the flower of Western Civilization. That limit is the Western Hemisphere as a whole, and in particular the coast of California near San Francisco and the Golden Gate Bridge where the two groups converged as they approached from the North and from the South.

REFERENCES

(The following was extracted from Appendix B, (March, 2001). "Biography, Constantine the Great," *Leadership Style of Constantine the Great: Significance for Leadership Development in the Church*. A doctoral dissertation by Athanasios Constantine Karras, pp.121-126.

Trinity Theological Seminary, Newburgh, IN. Dissertation available from **ProQuest** under Catalog #**3114803**

See also: Dumbarton Oaks, Byzantine Studies, Research Resources, Byzantine Dissertations in North America, Dissertations Completed Since 1995, History [Ed. Although Constantine was a product of the Roman Empire in the full sense of his military upbringing, he was also an independent leader and thinker, whether by character or upbringing or both. The effect of his work was the transformation of the Roman Empire into a New Roman Empire, also known as the Byzantine Empire. Chief among his works was the issuance of the Edict of Milan in A.D. 313 mandating religious tolerance that brought an end to Christian persecutions and also his support of the Christian Religion.]



[The Great Seal of Lascaris Comnenus](#)