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Vás pozývajú na prednášku

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The reforms of Justinian I (527-565) concerning the provincial administration



Justinian I (527-565), the last Roman emperor, realized the partial recovery of the lost territories of the Roman Empire. He founded two new prefectures in Africa and Italy and introduced reforms in the provinces of the prefecture of the East creating new models of administration. The separation of military and civil power established by Diocletian and Constantine the Great was in some cases abolished and new governors who bore old Roman titles were appointed. The aim of Justinian's reforms was to counter corruption in the provinces, to ensure public order and to make tax collection more efficient, a basic condition for financing his wars.

Quoniam vero omnia circumspicientes et ad subditorum fidelitatem et ad locorum custodiam alios magistratus coniunximus, alios divisimus, alios in aliam atque aliam formam mutavimus, nonnullis eorum etiam sublimioribus factis nominibusque maioribus, quam quae nunc sunt, decoratis, et praetoribus et proconsulibus et moderatoribus et comitibus secundum pristinam consuetudinem in rempublicam introductis..." (Edictum IV).

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