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The Roman province of Bithynia et Pontus

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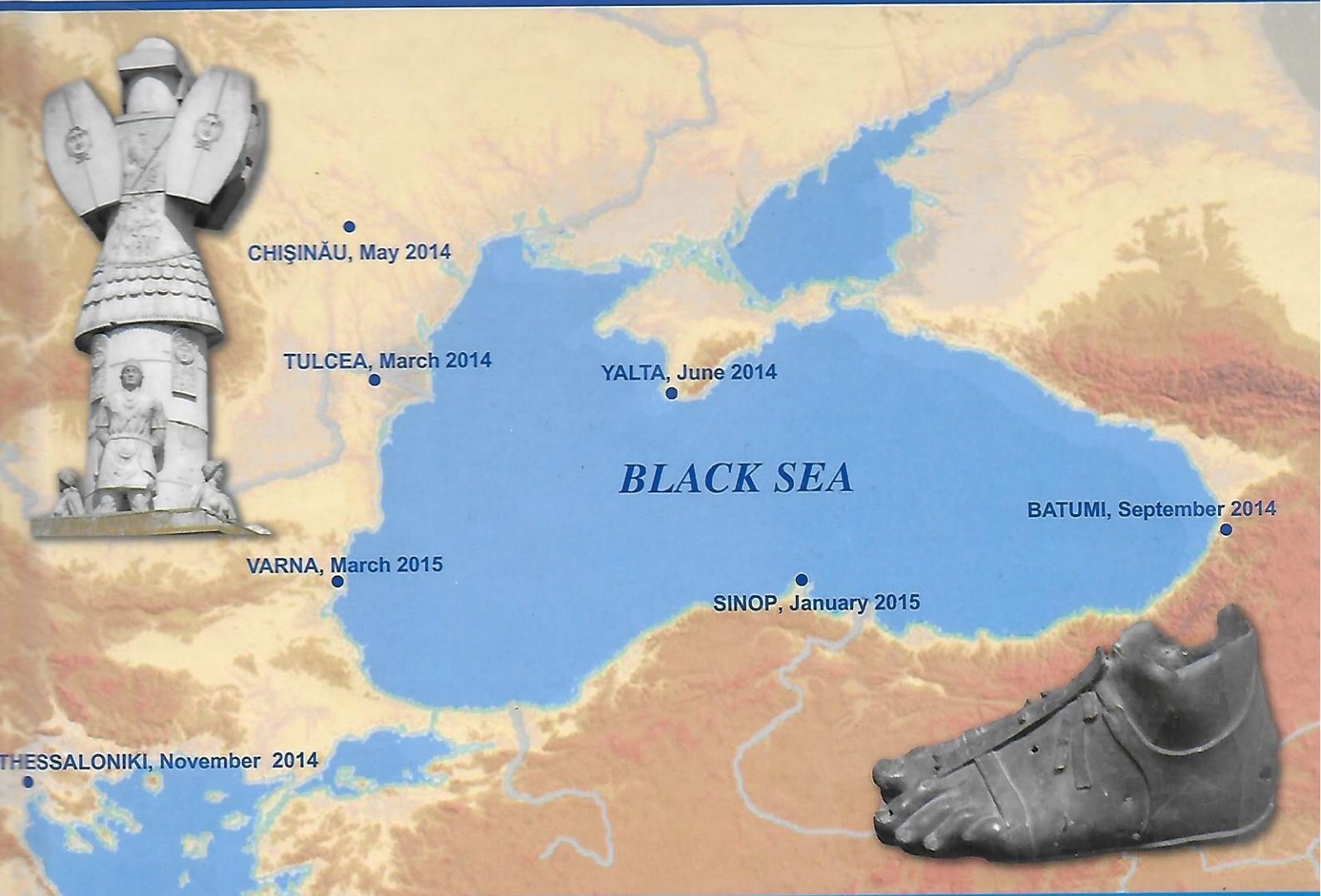
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BLACK SEA BASIN JOINT OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME

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Roman Art and Civilization – a Common Language in Antiquity

Catalogue of the itinerant exhibition



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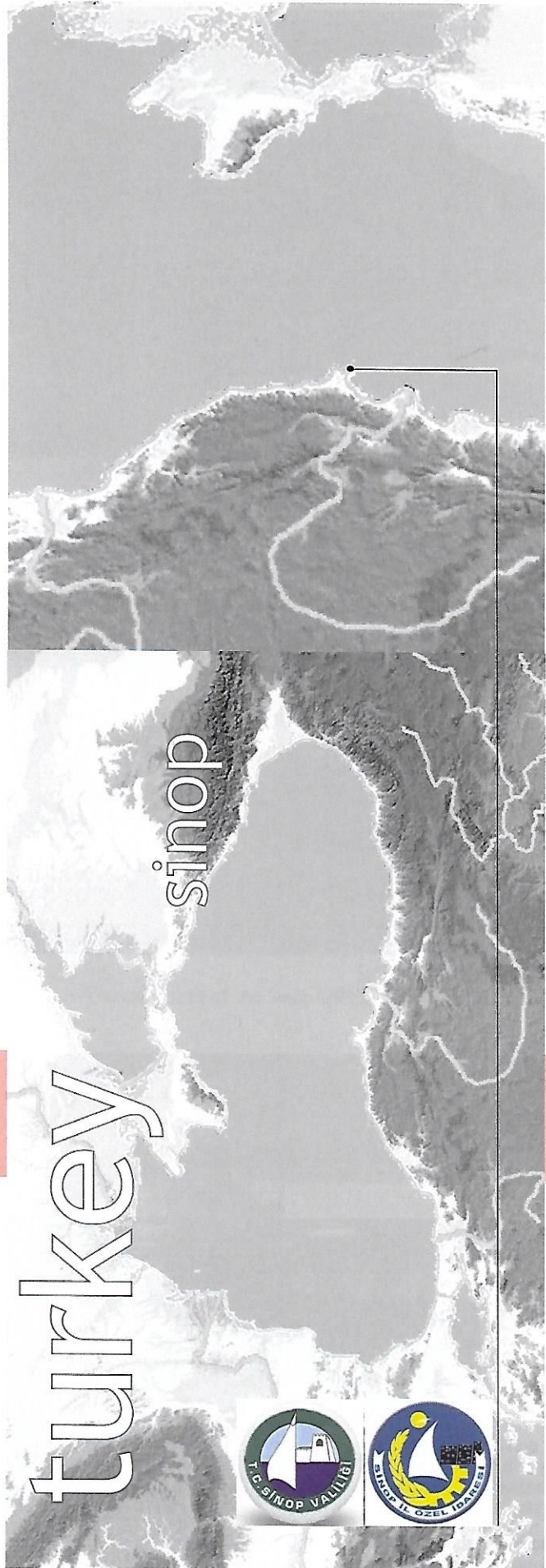
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Roman Art and Civilization – a Common Language in Antiquity

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coordinator: Mihaela Iacob





tarih

tarih, istorie, ἱστορία, история, історія, ისტორია, istorie, history

M.Ö. 72 yılında Roma'nın Kilikya Eyaleti valisi Lucius Licinius Lucullus, *Bithynia* ve Kapadokya krallıkları ve Roma'nın Asya eyaletine saldıran *Pontus* Kralı Mithridates VI Eupator ile savaşmak için Kuzey Anadolu'ya geldi. Lucullus *Amisos*'u kuşattı, *Pontus* Krallığını işgal etti ve Mithridates'i Ermenistan Krallığına kaçmaya zorladı.

M.Ö. 70 yılında *Pontus* Krallığının başkenti ve Mithridates VI Eupator'un doğum yeri olan *Sinope*, Mithridates'i yakalamak için Ermenistan Krallığını işgal etmeye karar veren Lucullus tarafından ele geçirildi. Fakat, *Pontus* Kralı Mithridates VI Eupator krallığına geri dönmeyi başardı ve Roma İmparatorluğu M.Ö. 66 yılında Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus (Büyük Pompeius)'u Mithridates'e karşı göndermeye karar verdi.

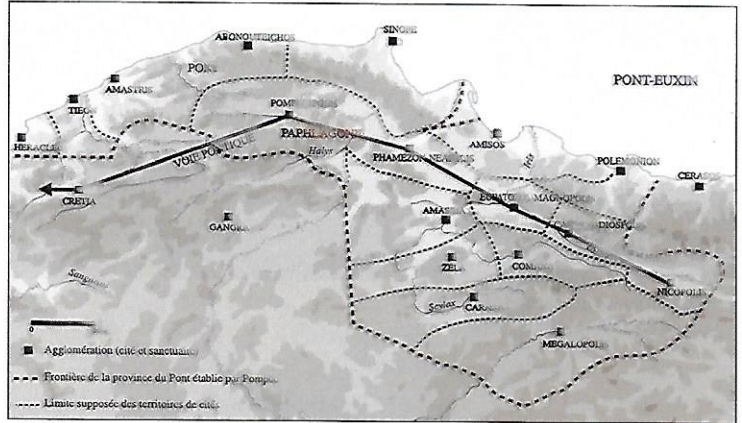
Pompeius, *Pontus* Krallığını yeniden ele geçirdi ve Mithridates Kolhis'e kaçtı. Pompeius Ermenistan, Kolhis ve Kafkasya'ya kadar onu takip etti ve Kırım'a sığınmaya zorladı.

M.Ö. 64 yılında Pompeius yeni Roma Eyaleti olan *Pontus*'u oluşturmaya başladı ve M.Ö. 63 yılında Mithridates'in intihar etmesinden sonra *Pontus*'a, geri geldi. *Sinope* veya *Amisos*'a gelerek tekrar Roma eyaleti olan *Bithynia* ve *Pontus*'u yapılandırdı. Pompeius, zaferleri ve adıyla anılan şehirler kurdu; *Pompeiopolis*, *Nicopolis*, *Magnopolis* ve *Megalopolis*.

In 72 BC, Lucius Licinius Lucullus, governor of the Roman Province of *Cilicia*, arrived in northern Anatolia in order to fight against Mithridates VI Eupator, King of *Pontus*, who had attacked the Roman Province of *Asia* and the Kingdoms of *Bithynia* and *Cappadocia*. Lucullus besieged *Amisos*, occupied the Kingdom of *Pontus* and forced Mithridates to flee to the Kingdom of Armenia.

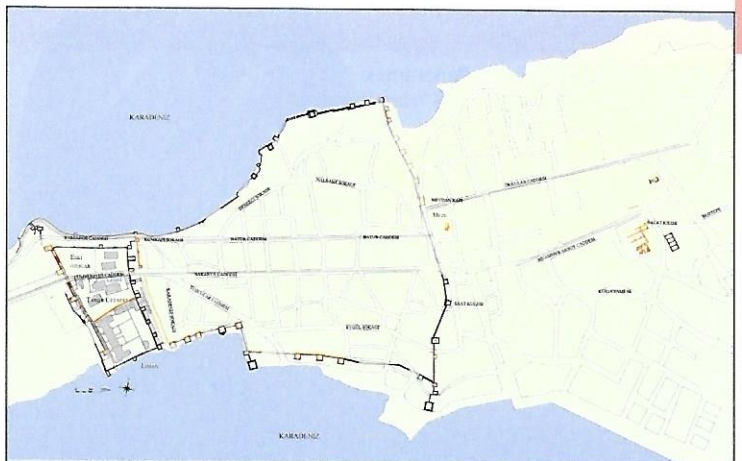
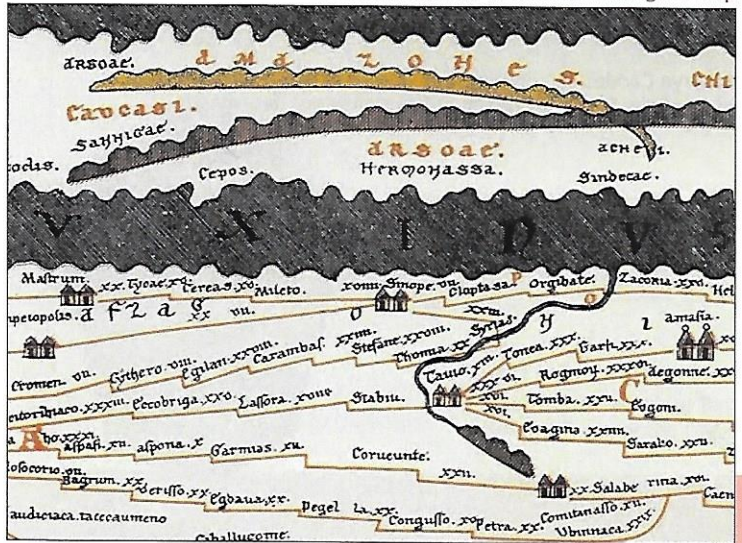
In 70 BC, *Sinope*, the capital city of the Kingdom of *Pontus*, and birthplace of Mithridates VI Eupator, was taken by Lucullus, who decided to invade the Kingdom of *Armenia*, in order to capture Mithridates. But the King of *Pontus*, Mithridates VI Eupator, managed to return to his Kingdom, and in 66 BC, the Roman Republic decided to send Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus (Pompey the Great) against Mithridates.

Pompey reconquered the Kingdom of *Pontus* and Mithridates fled to *Colchis*. Pompey pursued him to *Armenia*, *Colchis* and *Caucasus*, and forced him to take refuge in *Crimea*.

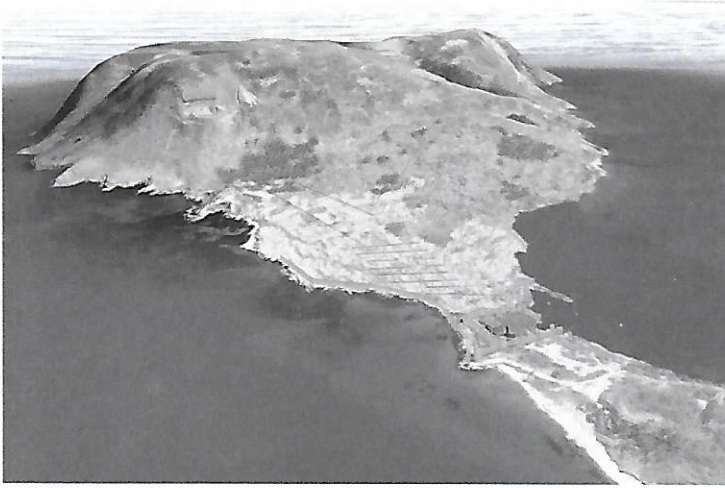


Roma Pontus et Bithynia Eyaleti toplulukları
The communities of the Roman Province of Bithynia et Pontus

Kuzey Anadolu, Konrad Peutinger Haritası
Northern Anatolia in Konrad Peutinger's map



Sinop Arkeolojik Kalıntılar Haritası
Map of archaeological remains in Sinop



Antik Sinope Panoraması
Panorama of Ancient Sinope

In 64 BC, Pompey began organizing the new Roman Province of Pontus and, after the suicide of Mithridates in 63 BC, he returned to Pontus, in Sinope or in Amisos, and in 62 BC he organized the double Roman Province of Bithynia et Pontus. He founded new cities named according to his name or his victories: Pompeiopolis, Nicopolis, Magnopolis and Megalopolis.

Sakarya Caddesi Görünümü: Eski Decumanus
View of the Sakarya Caddesi in Sinop: ancient decumanus



Boztepe'den, Sinop Kistağı Panoraması
Panorama of the Sinop isthmus from Boztepe hill

