

Historical Figures, Locations & Events in *Who the Heck is Beth?*

Listed in order of mention.

Every attempt has been made to ensure accuracy. Several sources were used, including history textbooks and web sites. The reader is encouraged to conduct independent research to confirm these data.

Max Ehrmann (1872-1945) was an American attorney and spiritual author.

George Santayana (1863-1852) was a Spanish writer and philosopher.

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Dagomar Timmermann (fictional) was Father Coelius' housekeeper.

Michael Coelius (1492-1559) was German pastor in the emerging Lutheran Church; friend of Martin Luther, who was with Luther at his death and presented Luther's funeral sermon; parish pastor in Mansfield in 1548.

Count of Albrecht von Mansfield (no dates) was one of the many nobles in Germany at the time of Martin Luther and Michael Coelius.

Martin Luther (1483-1546) was German priest in the Roman Catholic Church and professor of theology at University of Wittenberg; instrumental in initiating the reformation; founder of the Lutheran Church.

Katharina (Katie) (von Bora) Luther (1499-1552) was a Catholic nun before marrying Martin Luther in 1525; bore him six children and raised four other orphaned children.

Castle Kirsche is Castle Church, a.k.a., All Saints Church at University of Wittenberg, where custom allowed posting on its door of theses that disputed held ideas, where Martin Luther posted his 95 Theses against indulgences.

Wittenberg is a German town on the river Elbe and is now officially named Lutherstadt Wittenberg. It is located a short distance south-southwest of Berlin.

Church of Rome/Roman Church are names used for the Catholic Church, also known as the Roman Catholic Church.

Justus Jonas (1493-1555) was a German priest who joined Martin Luther in the early days of the Reformation.

Pope Leo X (1475-1521) was pope of the Catholic Church 1513-1521 and the last pope to have not been a priest; target of Martin Luther's 95 Theses against sale of indulgences to finance reconstruction of Rome's St. Peter's Basilica.

Diet of Worms (1521), an assembly of the voting nobility of the Holy Roman Empire, held in the town of Worms on the Rhine River, which demanded Martin Luther appear to defend his 95 Theses and which declared Luther to be an enemy of the state, leading to his self-exile.

Emperor Charles V (1500-1558) was ruler of the Holy Roman Empire beginning in 1519 and of the Spanish Empire from 1516; opposed the Protestant Reformation.

Holy Roman Empire (962-1806 A.D.) was the political entity that followed the rule of Charlemagne, covering the area of Europe centered on the German-speaking regions but including neighboring

areas, bordering on the Frankish Empire (now France) on its west and to mid-Italy in the south; the emperor of which was crowned by the Pope of the Roman Church.

John Hus (1369?-1415) was a Catholic priest in Bohemia who was burned at the stake for heresy and who posthumously inspired subsequent reformers and armed followers who waged war against forces of the Catholic Church, even catching the attention of Joan of Arc who intended to fight against the Hussites before her execution.

Bohemia was a kingdom at the time of Martin Luther; now the western portion of the Czech Republic.

Pope Adrian VI (1459-1523) succeeded Leo X as pope of the Catholic Church for 18 months beginning in 1522 and was responsible for the Catholic Counter Reformation.

Schmalkaldic League was an alliance of German princes; initiated in 1531 supposedly for defense against foreign invaders, but quickly breaking with the Catholic Church and supporting the Reformation thereby spreading the Lutheran Church.

German Peasants' War (1524-1526) arose at the time of the Reformation; associated with oppressive laws, increasing taxes, and harsh economic times, leading to the death of 100,000.

Mansfield is a town in Germany where Martin Luther was raised and where Michael Coelius was a pastor. It is located just outside to the west of Lutherstadt Eisleben, which is south of Magdeburg and roughly midway between Berlin and Frankfurt am Main.

John Calvin (1509-1564) was a French Catholic priest who led the reformation in Geneva; founded ideas adopted by many sects, such as Calvinists, Puritans in England, and Huguenots in France.

Huldrych Zwingli (1484-1531) was leader of Protestant reformations in Zurich; openly opposed Anabaptists and held philosophies that became casualties of subsequent wars within the Swiss Confederation of States.

Christ, Jesus of Nazareth (c. 5 BC-c. 30) is the central figure of Christianity.

Henry VIII (1491-1547) was King of England beginning in 1509.

Anglican Church is the official Christian church in England, with roots back to the Third Century, which split with the Catholic Church in 1534.

Anne Boleyn (c. 1501-1536) was second wife of Henry VIII and queen 1533-1536.

Jane Seymour (1508-1537) was third wife of Henry VIII and queen 1536-1537.

Anne of Cleves (1515-1557) was fourth wife of Henry VIII and queen in 1540.

Catherine Howard (c. 1521-1542) was fifth wife of Henry VIII and queen 1540-1542.

Catherine Parr (1512-1548) was sixth wife of Henry VIII and queen 1543-1547.

Druid is a believer of a mysterious religion of Western Europe and England, possibly dating to the Iron Age; documented as early as the Third Century B.C.; supposedly suppressed by the Roman Empire in First Century A.D., but reappearing to a lesser degree since then.

Anabaptists were a Christian sect founded during the Protestant Reformation with a principal belief that infant baptism is improper; forerunner of movements such as Mennonites, Hutterites, and Amish.

Jews/The Jewish People is the ethno-religious group, tracing to the Israelites/Hebrews; descended from Abraham (ca. 1800 B.C.); in the Middle Ages and at other times in Europe were heavily persecuted, deported, and killed in an organized manner by Christians and others.

Pilgrim Priest from Rostock (fictional).

St. Petri's Kirche in Rostock is St. Peter's Church in Rostock, Germany, which is on the Warnow

River near the Baltic Sea.

Marcion of Pontus (ca. 85 – ca. 160) was a Christian theologian who is branded as a Gnostic heretic for his teachings that the God of the Jews was not the same as the father of Jesus and that only Paul's letters should comprise the Christian Bible, claiming Paul supported that contention.

St. Matthew (First Century A.D.) was a tax collector called to be one of Jesus' twelve apostles; subsequently an evangelist; credited as the author of one of the four Gospels of Christ and the lost Gospel of the Hebrews.

St. Luke (First Century A.D.) was a physician, a Christian evangelist and a disciple of Paul; credited with writing one of the four Gospels of Christ as well as Acts of the Apostles.

St. John (ca. 1- ca. 100 A.D.) was thought by most to be one of Jesus' twelve apostles; subsequently an evangelist; credited as the author of one of the four Gospels of Christ and Book of Revelations.

Emperor Nero (Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus) (37-68 A.D.) was an extravagant, tyrannical (especially toward Christians) Emperor of Rome from 54 A.D. to his suicide. Events during his early reign included an elaborate capital construction campaign for arts and athletics and victories over the Iceni Tribe in Britain in 60 and the Parthian Empire (now eastern Turkey to eastern Iran) in 63. Later events that preceded his death included the Great Fire in 64, a two-year stalemate war in Judea (eventually won by Rome in 70) and a tax revolt in Gaul supported by his successor, Galba.

Emperor Domitian (Titus Flavius Domitianus) (51–96 A.D.), son of Emperor Vespasian and brother of General/Emperor Titus, was Roman Emperor from 81 to his murder. Historians debate whether he was a ruthless tyrant or the creator of programs that led to a more peaceful Rome during the Second Century A.D. Self-appointed censor of morality, he required adherence to traditional Roman religious practice, leading to persecution of those who dissented, including Christians and Druids.

Great Fire of Rome was a five-and-a-half-day fire in 64 A.D. that burned at least a tenth and perhaps as much as a third of Rome; blamed the fire on Christians leading to severe their persecution and massive deaths.

St. Peter (Simon Peter, Simon Cephas) (ca. 1 B.C.-67 A.D.) was a fisherman called to be one of Jesus' twelve apostles, the Rock on which Jesus said he would build his church, the one who denied Jesus three times before the cock crowed; subsequently an evangelist, Bishop of Antioch, first Bishop (Pope) of Rome; crucified by order of Nero three months after the Great Fire. Peter's memoirs are thought to be the basis for the Gospel of Christ according to Mark.

St. Paul of Tarsus (ca. 5 A.D. – ca. 67 A.D.) was Jew and a Roman Citizen who persecuted early Christians until his conversion to Christianity; became one of the most active evangelists and definers of the religion based on Jesus' teachings; the author of more than half the letters in the New Testament that bear his name as well as many other letters not in the Bible. Among Paul's contentions are that Jesus is the Christ and the Son of God and that salvation is based on faith rather than acts. He was beheaded in Rome by order of Nero.

St. Thomas (First Century A.D.) was called to be one of Jesus' twelve apostles, known as "Doubting Thomas;" subsequently an evangelist in Persia and Asia and author of the Gospel According to Thomas and possibly other works.

St. Mary (ca. 20 B.C. – ca. 45 A.D.) was mother of Jesus and subject of several doctrines in various Christian churches; possibly the subject of the Gospel of Mary written in the 2nd or 3rd Century, but subject might have been Mary Magdalene.

St. Phillip (First Century A.D.) was called to be one of Jesus' twelve apostles; subsequently an evangelist in Greece and Syria; possibly the author of the Gospel of Philip.

Valentinus (ca. 100 – ca. 160 A.D.) was a Christian evangelist who was candidate for Bishop of Rome until he founded a Gnostic Christian school in Rome that taught there are spiritual humans who can receive the knowledge (gnosis) of how to achieve the highest order of enlightenment, while psychical humans are destined to be ordinary Christians, which is superior to material humans such as pagans and Jews; thought to be a prolific author.

St. Irenaeus of Lyons (? – 202 A.D.) an early theologian whose many writings formed much of the Christian doctrine, including *Against Heresies* which was a case against Gnosticism; influential in fixing the canon of Biblical writings.

Tertullian (Quintus Septimius Florens Tertullianus) (ca. 160 – ca. 220 A.D.) was author of at least 46 early books that helped form Christian theology; of those, 31 survived. He is called “Father of Latin Christianity” for his influence on the doctrine of the early Catholic Church.

Shepherd of Hermas, a book written in Second Century A.D. and attributed to Hermes of Philippiopolis, which is now known as Plovdiv, Bulgaria.

St. James the Just (? – 62 A.D.) was a close relative (perhaps brother) of Jesus; subsequently an evangelist in Jerusalem; author of the Epistle of James and possibly other writings.

St. Barnabas (First Century A.D.) was a Christian evangelist in Jerusalem and possibly author of Epistle to the Hebrews, Epistle of Barnabas, and other works.

Clement of Alexandria (Titus Flavius Clemens) (ca. 150 - ca. 215 A.D.) was a Christian theologian and author of a surviving trilogy and other writings. He advocated a differing form of Gnosticism to describe those Christians who had achieved a deeper level of understanding.

Justin Martyr of Caesarea (103-165 A.D.) was a Christian apologist whose many writings attempted to provide a rationale basis for Christian theology.

Bishop Athanasius of Alexandria (ca. 293-373 A.D.), one of the Four Great Doctors of Eastern Orthodox Christianity; a strong advocate that the Christ is different from God; avid writer; declared the 27 New Testament books.

Pope Damasus I (ca. 305-384 A.D.) was named Pope in 366 A.D. and commissioned Jerome to write the Vulgate (from “versio vulgate,” i.e., “commonly used translation”), the Latin version of the Bible in 382 A.D.

St. Jerome of Stridon (ca. 347-420 A.D.) was author of the Latin Bible in 382 A.D.

Emperor Theodosius (347-395 A.D.) was emperor of Rome from 378 A.D. , the last emperor of the full Roman empire before it split into Eastern and Western portions, and responsible for establishing Christianity as the state religion.

Andreas von Karlstadt (1486-1541 A.D.) was a secular Christian pastor in Germany and a key figure in the Reformation posting his 151 Theses on a variety of topics in 1516, the year before Martin Luther's 95 Theses against Indulgences. While Luther was in exile, Karlstadt first changed his method of conducting communion, including shouting instead of whispering and wearing

peasant's attire. He persuaded the city council of Wittenberg to remove statuary from churches on the basis that such were graven images, and proceeded to do the same at other churches in the region without authorization. Among his other idiosyncrasies was his marriage to a 15-year-old at his age of 36. Luther ultimately split with and denounced Karlstadt for the latter's contribution to the Peasant's War. When Karlstadt came under attack more broadly, Luther gave him asylum in his own home. Karlstadt fled to Switzerland, resumed preaching and eventually died of the plague.

Wartburg Castle, on a slope overlooking Eisenach, Germany, has played many roles since being built in 1067 A.D. In 1521-1522, Martin Luther was self-exiled there after his excommunication by Pope Leo X at the Diet of Worms, when Frederick the Wise was the owner/occupant of the castle.

Frankish Empire existed in various forms of organization from Third Century A.D. until the Middle Ages in territory that is now in France.

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Inquisition refers to Roman Catholic Church sponsored trials of heretics, the most famous of which occurred 1184-1230 throughout Europe, 1478-1834 in Spain, 1536-1821 in Portugal, and 1542-1860 in Rome, the latter two beginning in the era of Martin Luther and the early Reformation.

Crusades are church sponsored military campaigns between 1095 and 1291 A.D. and sporadically up through the 16th Century, the most famous of which were conducted in the Middle East to liberate the Holy Land from Muslims. Other crusades against pagans occurred in the South of France, around the Baltic Sea, in Hungary and Poland, in Bohemia against the Hussites.

Thirty Years War (1618-1648) was fought in Germany between the Catholics and Protestants of the Holy Roman Empire. It was as much about political control as about religious differences dating back to the Reformation and earlier. Eventually most political entities of Europe participated in the war. Casualties have been estimated as high as a third of the population in various locales, including those lost to accompanying disease such as the Bubonic Plague. Other casualties included the division of Germany into several sovereign states and the demise of the Holy Roman Empire.

Council of Trent (1545-1563) was a meeting of the Ecumenical Council of the Catholic Church and was conducted in 25 sessions in Trent, in the foothills of the Alps in the Northern part of modern Italy. The council was convened as a response to the Protestant Reformation and condemned that movement as heresy, reaffirming most Catholic doctrine that had been assailed by reformers such as Martin Luther. Several major decrees were issued on topics such as the canon of scriptures, original sin, baptism, confirmation, Eucharist, penance, relics and indulgences, thereby defining much of what is now tradition.

First Council of Nicaea (325 A.D.) was called by Roman Emperor Constantine I to settle the question of the relationship between God and Jesus and other lesser issues such as calculating the annual date for Easter. The Council produced the Nicene Creed, the most widely used profession of Christian faith.

Emperor Constantine I (Flavius Valerius Aurelius Constantinus) (ca. 272-337 A.D.) was Emperor of

Rome from 306 A.D. and the first Christian emperor who decreed religious tolerance throughout the empire; also known for several military and political victories and the creation of Constantinople which served as the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire for 1000 years.

Pope Constantine (664-715 A.D.) was pope from 708 A.D.; presided over a council which furthered the rift between Eastern and Western churches.

Pope Pius IX (1792-1878) was pope from 1846 and is known for many activities including his definition of the immaculate conception of Jesus by the Virgin Mary.

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Gaius (or Publius) Cornelius Tacitus (56-117 A.D.) was a Roman historian and senator.

Southern Gaul is the Roman name for what is now Southern France.

Gnaeus Julius Agricola (40-93 A.D.) was a Roman general and governor; served as a tribune in Britain in 58-63 A.D. in suppressing the Iceni; held several positions in the interim; supported Vespasian to become Emperor; returned to Britain as commander of the legion in 71-75; held a few other positions; appointed Governor of Britain in 77 A.D.; defeated the revolting Orovides; forced peace on the island of Mona; expanded Roman rule northward; invaded what is now Scotland and possibly Ireland; recalled 85 A.D.; retired to his estate.

Domitia Decidiana (First Century A.D.) was a Roman woman of a noble family who married Agricola in 62 A.D.; bore him a son in 63, a daughter in 64 and a son in 83. Both sons died young.

Julia Agricola (64 A.D. -?) was daughter of Gnaeus Julius Agricola and Domitia Decidiana; married Gaius Cornelius Tacitus at age 14.

Gallia Aquatina was the Roman territory that is now Southwestern France.

Emperor Vespasian (Titus Flavius Vespasianus) (9-79 A.D.) was Emperor of Rome 69-79 A.D. following his career as a senator and general who served in Britain in 43 and won the war against the Jews in Judea in 66. He came to power at the end of the Year of Four Emperors (69) based on the support of allies in the eastern portion of the Empire. The Coliseum in Rome was built during his reign.

Sextus Julius Frontinus (ca. 40-103 A.D.) was Roman Governor of Britain in 75-78 A.D. where he supervised construction of a series of fortresses. He is also known for his construction of aqueducts of Rome.

Britannia was Roman controlled portion of the Great Britain island from 55 B.C. to 410 A.D; northern border fluctuated with military successes against neighboring Caledonia (Scotland).

Gaius Suetonius Paulinus (First Century A.D.) was Roman Governor of Britannia 59-66 A.D., known for conquering the Iceni tribe and Queen Boudica on the Island of Mona after first attacking Mona while Boudica was actually marching to destroy Londinium and other towns. That misjudgment, his failure to eliminate the Druids, and his later failure to follow up against defeated enemy troupes in the Roman Civil War earned him a reputation for treachery as a leader.

Roman Civil War (69 A.D.) during the Year of the Four Emperors (Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian) is the civil war referenced in *Who the Heck is Beth?* Actually, there were at least 29 Roman Civil Wars from 91 BC to 1453 A.D.

Jewish Rebellion (66-70 A.D.) was the first of three revolts by Jews in Judea, fought over taxation as well as religious differences, and ended by Roman General Titus' destruction of Jerusalem.

Legio XX Valeria Victrix (ca. 30 B.C. – Fourth Century A.D.) was the Roman military unit that earned initial successes in what is now Northern Spain but served longest and most distinctively in Britannia, both in battle and in constructing walls and fortresses.

Iceni Tribe (First Century B.C. – First Century A.D.) was a Celtic tribe in Eastern Britannia; forged a peace agreement after battles against Rome's permanent occupation in 43 A.D.; revolted in 47 against disarmament; revolted in 61 under Queen Boudica, destroying Londinium & other towns; slaughtered in Western Britannia in 61.

Queen Boudica (? – 61 A.D.) was wife of Iceni King Prasutagus who was an ally of Rome and willed his kingdom jointly to his daughters and Rome. Rome took over the kingdom and poorly treated Boudica and her daughters, leading to Boudica leading the Iceni in revolt and eventual defeat, the death of her daughters and her suicide.

Emperor Galba (Servius Sulpicius Galba) (3 B.C.–69 A.D.) Roman Emperor in 68-69 for 7 months; took power after Nero's suicide; assassinated by cavalry of Otho, whom Galba snubbed when handing out favors and bribes to his supporters.

Emperor Otho (Marcus Salvius Otho) (32–69 A.D.) was Roman Emperor for three months in 69 A.D. after assassinating Galba; failed to consolidate power with General Vitellius; committed suicide purportedly to help avoid further civil war.

Emperor Vitellius (Aulus Vitellius) (15-69 A.D.) was Roman Emperor in 69 for eight months before being killed after his troupes were defeated by General Vespasian's army.

Londinium is the Roman name for what is now London, England.

Camulodunum is the Roman name for the oldest town in Britannia; now, Colchester, Essex, England.

Verulamium was a Roman town southwest of the modern St. Albans, Herfordshire, England.

Governor Marcus Bolanus (First Century A.D.) was Roman Governor of Britannia 69-71 A.D. during a period of troupe revolts and fortress building.

Brigantes (First Century A.D.) was an ancient Celtic tribe in Northern Britannia which was at first an ally of Rome and later a hostile enemy.

Briton nobles refer to the ruling class in each of the many tribes of Britannia during Roman occupation; lived higher lifestyle at the suffrage of the common class who were heavily taxed.

Senator Domitian – See Emperor Domitian, above.

Emperor Titus (Titus Flavius Vespasianus) (39-91 A.D.) was Roman Emperor 79-81 A.D. following the death of his father Vespasian. Previously as a general, he defeated the Jews and destroyed Jerusalem and its temple. As Emperor he led the relief of survivors of the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius. He died of a mysterious fever and was succeeded by his younger brother, Domitian.

The Nazarene/Christus are the Roman names used to refer to Jesus.

Alexandria was the capitol and main Mediterranean port of Egypt in First Century A.D.

Mount Vesuvius is a volcano east of Naples near the Mediterranean Sea.

De vita et mors Iulii Agricolae is the title of the first historical work by Tacitus.

Western Isle is Roman name for what is now Ireland.

Caledonia is Roman name for what is now Scotland.

Isle of Mona, Anglesey, Mam Cymru, Mona Insulis is now called the Isle of Anglesey and is separated from the northwest coast of Wales by the Menai Strait and is historically the seat of the Druids.

Narbonne is a port town in southwest France.

“Celtae est Galli” is a statement that the heritages of the Celts and the Gauls are shared. Celtic tribes originated in central Europe and expanded outward including into the British Isles. In first century A.D. Rome, the area that was previously Celtica was renamed Gaul by Romans, while Celts were thought to have been relegated to Britannia, Caledonia, and the Western Isle.

Wales is a country on the western edge of Great Britain and part of the United Kingdom. In Roman times, it was a region of Britannia that was particularly difficult to subdue.

Menai Strait is the narrow sixteen-mile-long body of water that separates Anglesey from Wales and is known for its dangerous bidirectional currents. Width varies from .25 to .75 miles.

Legionaries were the Roman army’s professional soldiers who enlisted for 25 years.

Dover is the port town in southeast England associated with the nearby chalk cliffs.

Aideen/Gnaia Agricola /Domina Gnaia (fictional). The middle is the name given Aideen by her adopted Roman mother. Domina is a term for a female owner or superior.

Kenocha/Blaithin/Dalyce (fictional). The first two are names given by parents; the latter, by the Druid priestess’ subjects.

Gods of the Winds were among the lesser gods of the Druids.

Gaulic, Norse, Germanic tribes had invaded and enslaved ancient England prior to Roman rule. They were from areas now known as France, Scandinavia and Germany, respectively.

Iovantucarus was a Celtic god who protects the young.

Julius Caesar (100-44 B.C.) was Roman General and Emperor who first invaded Britannia in 55 B.C. but did not leave troupes to enforce the payment of Roman taxes.

Tribune was a mid-rank officer of a Roman legion.

Ordovices were a tribe in central Wales in west Britannia who controlled the Menai Strait access to Anglesey; purportedly wiped out by Agricola in 77-78 A.D.

Alaunus is the Gaulic/Celtic god of the sun.

Ambisagrus is the Gaulic/Celtic god of thunder.

Dark Grove (fictional location). Druid ceremonies were held in dense groves of sacred oak trees.

The Dagda was the Celtic supreme, omnipotent god.

Sucellos, Controller of the Lower Realm was also the Celtic god of agriculture and the creator god.

Dugalld (fictional) was a friend of Aideen, secretly a druid who sacrificed himself.

Bealtaine Festival (also spelled Beltane) is the Gaelic festival on the First of May or sometimes for the month of May corresponding with the start of the growing season; forerunner of modern May Day celebrations, including festive May Poles.

Arvolcia, Cobba, and Sequana are three of many Celtic spring nymphs, minor goddesses of spring.

Stonehenge Calendar is a reference to the prehistoric monument at Stonehenge in Southern England; predates Celtic civilization; thought by some to be a calendar with religious implications.

Primus Centurion is the most senior centurion or officer in a Roman legion.

Milites were common foot soldiers in a Roman legion.

Principales were Roman non-commissioned officers.

Gearoid Iollan (fictional) is Dalyce's name for Agricola.

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Viktor Frankl (1905-1997) was an Austrian physician, a survivor of a Nazi concentration camp, and the founder of the third Viennese school of psychotherapy. His book *Man's Search for Meaning* and other publications define his Logotherapy philosophy and techniques to deal with "existential vacuum," including his claim that, no matter how dire one's circumstances, one always retains the freedom to choose how to react.

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry (1900-1944) was a French aviator and author of aviation adventure and romance novels; joined the French Resistance forces in 1943 as a pilot in North Africa and disappeared on a reconnaissance flight.

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Gallia Narbonensis was a Roman province in the far south part of Gaul (France) where Agricola had his estate.

Ligurian Sea is the portion of the Mediterranean Sea between Corsica and Italy.

Oceanus Britannicus is the Roman name for the English Channel.

Arelate is the Roman name for Arles, a city in the south of France on the Mediterranean.

Mare Mediterraneum is the Roman name for the Mediterranean Sea.

Corsica is an island in the Mediterranean Sea southwest of Italy, southeast of France.

Sardinia is Mediterranean Sea island south of Corsica.

Herculaneum was a Roman port city northwest of Pompeii and southeast of Rome, near modern Naples; wiped out by eruption of nearby Mt. Vesuvius on August 24, 79 A.D.

Vulcanalia is festival of Vulcan, Roman god of fire and volcanoes, celebrated each year starting Aug 23.

Cagliari is the capital of the island of Sardinia.

Agricolanus/Timothy the Shorter (fictional). The former name is the slave name of the person who originally had the latter name.

Tiberias is a city on the western shore of the Sea of Galilee founded in 20 A.D. by King Herod Antipas of Galilee, son of King Herod the Great; named in honor of Roman Emperor Tiberius.

Sea of Galilee is the center of the ministry of Jesus and the largest freshwater lake in Israel and the lowest freshwater lake in the world.

Vesuvio is the Latin name for the Mt. Vesuvius.

Pompeii is the Roman city near modern Naples that was buried by the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius on August 23 and 24 in 79 A.D.

YHVH/Yahweh is the God of Israel in the Bible.

Moses was a religious leader of the Hebrew people and prophet in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.

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Ludwig von Bertalanffy (1901-1972 A.D.) was an Austrian biologist; father of General Systems Theory,

an attempt to unite all disciplines under a common systems perspective.