

The Palmyrene empire was founded by Zenobia and succeeded from Rome in 270AD .



In winter of 272AD Aurelian now decides to reclaim the former provinces that were taken by Zenobia.

The biggest loss to the empire was Egypt as it was the breadbasket of the empire.

With Zenobia existing with borders that link with the Sassanids this creates a problem as she would ally with the Sassanids.

The final siege that led to the capture of Zenobia was in the summer of 272AD

How Aurelian's reconquest of the Gallic and Palmyrene Empire helped stabilise Rome.

How it helped the stability of Rome

With the creation of the Palmyrene Empire, Rome would've lost its main source of food from Egypt causing mass famines in the city of Rome itself.

With it being a new empire it would threaten Rome's dominance over the Mediterranean.

The Palmyrene empire also prevents access to the red sea and Indian trade routes directly into the empire rather than having to cross through Sassanid territory.

The gallic empire succeeding from Rome caused a few problems one being the fact it was considered more of a usurper state over an actual empire.

Aurelian's rule could be compromised if people were to side with Tetricus as the true Roman emperor.

Gaul at this point would've been rather prosperous and developed compared to other provinces.

The gallic empire by the point of Aurelian would've been 10 years old beginning



By the time of Aurelian Hispania had already been retaken.

He started the reacquisition of Gaul and Britannia once he defeated Zenobia.

In 274AD he would beat Tetricus at the battle of Chalons which effectively ended the Gallic empire.