

4a. Confusion ([134], p. 215)	4b. Confusion ([134], pp. 647–648; [74], Table 15)
4.1. Much confusion after Sertorius' death in 72 or 71 B.C., Spartacus' insurrection	4.1. Much confusion after Probus' (Sertorius' analogue) death in 282 or 284 A.D.
4.2. Two great army commanders in those two years: Pompey and Crassus	4.2. Two great army commanders in those 2 years: Aurelius Carinus and Numerian (Pompey's and Crassus' analogues)
4.3. Confusion duration lasted 2 years in 72–71 B.C.	4.3. Confusion period lasted for 2 years, from end of 282 to beginning of 284 A.D.
5a. Gneius Pompey the Great (organized First Triumvirate)	5b. Diocletian the Divine (organized First Tetrarchy)
5.1. After confusion period in 70 B.C., power passed to emperor Pompey, who obtained triumph and consulship [268]	5.1. After confusion period in 284 A.D., Diocletian was declared emperor [268]
5.2. Pompey's rule was called "Pompey principate" ([128], Ch. XI)	5.2. With Diocletian in power, "new epoch, of Dominate, started in history of Roman Empire" ([134], p. 413)
5.3. Pompey was one of the greatest rulers in Roman history	5.3. Diocletian was one of the greatest rulers in Roman history
5.4. Carried out great democratic reforms (in particular, of court and military) ([134], p. 277)	5.4. Carried out great democratic reforms (in particular, court, military and monetary) ([128], p. 649 and further)
5.5. Declared "God" in lifetime ([128], p. 279)	5.5. Declared "Divine" in lifetime ([134], pp. 422–424)
5.6. Senate stripped Pompey of all his duties in 49 B.C. ([128], p. 329)	5.6. Abdicated in 305 A.D. ([134], p. 424)
5.7. Organized so-called First Triumvirate	5.7. Organized so-called First Tetrarchy
5.8. Ruled for 21 years in 70–49 B.C. [74]	5.8. Ruled for 21 years in 284–305 A.D.

In 5.1a: The situation for the term "emperor" in the case of Pompey is extremely similar to that for Sulla; though Pompey is normally not regarded as a "true" emperor, Plutarch calls him such without any reservations. There are ancient Latin inscriptions in which Pompey is called emperor (see, e.g., [132], p. 91, No. 34).