


Fall of Rome

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Fall of Rome

- ▶ Knights and nobility of the Medieval world.
 - ▶ Western European nobility continued some Roman traditions– such as Patricians, Senate, and offices well after the fall of the West.
 - ▶ Eastern “Byzantine” Roman Empire
 - ▶ The Church
 - ▶ The Glory of Rome hung like a shadow on both east and west.
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What Happened?



Some new theories

- ▶ Pirenne's Thesis– Put forth by Annales School historian Henri Pirenne– It holds that even after the barbarian invasions, the Roman way of doing things did not immediately change; barbarians came to Rome not to destroy it, but to take part in its benefits, and thus they tried to preserve the Roman way of life. The Pirenne Thesis regards the rise of the Frankish realm in Europe as a continuation of the Roman Empire, and thus validates the crowning of Charlemagne as the first Holy Roman Emperor as a successor of the Roman Emperors. **According to Pirenne, the real break in Roman history occurred in the 7th and 8th centuries as a result of Arab expansion. Islamic conquest of the area of today's south-eastern Turkey, Syria, Palestine, North Africa, Spain and Portugal ruptured economic ties to western Europe, cutting the region off from trade and turning it into a stagnant backwater, with wealth flowing out in the form of raw resources and nothing coming back. This began a steady decline and impoverishment so that by the time of Charlemagne western Europe had become almost entirely agrarian at a subsistence level, with no long-distance trade.**


New theories

- ▶ Peter Brown– *The World of Late Antiquity* 1971– and the movement from it. Practically banished words like “catastrophe, decay, decline, crisis, invasion, fall” to be replaced by transformation, change, synthesis, and accommodation.”
- ▶ Brown heavily deemphasized the fall, in favor of society in favor on one with “vibrant religious and cultural debate.”


New theories

- ▶ Walter Goffart went further, stating that the arming of the barbarians and their settlement within the Empire was an “imaginative experiment that got out of hand.”
- ▶ Goffart wanted to challenge the idea of a 5th Century AD invasion.
- ▶ Accommodation of the Germans by ingenious and effective arrangement.
- ▶ *Kingdoms of the Empire: The Integration of Barbarians in Late Antiquity*

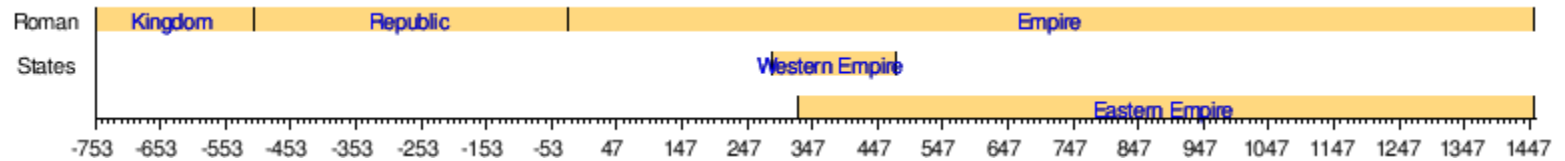
Problems with the New theory

- ▶ Post Modernist nonsense—an aversion to naming one culture as superior. Politically these people believe in “diversity multi-culturalism...”
 - ▶ Not backed up by archaeology
 - ▶ Not universally accepted.
 - ▶ Geographical divisions— it is accepted in the US, UK and Northern Europe, rejected entirely by Italian historians with a mix in France.
 - ▶ Not accepted by archaeologists, military and economic historians.
 - ▶ Accepted by social historians such as those of a religious and cultural background.
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Where it is correct and the traditional view incorrect.

- ▶ The Dark Ages, while a steep decline, were not as dark as portrayed.
 - ▶ Roman society was also in a long steep decline.
 - ▶ Hence if you lived in Roman Latifundia in say Gaul, you may not have noticed a significant change in your way of life.
 - ▶ The signs of the Medieval Period were evident in Rome before 476 AD.
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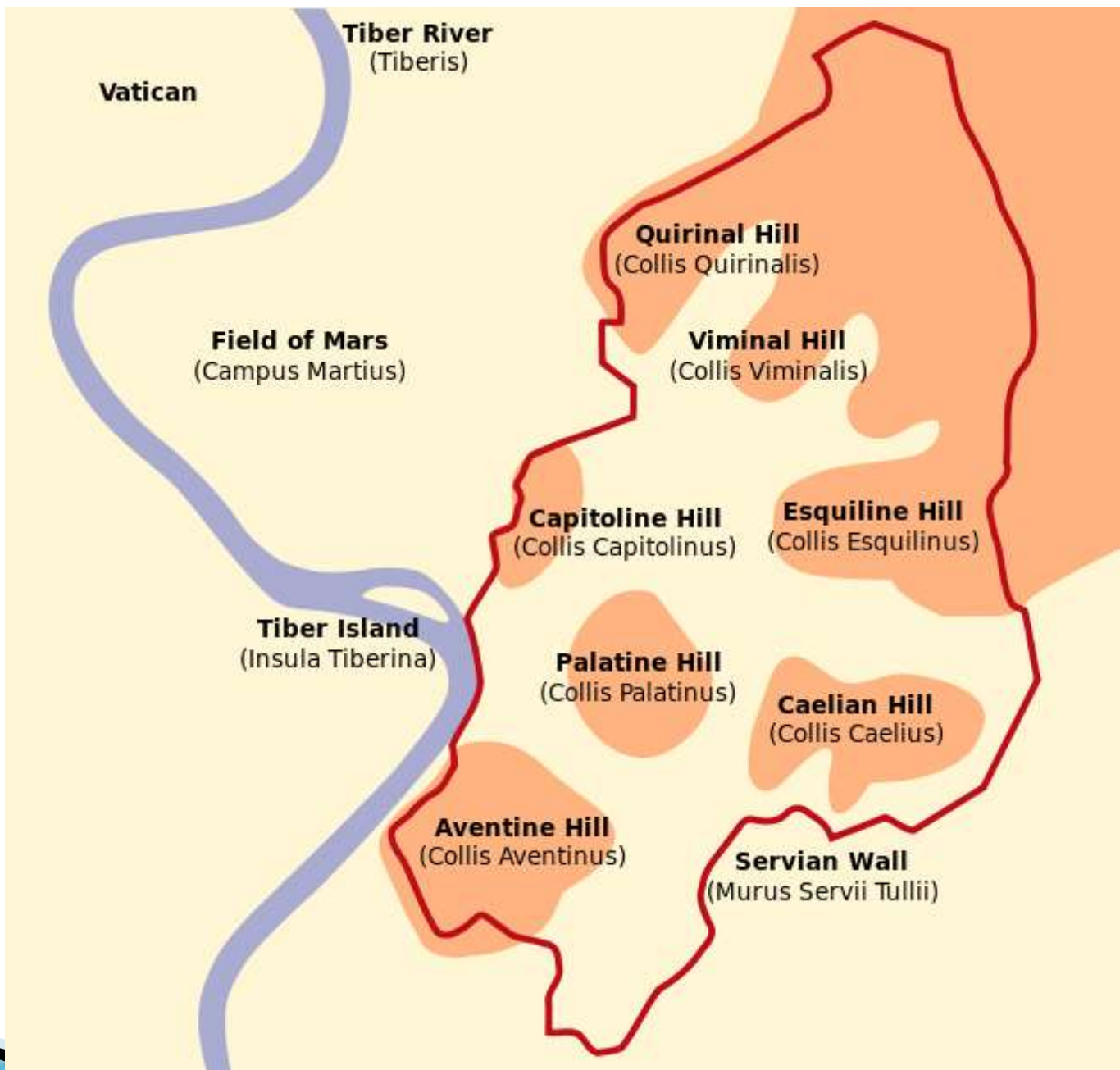
Roman Timeline



Foundation of Rome

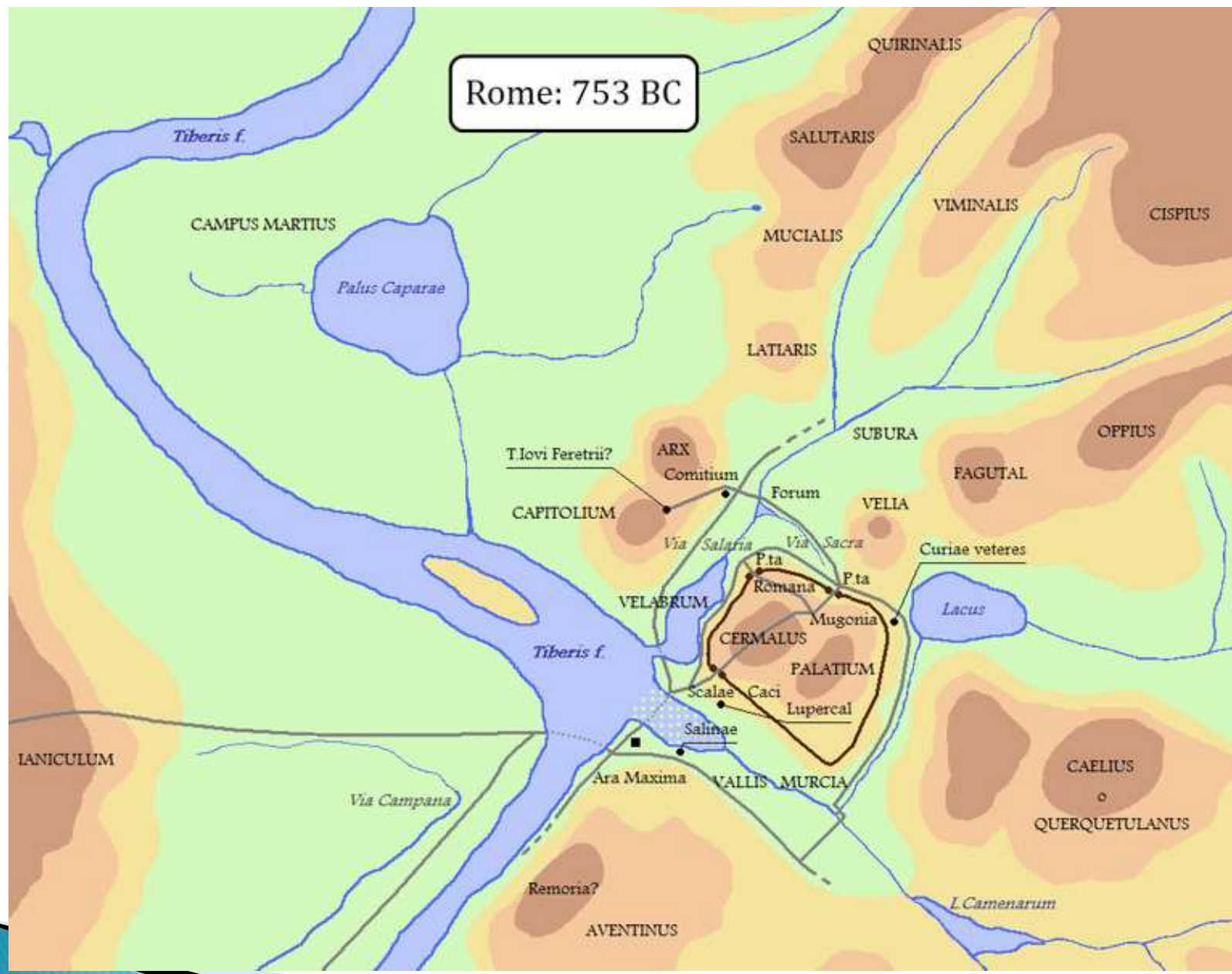
- ▶ 753 BC (traditional) founding of Rome by Romulus and Remus (descendants of Aeneas)



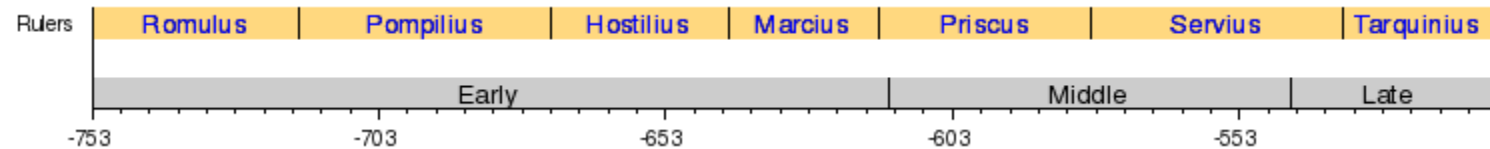




Rome: 753 BC



Roman Kingdom 753BC to 509BC



Roman Kingdom

- ▶ Rome's debt to the Etruscans
- ▶ Coinage
- ▶ City walls– urbanization
- ▶ Alphabet
- ▶ Hoplite warfare from Greeks
- ▶ Part of religious pantheon
- ▶ Servius Tullius (Latin)– legendary King military reforms= Created the Assembly of Centuries (Centuriate) and Tribal Assemblies
- ▶ Lucius Tarquinius Superbus– Cloaca Maxima–Rome becomes most powerful Latin City. Deposed.


Roman Army

- ▶ It is hard to separate Rome from its Army.



senatus populusque Romanus

Roman Military

- ▶ From a period of appr 150BC to 350AD the Roman Army's strongest opponent was another Roman Army.
 - ▶ Was it the military that failed Rome?
 - ▶ Was Rome aggressively expansionistic or where its wars defensive in nature?
 - ▶ Tacitus– (Roman Army) “...and where they make a desert, they call it peace....”
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The Roman Army

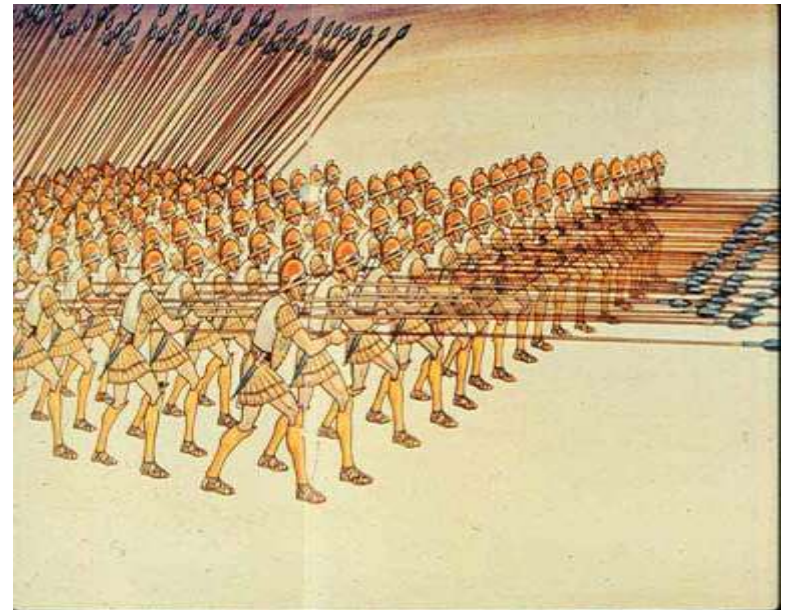
- ▶ “If one looks at the early military system, one will recognize that the possession of a large Empire has come into their hands as the prize of their valour, not as a gift of fortune. For this people does not wait for the outbreak of war to practice with weapons nor do they sit idle in peacetime bestirring themselves only in time of need, rather they seem or have been born with weapons in their hands; never do they take a break from their training or wait for emergencies to arise. **Their maneuvers fall in no way short, in the amount of energy expended of real warfare: but every day each soldier exercises with as much intensity as he would in war. This is the reason why the shock of war affects them so little.** No confusion ruins their customary neat formations, nor are they paralyzed by fear, or worn out with fatigue. Victory over enemies who have experienced none of this comes sure and certain. One would not be wrong in saying that their maneuvers are like bloodless battles, and their battles bloodstained maneuvers. With such splendid training and organization, no wonder that the boundaries of their Empire are in the east the Euphrates, in the west the Atlantic Ocean, in the south the new lands of Libya and in the north the Danube and the Rhine. One could easily say that the people of this Empire are greater than the Empire itself.” Josephus

Rome's Hoplite Army 7th to appr 4th century Servian Reforms

- ▶ Must own property except in dire emergency—WHY?
- ▶ Richest provide cavalry
- ▶ 1st Class Hoplite>>>
- ▶ 2nd Class minus the breastplate
- ▶ 3rd Class minus the greaves
- ▶ 4th Class minus the shield
- ▶ 5th Class did not serve



Hoplite Warfare



Early Roman Warriors

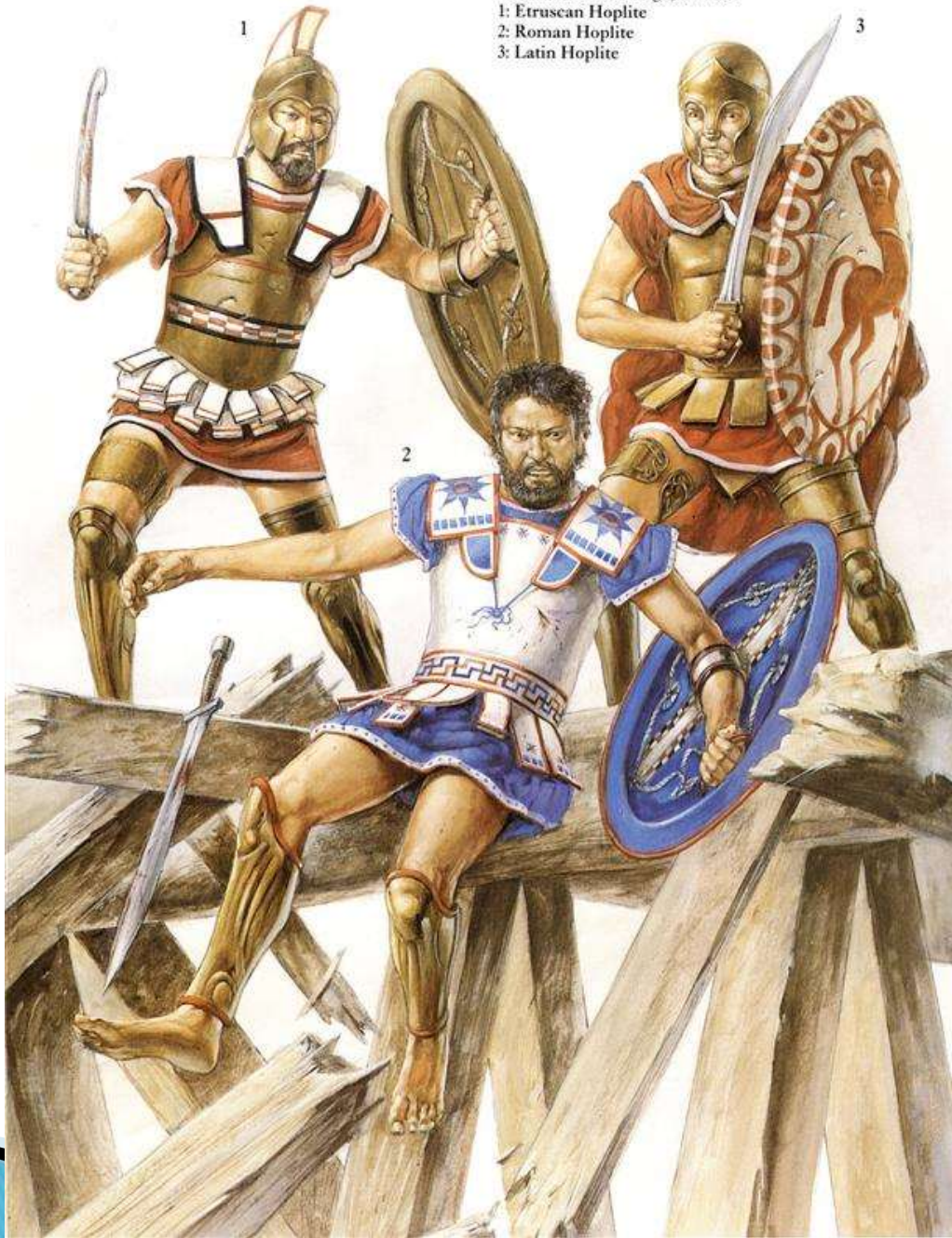


Horatius at the Bridge, 508 BC

1: Etruscan Hoplite

2: Roman Hoplite

3: Latin Hoplite



mos maiorum

- ▶ The mos maiorum was collectively the time-honored principles, behavioral models, and social practices that affected private, political, and military life in ancient Rome.

Roman Society

- ▶ Cincinnatus
- ▶ Social class
- ▶ Gentes
- ▶ Pater familias
- ▶ Collegia
- ▶ Cursus Honorum
- ▶ Social life
- ▶ Client/patron
- ▶ Patrician
- ▶ Plebian
- ▶ Equestrian
- ▶ Senate



Roman Life

- ▶ Forum
- ▶ Clothing, Toga, Stola
- ▶ Literature, Livy, Virgil, Cattulus, Horace
- ▶ Toga Virilis– plain
- ▶ Toga Candida– bleached white
- ▶ Toga Praetexta– purple or red stripe– magistrates or young boys of noble rank.



ROMAN CLAD IN THE TOGA.



Roman Sexuality

- ▶ Openly Sexual
- ▶ Stuprum (sex crimes)– rape(Raptio), incest (incestum), adultery, male being penetrated.
- ▶ Homosexuality –death penalty offense in Army
- ▶ Homosexuality–the proper way for a Roman male to seek sexual gratification was to insert his penis in his partner (male or female). Allowing himself to be penetrated threatened his liberty as a free citizen as well as his sexual integrity.




Roman Religion

- ▶ Greek Pantheon
- ▶ Household gods
- ▶ Capitoline Triad
Jupiter, Juno,
Minerva aka Zeus,
Hera, Athena
- ▶ Mars, Mercury
- ▶ Mithras
- ▶ Augurs
- ▶ Vestal Virgins



Roman Law

- ▶ Law of the Twelve Tables sets up forms of government. Creates Decumvirs later amended to Consuls.
 - ▶ Romans tend to be fanatically anti-monarchical.
 - ▶ No one man should have too much power.
- 

Cursus Honorum–Nobiles

- ▶ Patrician Senatorial
 - ▶ Military Tribune
 - ▶ Quaestor
 - ▶ Aedile
 - ▶ Praetor
 - ▶ Consul
 - ▶ Censor
 - ▶ Governorship
- ▶ Plebian Senatorial
 - ▶ Military Tribune
 - ▶ Tribune of the Plebes
 - ▶ Quaestor
 - ▶ Aedile
 - ▶ Praetor
 - ▶ Consul
 - ▶ Censor
 - ▶ Governorship

Roman Government– Legislative

- ▶ Assembly of Centuries (comitia centuriata)– Declare war, elect Consul's Dictators, Censors, Praetors, pass laws, primary legislative body
- ▶ Assembly of Tribes– (comitia tributa) (35 tribes) Elect Aediles, Military Tribunes, Quaestors, also served as the Judiciary
- ▶ Plebeian Consul (concilium plebis)– Gains power over time (Conflict of the Orders) pass laws, conduct elections of lower magistrates, usually controlled by Senate
- ▶ Tribunes of the Plebs (10) Had the power to veto any law and convene the Plebeian Consul. (Gracchi)

Roman Senate

- ▶ Highest Judiciary
- ▶ Controlled finances
- ▶ Final interpreter of Roman Law
- ▶ Effective control of actual legislation
- ▶ In theory powers were to advise the Consul's
- ▶ In practice the most powerful political institution for most of the Republic
- ▶ **NO SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.
ALL OFFICES HAD A RELIGIOUS
CONNOTATION.**

Roman Executive–Ordinary–

- ▶ Consul (2)
- ▶ Praetor (Military, Executive and Chief Judicial) (8)
 - ▶ Praetor Peregrinus
 - ▶ Praetor Urbanus
- ▶ Censor (2)
- ▶ Quaestor (30)– (4 assigned to treasury), civil servants, functionaries to governor or consul, recruiting, open ended job
- ▶ Curule Aedile– (35) Controlled police/fire, public festivals, food/grain, maintenance–public works
- ▶ Pontifex Maximus– Calendar
- ▶ Pro–Consul, etc
- ▶ Lower Magistrates
- ▶ Dictator–Magister Peditum
- ▶ Magister Equitum

Roman Republic History

- ▶ 5th century BC rise of distinction between Patricians and Plebeians, most offices of Cursus formed
- ▶ 396 BC Rome sacks Veii (paid soldiers)
- ▶ 390 BC Rome Sacked by the Gauls
- ▶ 343 to 290 BC a series of wars between Rome and her Latin neighbors, leaves Rome the most powerful in central Italy
- ▶ 280 to 272BC Pyrrhic War
- ▶ Important aspects of Early Roman Republican History (Conflict of the Orders)
- ▶ Increasing Latinization of Italy
- ▶ Socii
- ▶ Strife caused by Plebeian/Patrician class struggle
- ▶ Rise of Plebeian nobles.
- ▶ Latifundia- forces small property owners to move to Rome
- ▶ Army transitions from militia to de facto professional
- ▶ Transition from hoplite to legion
- ▶ Even if armies defeated Rome increasingly refused to give up
- ▶

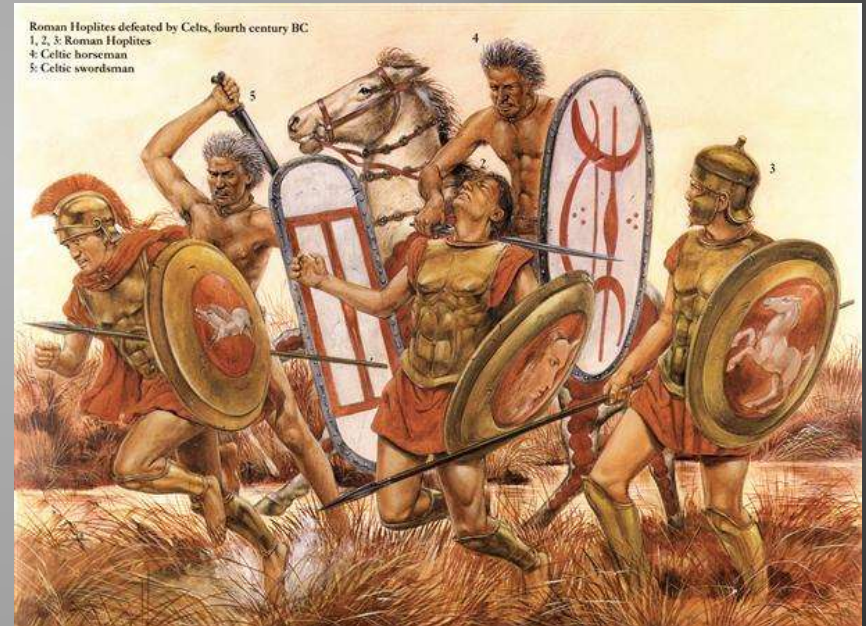




Hoplite Army Review



Hoplite Army Review



Polybian–Manipular Legion



- ▶ Hastati up to 25 yo
- ▶ Principes 25–35
- ▶ Triarii 35
- ▶ Velites—poorer classes
- ▶ Ala
- ▶ Auxilia
- ▶ Lorica Hamata
- ▶ Proletarianization of army

The Early Roman Legion

- ▶ Legio=Levy
- ▶ 4500 men
- ▶ 1200 Hastati
- ▶ 1200 Principes
- ▶ 600 Triarii
- ▶ 1200 Velites
- ▶ 300 Cavalry
- ▶ Additional auxiliaries as needed
- ▶ Consular Army 2 Legions with equivalent auxiliaries
- ▶ Legio
- ▶ 10 Maniples each of 120 men
- ▶ Each maniple made up of two centuries of 60 men of specific troop type, (30 in triarii)
- ▶ Cavalry divided into ten units of 30 men

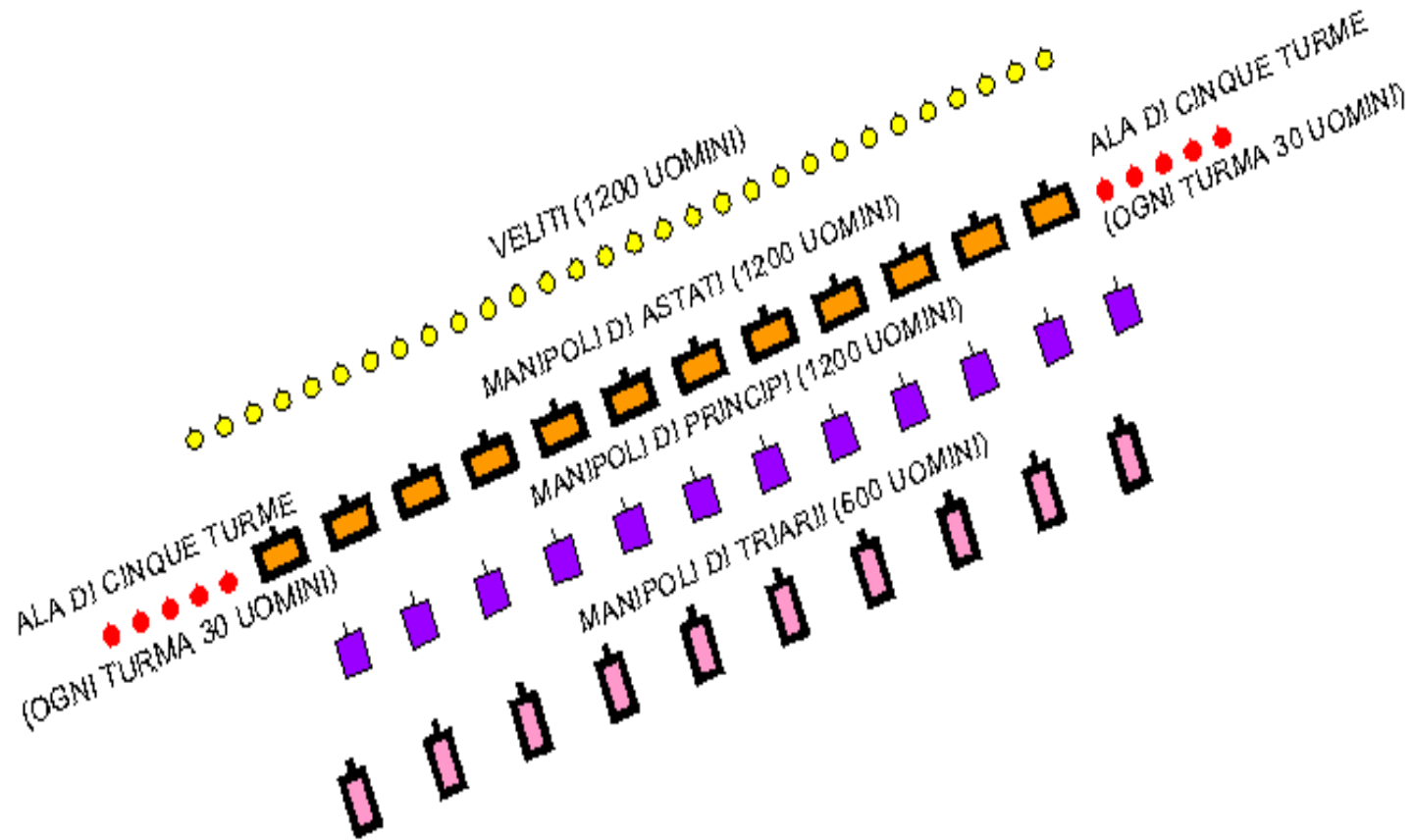
Early Soldiers of the Legio



Tools of the trade



Triplex Acies





triarrii



principes

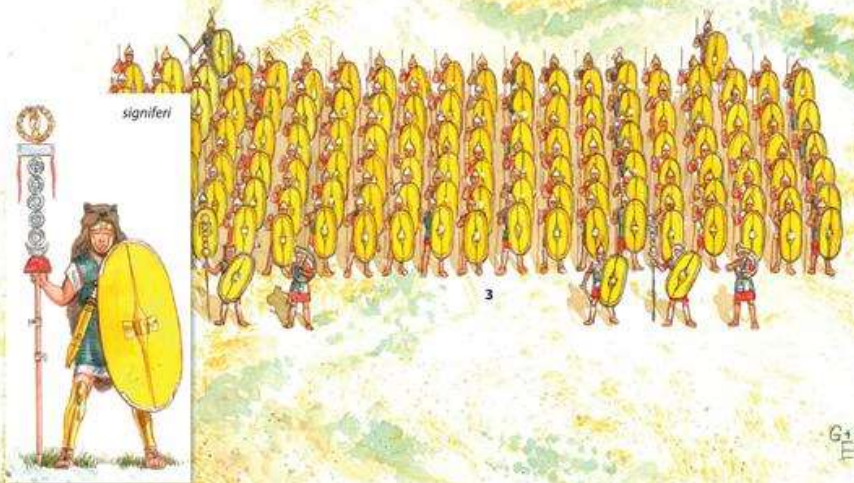
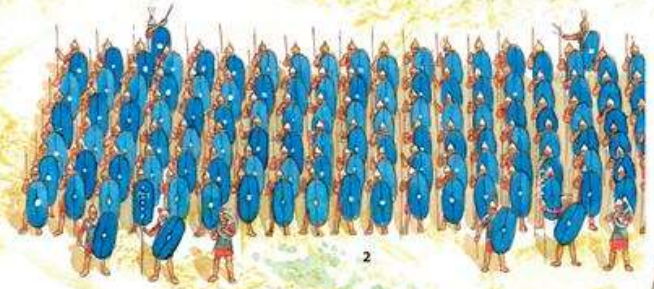


hastati

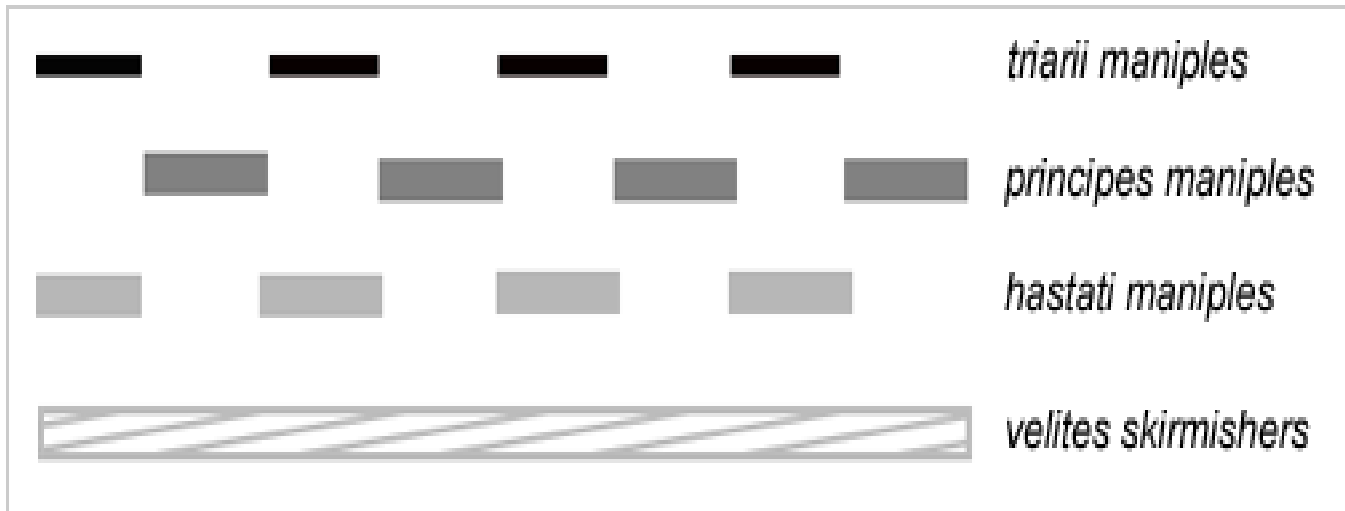


velites





Roman manipular disposition after deployment but prior to engagement

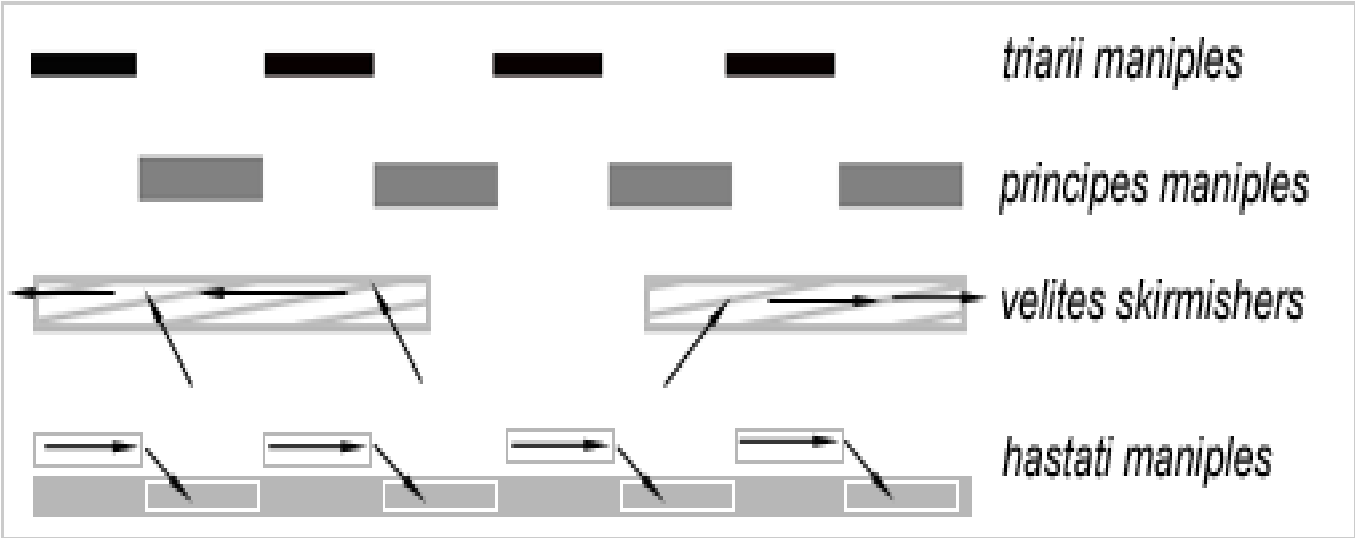


ROMAN
MANIPULAR
FORMATION



ENEMY
FORMATION

Roman manipular disposition after velites engagement and retreat

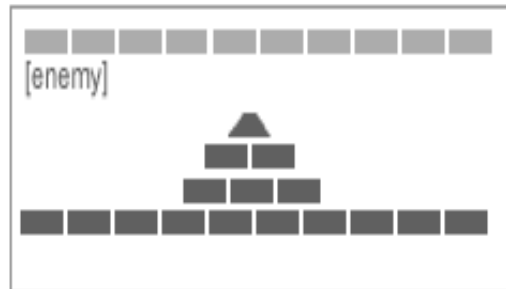


ROMAN
MANIPULAR
FORMATION



ENEMY
FORMATION

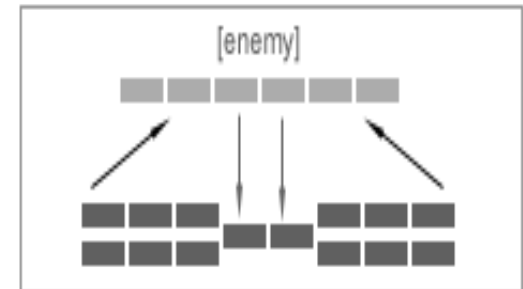
Alternative formations and variations in deployment



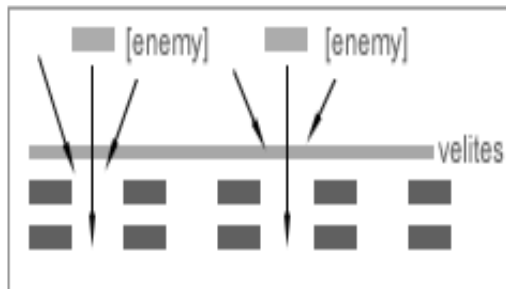
wedge formation - lines thinned to provide concentration in centre to smash through enemy lines



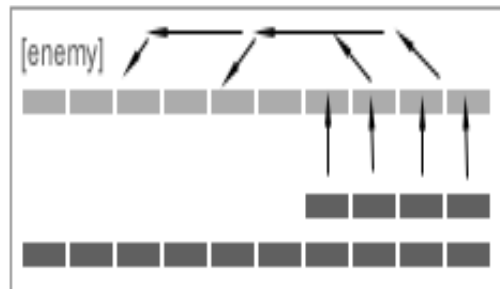
single line defence / extended line - maniples all deployed in a single line to overlap enemy flanks or meet wider enemy formation and protect own flanks



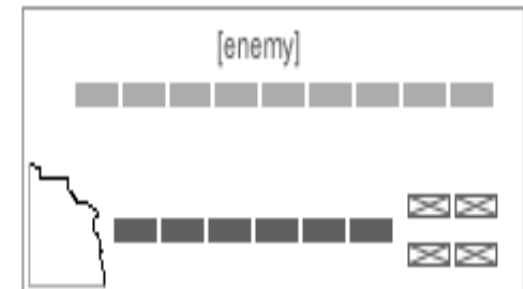
Cannae tactic (weak centre) - centre left weak deliberately to invite enemy centre attack and envelopment. Required tactical reserve behind apparently weak centre



maniple channels / Zama tactic - channels left between maniples for specific purpose of harassing and directing enemy war elephants away from heavy infantry. Tactically very dangerous since heavy infantry flanks vulnerable

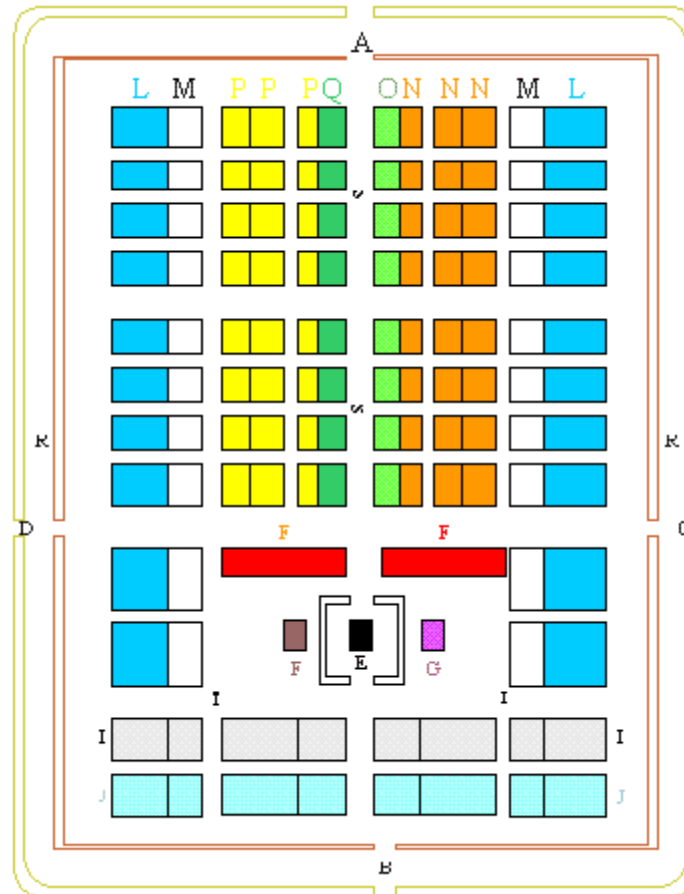


strong right flank / rolling up the line - strength would be concentrated on the right flank, which would attempt to break the enemy's left flank, and then "roll up the line" attacking the enemy from the rear.

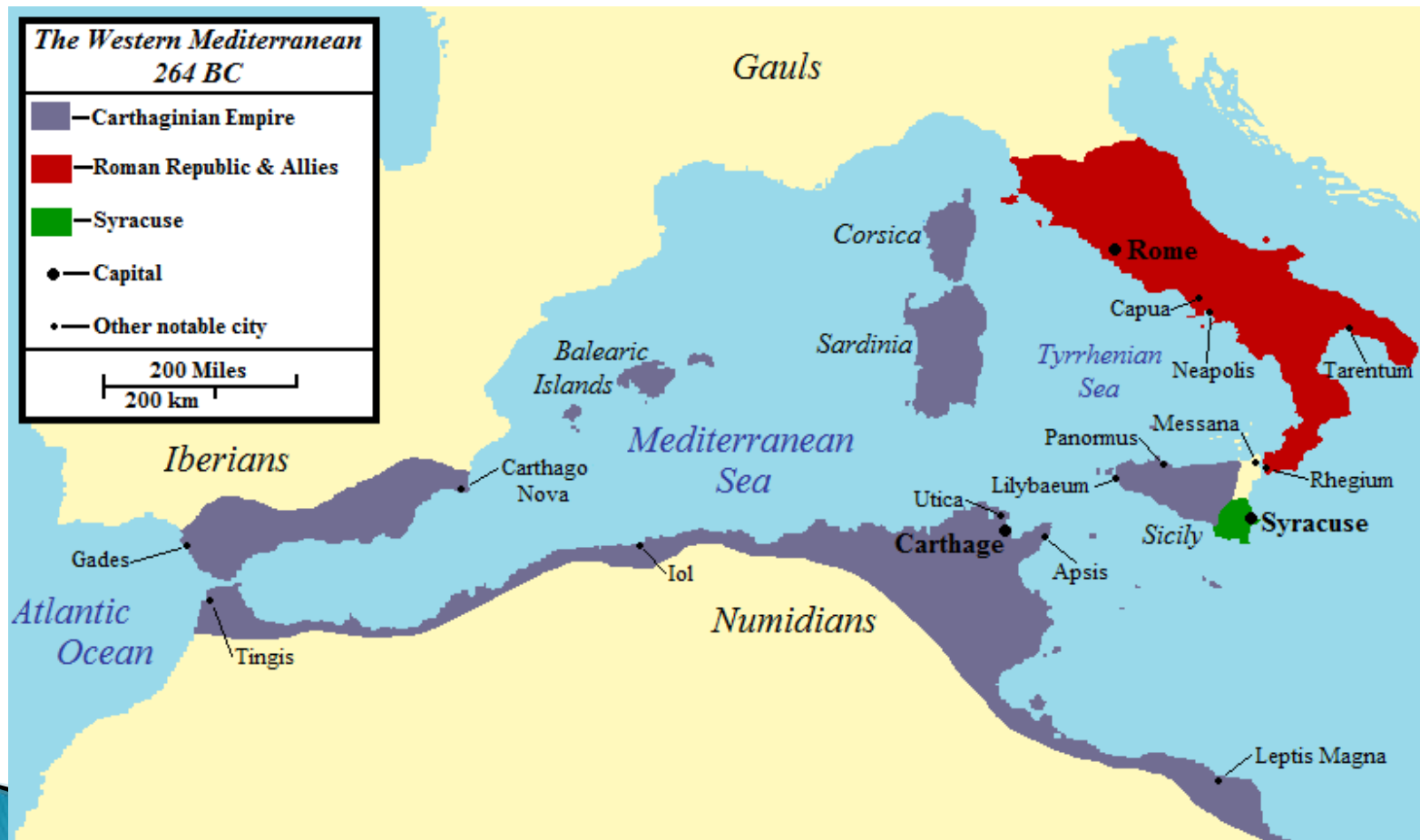


protected flank - one flank protected by a natural barrier such as hillside, lake, etc. Light infantry and cavalry all concentrated on the opposite flank

Army Camp



1st Punic Wars



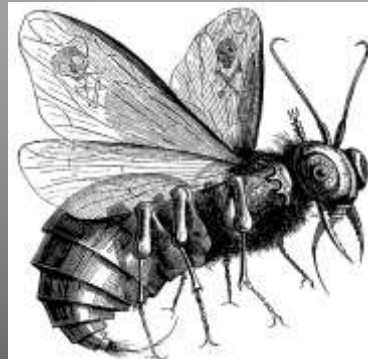
Who were the Carthaginians?

- ▶ Founded by Phoenicians from Tyre 9th Century BC?
- ▶ Roman legend Queen Dido (sister of King Pygmalion of Tyre) 814 BC
- ▶ Punci = Latin for Phoenician



Phoenician Religion

▶ Pantheon Baal and his consort Tanit



- ▶ The Phoenician pantheon includes:
- ▶ **Adon(is)**, the god of Youth Beauty and Regeneration (assimilated by the Greeks as **Adonis**)
- ▶ **Anath**, the goddess of Love and War, the Maiden (similar to Greek **Aphrodite** and **Athena**)
- ▶ **Asherah**, the mother goddess (similar to Greek **Hera**)
- ▶ **Astarte** (or Ashtart), goddess of Love, Fertility, also associated with war; Queen of Heaven; also worshipped as Baalat Gub'l, the Goddess of **Byblos**,
- ▶ **Baal**, El, the Ruler of the Universe, Son of **Dagan**, Rider of the Clouds, Almighty, Lord of the Earth (similar to Greek **Zeus** or Roman **Jupiter**)
- ▶ **Baal-Hammon**, the God of Fertility and Renewer of all energies in the Phoenician colonies of the Western Mediterranean (similar to Greek **Kronos** or, in some ways, Zeus)
- ▶ **Eshmun**, the God of Healing, or as Baalat Asclepius, a goddess
- ▶ **Kathirat**, Goddesses of marriage and pregnancy
- ▶ **Kothar-wa-Khasis**, the Skilled, God of Craftsmanship
- ▶ **Melgart** (or Melgarth), King of the Underworld and Cycle of Vegetation (similar to Greek **Herakles**)
- ▶ **Mot**, the God of Death
- ▶ **Resheph** and **Shamash**, Gods of Fire, Lightning, Plague, and Chaos
- ▶ **Shahar**, the God of Dawn
- ▶ **Shalim**, the God of Dusk
- ▶ **Shapash**, the Sun Goddess
- ▶ **Tanit**, Queen Goddess of Carthage, the Mother Goddess, Queen of Good Fortune and the Harvest
- ▶ **Yamm**, the God of the Sea (probable)
- ▶ **Yarikh**, the Moon God

Carthaginian Government

- ▶ Suffets– Similar to Biblical Judges
- ▶ Council of Elders
- ▶ Popular Assembly
- ▶ Magonids–Barcids
- ▶ Military autonomy within limits
- ▶ Barcid Spain destroys



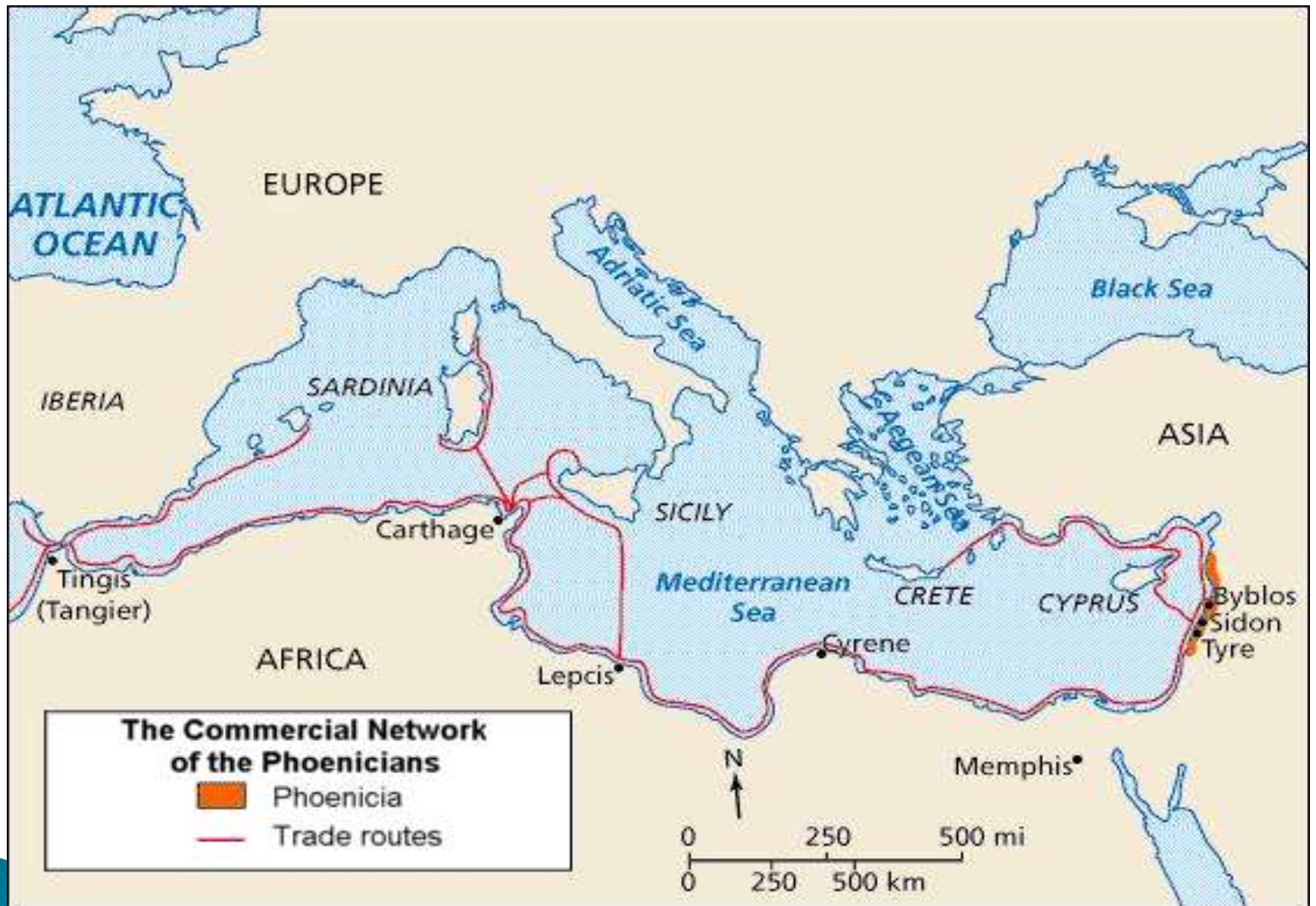
Child Sacrifice

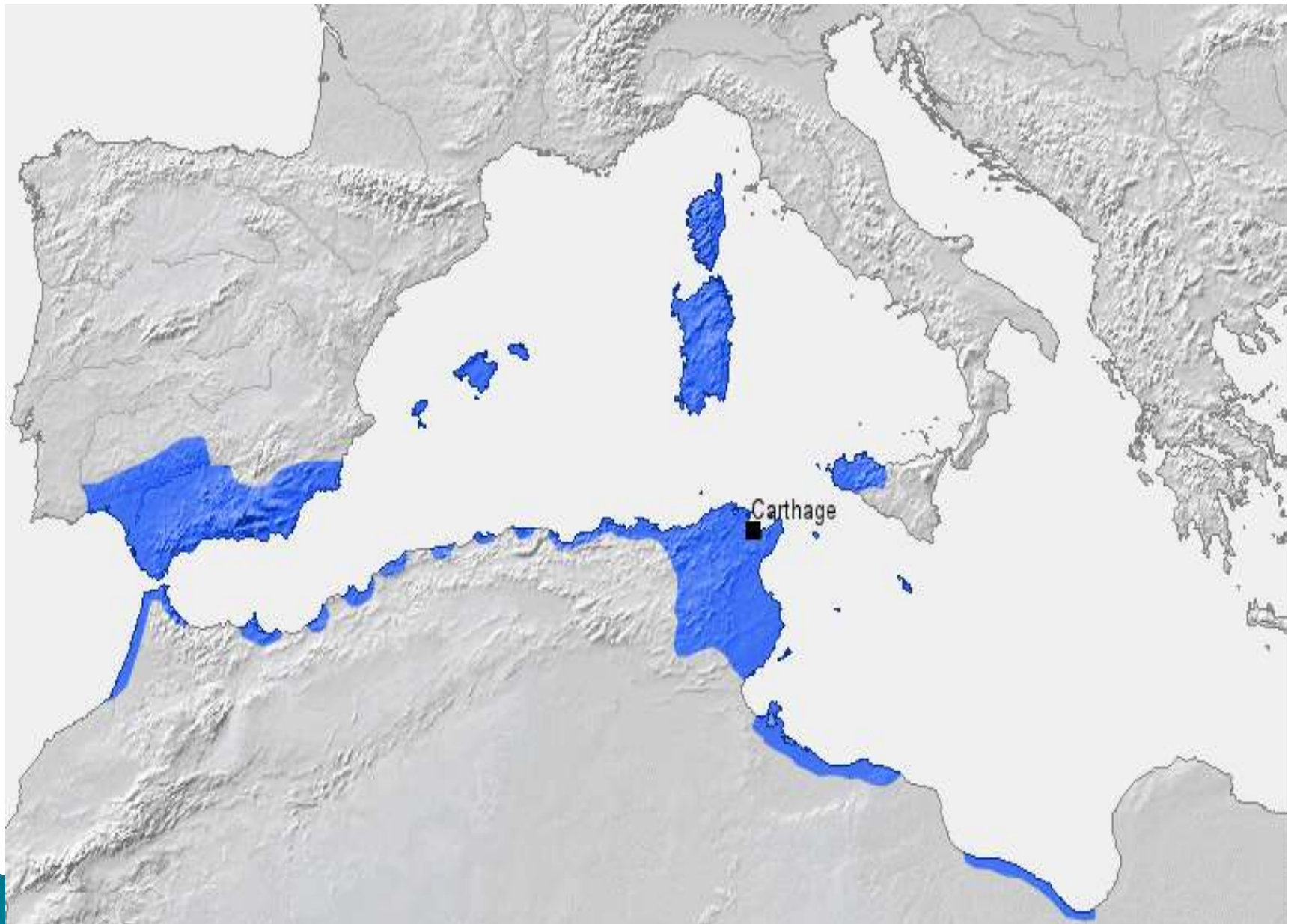
- ▶ The broad historical consensus is that it was widely practiced.
- ▶ Done for good fortune or in time of need.
- ▶ Relatively common in many Near Eastern Religions
- ▶ The Bible—
Abraham—Issac, etc.



The Age of Colonization Roughly 900–600BC







Carthaginian Warfare

- ▶ Use of elephants
- ▶ Extensive use of mercenaries
- ▶ Small Punic hoplite minority called the Sacred Band
- ▶ Composed of a few Carthaginians, Numidians, Libyans
- ▶ Celt-Iberian Spanish tribes, Gauls, Greeks, etc
- ▶ Each Army was unique, based upon the whims of the commander



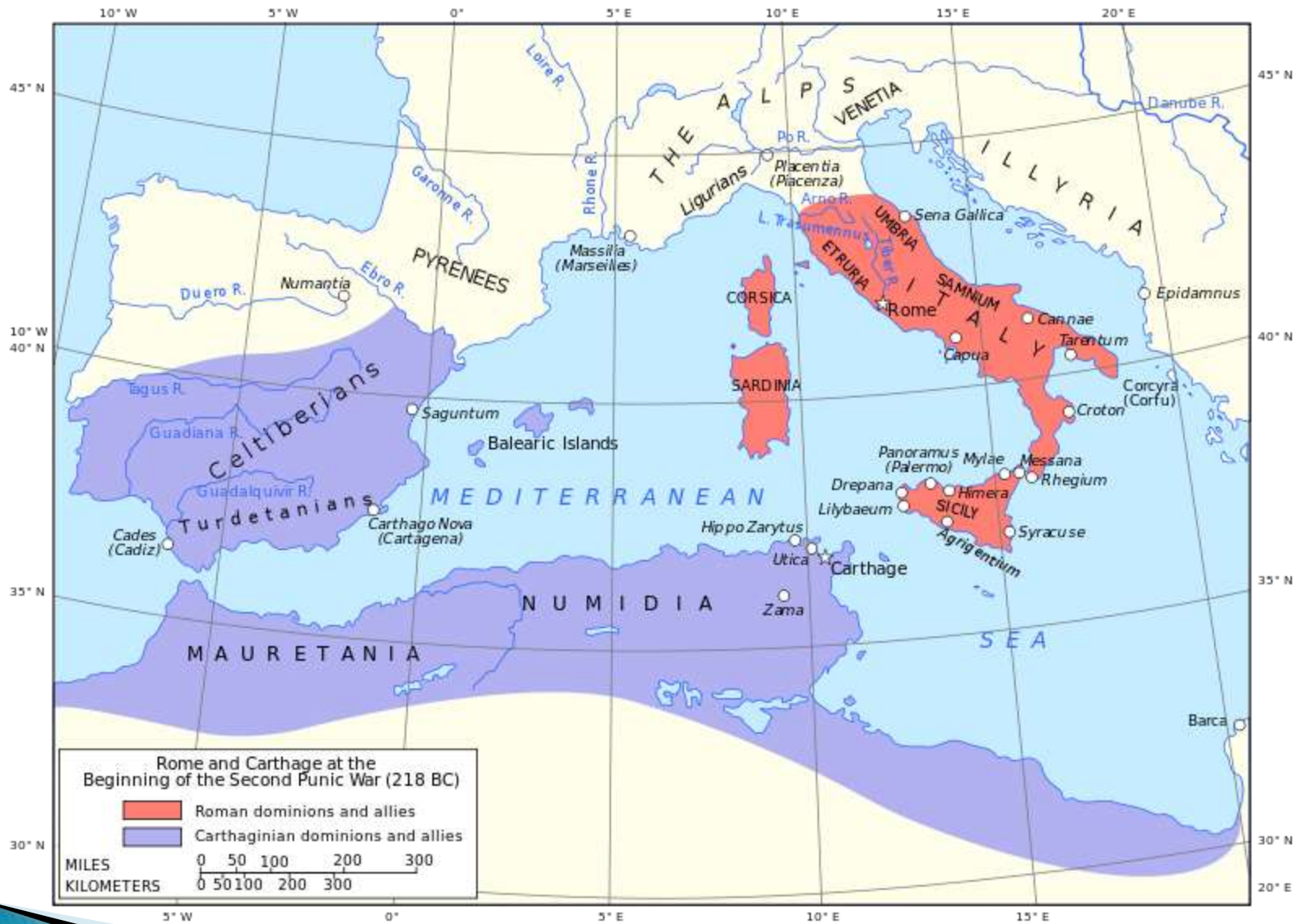
Carthaginian Navy

- ▶ The most formidable in the world at the time.
- ▶ Made up of the city's poor.

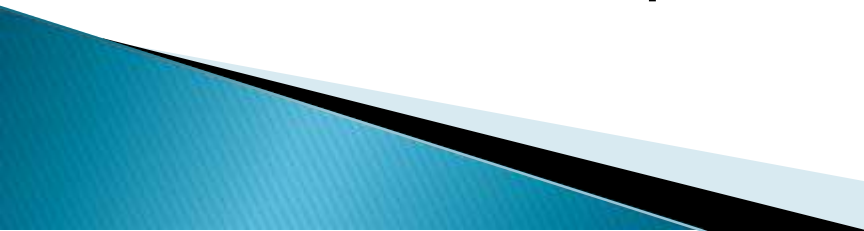









Hannibal decides to invade Italy

- ▶ Polybius– 90,000 Infantry, 12,000 Cavalry, unknown number of elephants
 - ▶ Hannibal detaches 11,000 Iberian infantry at the Pyrenees
 - ▶ According to Polybius, Hannibal entered Gaul with 50,000 infantry, 9000 cavalry
 - ▶ It is reported Hannibal had 37 elephants at the Rhone crossing
 - ▶ Hannibal outflanks a Roman force under Gnaeus Corneilus Scipio Calvus and Publius Cornelius Scipio at Massilia
- 

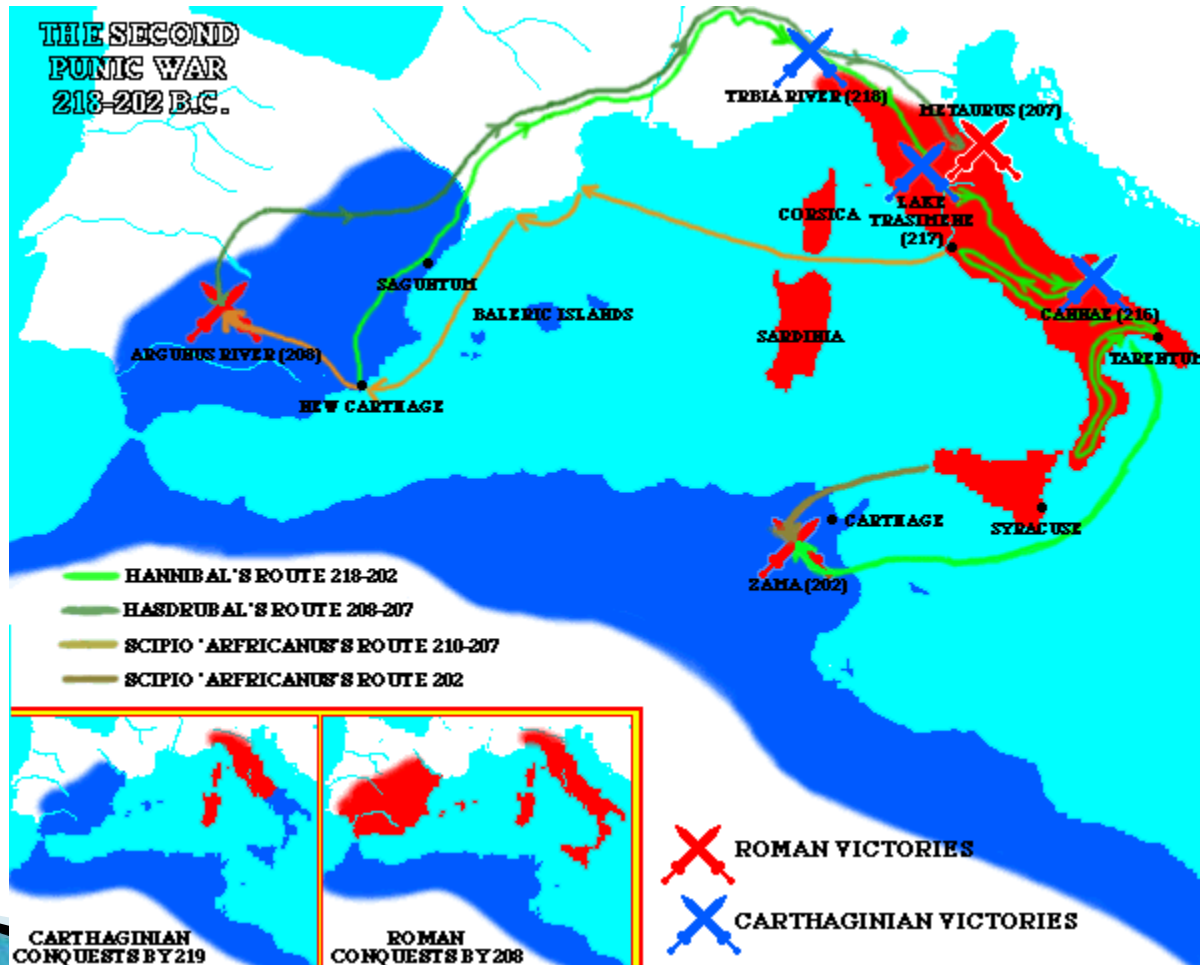
Crossing The Alps 218BC

- ▶ Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio Calvus continues with Roman Army into Spain
 - ▶ Publius Cornelius Scipio returns to Rome to raise troops for the defense of Italy
 - ▶ Celtic tribes(Boii and Insubre) rebel in modern day North Italy
- 


Hannibal's Route



Two Major Fronts



3rd Punic War


- ▶ 151BC Numidia and Carthage go to war
 - ▶ 149BC Rome declares war but negotiations continue
 - ▶ Rome demands Carthage surrender all weapons and move ten miles inland while Carthage is destroyed, Carthage refuses
 - ▶ 149 to 146BC Siege of Carthage
 - ▶ Scipio Aemilianus
 - ▶ Hasdrubal the Boeotarch
 - ▶ Carthage destroyed and its surviving citizens sold into slavery.
- 

Macedonian–Syrian Wars


- ▶ 214–205BC 1st Macedonian War ends in draw
- ▶ 200 to 196 2nd Macedonian War, ends with Macedon limited to its borders
- ▶ 192–188 Seleucid Wars, Seleucia pays indemnity to Rome
- ▶ 172 to 168 3rd Macedonian War, Macedon becomes Roman vassal
- ▶ 150 to 148 4th Macedonian War, Macedon becomes Roman province



Rome at the end of the 2nd Century BC

- ▶ Significant decline in the numbers of small landowners– the backbone of the Roman Army.
 - ▶ More property in fewer hands
 - ▶ Caused by frequent wars– soldiers were gone from farms for extended periods of time and in the process became indebted and lost farms.
 - ▶ Property requirement
 - ▶ Slavery increasingly takes over as main labor force on Roman estates.
 - ▶ Mass migration of lower classes to Rome and other cities from rural areas
- 

Plebian Status

- ▶ Done most of the fighting and dying, but it is the Patricians, or Plebian nobles that reap the rewards.
 - ▶ Small family farms in steep decline—Backbone of Roman social structures and army.
 - ▶ Past attempts to fix the problem— laws limiting amount that any individual could own.
 - ▶ Most circumvented in some fashion.
- 

Latifundia






Gracchi Brothers

- ▶ Gracchus Reforms
- ▶ The Gracchus reforms were land reforms attempted in the Roman Republic in the 2nd century BC.
- ▶ Both renounced their Patrician status to become Plebians.
- ▶ Tiberius Gracchus – the tribune who initiated the reforms in 133 BC, but was murdered by the Senate.
- ▶ Gaius Gracchus – his brother – who tried to resume Tiberius' reforms in 123 BC, but was also murdered in 121.
- ▶ No lasting impact.
- ▶ Populares vs Optimates
- ▶ *Beginning of the destruction of the Republic.*

Influence on the Dark Ages

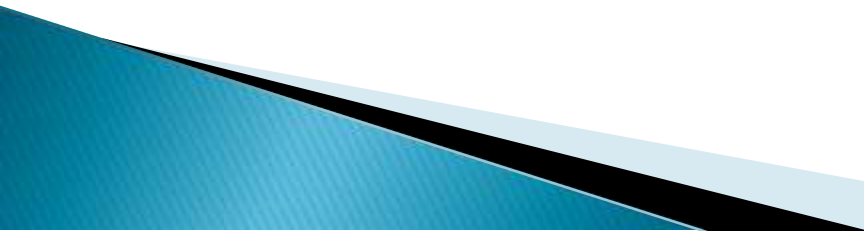
- ▶ Latifundia will be a model of the medieval feudal estate.
 - ▶ Client system will be a model for vassalage.
- 

Rome in the Late 2nd Century BC

- ▶ Gracchi Brothers unsuccessfully attempt reform to quell economic unrest and army reform
- ▶ 112–105BC Jugurthine Wars
- ▶ Rise of Gaius Marius 107BC



Marian Reforms


- ▶ Capite censi– all property requirements ended
 - ▶ State equips
 - ▶ Army now a fulltime profession
 - ▶ All soldiers now equipped the same
 - ▶ Auxillaries provide cavalry, missile armed troops
 - ▶ Maniple abolished replaced by cohort
 - ▶ Soldiers look to army commander for bonuses
- 

Marian Legion

- ▶ 10 cohorts 9 of 480 men, 6 centuries of 80 men. 1st cohort was double strength
- ▶ In addition each legion would USUALLY have an equal number of auxilia attached, 5120 Romans 5120 auxilia

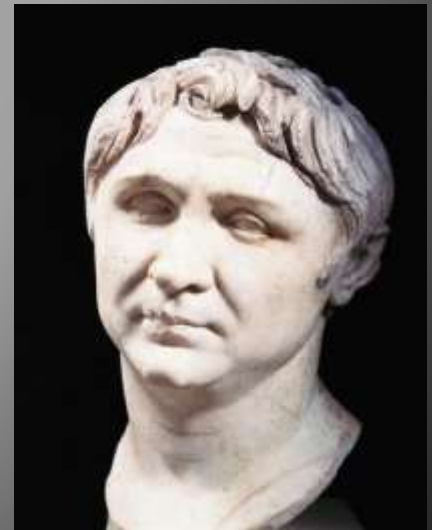


Client Army System

- ▶ In some ways Marius kills both the Republic and the Western Empire.
 - ▶ Soldiers look to Rome for the pay, but to their general for donatives and land grants.
 - ▶ Before only those with a stake in society were armed and fought in her armies. Now any able bodied male could.
 - ▶ Overturned Roman social order to a major degree
 - ▶ This will work at least with the Army made up of those that are Roman, but those with only the loosest ties to the State, what happens?
- 

Rome – Early 1st century BC


- ▶ 91–88BC Social War– eventually leads to citizenship of all Italians
- ▶ Sulla vs Marius 88 to 80 BC
- ▶ Sulla becomes dictator and halts reforms
- ▶ Optimates and Populares

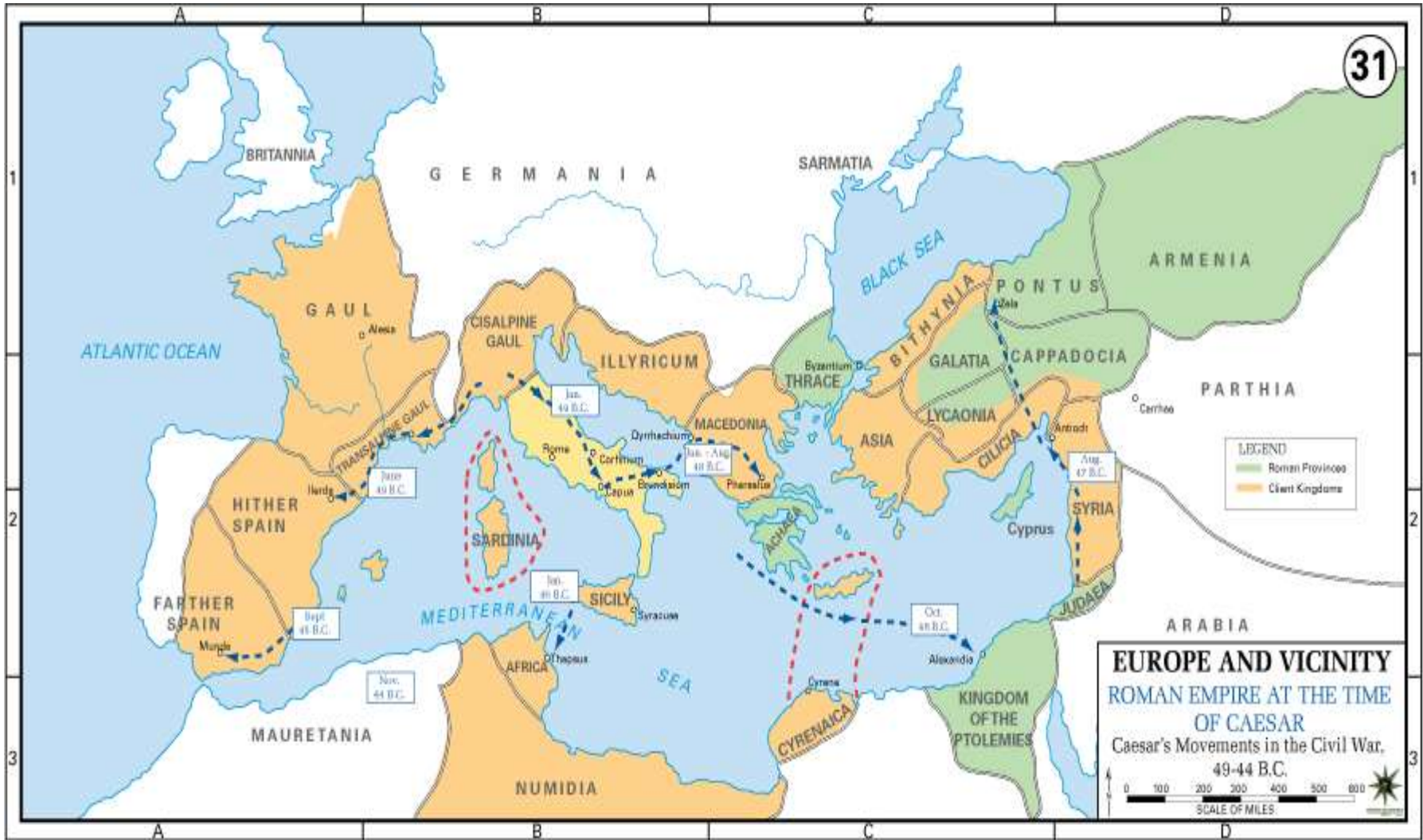


Rome 1st Century BC

- ▶ Collegia
- ▶ Publius Clodius Pulcher
- ▶ Titus Annius Milo
- ▶ Rome= 1,000,000 population

The height of Rome

- ▶ More information on this period than any other.
 - ▶ Knowledge of the height of Rome is needed to understand the fall.
 - ▶ Part of the reason for the fall was that it was a military defeat, at least in the West.
 - ▶ The Western Empire simply lost the means of self defense.
- 



Roman Civil War 49 BC

- ▶ 49 BC
- ▶ January 1 – The Roman Senate receives a proposal from Julius Caesar that he and Pompey should lay down their commands simultaneously. The Senate responds that Caesar must immediately surrender his command.
- ▶ January 10 – Julius Caesar leads his army across the Rubicon, which separates his jurisdiction (Cisalpine Gaul) from that of the Senate (Italy), and thus initiates a civil war.
- ▶ February, Pompey's flight to Epirus (in Western Greece) with most of the Senate
- ▶ March 9, Caesar advanced against Pompeian forces in Hispania
- ▶ April 19, Caesar's siege of Massilia against the Pompeian Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus, later the siege was conducted by Caesarian Gaius Trebonius
- ▶ June, Caesar's arrival in Hispania, who was able to seized the Pyrenees passes against the Pompeian L. Afranius and .
- ▶ July 30, Caesar surrounded Afranius and Petreius's army in Ilerda
- ▶ August 2, Pompeians in Ilerda surrendered to Caesar
- ▶ August 24 – Caesar's general Gaius Scribonius Curio, is defeated in North Africa by the Pompeians under Attius Varus and King Juba I of Numidia (whom he defeated earlier in the Battle of Utica, in the Battle of the Bagradas River), and commits suicide.
- ▶ September Decimus Brutus, a Caesarian, defeated the combined Pompeian–Massilian naval forces in the naval Battle of Massilia, while the Caesarian fleet in the Adriatic was defeated near Curicta (Krk)
- ▶ September 6, Massilia surrendered to Caesar, coming back from Hispania
- ▶ October, Caesar appointed Dictator in Rome

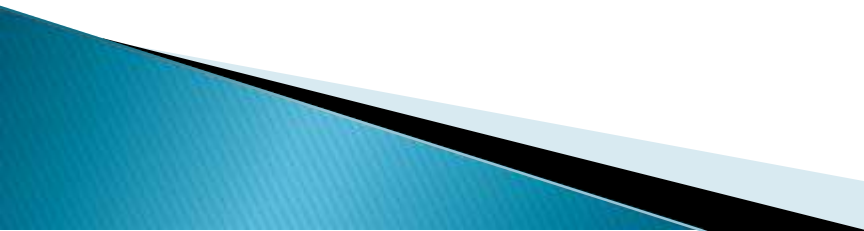
Roman Civil War 48 BC

- ▶ 48 BC:
- ▶ January 4, Caesar landed at [Dyrrhachium](#) ([Durazzo](#))
- ▶ March, [Antony](#) joined Caesar
- ▶ April, [Battle of Dyrrhachium](#)
- ▶ [July 10](#) – [Battle of Dyrrhachium](#), Julius Caesar barely avoids a catastrophic defeat to [Pompey](#) in [Macedonia](#), he retreats to [Thessaly](#).
- ▶ [August 9](#) – Roman Civil War: [Battle of Pharsalus](#) – [Julius Caesar](#) decisively defeats [Pompey](#) at [Pharsalus](#) and Pompey flees to [Egypt](#).
- ▶ Julius Caesar is named [consul](#) for a period of five years
- ▶ September 28, Caesar learned that Pompey was assassinated.
- ▶ Siege of [Alexandria](#)
- ▶ October, [Pharnaces](#), King of [Bosporus](#) defeated the Caesarian [Domitius Calvinus](#) in the Battle of Nicopolis (or Nikopol)
- ▶ December — Battle in [Alexandria](#), [Egypt](#) between the forces of Caesar and his ally [Cleopatra VII of Egypt](#) and those of rival King [Ptolemy XIII of Egypt](#) and Queen [Arsinoe IV](#). The latter two are defeated and flee the city; Cleopatra becomes queen of Egypt. During the battle part of the [Library of Alexandria](#).
- ▶ 47 BC

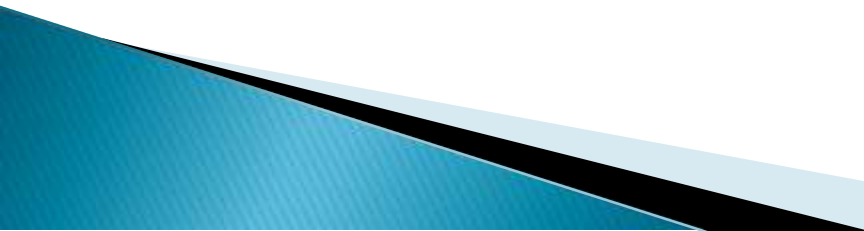
Roman Civil War 47BC

- ▶ 47 BC
- ▶ February — Caesar and his ally Cleopatra defeat the forces of the rival Egyptian Queen Arsinoe IV in the Battle of the Nile, Ptolemy was killed, Caesar then relieved his besieged forces in Alexandria
- ▶ May — Caesar defeated Pharnaces II of Pontus, king of the Bosphorus in the Battle of Zela. (This is the war that Caesar tersely described *veni, vidi, vici*.)
- ▶ Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt promotes her younger brother Ptolemy XIV of Egypt to co-ruler.
- ▶ August, Caesar quelled a mutiny of his veterans in Rome.
- ▶ October, Caesar's invasion of Africa, against Metellus Scipio and Labienus, Caesar's former lieutenant in Gaul

Roman Civil War 46BC

- ▶ 46 BC
 - ▶ January 4 – Caesar is defeated by his former second in command Titus Labienus in the Battle of Ruspina. Nearly 1/3 of Caesar's army is killed.
 - ▶ February 6 – Caesar defeats the combined army of Pompeian followers and Numidians under Metellus Scipio and Juba in the Battle of Thapsus. Cato commits suicide.
 - ▶ November – Caesar leaves for Farther Hispania to deal with a fresh outbreak of resistance.
 - ▶ Caesar is "elected" Pontifex Maximus for life, and reforms the Roman calendar to create the Julian calendar. The transitional year is extended to 445 days to synchronize the new calendar and the seasonal cycle. The *Julian Calendar* would remain the standard in the western world for over 1600 years, until superseded by the Gregorian Calendar in 1582.
 - ▶ Caesar appoints his nephew Octavian his heir.
- 

Roman Civil War 45BC

- ▶ 45 BC
 - ▶ January 1 – Julian calendar goes into effect
 - ▶ March 17 – In his last victory, Caesar defeats the Pompeian forces of Titus Labienus and Pompey the younger in the Battle of Munda. Pompey the younger was executed, and Labienus died in battle, but Sextus Pompey escaped to take command of the remnants of the Pompeian fleet.
 - ▶ The veterans of Caesar's Legions *Legio XIII Gemina* and *Legio X Equestris* demobilized. The veterans of the 10th legion would be settled in Narbo, while those of the 13th would be given somewhat better lands in Italia itself.
 - ▶ Caesar probably writes the Commentaries in this year
- 

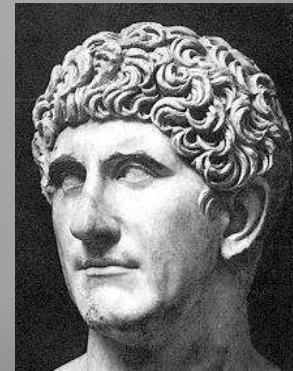
The Ides of March 44BC

- ▶ January Caesar named Dictator for Life
- ▶ Caesar assassinated March 15 44BC
- ▶ Antony infuriates crowd
- ▶ Cassius and Brutus flee to Greece
- ▶ Antony flees to Northern Italy raises an army
- ▶ Octavian allies with Cicero defeats Antony at Mutina 43BC
- ▶ Octavian and Antony join forces



Civil War

- ▶ 42 BC Octavian and Mark Antony against Caesar's murderers Cassius and Brutus
- ▶ Phillippi

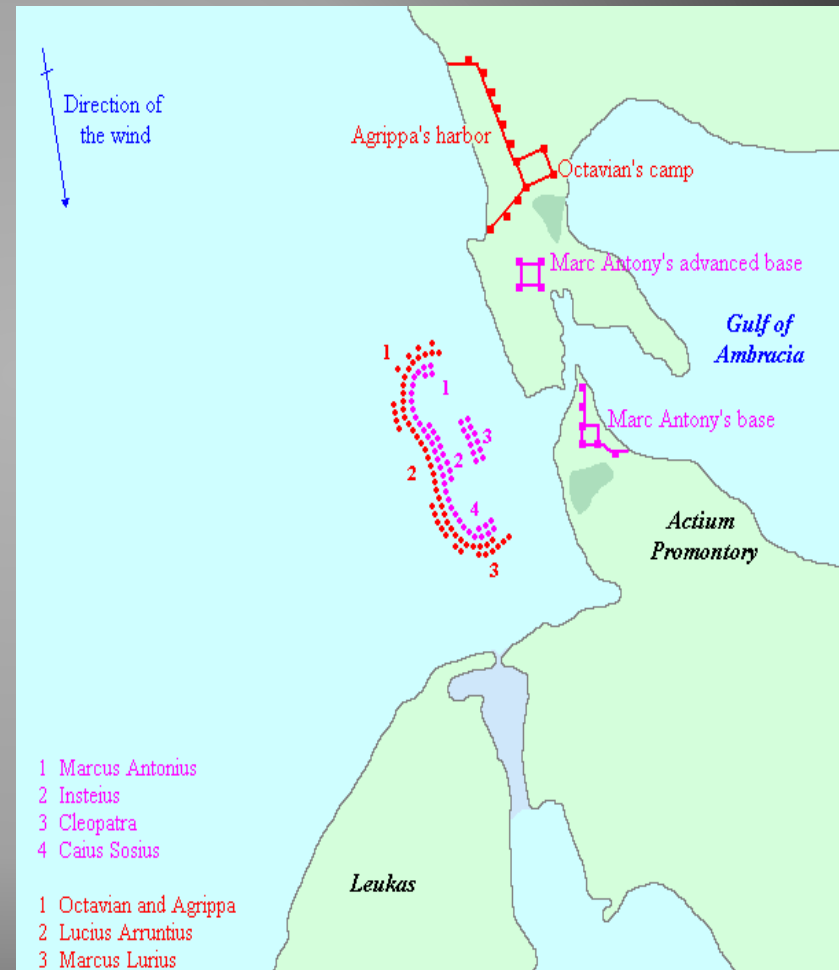


Second Triumvirate


- ▶ 43–32BC
- ▶ Official
- ▶ Full power
- ▶ Treaty of Brundisium divides Republic
- ▶ Antony to wage war against Parthia, instead falls to charms of Cleopatra
- ▶ Lepidus deposed
- ▶ Proscriptions
- ▶ Cicero among hundred murdered
- ▶ Sicilian Revolt 44–36BC
Octavian defeats Sextus Pompeius
- ▶ Fulvian War 41–40BC
Octavian wins

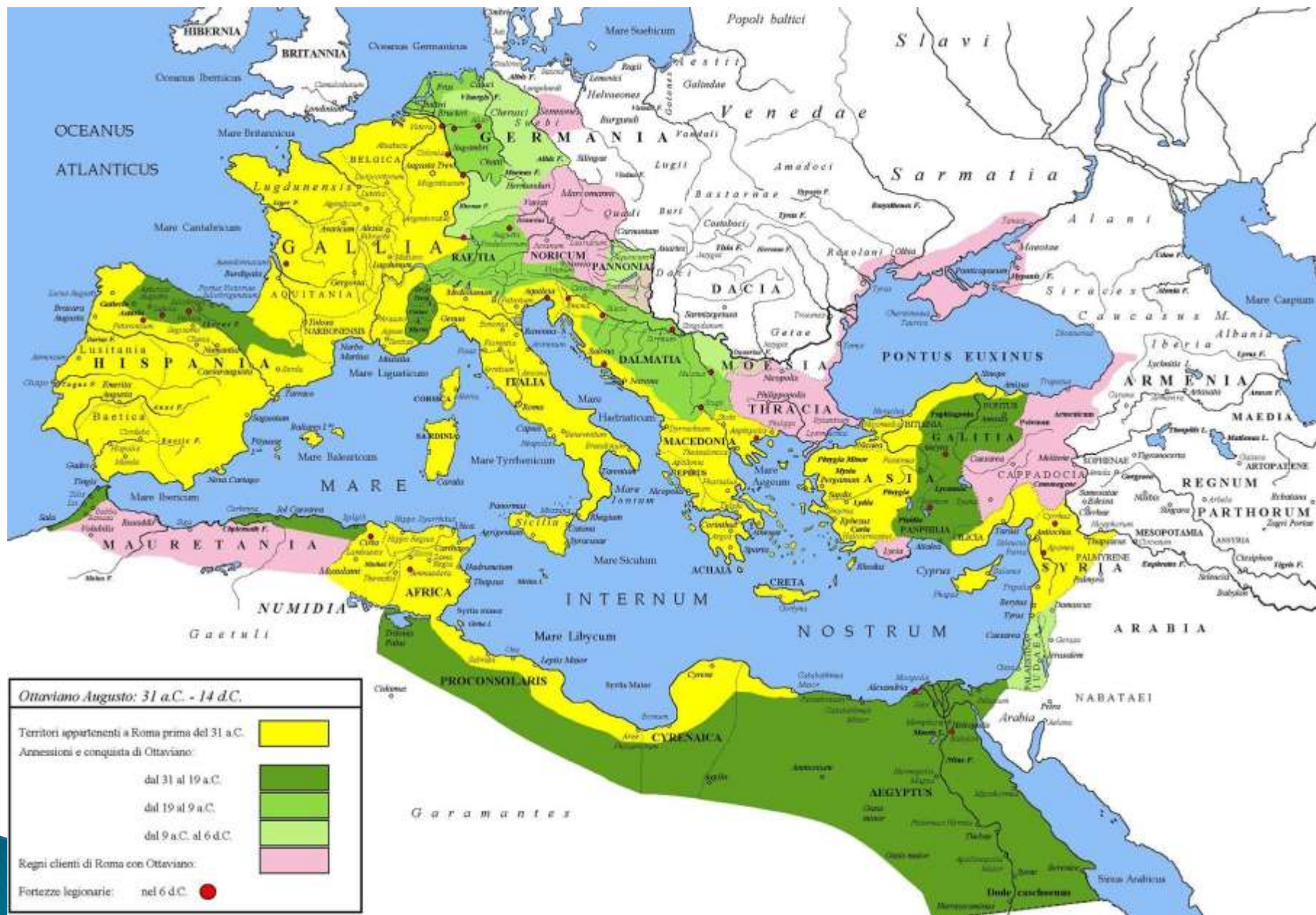
Octavian vs Antony 32–31 BC

- ▶ Antony's will
- ▶ Battle of Actium

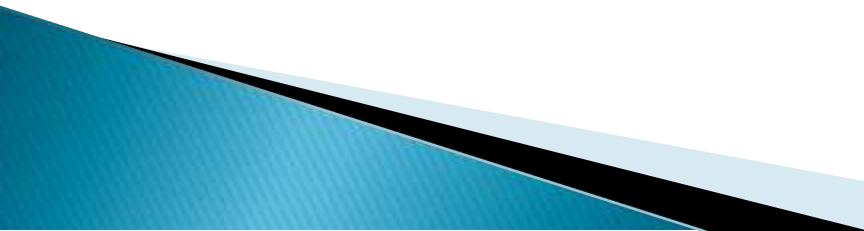


Pax Romana


- ▶ Birth of the Empire 27BC
 - ▶ Relative peace from 27BC to 180AD
 - ▶ Fighting along the borders
 - ▶ Teutoburg Vald 9AD
 - ▶ Praetorian Guard
- 



What did Octavian create?

- ▶ Empire
 - ▶ Principate vs dominate (after the tetrarchy)
 - ▶ Octavian–Augustus never called himself an emperor– he was first citizen
 - ▶ Façade of the Republic with Octavian and later emperors having all of the major powers
 - ▶ Such as Dictator– Consular power, censor, Tribune of the Plebs, Pontifex Maximus.
 - ▶ Command of the largest armies
 - ▶ Military dictatorship
 - ▶ Senate did maintain some privileges, such as control over a few legionary appointments, and provinces.
 - ▶ The smart emperor did get Senate consent.
- 

Principate

- ▶ So in some sense Octavian saved the Republic by destroying it.
 - ▶ Pax Romana is the longest period of peace in European history 27 BC to 180 AD
 - ▶ Peace within the empire, if not on borders.
 - ▶ Unprecedented economic growth
- 

Roman Army

- ▶ Masters of supply
- ▶ ‘When an army of northern barbarians undertook a campaign, its leaders to did not think in terms of millions of bushels of wheat.’” Arthur Ferrill, 26.
- ▶ Ferrill, Arther. *The Fall of the Roman Empire, The Military Explanation*. London: Thames and Hudson, 1988.
- ▶ ROMAN CITIZENSHIP and

Notice from your instructor



SDefries

82nd Airborne Division



AIRBORNE



Balls so big we need to wear a bag
around our waist to carry them

Notice from your instructor



TO THOSE THAT JUMP,
NO EXPLANATION IS
NECESSARY.
TO THOSE THAT
DON'T JUMP,
NO EXPLANATION
IS POSSIBLE.



Designed by, S.Defries



PUSH BALL !

It's like Football but for Men!

"INSIDE EVERY OLD
PARATROOPER
IS A
YOUNG PARATROOPER
WONDERING
WHAT THE HELL
HAPPENED?"

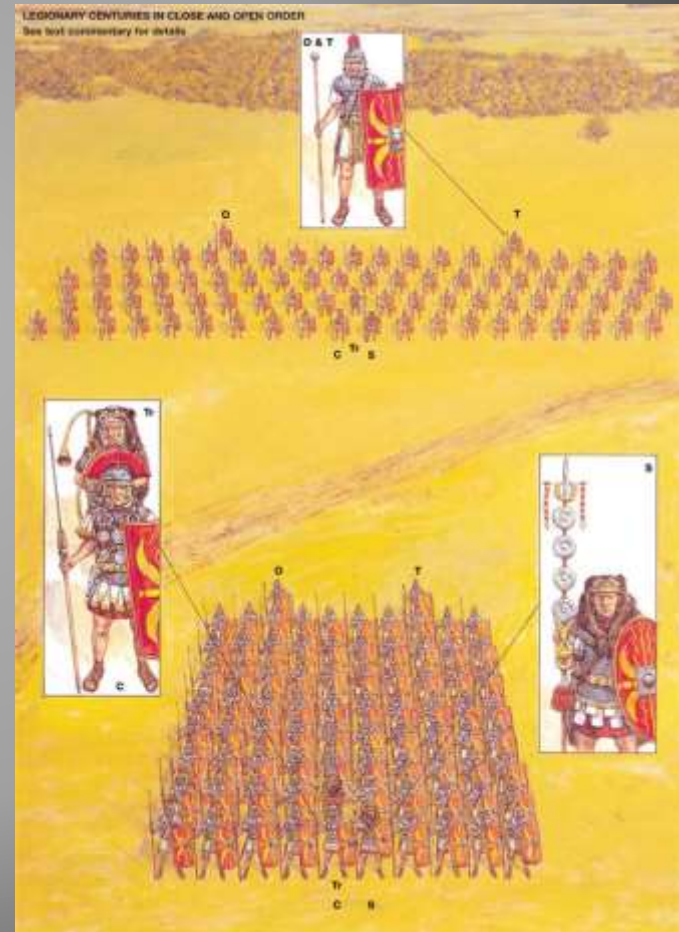
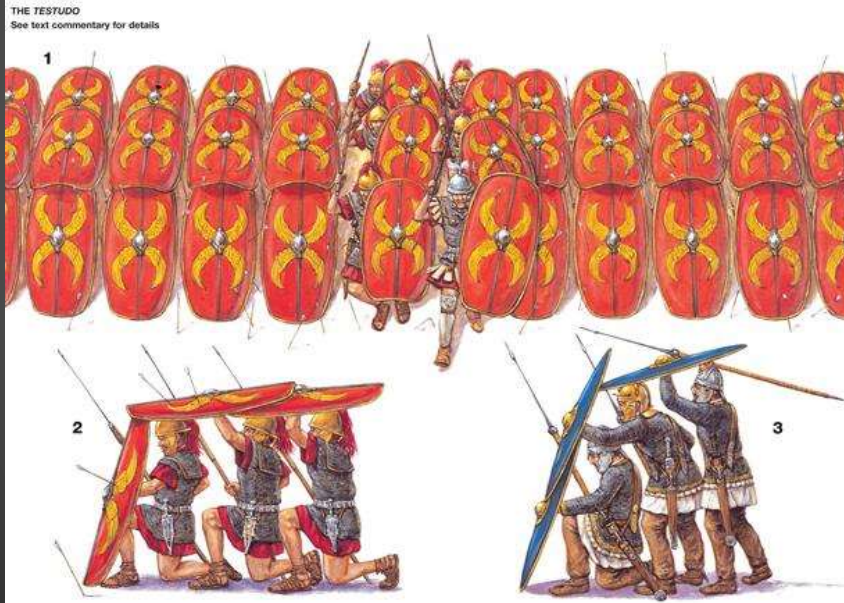


Designed by, S.Defries

Roman Army

- ▶ Legio aeterna victrix! (Eternal legion victorious!)
- ▶ Roma o Roma! (Rome oh Rome!)
- ▶ Sit italica sua vis, nostrum munus patri Marti! (Her strength is Italic, our duty to the father Mars!)
- ▶ Legio aeterna victrix! Roma o Roma! (Eternal legion victorious! Rome oh Rome!)
- ▶ Supra terram Britannorum volat aquila legionum! (Flies the eagle of the legions above the land of the Britons!)
- ▶ Legio aeterna victrix! Roma o Roma! (Eternal legion victorious! Rome oh Rome!)
- ▶ A ferventi aestuosa Libya volat aquila legionum supra terram Britannorum! (From the scorching hot Libya flies the eagle of the legions above the land of the Britons!)

Roman Army





*Légionnaire romain en ordre
de marche, portant son équipement
de campagne. Durant les déplacements,
le bouclier était protégé par une housse
en peau*

Praetorian Guard

- ▶ Urban Cohortes
- ▶ Vigiles



Tiberius

Reign 14–37AD

- ▶ Good military commander
- ▶ Decent Emperor early
- ▶ Becomes insane and increasingly paranoid later life
- ▶ Treason trials



Caligula

Reign 37-41 AD

- ▶ Incest with sisters
- ▶ Wished to be worshipped as a god
- ▶ Rumored to have made horse Incitatus a senator and priest
- ▶ 1st Emperor to be killed by Praetorian Guards



Claudius

Reign 41 to 54 BC

- ▶ Conquered Britain
- ▶ Aqua Claudia
- ▶ Sickly
- ▶ Decent emperor
- ▶ Murdered by his wife Agrippina, sister of Caligula



Nero

Reign 54–68AD

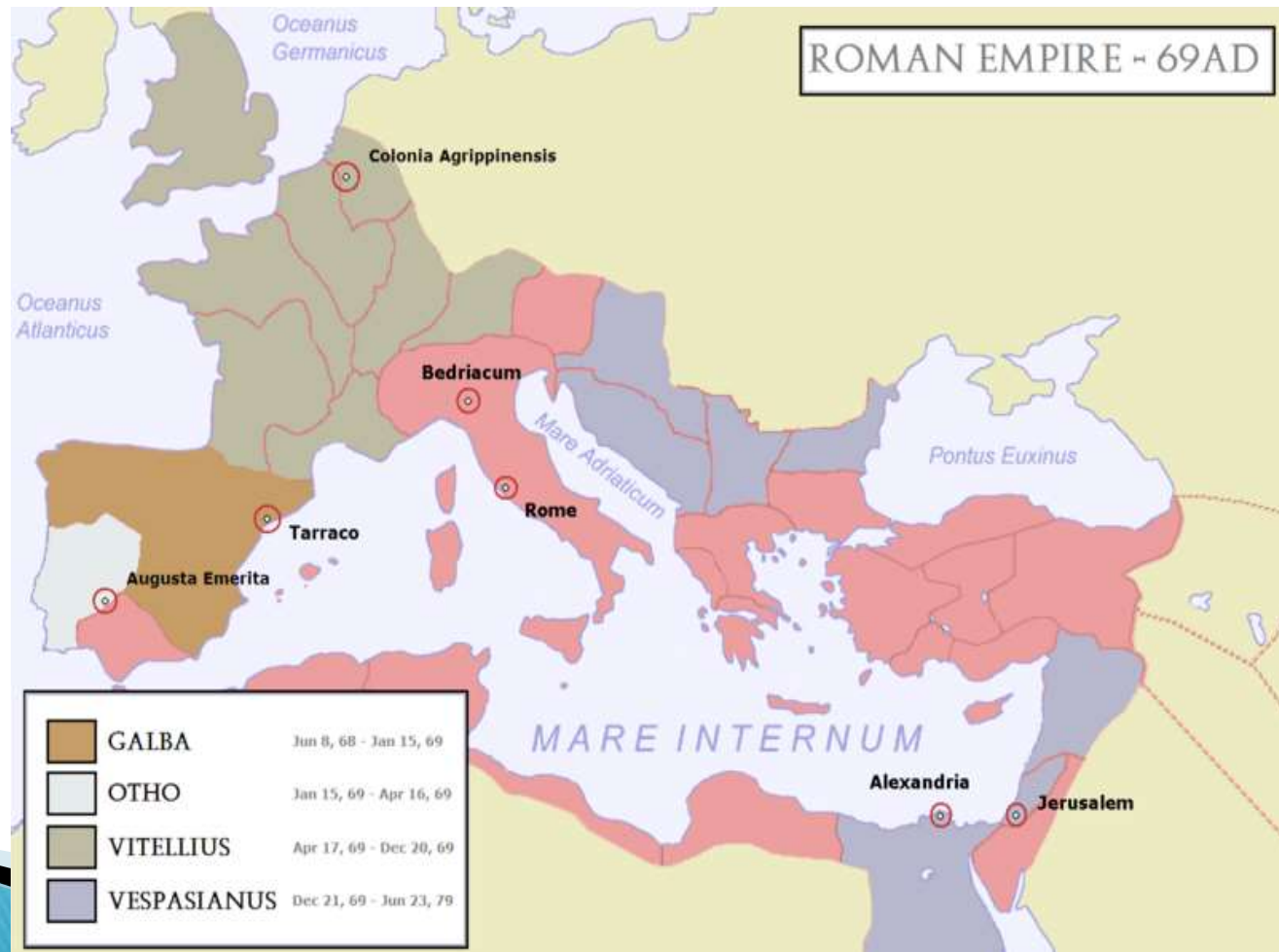
- ▶ Rome burns
- ▶ Murders mother Agrippina
- ▶ Considered himself an artist
- ▶ 1st persecution of Christians
- ▶ Declared enemy of the state by Senate



Civil War

Year of the 4 Emperors

69AD



Flavian Dynasty


- ▶ Vespasian 69–79AD
- ▶ Titus 79–81AD
- ▶ Domitian 81–96AD
- ▶ Josephus
- ▶ Frumentarii
- ▶ Praeventores
- ▶ Agentes in Rebus
- ▶ 1st non Julio–Claudian Emperor



The good emperors

- ▶ Jewish rebellion 66–74AD
- ▶ Vespasian 69–79–Coliseum built
- ▶ Titus 70–81AD
- ▶ (Domitian) 81–96AD
- ▶ Nerva 96–98AD (adoption)
- ▶ Lorica Segmentata
- ▶ Trajan 98–117AD empire reaches greatest size
- ▶ Hadrian 117–138 AD border forts and preclusive security
- ▶ Antoninus Pius 138–161AD
- ▶ Marcus Aurelius 161–180AD

Roman Empire in 117 AD

	Senatorial provinces
	Imperial provinces
	Client states




Commodus to the Crisis

- ▶ Commodus reigns 180–193AD
- ▶ Praetorian Guards
- ▶ Petinax– Didius Julianus 193–197BC
- ▶ Septimius Severus 197 to 211 AD– restores Empire, Army 450,000
- ▶ Pay the Army Damn everything else
- ▶ Caracalla and Geta become joint Emperors
- ▶ Geta murdered, Caracalla killed 217
- ▶ Citizenship opened
- ▶ 235 end of the Severan Dynasty with murder of Alexander Severus in army mutiny




510

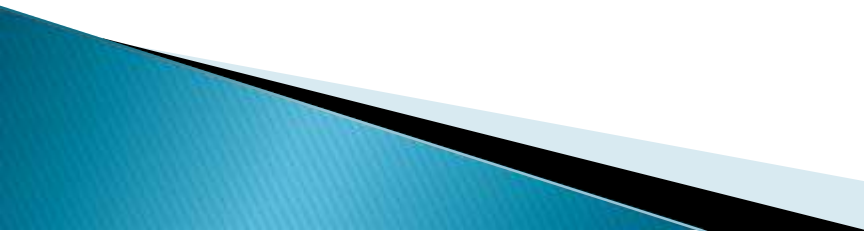
Crisis of the Third Century

- ▶ 26 emperors over 50 year period, few lasted more than a couple of years, Average about 1.5 years
 - ▶ Only one dies peacefully.
 - ▶ Empire racked by frequent civil wars, economic collapse (hyperinflation, tax evasion), disease (small pox)–increasing localism
 - ▶ Rise of Bucelarii
 - ▶ Borders becoming less secure and empire divided into three 258 to 274AD–Valerian–Gallienus
 - ▶ Rise of a new militaristic Persian Empire (Sassanids)
- 


Roman Society

- ▶ Places not affected by civil wars or border incursions prospered. North Africa, Britain, parts of Italy, Judea.
 - ▶ Decline elsewhere.
 - ▶ Polar core sampling shows a dramatic decline of man made pollution from the 1st and 2nd Centuries AD.
- 

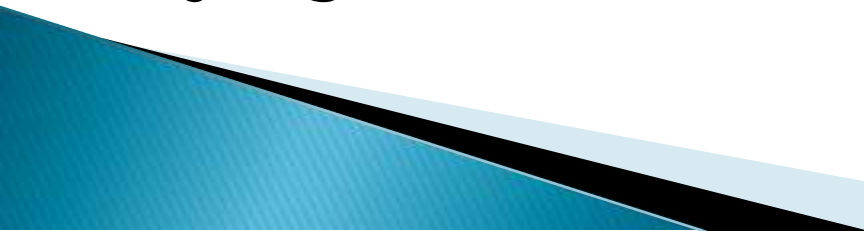
Roman Society Archaeology

- ▶ Decline in major public buildings and benefices.
 - ▶ Decline in public inscriptions.
 - ▶ Decline in trade in intra-Empire and international trade, with some recovery in the 4th Century AD.
 - ▶ Caused by strife is unknown or caused by developing local industries.
 - ▶ For example, wine cultivation in Gaul alleviated need for Italian wine.
- 


Roman Society

- ▶ Edict of Caracalla 212 AD
 - ▶ Non Italian areas increasingly Romanized.
 - ▶ Latin, or Vulgar Latin (*sermo vulgaris*), Latin and Greek in the East.
 - ▶ Classical Latin is a sociolect. Dialect by class rather than region.
 - ▶ The Roman Empire is to some extent culturally Greco-Latin.
- 

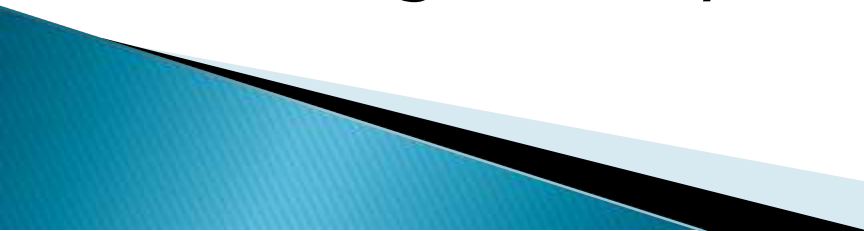
Roman Economy

- ▶ Debasement of precious metal content of coinage.
 - ▶ Signs of massive inflation, but this is only from a few local sources (Egypt).
 - ▶ Suspected from Imperial edicts that it was statewide.
 - ▶ Price fixing on the parts of emperors to stem economic woes.
 - ▶ The problem is that we do not have enough economic information to make a firm judgement.
- 


Border Incursions

- ▶ Places along the border show signs of depopulation.
 - ▶ All towns become smaller and put up walls, which only protect the city proper.
 - ▶ Industry outside the cities, farming, mining etc suffer.
 - ▶ Even farms become fortified and the wealthier hire private protection.
- 

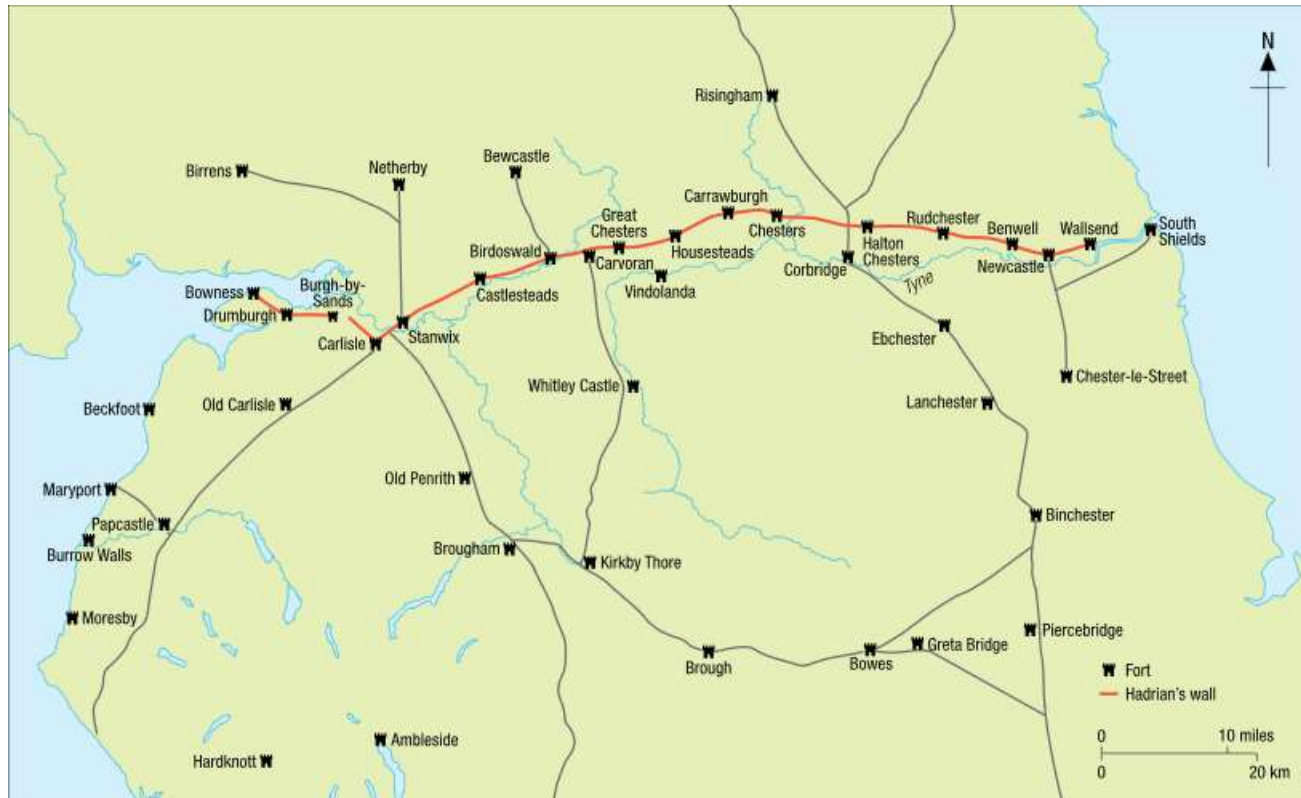
Roman Society

- ▶ Rome and the Senate become less important.
 - ▶ Where before this period the Senate provided a sources for non-dynastic emperors and leaders that will become the rarity after 235 AD.
 - ▶ Equestrian order dominates the military officers and Imperial college.
 - ▶ Deliberate to protect the Empire or emperor, but it seems to have the opposite effect.
 - ▶ Emperors would pick family or trusted colleagues only to be overthrown by them.
- 


Roman Army

- ▶ Most of the 300 to 450k army stationed at the borders. Rhine, Danube and Persian borders the hottest.
 - ▶ Very few troops stationed in the internal empire with the exception of the urban Cohortes, vigiles, Praetorians and II Parthica.
 - ▶ Local troops for security.
- 

Hadrian's Wall



Caution

- ▶ Border fort areas while marking the extent of the Empire don't think of it as a Great Wall of China.
 - ▶ Trade and commerce
 - ▶ Roman military action routinely went beyond the borders.
 - ▶ Praeventores and Exploratores
 - ▶ Areas where border is not static
- 

Cavalry recruitment, 3rd century AD



THE YEARS OF ANARCHY, 3rd CENTURY AD

1: Centurio Aemilius Severus, trireme 'Hercules', Ravenna Fleet; late 2nd/ early 3rd C

2: T. Flavius Sabestianus, miles, Centuria Philippiana, trireme 'Victoria', Misenum Fleet; 244-249 AD

3: M. Aurelius Mausaeus Carausius; Britain, 296-293 AD



NAVAL OPERATIONS ON THE RHINE, 357 AD

1: Alaman warrior

2: Roman officer, Rhine Fleet

3: Romano-Germanic naval scout

4: Roman *classarius*, Rhine Fleet









1



2



S. Barzani

1

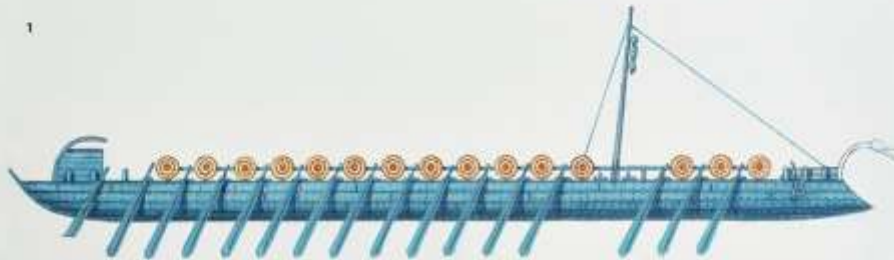


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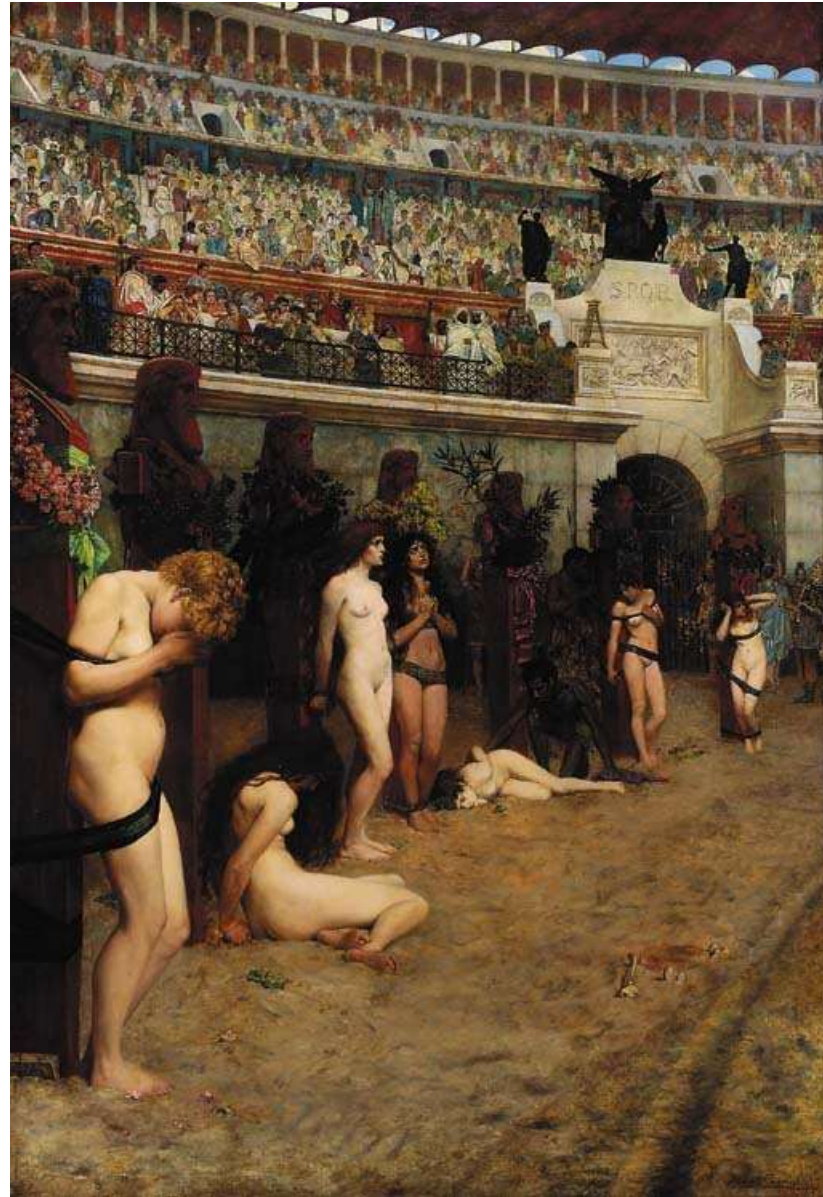
S. B. 2010/11






Crisis of the 3rd Century– Christianity

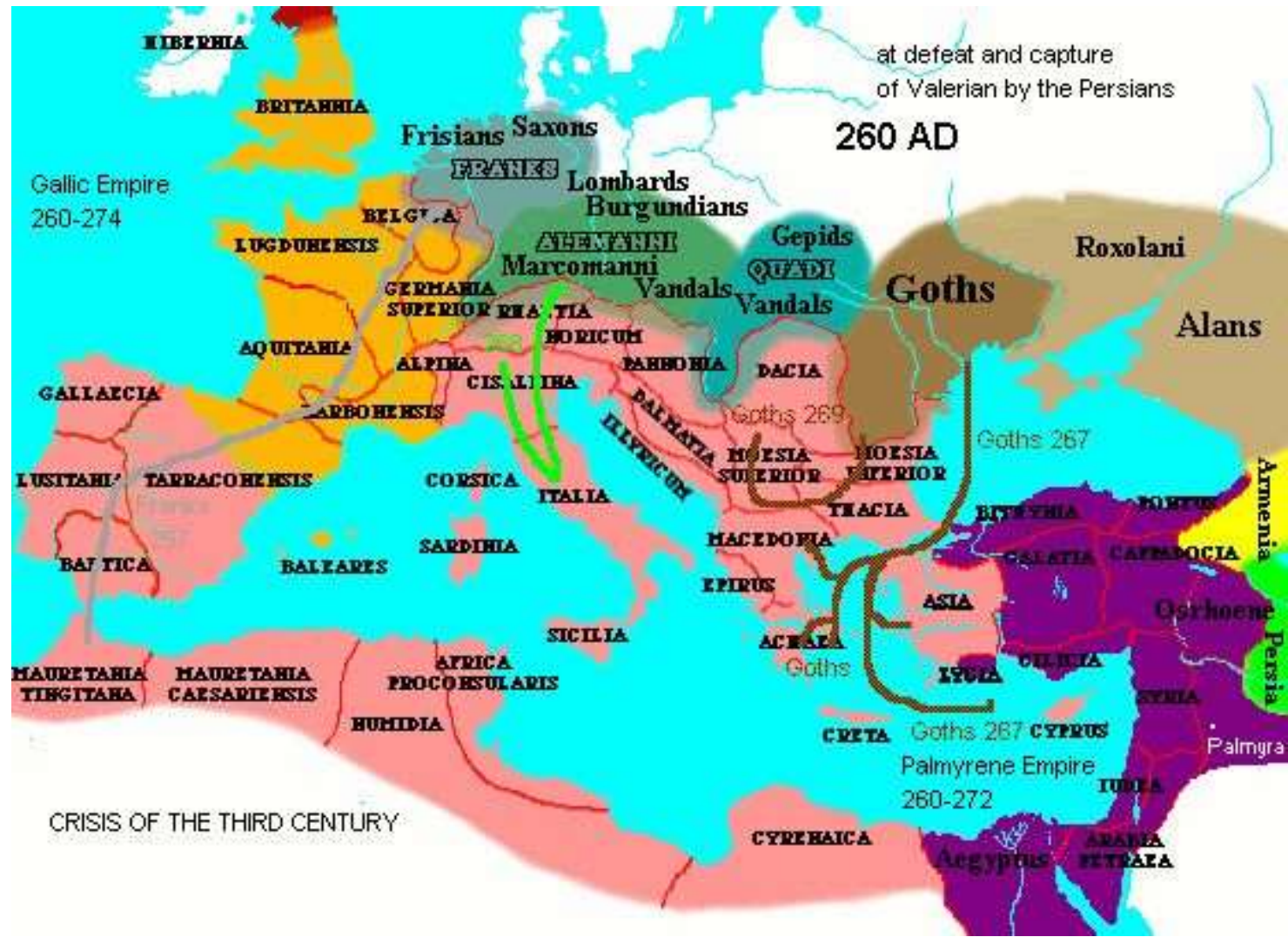
- ▶ Localized events– Nero
- ▶ Level of tolerance Trajan to Decius
- ▶ 3 major empire wide persecutions
- ▶ Decian 250–251
- ▶ Valerian 256? To 259
- ▶ Diocletian 302–311
- ▶ Galerius
- ▶ Public and private
- ▶ Atheists and cannibals
- ▶ Non-Christian Romans often had private devotions to Christ





Civil Wars

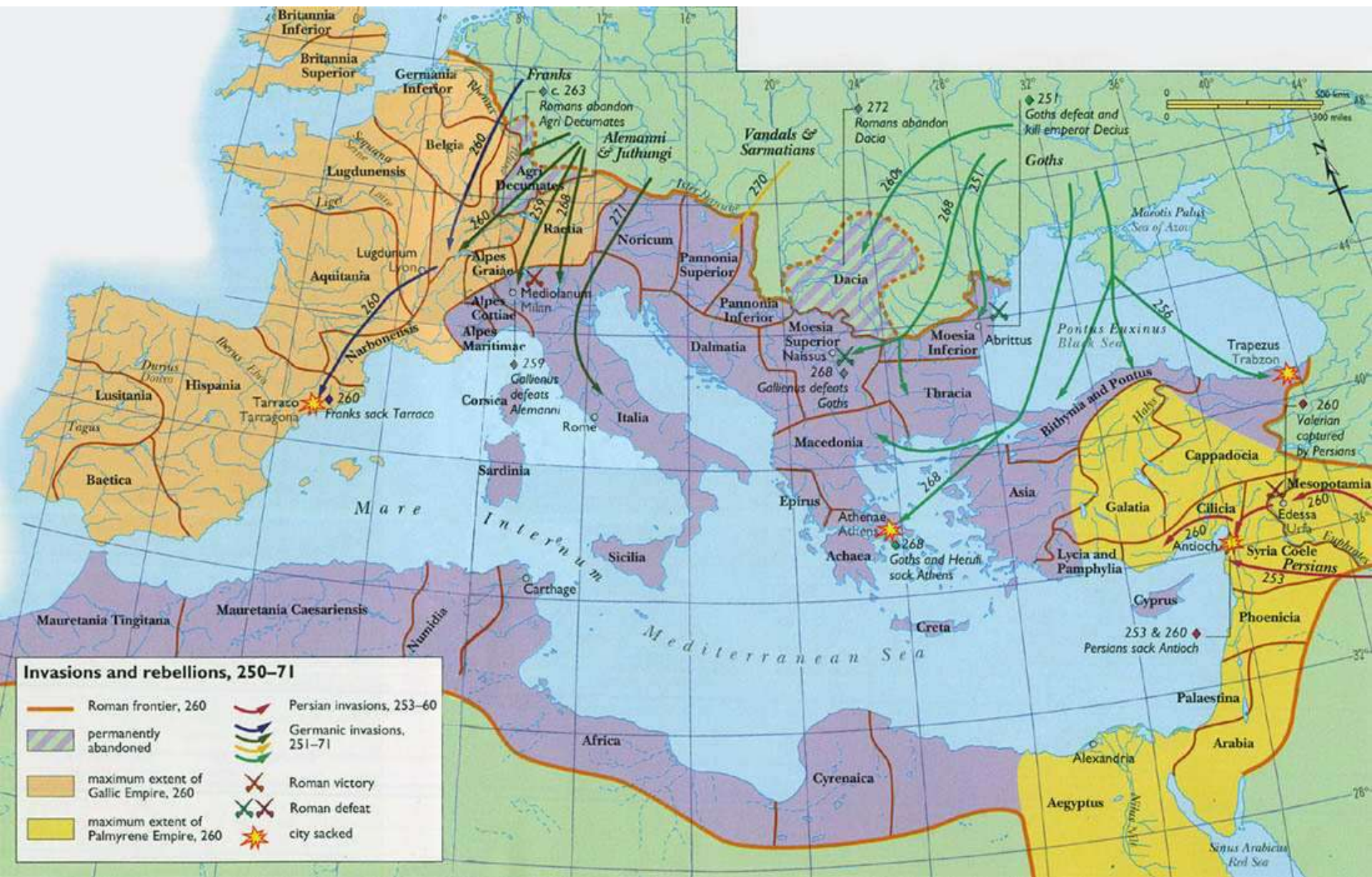
- ▶ Pulling the armies away from the borders
 - ▶ Vexilations
 - ▶ Increasing aggressiveness on part of the German/Sarmatian tribes.
 - ▶ Moving away from migrations
 - ▶ Roman view of barbarians
 - ▶ Person is made up of 2 parts rational spirit and irrational body. Barbarians give in to the irrational body.
 - ▶ RAIDS and BOOTY
- 



at defeat and capture
of Valerian by the Persians

260 AD

CRISIS OF THE THIRD CENTURY



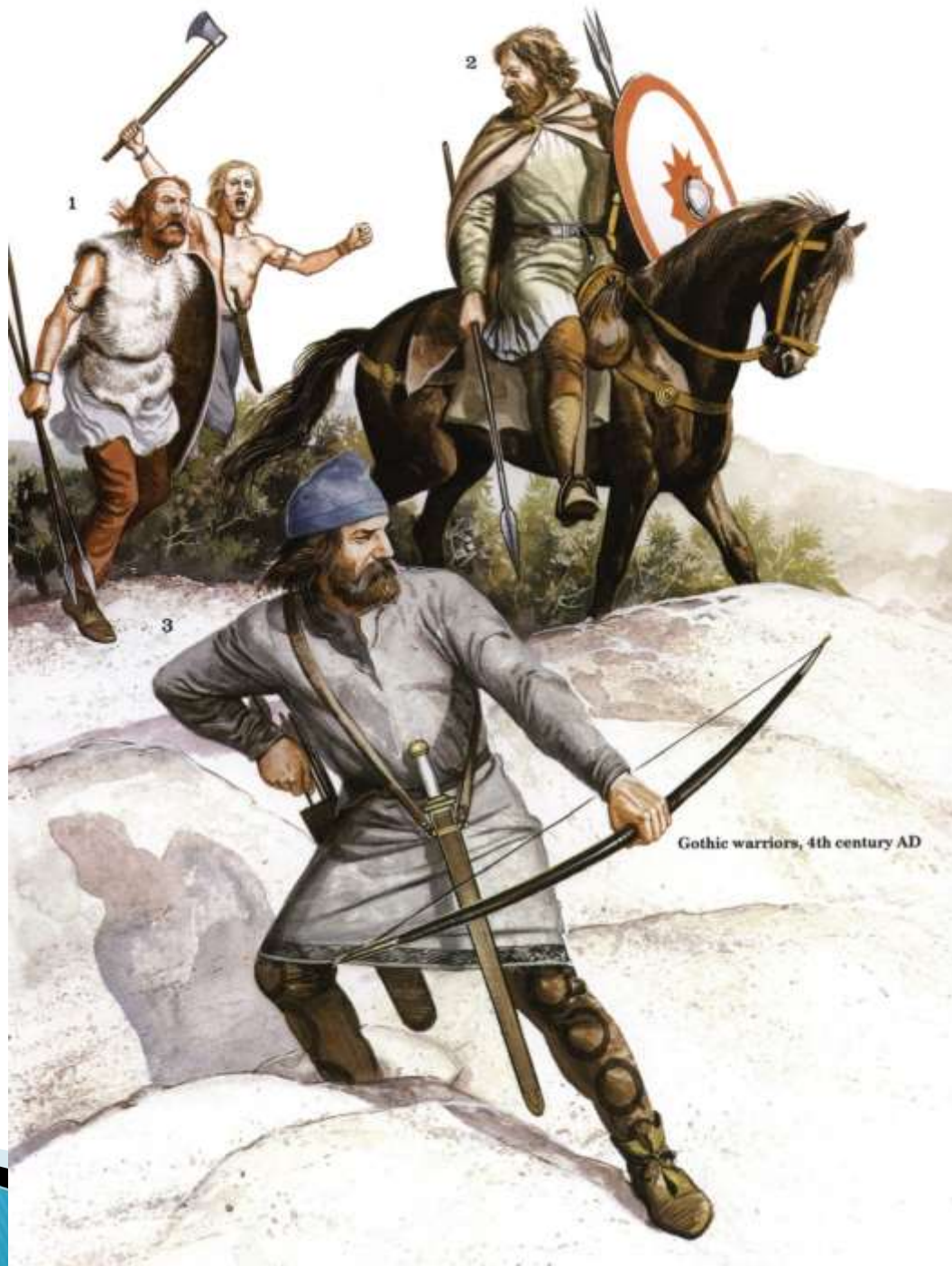


Alamannic warrior, 3rd-4th century AD (See text commentary for detailed captions)

Mixed cavalry/infantry action



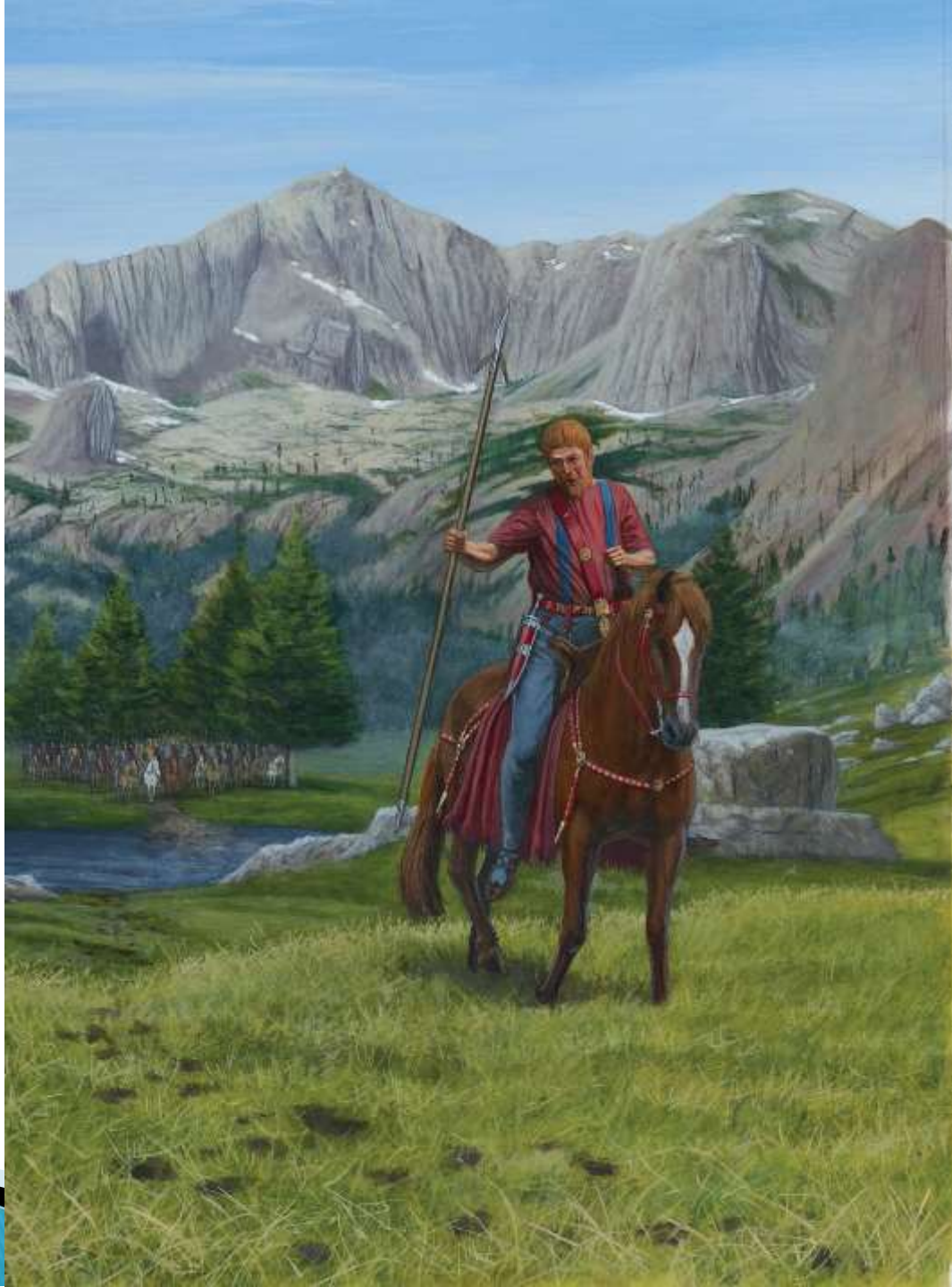
Angus Mc Bride



Gothic warriors, 4th century AD



Gothic warriors, 4th century AD



Civil Wars Decius

- ▶ Many Roman soldiers would desert to the apparently stronger side.
- ▶ Decius 249–251 AD

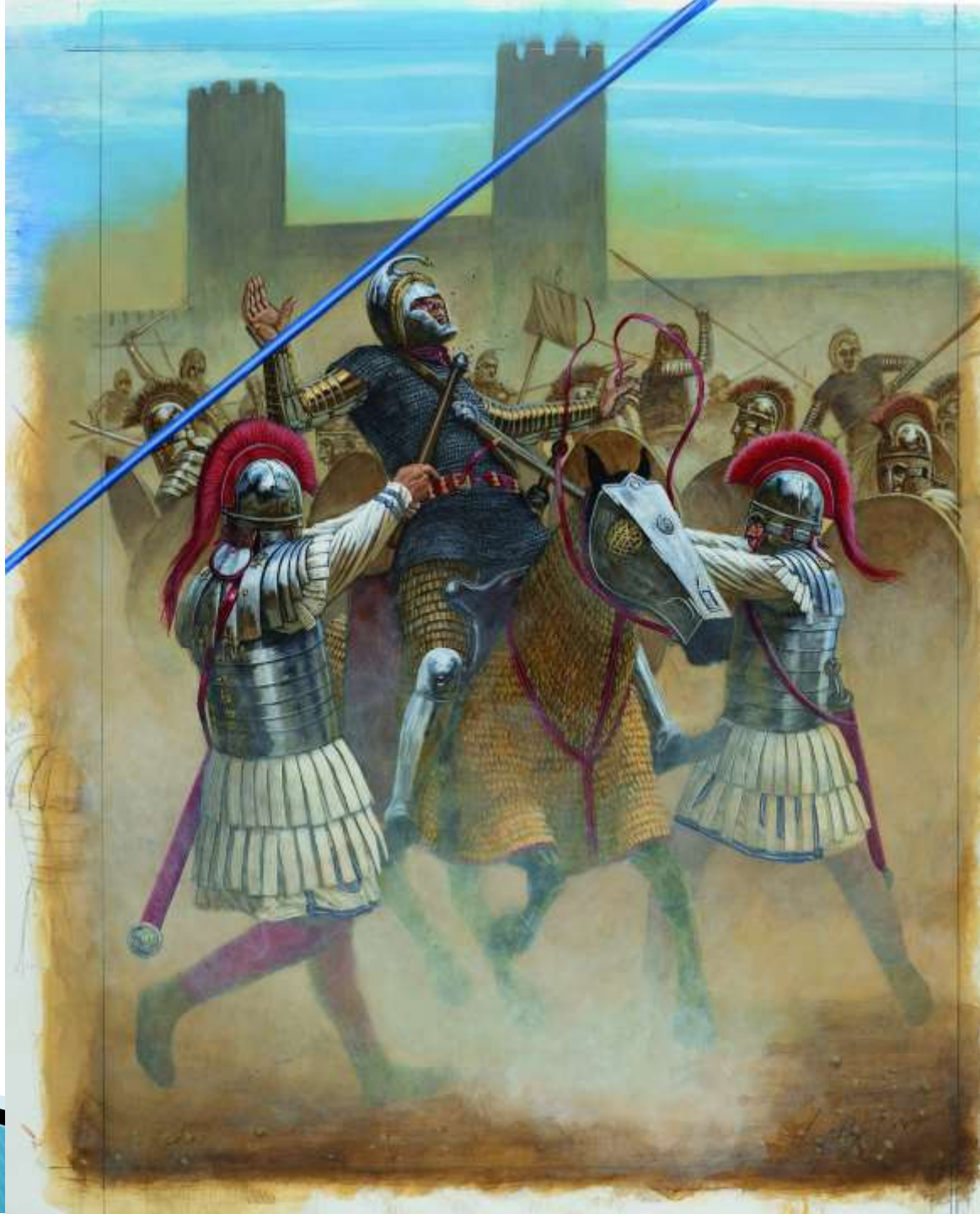


Roman Army 3rd Century



- ▶ Valerian's capture 260 AD
- ▶ Gallienus creates a central reserve 260's AD









1. Legionary infantryman, c. 100 – 150 A.D.
2. Legionary Centurion, c. 100 – 200 A.D.
3. Hamian archer, c. 100 – 200 A.D.

Cavalry sports equipment:
1. Dragon standard bearer, c. 200 – 300 A.D.
2. Officer, c. 170 – 230 A.D.



Sassanid Persia

1, 2: Parthian cataphracts, 1st century BC

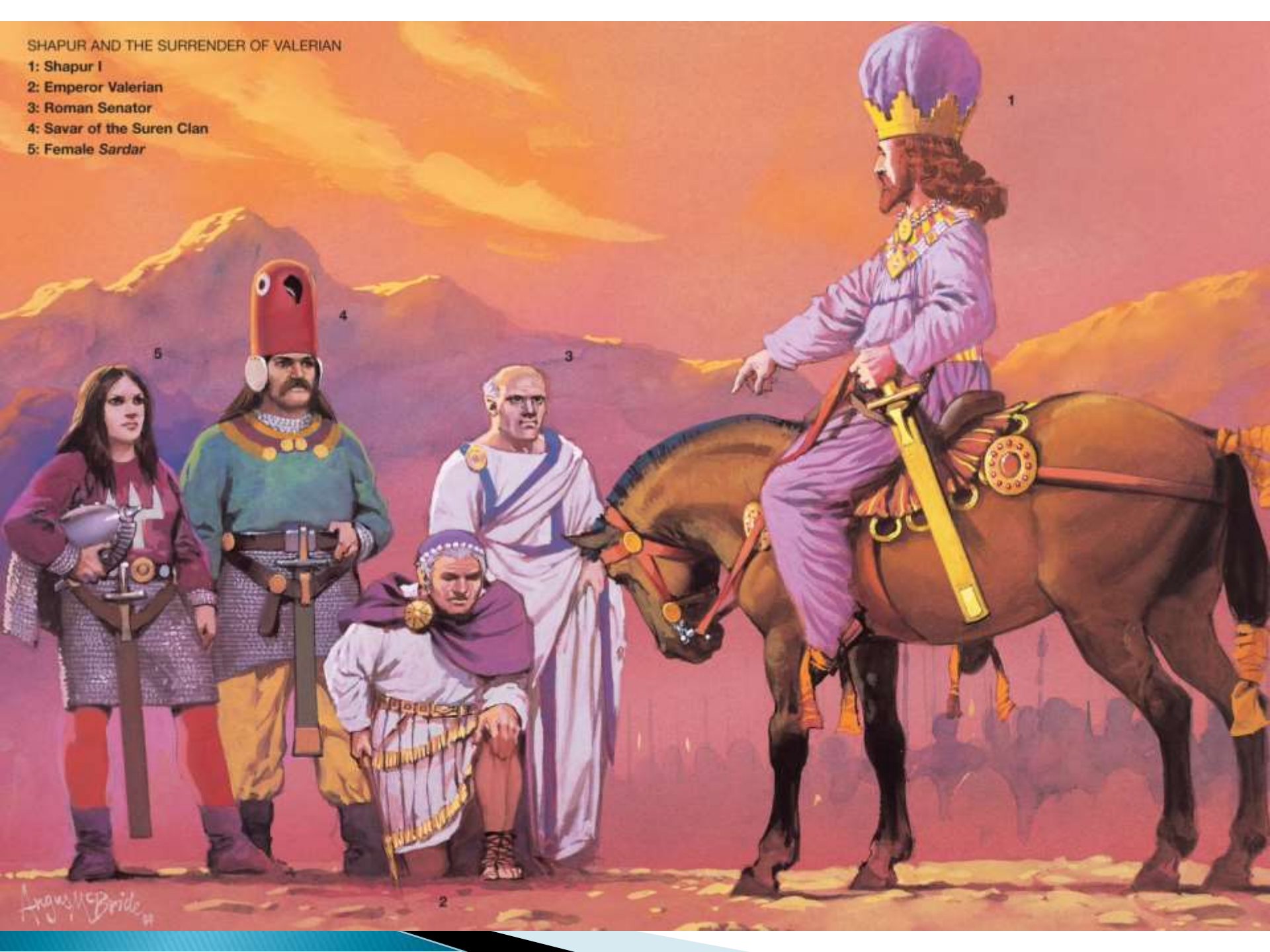


1: Sassanid elite warrior, 7th C. AD
2: Sassanid standard-bearer



SHAPUR AND THE SURRENDER OF VALERIAN

- 1: Shapur I
- 2: Emperor Valerian
- 3: Roman Senator
- 4: Savar of the Suren Clan
- 5: Female Sardar



Angus McBride

Case Study – Aurelian 270–275


► Under Gallienus



Tetrarchy and the Dominate




Recovery

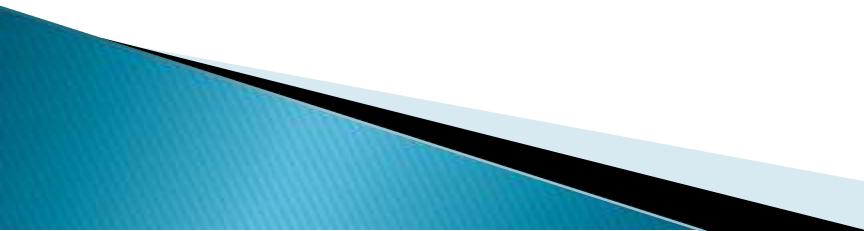
- ▶ Diocletian 284–305AD formation of the Tetrarchy
 - ▶ 2 Augusti, Two Caesars
 - ▶ Diocletian restores some confidence, economy partially recovers, army undergoes major reforms
 - ▶ Unstable after Diocletian
- 



Diocletian and Constantine reform the Army

- ▶ Borders forts repaired and border security restored
 - ▶ Diocletian reduces legio strength from 5500 to 1000
 - ▶ Diocletian doubles number the of provinces and divorces civil from military administration
 - ▶ Increased use of vexillationes
- 

Diocletian and Constantine reform the Army

- ▶ Constantine disbands the Praetorian Guard and replaces it with the Scholae Palatinae, at least 12 units of heavy cavalry, (cataphracti and clibinari) 500 men each
 - ▶ Constantine divides army into Comitatuses and Limitanei
 - ▶ Elite Comitatuses - Auxilia Palatina
 - ▶ Constantine unites Empire under one ruler and establishes Constantinople as the new capital, equal to Rome with its own senate
- 



Soldier, Legio Herouliana, 3rd century AD
1: Shield showing how slams were carried
2: Sectional view through shield
3: Spiculum



Soldier, Auxilia Palatina, 4th century AD
1: Heavy equipment
2: Light equipment



East Roman soldier, Legio Quinta Macedonia, 5th-6th century AD

1. Military sandal
2. Scabbard, (historic aquamans)
3. Lorcellar armure



6th-century horse archer





[Click here to see full size image](#)



Soldiers on the march, 4th century AD



Conscription, early 4th century AD



Development of helmets
See text commentary for detailed caption

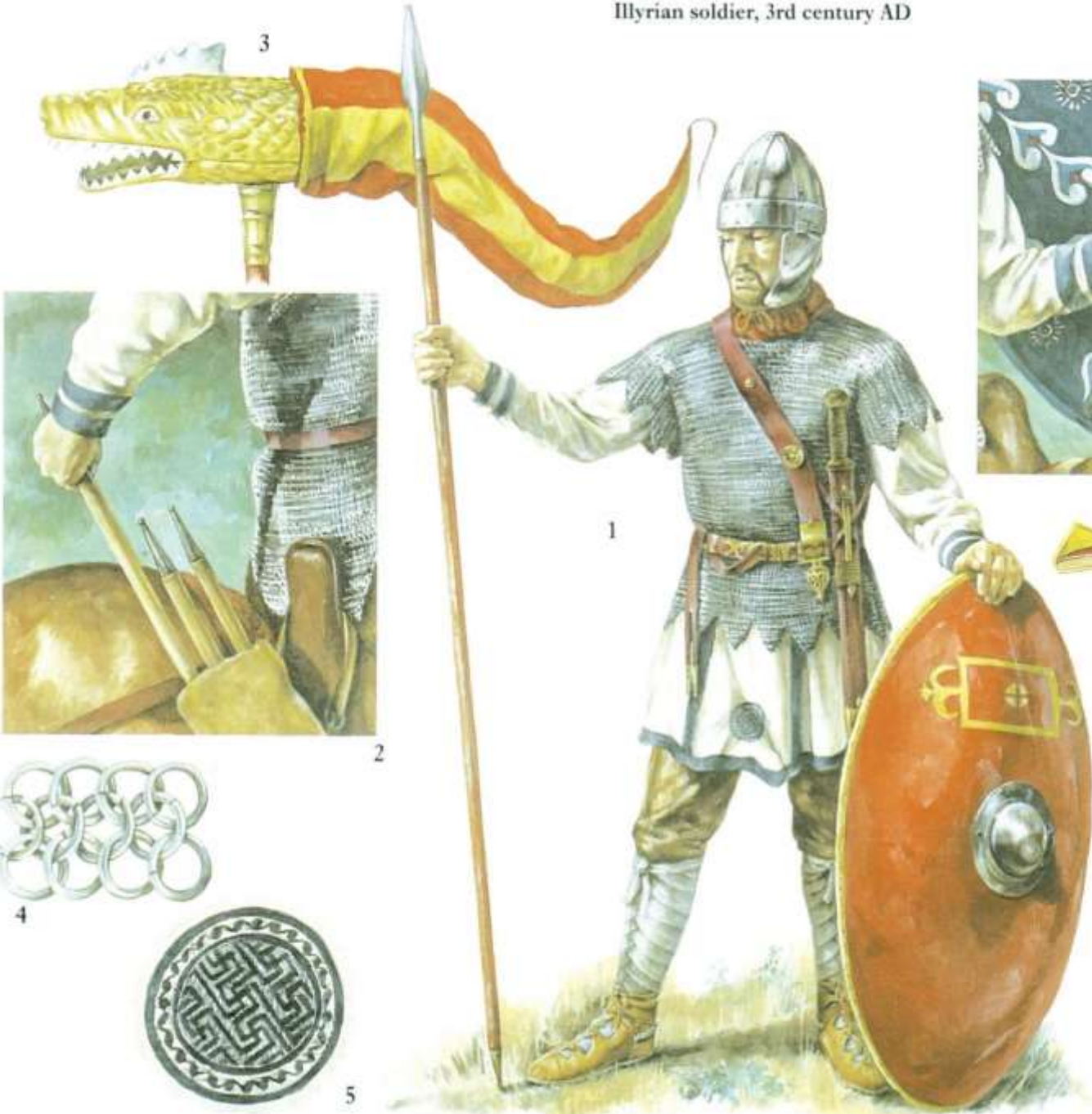




Cavalryman, 4th century AD

Illyrian soldier, 3rd century AD

1b



3



2



1



1a



4



5



6

Rome under the Tetrarchy

- ▶ Price and wage controls
- ▶ Limits to social mobility
- ▶ Emperor far removed from people.

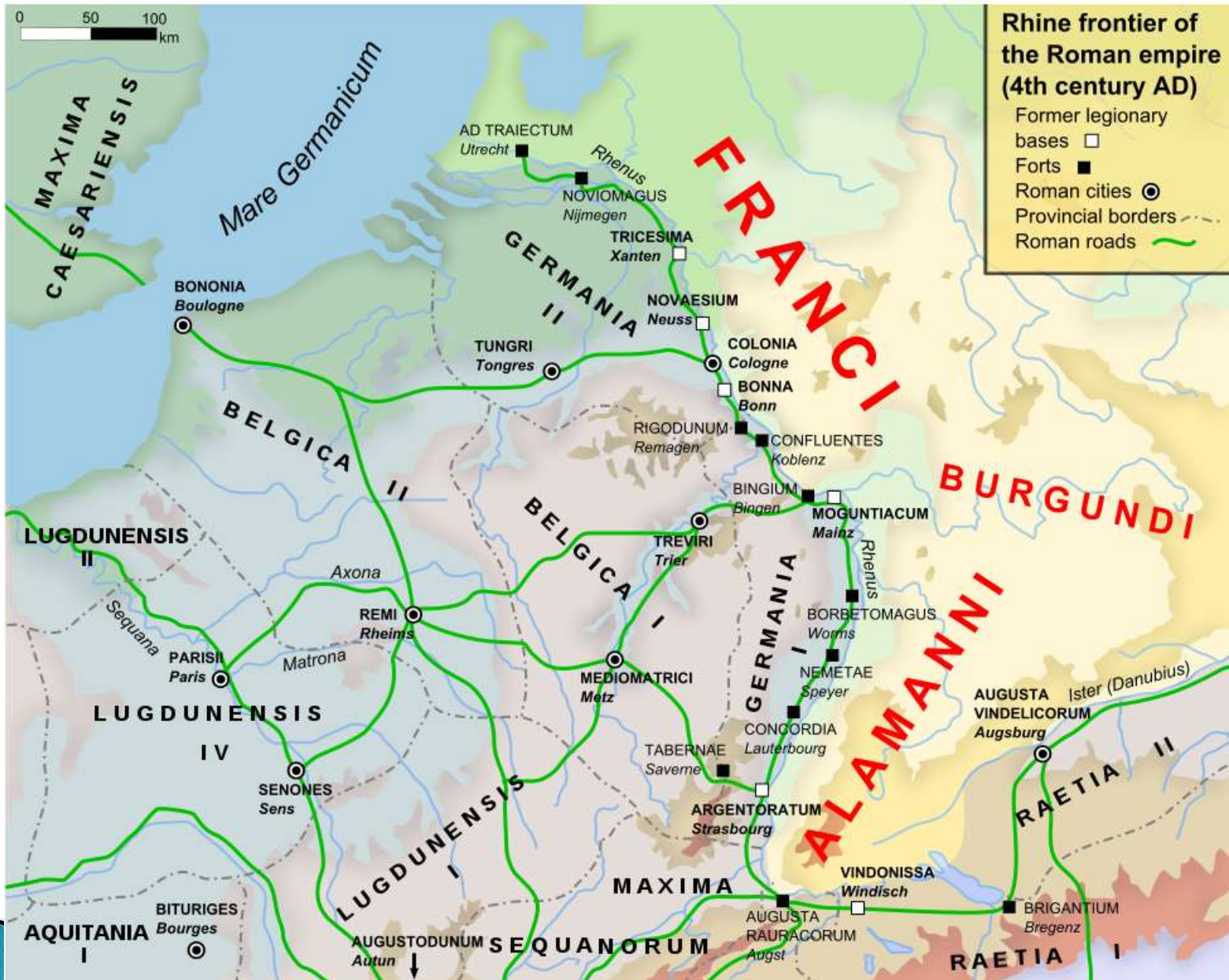
Constantine

- ▶ Edict of Milan 313
- ▶ Constantinople



Rome in the late 4th and 5th Century

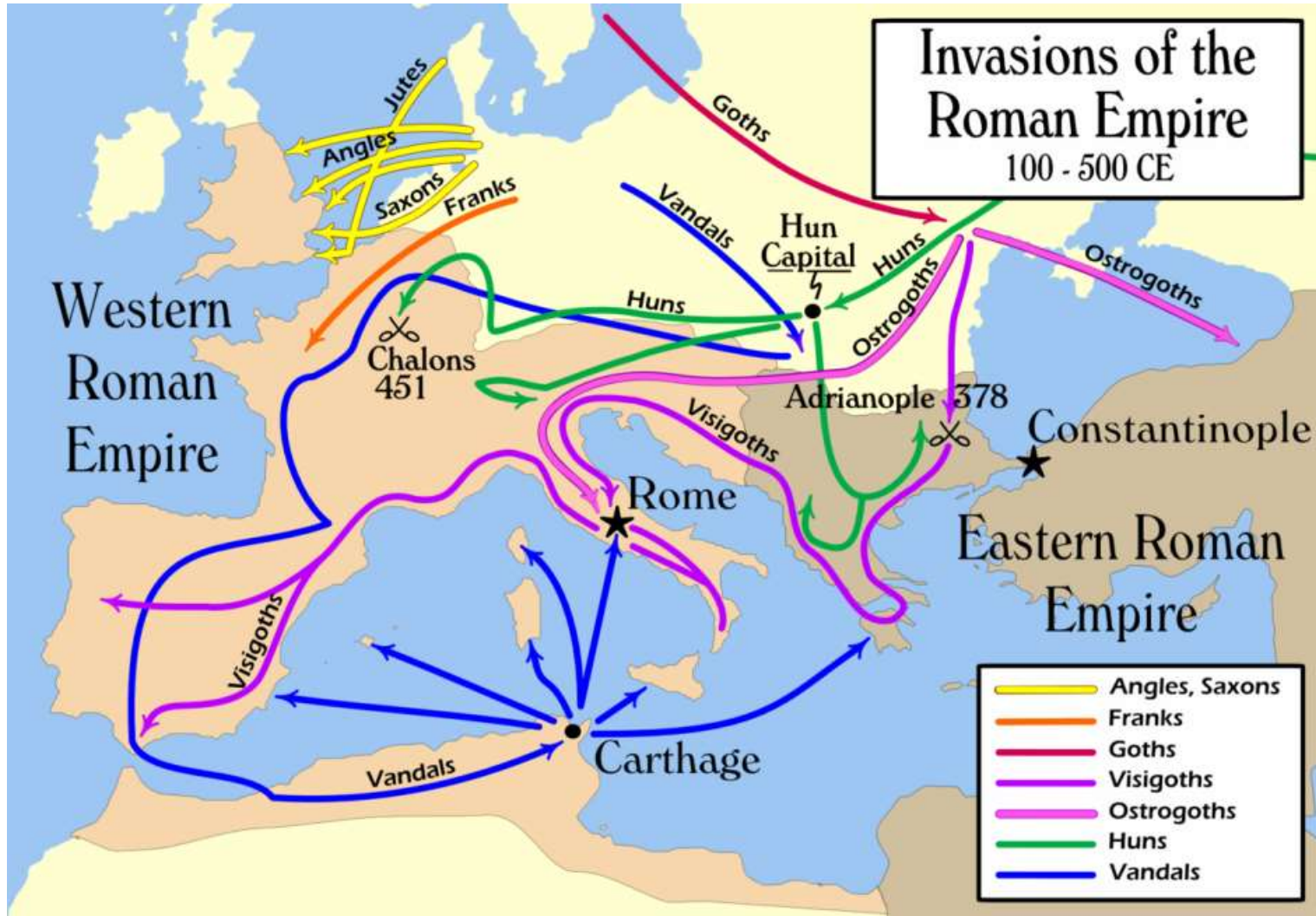
- ▶ Constantine's descendents rule until 363
- ▶ Valentinian becomes Emperor and divides empire with his brother Valens
- ▶ 375 Valentinian dies succeeded by Gratian
- ▶ Battle of Adrianople 378, Theodosius succeeds him and reunites the empire under his rule for one last time 394.
- ▶ Empire is permanently split after Theodosius' death with each half given to his sons Honorius in the west, Arcadius in the east




Strasbourg 357 AD



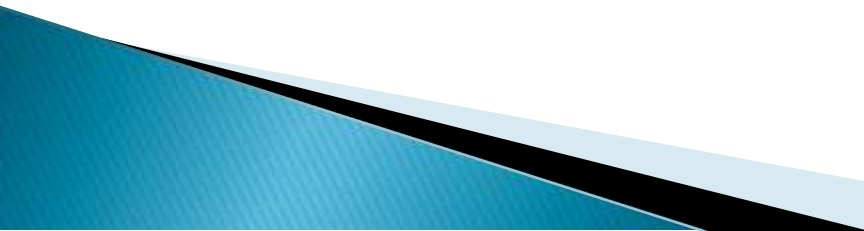
Invasions of the Roman Empire 100 - 500 CE



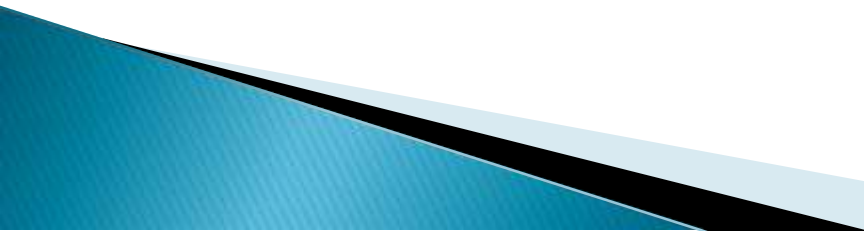
395AD Split

- ▶ No evidence that it was intended to be a permanent split.
 - ▶ Viewed as administrative only and laws and proclamations by one emperor were to be followed in the other
 - ▶ Each side became more locally focused
 - ▶ Latin West– Greek East– Latin is still the language of government in both. Substantial amount of Latin speakers in the East.
- 

395 AD Split the Army

- ▶ At first both sides should have been equally capable of defending itself and in 395 it was not apparent that the West would fall and the East would survive.
 - ▶ In fact the Eastern Army would take years to rebuild after Adrianople.
 - ▶ The Western Army was badly damaged at Frigidus
 - ▶ Eastern Empire was wealthier, but not tremendously so in 395 though that would change.
 - ▶ It appears that the Western Army never fully recovered
- 

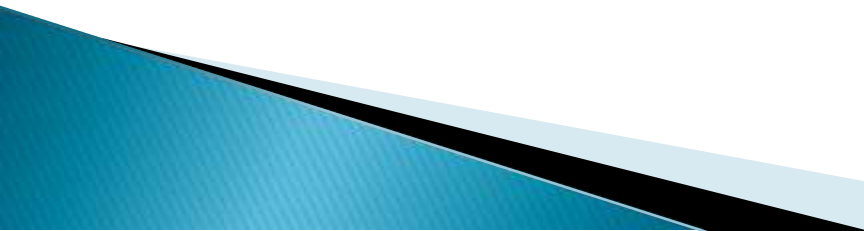
Late Roman Army

- ▶ Principate vs Dominate
 - ▶ Mercenaries and Allies
 - ▶ Barbarians in the Army
 - ▶ Foreigners in the Principate and early Dominate Army ASSIMILATED INTO THE ROMAN WORLD. In effect they became culturally Roman.
 - ▶ Late Roman Army increasing use of Foederati in lieu of regular troops
- 

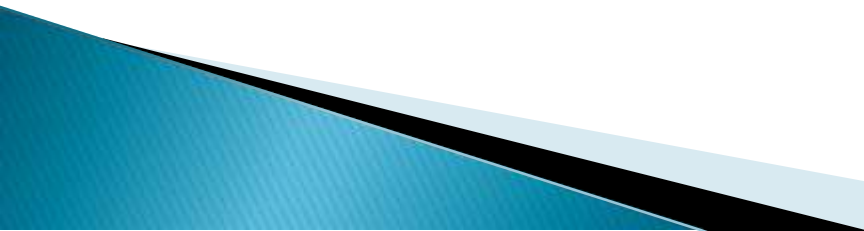
Notitia Dignatatum–List of offices




Problems

- ▶ Unknown numbers– did the units exist on paper only, understrength, somewhere else???????
 - ▶ Barbarians raids were relatively small in numbers. NO tribe ever exceeded 40,000 effective soldiers, most were substantially smaller.
 - ▶ Where was the Army?
 - ▶ Where were the 40–50k sailors of the Classis (navy fleets)?
 - ▶ We don't know
- 

Problems with late Roman Army being effective argument

- ▶ Where was it?
 - ▶ Border incursions were common occurrences throughout Roman history, but the Army of Caesar or Octavian or Marcus Aurelius would have easily defeated the Huns, Goths, barbarians etc, and the Sassanid Persians.
 - ▶ The Army as late as Valentinian was a respected force.
 - ▶ There is NO evidence that border incursions were more frequent in the late 4th/early 5th centuries thought they were larger, but ONLY after it appeared the armies were in a state of serious neglect.
- 

Changes in the Army

- ▶ The army is becoming increasingly reliant upon foreign soldiers. *Pants* and the *barrista* are now common.
 - ▶ Increasing reliance upon *foederati* as Roman citizens avoid the draft
 - ▶ **Decline in quality and actual numbers of the army.**
- 

Late Roman Conscription



Vandals, Franks, and Goths

Frankish warriors, 5th century AD



Gothic warriors, 4th century AD


Infantry men, c. 300 - 400 A.D.



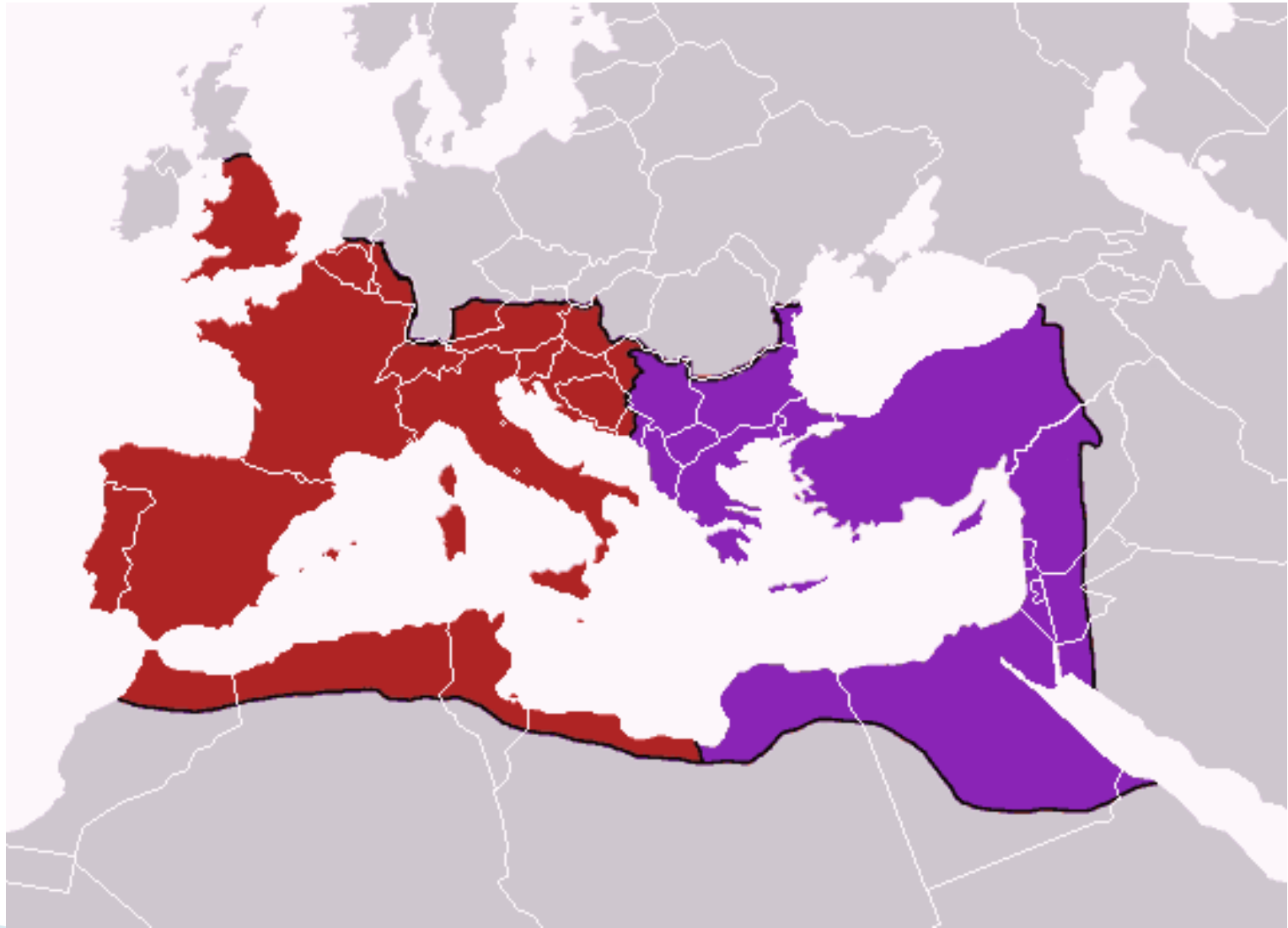
The Huns




Emperors of the 5th century

- ▶ Almost never actually command the armies
 - ▶ Are weak and often dominated by their military officers, which are increasingly barbarian in origin and temperament.
 - ▶ Look to their own safety first.
 - ▶ Largely incompetent.
- 

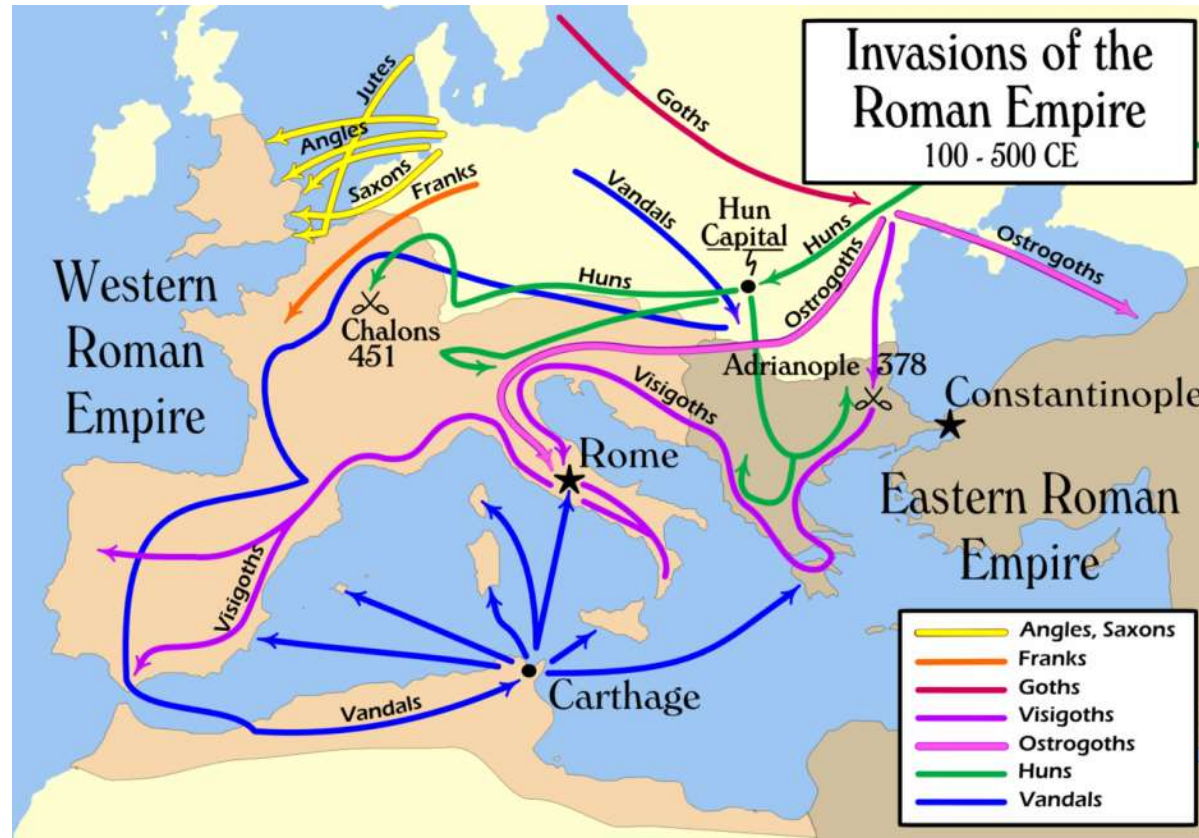




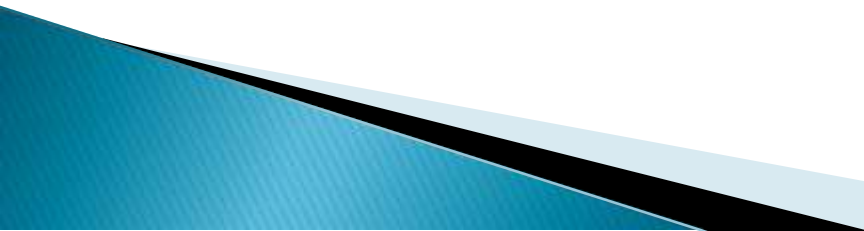
Barbarians

- ▶ With the exception of the Huns, we are moving away from mass migration theories.
 - ▶ Barbarian migrations occurred to take advantage of Roman weakness, and some external pressure from groups like the Huns
 - ▶ At this point it is wrong to think of them as massive tribes rather than a loose collection of tribes under strong leaders.
 - ▶ Similar language and customs.
- 

The Visigoths, Franks and Burgundians

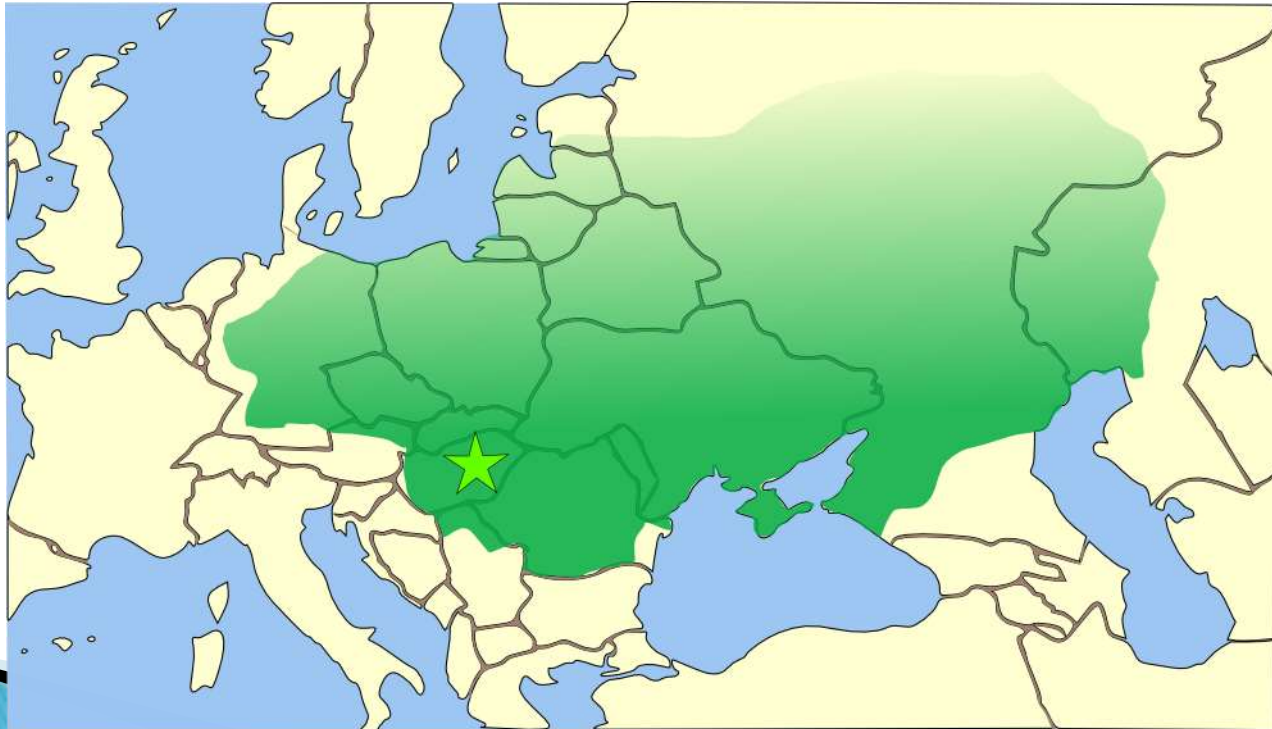


The Visigoths, Suevi, Vandals, etc

- ▶ Settlement within the confines of the Empire, without being Romanized
 - ▶ Alternatively for and against the Empire– when for they will effectively be the army of the Western Empire
 - ▶ Taxes lost permanently to the West.
 - ▶ The new barbarian officers are usually given rank in extremis and would more often than not support their tribe over Rome.
 - ▶ Does not mean they want the Empire destroyed per se, BUT...
 - ▶ Roman leaders play off barbarian tribes against one another so in one way they both help cause the fall of and maintain the Western Empire.
- 

The Huns

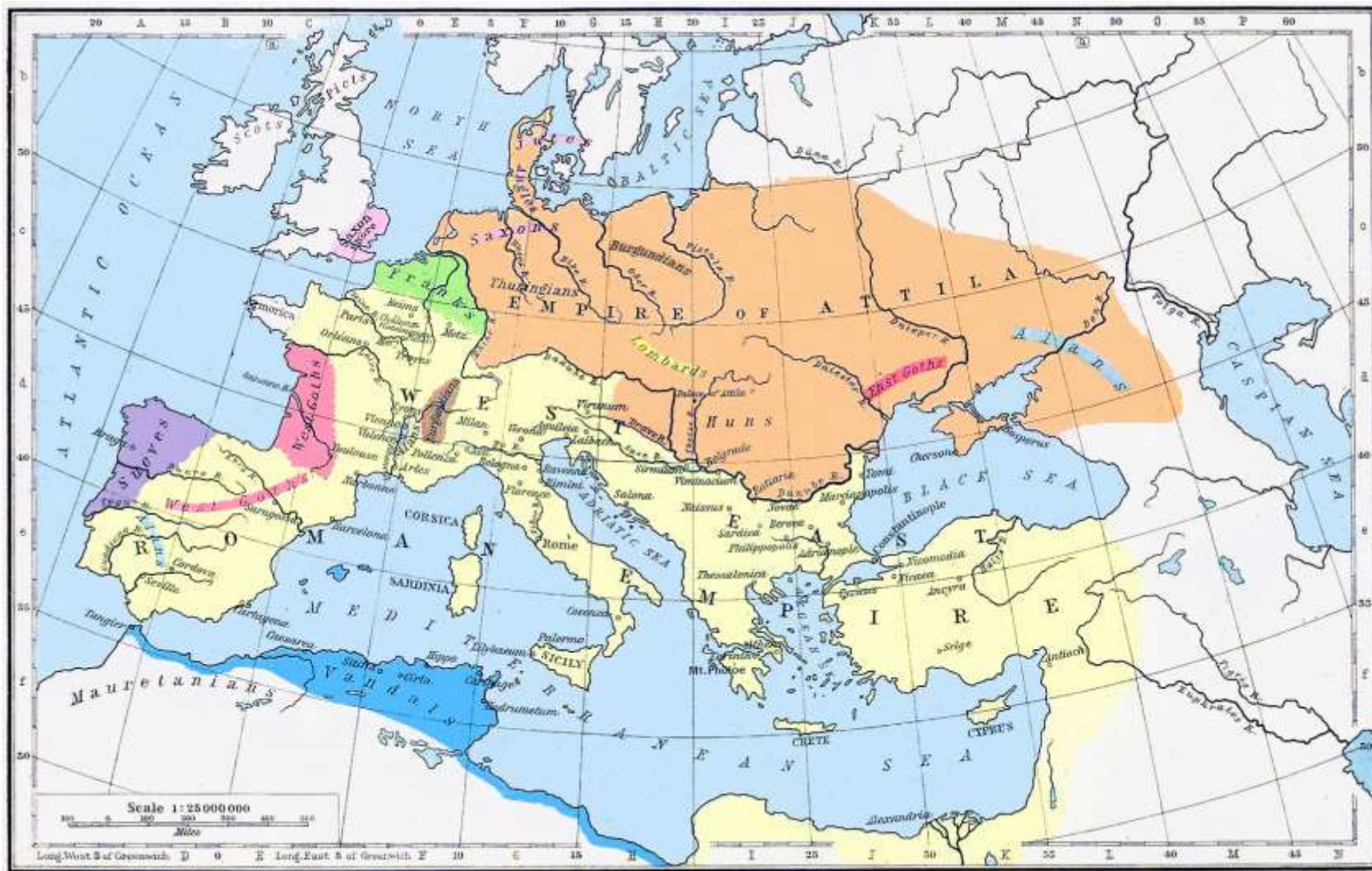
- ▶ Most were NOT Huns, but Germans, including Goths, Sarmatians, Slavs owing fealty to and receiving benefit from Hunnic overlordship.



The Huns

The horse warrior



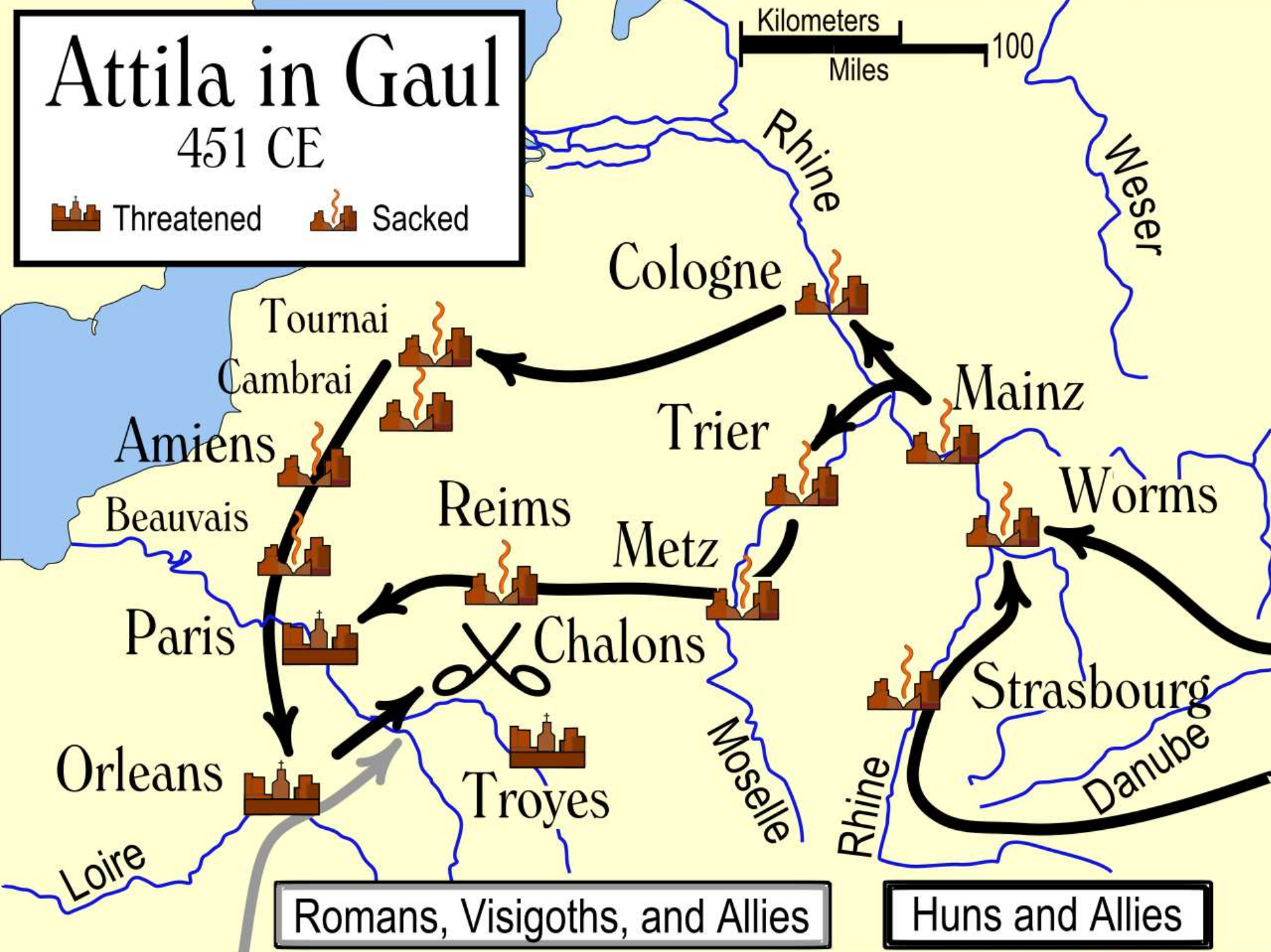


Attila in Gaul

451 CE

 Threatened  Sacked

Kilometers
Miles 100

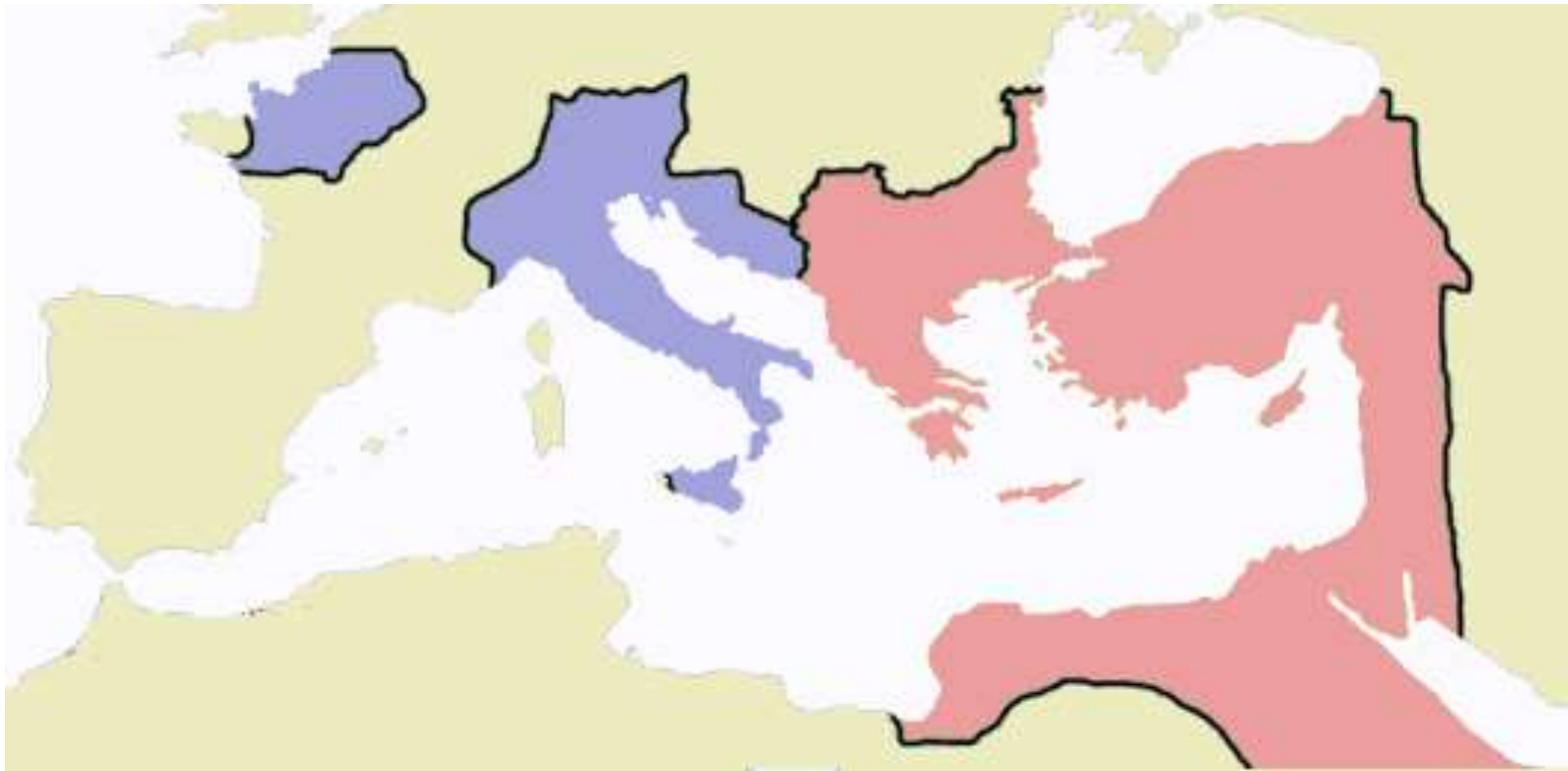


Romans, Visigoths, and Allies


Huns and Allies

The end of the Western Empire


- ▶ **410** – Rome is sacked by **Alaric I**
- ▶ 423 – After a long and disastrous reign, Honorius dies; succeeded by the usurper **Joannes**
- ▶ 425 – **Valentinian III** becomes Western emperor
- ▶ 447 – Eastern Rome loses to Attila the Hun
- ▶ **452** – **Attila the Hun** is turned away from Rome by Pope Leo I.
- ▶ **455** – **Valentinian III** is assassinated and succeeded by **Petronius Maximus** as emperor. Rome is plundered by the Vandals, and Maximus is killed during mob violence. **Avitus** becomes emperor of the west.
- ▶ 457 – Avitus is deposed by the *magister militum* Ricimer and killed. **Majorian** is installed as Western emperor.
- ▶ 461 – Majorian is deposed by Ricimer. **Libius Severus** becomes Western emperor.
- ▶ 465 – Libius Severus dies, possibly poisoned by Ricimer.
- ▶ 467 – **Anthemius** becomes western emperor with the support of Leo I.
- ▶ 468 – War against the Vandals by the joint forces of both empires. Naval expedition ends in failure.
- ▶ 472 – Ricimer kills Anthemius and makes **Olybrius** new western emperor. Both Ricimer and Olybrius die of natural causes. Gundobad becomes *magister militum* in Italy.
- ▶ 473 – Gundobad makes **Glycerius** new western emperor.
- ▶ 474 – Gundobad leaves Italy to take part in a succession struggle among the Burgundians. Glycerius is deposed by **Julius Nepos** who proclaims himself western emperor.
- ▶ 475 – Julius Nepos forced to flee to Dalmatia by his *magister militum* Orestes. Orestes proclaims his own son **Romulus Augustus** as western emperor.
- ▶ 476 – Germanic general Odoacer kills Orestes, forces Romulus Augustus to abdicate and proclaims himself King of Italy. Traditional date for the fall of the western Roman Empire.
- ▶ 480 – Julius Nepos, still claiming to be emperor, is killed in Dalmatia. *De jure* end of the western Roman Empire.




Western Rome after the fall until Lombards 568 onwards.

- ▶ Germans de jure acknowledged supremacy of the Eastern Emperor, de facto ruled as their own kingdoms with some caveats
 - ▶ Often minted coins with their own and Eastern Emperor likeness
 - ▶ German and Roman law
 - ▶ Senate and Roman offices continued to function
 - ▶ Goths are at war so Roman could be at peace.
 - ▶ Some fixes to the Colosseum, aqueducts in 484AD
 - ▶ Rome's population.
 - ▶ Christianity– Arian vs Catholic
 - ▶ Bishop's of Rome, Carthage, Constantinople, Antioch, Alexandria, and Jerusalem.
 - ▶ Peace within the realm
- 


Problems with Late Antiquity perspective

- ▶ Occupier and occupied
 - ▶ Germans were in control and would not hesitate to let the Roman's know it even if some aristocratic families retained property and status.
 - ▶ The West was controlled by a foreign power and many longed for the past.
 - ▶ Significant decline in buildings besides churches.
 - ▶ Public baths /thatch replacing tiles
 - ▶ Decline in pottery and significant, and almost complete absence of written graffiti.
- 

Why did the Roman east survive?

- ▶ Wealth
 - ▶ Geography
 - ▶ Luck–Sasanid Persian weakness
 - ▶ Deliberate policy, unlike the West, they did not settle large numbers of foreigners within the Empire and those that did were forced to assimilate.
 - ▶ Theodosian Wall
- 

Byzantine Empire 476–1453

- ▶ Unaware that they were Byzantines—viewed themselves as wholly Roman
 - ▶ Greek overtakes Latin as the language of government by the end of the 6th Century.
- 

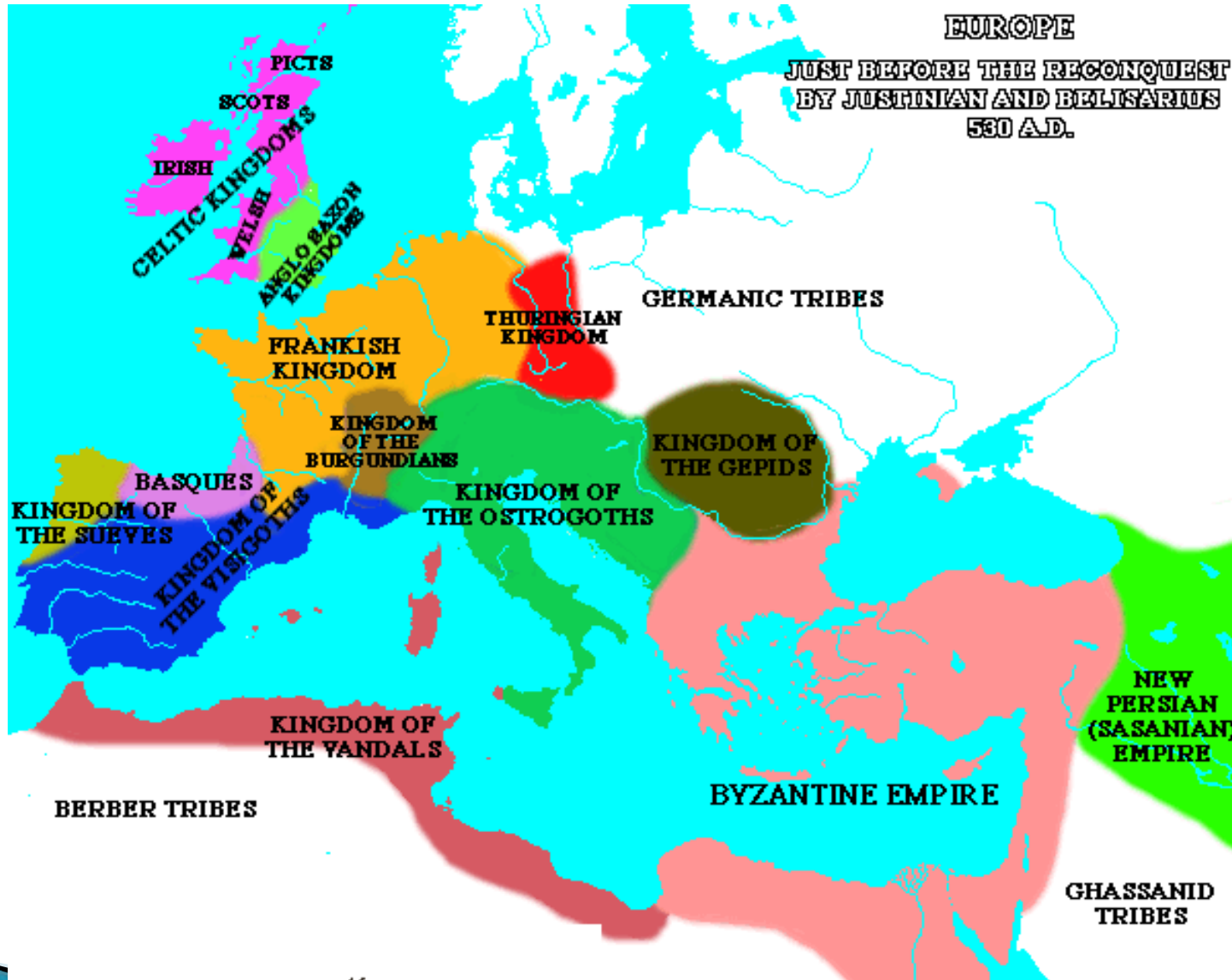
Byzantine Army

- ▶ Until the end of the reign of Justinian little different in organization than it was at the time of the split.
- ▶ Limitanei, Comitatus, Palatini, Scholae
- ▶ Eastern Empire was more dependent upon cavalry.
- ▶ Cavalry becomes the backbone and true successor to the legionnaire.
- ▶ Centralized recruiting with a an effort to reducing the amount of Foederati
- ▶ Increased pay
- ▶ Reducing the power of Barbarian military commanders



EUROPE

JUST BEFORE THE RECONQUEST
BY JUSTINIAN AND BELISARIUS
530 A.D.



Justinian's Army



Justinian's Army



East Roman soldier, Legio Quinta Macedonia, 5th-6th century AD

- 1. Military sandal
- 2. Scale armour, (tunica squamata)
- 3. Lorica armata



6th-century horse archer





[Click here to see full size image](#)

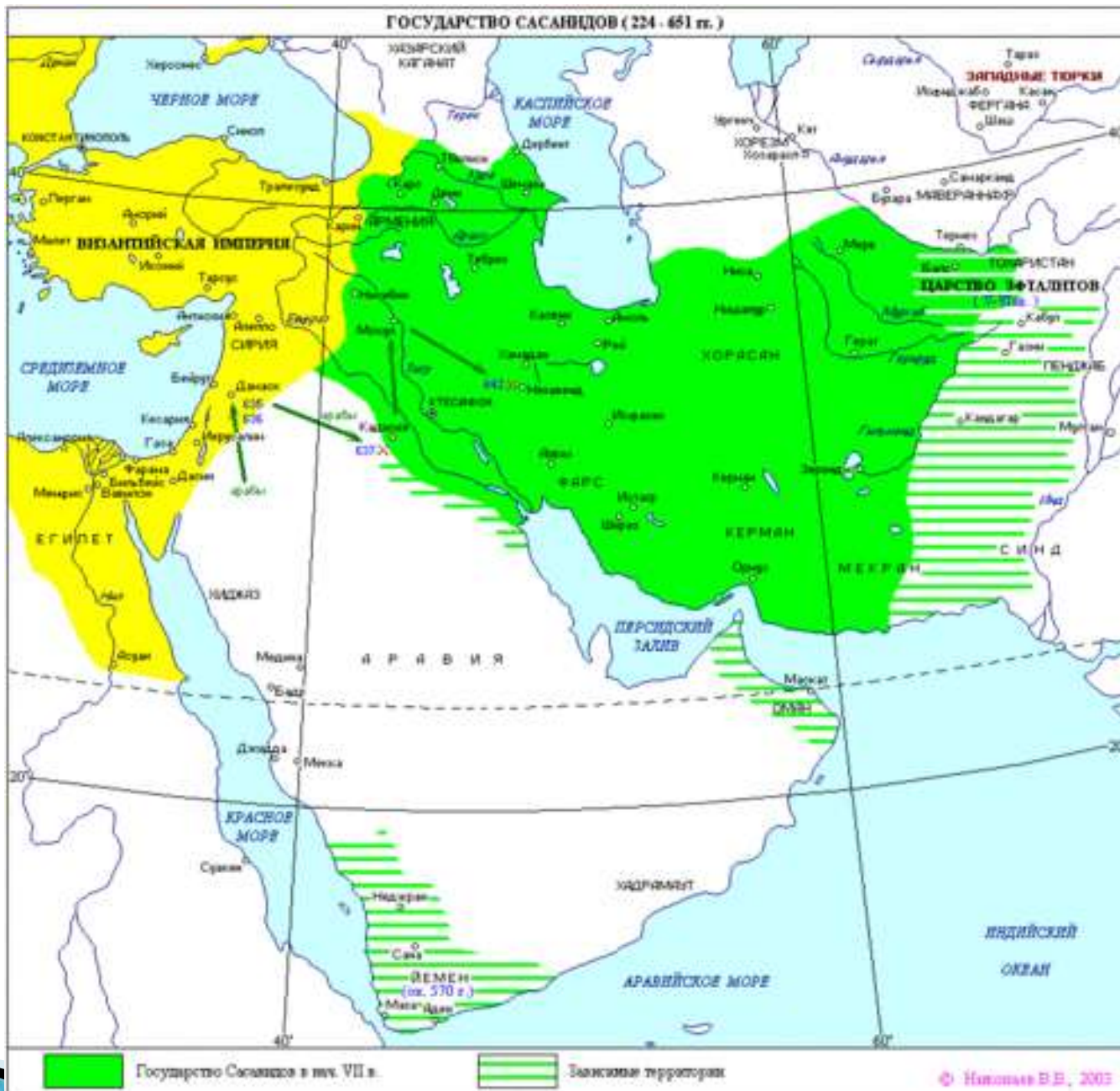
Persian Army



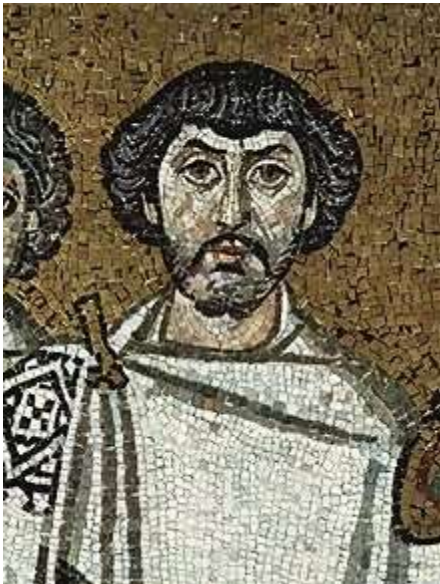
Sassanid Persian Savaran Immortal - Ardeshir Radpour



ГОСУДАРСТВО САСАНИДОВ (224 - 651 гг.)



Belisarius and Narses



The Empire under Maurice 600AD




7th Century Army



Thematic System



Thematic Armies

- ▶ Still professional in the early period
 - ▶ Will eventually become part time with the soldiers being given grants of land (Pronanoi) in exchange of military service for themselves and their progeny.
- 

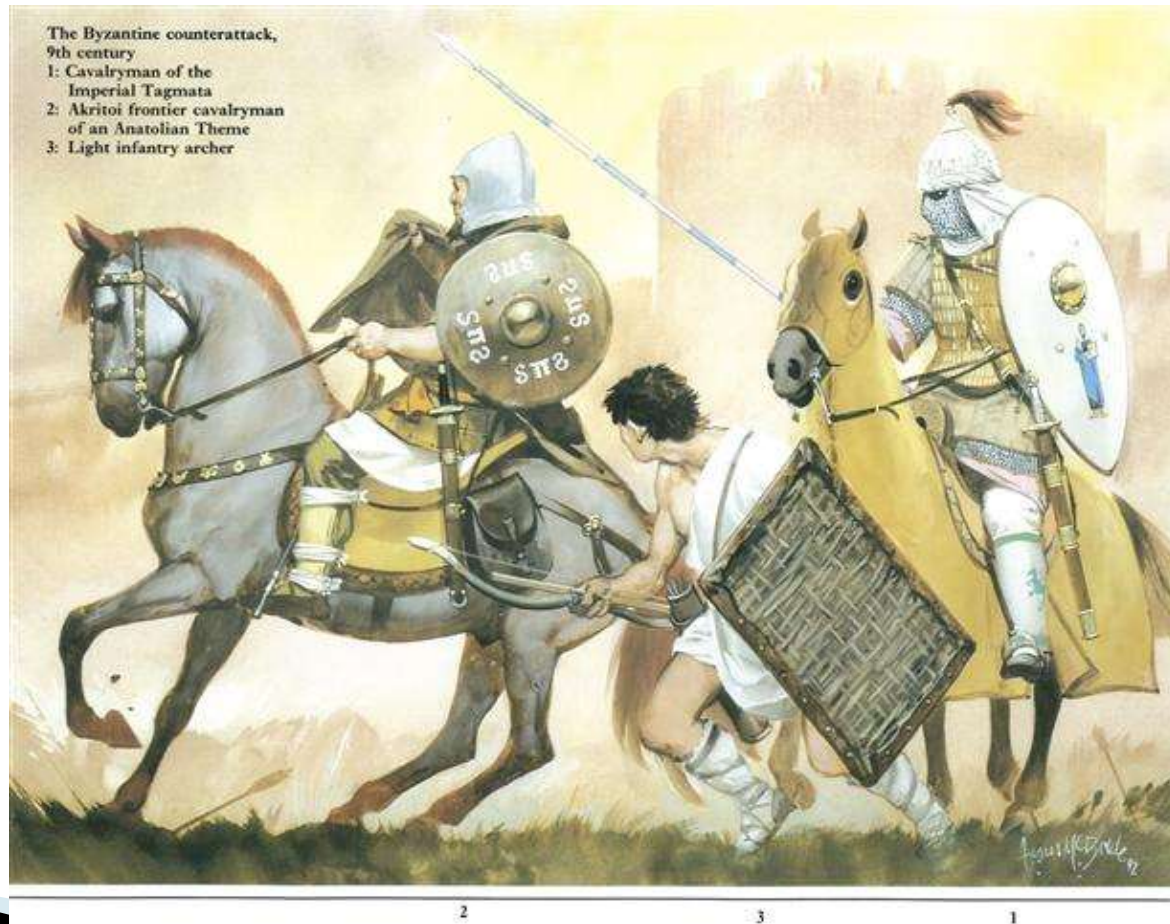
Tagmata

- ▶ All 1000 men (Haldon) to 4000 men (Treadgold) each
- ▶ All cavalry except where noted
- ▶ Scholae- Constantine - based on known units 4000 more likely for this 1 at least
- ▶ Excubitoi by 474 AD
- ▶ Arithmos or Vigla 5th century
- ▶ Hikanatoi- 810
- ▶ Noumeroi-infantry manned the walls at least 4000 men
- ▶ Optimatoi- logistics corps

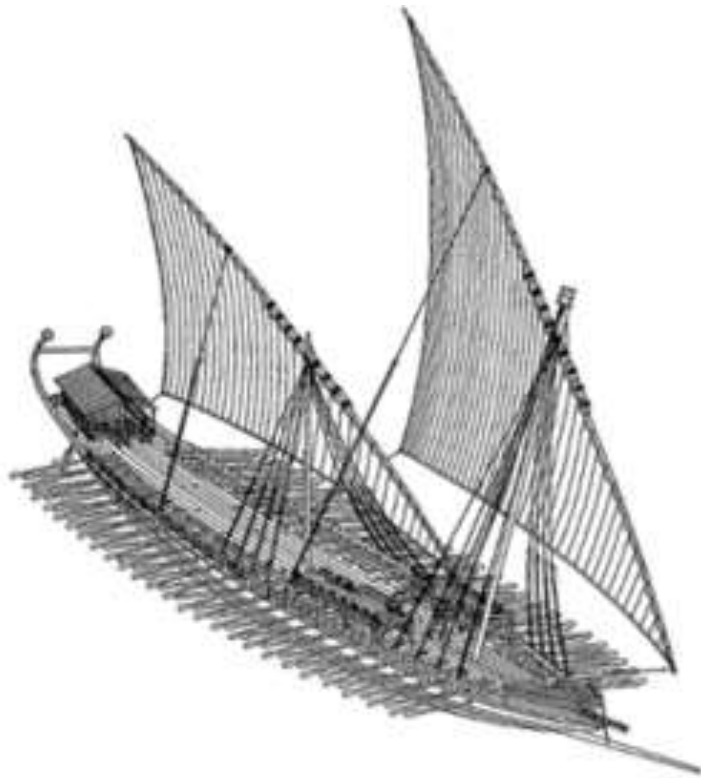
Tagmata–Scholae

- ▶ In the Eastern Empire (the Eastern part of the *Notitia* refers to the 390s) *Scola scutariorum prima*
- ▶ *Scola scutariorum secunda*
- ▶ *Scola gentilium seniorum*^[12]
- ▶ *Scola scutariorum sagittariorum*, a unit of horse archers.
- ▶ *Scola scutariorum clibanariorum*, a unit of *clibanarii*.
- ▶ *Scola armaturarum iuniorum*
- ▶ *Scola gentilium iuniorum*

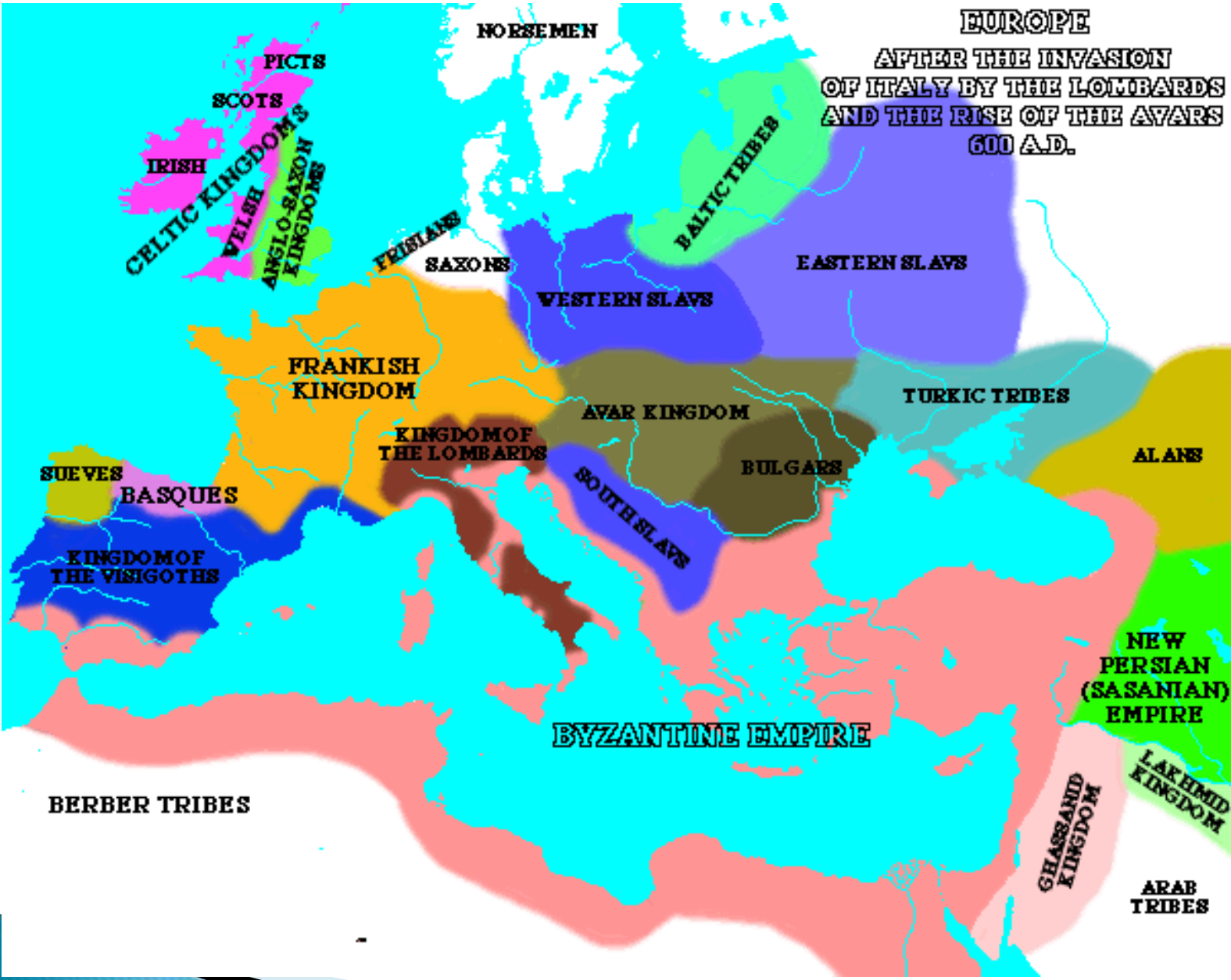
Tagmata



Byzantine Navy



**EUROPE
AFTER THE INVASION
OF ITALY BY THE LOMBARDS
AND THE RISE OF THE AVARS
600 A.D.**

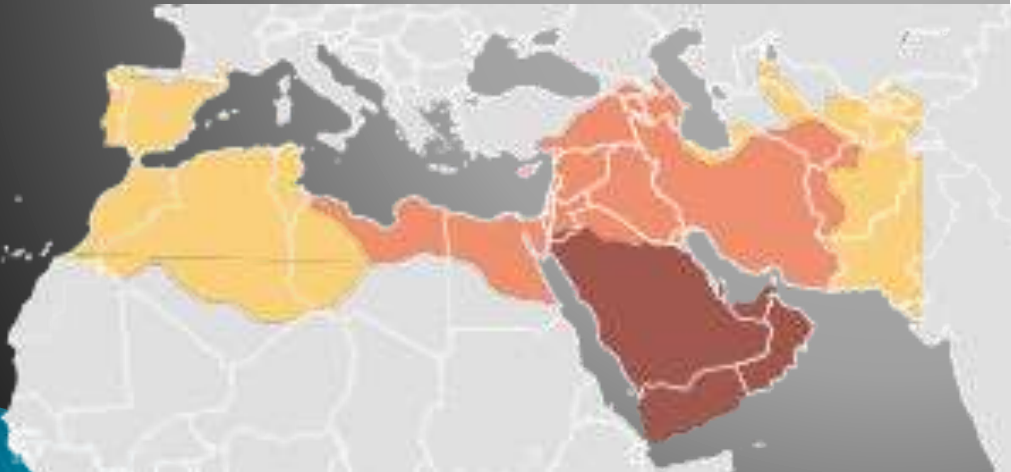


Byzantium end of 700AD



Muslim Expansion

- ▶ Mohammed 622–632
- ▶ Rashidan Caliphate 632–661
- ▶ Ummayyad Caliphate 661–750



The Great Expansion:

1: Ansar warrior

2: Persian Asawira cavalryman

3: Berber auxiliary



Muslim Expansion

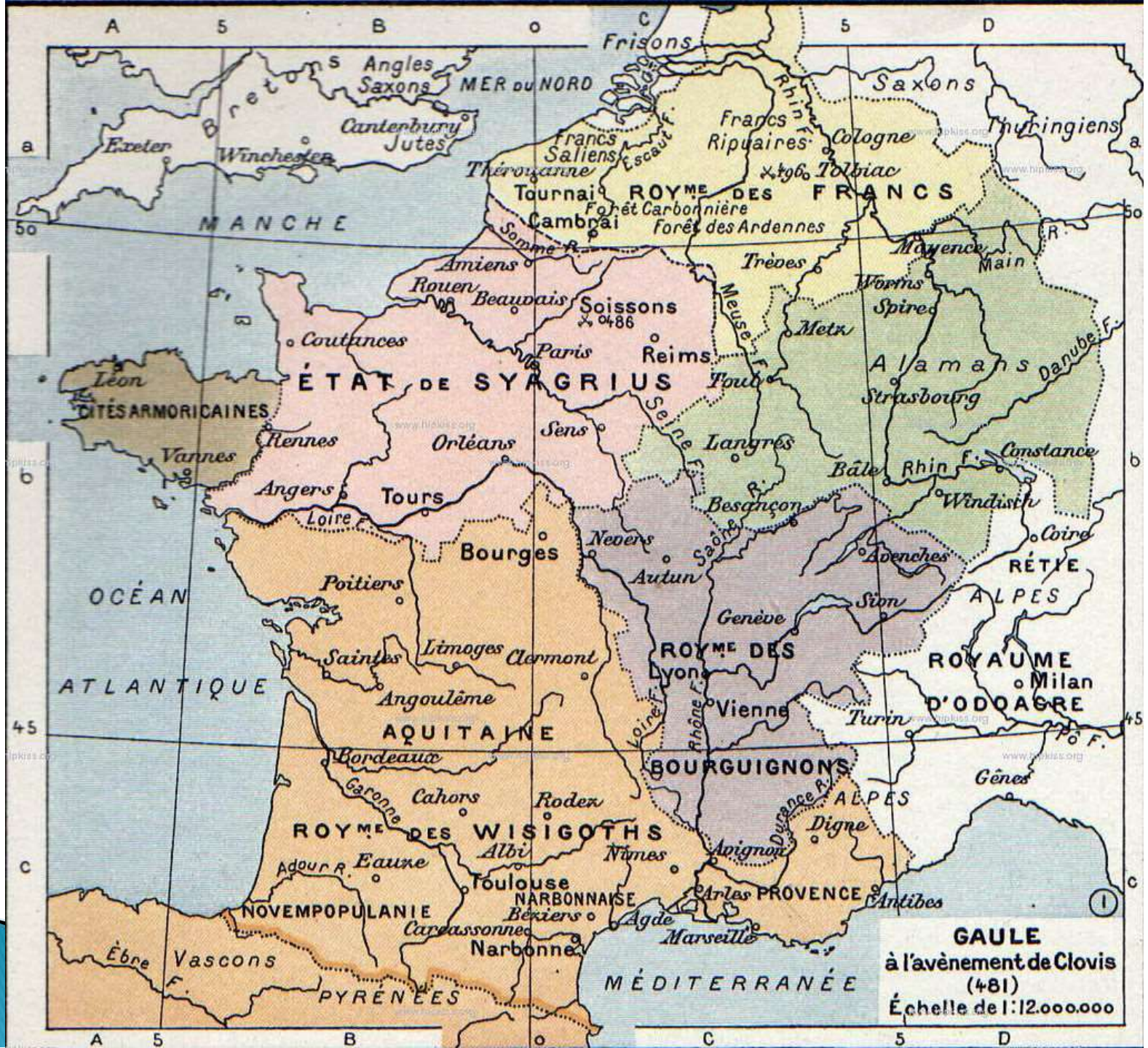
- ▶ Hit at a time when the East Romans and Persians were at their weakest from years of devastating warfare.

The Franks

- ▶ Clovis converts to Christianity 496 AD
- ▶ The first of the Germanic monarchs to convert to non-Arian Christianity

481



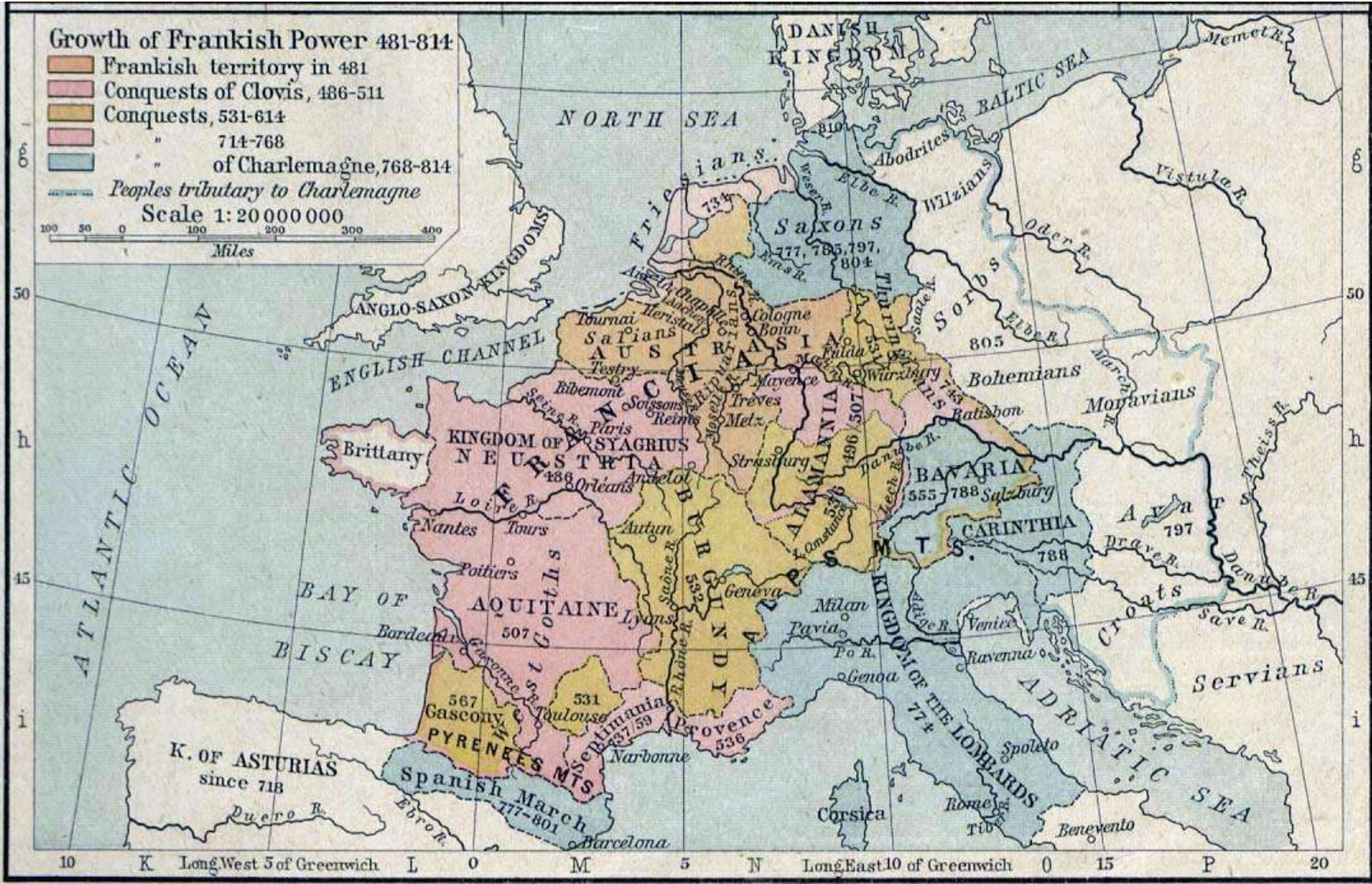


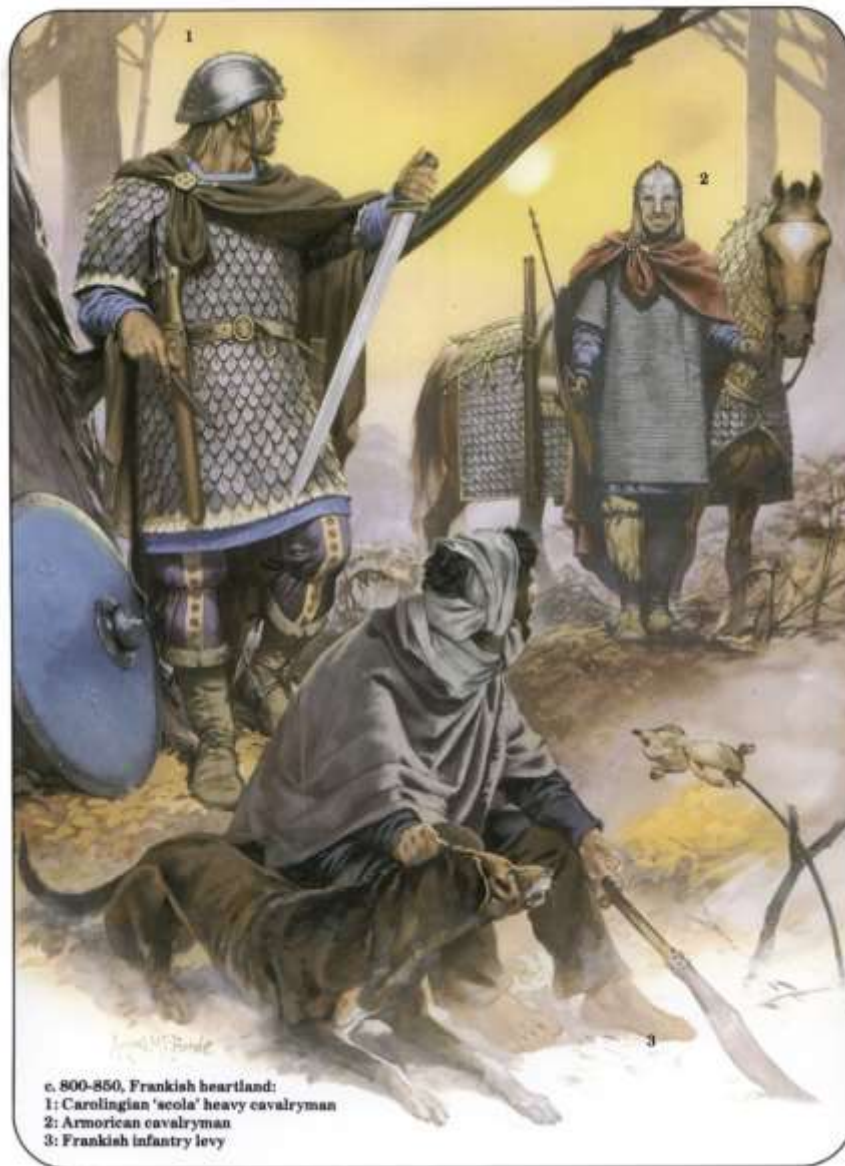
GAULE
à l'avènement de Clovis
(481)
Échelle de 1:12.000.000

Growth of Frankish Power 481-814

- Frankish territory in 481
- Conquests of Clovis, 486-511
- Conquests, 531-614
- " 714-768
- " of Charlemagne, 768-814
- Peoples tributary to Charlemagne

Scale 1:20 000 000





c. 800-850, Frankish heartland:
1: Carolingian 'scola' heavy cavalryman
2: Armorian cavalryman
3: Frankish infantry levy





Pyrenne's Thesis destroyed

- ▶ Lex Salica
- ▶ Lex Ripauri
- ▶ Carolingian Renaissance
 - Miniscule
 - Art
 - Architecture
 - Trade
 - Coinage
 - Military
 - Learning
 - Church

UIT IN DIEBUS HERODIS REGIS IUDAE: SACERDOS
quidam nomine Zacharias de uice Abia: & uxor illi
desiliabus adyon: & nomen ei elisabeth. Erant autem
iusti ambo antedm: Incedentes nominibus manda-
tis: & iustificationibus dñi sine querela. Et non erat
illis filius: eo quod eam elisabeth sterilis: & ambo pro-
cessissent in diebus suis. Factum est autem cum facer-
dotio suingeretur in ordine uicissim: antedm: se-
cundum consuetudinem sacerdotum: forte cepit ut in

