

and such an effort will tend inevitably to produce the old result—a reasoned distrust of traditional beliefs and conventions, an opposition of the individual judgment to the dictates of authority, and a reaching forth to fresh and often disturbing experiments for the enlightening or improving of the world. Where, on the other hand, they prefer the more secure but less adventurous guidance of some well-established system of discipline and habit, where the moulding of character is held of more importance than the unfettered exercise of intellectual powers, where, above all, the independence of the individual is kept in strict subordination to the claims of community or State or Church, there—sometimes to our advantage, and sometimes to our bane—breathes the Spirit of Ancient Rome.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES

I. IMMIGRATIONS

- c. 2000. Italian tribes cross Alps and settle round Northern Lakes.
c. 1500. Italians push southwards into Umbria, Latium, etc.
c. 900. Etruscans settle in Etruria and Western Umbria.
From 800 onwards, Greeks found colonies in Sicily and S. Italy.

II. ROME UNDER THE KINGS

- *753. Foundation of Rome by Romulus from Alba Longa.
*715-673. Numa Popilius (Sabine), traditional founder of religious institutions.
*673-642. Tullus Hostilius (Latin) destroys Alba Longa.
*642-617. Ancus Marcius (Latin) bridges Tiber and founds Ostia.
*616-579. Tarquinius Priscus (Etruscan) makes war on Latins.
*578-535. Servius Tullius (Etruscan?) builds wall: Constitution by 'classes'.
*535-510. Tarquinius Superbus (Etruscan) completes Temple on Capitol.
510. Expulsion of Tarquin, who summons aid of fellow-Etruscans.
496. Defeat of Lars Porsenna at Lake Regillus.
(* These dates are purely traditional.)

III. THE EARLY REPUBLIC

- | <i>External</i> | <i>Internal</i> |
|---|--|
| 494. Roman alliance with Latin League. | Secession of plebs to Sacred Mount: creation of tribunes |
| c. 480. Volscian War (Coriolanus) | |
| 477. War against Veii: battle of <i>Cremeta</i> . | |
| 474. Etruscans defeated at <i>Cimae</i> . | |
| c. 460. War against Aequi (Cincinnatus) | |

External	Internal
451. Decemviri begun tabulation of Laws.	
450. Decemviri (Appius Claudius) deposed.	
449. Valerio-Horatian Laws: rights to plebeians.	
445. <i>Lex Canuleia</i> : permitting inter-marriage of Orders.	
431. Aequi defeated at <i>MI. Algidus</i> .	
396. Capture of <i>Veii</i> by Camillus.	
390. Rome sacked by Gauls.	
376. Licinian proposals: violent strife results.	
367. Licinian proposals become law: one consul plebeian, etc.	
360-50. Gallic Invasions.	
287. <i>Lex Hortensia</i> gives plebeians authority of law.	
IV. CONQUEST OF ITALY	
A. First Samnite War (343-41): Rome intervenes in Campania to aid <i>Capua</i> .	
B. Latin War (340): Latins and Campanians defeated at <i>Veseris</i> : end of League.	
C. Second Samnite War (327-04): Rome intervenes at <i>Naples</i> : defeated at <i>Candine Forks</i> (321): founds <i>Luceria</i> and is defeated by Marsi (308): peace (304).	
D. Third Samnite War (299-290): Romans capture <i>Bovianum</i> (298): defeat Samnites and Gauls at <i>Sentinum</i> (296): found colony at <i>Venusia</i> (291).	
E. War with Pyrrhus (282-75): Pyrrhus defeats Romans at <i>Heraclea</i> (280): and at <i>Ausculum</i> (279): crosses to Sicily (278): returns and is defeated at <i>Beneventum</i> (275): <i>Tarentum</i> surrenders (272).	
F. Extension of citizenship: civitas given to Latium: to Sabines (268): half-franchise, to Campania and S. Etruria: Greek cities of South become free allies: rest of Italy, <i>Socii</i> .	
G. Foundation of colonies: <i>Ardea</i> (442): <i>Sethia</i> (382): <i>Subrinum</i> , <i>Nepesin</i> (383): Antium (338): Anxur (329): <i>Fregellae</i> (328): <i>Luceria</i> (314): <i>Saturna</i> (313): <i>Interamna</i> (312): <i>Sora</i> (303): <i>Alba</i> (303): <i>Carstoli</i> (302): <i>Narnia</i> (299): <i>Sinuessina</i> (296): <i>Venusia</i> (291): <i>Hadria</i> (289): <i>Sena</i> (283): <i>Ariminum</i> (268): <i>Paesulum</i> (273): <i>Beneventum</i> (268): <i>Cremونا</i> , <i>Placentia</i> (218): <i>Bononia</i> (189): Parma, Mutina (183): <i>Aquileia</i> (184).	
(N.B.—Latin Colonies in italics.)	

V. FIRST PUNIC WAR (264-41)

- A. Romans gain hold on Sicily: seize *Messana* and defeat Hiero and Carthaginiens (264): joined by Hiero (263): defeat Hanno at *Agriumentum* (262).
- B. Romans gain control at sea: defeat Carthaginiens off *Mylae* (260): off *Ecnomus* (256): send Regulus to Africa (256): where he is defeated (255): capture *Panormus* (254).
- C. Romans failure at sea: fleets wrecked (255 and 253): defeat off *Drepana* (249): siege of *Lilybaeum* foiled by tactics of Hamilcar Barca (247).
- D. Romans' final effort: new fleet built: Catulus wins victory off *Aegates Islands* (241): Carthaginiens compelled to evacuate Sicily and pay large indemnity.

VI. BETWEEN THE WARS

239. Annexation of *Sardinia* (made province with *Corstia*, 227).
232. C. Flaminius parcels out *Ager Gallicus*.
229. Illyrian Queen Teuta's pirate lieutenant Demetrius defeated.
228. *Corcyra* and strip of coast brought under Roman protectorate.
- 226-22. Gallic invasions: Romans defeat Gauls at *Telamon* (225): capture *Mediolanum* (222): carry *Via Flaminia* to *Ariminum* (220).
- 237-219. Carthaginian conquest of Spain: Hamilcar overruns southwest (237-29): Hasdrubal founds *Novo Carthage*: under pressure from Rome and Massilia, undertakes not to cross Ebro (226): Hannibal attacks *Saguntum* (219).

<i>Spain, Africa, etc.</i>	<i>Italy.</i>	<i>Sicily and Macedon.</i>
218. Hannibal leaves New Carthage (May).	Battles of <i>Ticinus</i> and <i>Trebia</i> (Dec.).	Sempronius' army returns from Sicily.
217. Naval repulse of Carthaginians at Ebro.	Battle of <i>Trasimene</i> : Hannibal enters Apulia: Fabius, as Dictator, avoids open battle.	
216.	Battle of <i>Cannae</i> : <i>Capua</i> , etc. join Hannibal.	Philip of Macedon invades Illyria.
215. Carthaginian attack on Sardinia: Hasdrubal repulsed at Ebro.	Hannibal attempts to win port at <i>Naples</i> .	Philip's alliance with Hannibal.
214. Hasdrubal recalled to Africa: Romans capture <i>Saguntum</i> .		
213.	Hannibal captures <i>Tarentum</i> .	<i>Syracuse</i> besieged by Marcellus.
212.	Romans blockade <i>Capua</i> .	Carthaginians aid <i>Syracuse</i> .
211. Scipios defeated on <i>Baetis</i> .	Hannibal's dash on Rome: <i>Capua</i> reduced.	Marcellus captures <i>Syracuse</i> .
210. P. Scipio arrives in Spain.		Rest of Sicily reduced.
209. Scipio takes <i>New Carthage</i> .		
208. Scipio defeats Hasdrubal at <i>Baecula</i> .	But Hasdrubal escapes towards Italy.	
207. Scipio defeats Carthaginians at <i>Ilipa</i> .	Hasdrubal defeated at <i>Metaurus</i> .	
206. Scipio captures <i>Gades</i> .	Hannibal at bay in <i>Bruttium</i> .	
205.	Scipio (consul) prepares invasion of Africa.	Rome makes peace with Philip.
204. Scipio lands in Africa: besieges <i>Utica</i> .		
203. Scipio defeats Syphax and Gisco.	Mago driven from <i>Liguria</i> : Hannibal recalled.	
202. Battle of <i>Zama</i> .		

VIII. EXTENSION OF EMPIRE

- A. *Conquest of Cisalpine Gaul, etc.*
 (i) Defeat of *Insubres* (195): defeat of *Boii* (191): colony at *Aguileia* (185).
 (ii) Conquest of *Liguria* (180).
 B. *Spain*. Divided into Hither and Further Province (197): insurrection quelled by Cato (195).
 C. *Second Macedonian War* (200-196).
 Philip defeated at *Cynoscephalae* (197): Flamininus proclaims freedom of Hellas (196).
 D. *War with Antiochus of Syria* (192-190).
 Antiochus invades Greece (192): defeated at *Thermopylae* (191): retreats to Asia Minor and is defeated at *Magnesia* (190): Volso attacks *Galatians* (189).
 E. *Third Macedonian War, etc.* (172-167).
 (i) Perseus (successor to Philip in 179) defeated at *Pidna* by Aemilius Paullus (168).
 (ii) Macedon split into four (167): 1,000 Achaeans deported to Rome (167).
 (iii) Revolt of Andrisicus quelled by Metellus (148): Macedon becomes a province (146).
 (iv) *Corinth* sacked by Mummius: Greece under Macedonian Governor (146).
 F. *Third Punic War* (149-146).
 153. (i) Commission of Cato to settle between Carthage and Massinissa (153).
 149. (ii) Death of Cato: Romans attack *Carthage*.
 147. (iii) Scipio Aemilianus (consul) sent out to *Carthage*.
 146. (iv) Capture and destruction of *Carthage*. Africa becomes province.
 G. *Spanish Wars*
 179. Governorship of T. Sempronius Gracchus.
 171. Latin colony at *Carreria*: natives protest against extortion.
 154. Revolt of Lusitanians.
 150. Treachery of Galba prolongs revolt.
 148. Rising of Viriathus.
 140. Treaty repudiated by Caepio: murder of Viriathus.
 138. D. Junius Brutus quells revolt.
 153. Revolt of Celtiberians partially quelled.
 143. Revolt encouraged by Viriathus's success.
 141. Siege of *Numantia* begun.
 137. Mancinus forced to surrender.
 133. Scipio Aemilianus takes *Numantia*.

- H. *Asia Minor*. Attalus III of Pergamum bequeaths kingdom (133) : made Province (128).
 I. *Transalpine Gaul*. Campaign against Allobroges and Arverni (125) : formation of Gallia Narbonensis (122) : colonization of *Narbo* (118).

IX. PERIOD OF THE GRACCHI

- A. *Tiberius Gracchus*. Tribune : land reforms : seeks re-election and is murdered (133).
 B. *Interim*. Scipio champions Italians, death (129) : expulsion of allies from Rome (126) : F. Flaccus proposes Italian enfranchisement (125) : revolt of *Fregellae* (125).
 C. *Caius Gracchus*. Returns from Sardinia (124) : tribune (123) : second tribunate and visit to Carthage (122) : death (121).
 D. *Senatorial Reaction*. Land Commission dissolved (118) : squatter-tenants allowed free possession (111) : equestrian juries not upset.

X. RISE OF MARIUS

- A. *Jugurthine War*
 (i) Senate adjudicates between Adherbal and Jugurtha : Jugurtha seizes *Cirta* (112) : Bestia sent out but makes peace (111).
 (ii) Albinus's surrender (110) : Metellus makes headway and attacks *Zama Regia* (109).
 (iii) Marius elected consul for 107 : secures Eastern Numidia (107) : advance against *Maurelunia* (106) : capture of Jugurtha by Sulla (105).
 B. *Cimbrian War*
 (i) Previous disasters : Carbo defeated by Cimbri at *Noreia* (113) : Silanus defeated in Transalpine Gaul (109) : Cassius Longinus defeated by Tigurini near *Tolosa* (107) : Caepio and Manlius annihilated at *Arausio* (105), but Cimbri make for Spain.
 (ii) Marius on return from Africa reorganizes Roman army (104-102).
 (iii) Marius defeats Teutones and Ambrones at *Aqua Sextiae* (102) : but Cimbri and Tigurini invading Italy from north-east drive back Catulus on *R. Atthesis*.
 (iv) Marius defeats Cimbri at *Vercellae* on Raudine Plain (101).
 C. *Internal affairs and Marius's fall*
 (i) Piracy in East induces M. Antonius to annex Cilician coast (103).
 (ii) Revolt of Sicilian slaves (sequel to revolt of 134-31) led by Tryphon (104) : finally suppressed by Aquilius (100).

- 100 (iii) Marius, consul for sixth time, outshone by Saturninus and Glaucia, who, desiring re-election, seize Capitol and are killed (100).
 98 (iv) Marius leaves Rome.

XI. RISE OF SULLA

- A. *Social War*
 (i) Expulsion of Italians from Rome (95).
 91. (ii) Italian hopes roused by Drusus's programme : revolt follows his death.
 90. (iii) Samnites penetrate *Campania* : Marsi overwhelm Rutulians : Marius takes command : siege of *Asculum* : Lex Julia placates waverers.
 89. (iv) Sulla's successes in Campania : Lex Plautia Papiria gives franchise to individual Italians : rebels capitulate except at *Nola*, etc.
 B. *Sulpicius and Marius*
 88. (i) Sulla blockades *Nola* : is given command against Mithridates.
 (ii) Sulpicius, championing enfranchised Italians, offers command to Marius.
 (iii) Sulla marches on Rome : flight of Marius.
 87. (iv) After strengthening Senate Sulla sails for East.
 C. *Mithridatic War and Marian Reaction*
 Mithridates of Pontus annexes Paphlagonia (105) : seizes Cappadocia (96) : ousted (92) : invades Bithynia and Roman province (88) : sends Archelaus to Greece, where Athens under Aristion rises against Rome (87).
 87. Sulla lands in Greece and reduces *Italy*
 86. Athens : defeats Archelaus at *Chaeronea*.
 85. Defeats Archelaus at *Orchomenos* : Finbria drives Mithridates into Pergamum.
 84. Sulla imposes terms on Mithridates : overcomes Finbria : returns to Greece.
 D. *Sulla's Return*
 83. Sulla wins South Italy : democrats retire into the north.
 82. Democrats held in north by Pompey and Crassus : younger Marius besieged at *Præneste* : Samnites' dash on Rome : battle of *Colline Gate* (Nov.).
 81-80. Sulla dictator. Reactionary Constitution : retires (79) : dies (78).
 Democrats prepare to resist Sulla.
 Cinna murdered by troops.

XII. RISE OF POMPEY

A. *Risings of Lepidus, Sertorius and Spartacus*

- (i) Lepidus's comp defeated by Catullus : Pompey gets Spanish command (77).
- (ii) Sertorius tries to secure Spain for Marius (83) : driven to North Africa : leads Lusitanian rising : reinforced by Lepidus's lieutenant Perpenna (77).
- (iii) Pompey reaches Spain (76) : Sertorius murdered (71) : Pompey returns home (71).
- (iv) Slaves rise under Spartacus (73) : overcome by Crassus (71) : remnant cut up by Pompey (71).
- (v) Consulship of Crassus and Pompey (70) : Sulla constitution annulled : Trial of Verres (70).

B. *Pirates and Mithridatic War**Mithridates*

75. Claims Bithynia which Nicomedes bequeaths to Rome : supported by Tigranes of Armenia.
74. Lucullus and Cotta proceed against him.
- 73-2. Mithridates driven from kingdom : flees to Tigranes
69. Lucullus takes *Tigranocerta*.
68. Lucullus abandons march on *Artaxata*.
67. Senate orders suppression of Lucullus.

Pirates

Expedition of Servilius Isauricus.

Expedition of Metellus.

Lex Gabinia gives Pompey command : pirates suppressed.

C. *Pompey and Cicero*. Appointed under Lex Manilla (66).*Pompey**Italy*

66. Mithridates flees to Crimea : dies (63).
65. Tigranes subduits : Pompey in *Caucasus*.
64. Gabinus in Syria : Pompey at *Jerusalem*.
63. Settlement of East.

Riots in Rome : Catiline plots with Piso.

Plot fails : Catiline's trial for extortion.

Rullus's Land Bill : Rabirius's trial.

Cicero defeats Catilinarian conspiracy.

Manlius and Catiline killed (Jan.) : Clodius's profanation of Bona Dea (Dec.).

D. *Julius Caesar*

62. Pompey returns to Italy and disbands army (Dec.)

Born (102) : escapes Sulla massacres (82) : serves in East (81) : returns to Rome (78) : studies in Rhodes (75) : elected Pontifex : returns to Rome (74) : quaestor in Further Spain (68) : aedile (65) : Pontifex Maximus (64) : praetor (62) : pro-praetor in Further Spain (61).

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES

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XIII. RISE OF CAESAR

A. *Caesar's Consulship* (59)

60. (i) Equites dispute contract for Asia : *concordia ordinum* breaks down : FIRST TRIUMVIRATE. Pompey, Crassus and Caesar : Caesar elected consul for 59.
59. (ii) Caesar consul : ignores Bibulus : confirms Pompey's acts and settles veterans.
58. (iii) Clodius procures Cicero's exile : Cato sent to Cyprus : Caesar goes to Gaul.

B. *Period of Caesar's Gallic Wars* (58-49)

Gaul

58. Caesar rounds up *Helvetii* : drives *Suebi* (Ariovistus) beyond Rhine.

Italy, etc

Clodius in control.

57. Subdues *Belgae* : sells *Aduatuci* as slaves : Crassus invades *Veneti*.
56. Brutus subdues *Veneti* : Crassus overruns *Aquitanica* : conquest complete.

55. Caesar defeats *Usipetes* : pursues across Rhine : reconnoitres *Britannia*.
54. Second invasion of Britain : *Caesabellanus* overcomes. Indutimarnus of *Treveri* heads revolt : *Eburones* under Ambiorix ambush Sabinus and Cotta.

53. Caesar crosses Rhine : hunts Ambiorix.
52. Veruigelorix of *Averni* leads revolt : Caesar besieges *Avaricum* and *Alesia*.
51. Caesar captures *Uxellodunum* : completes settlement of Gaul.
50. Caesar cedes two legions to Pompey.
49. Caesar crosses *Rubicon* (Jan. 11) : reduces Domitius at *Corfinium* (March) : reaches Rome (April).

Cicero recalled (autumn) : Pompey food-controller : Ptolemy in Rome.

Clodius aedile : disunion of Pompey and Crassus : conference at *Lucca*.

Pompey and Crassus consuls : Cicero retires : Gabinus restores Ptolemy.

Pompey gets Spanish command for five years but stays in Rome : Crassus invades North Mesopotamia : winters in Syria : death of Julia.

Crassus's disaster at *Carrahae*.

Milo kills Clodius at *Bovillae* : Pompey sole consul : law of provinces.

Cicero in Cilicia : Marcellus works against Caesar.

Curio negotiates at Rome : retires (Dec.).

Ultimate decree, Jan. 7 : Antony and Cassius flee to Caesar : Pompey sails East.

XIV. CIVIL WARS

<i>Italy, Spain, Africa</i>		<i>Sicily, Greece and East</i>	
49.	Caesar defeats Afranius at <i>Ilerda</i> : <i>Massilia</i> surrenders: Valerius secures Sardinia: Curio secures Sicily but is killed by Varrus in Africa.	Pompey organizes army in Macedonia: Dolabella defeated by Pompeian fleet.	
48.	C. Rutus promulgates debt laws.	Caesar lands in Epirus (Jan.): blockades Pompey at <i>Dyrhachium</i> : battle of <i>Pharsalia</i> (Aug.): Pompey killed in Egypt: Caesar in Alexandria. Caesar gets upper hand at <i>Alexandria</i> : defeats Pharnaces at <i>Zela</i> : Pompeian fleet, defeated by Vatinius, retires to Africa.	
47.	Dolabella suppressed by Antony: Spain restive under Q. Cassius: Caesar quells legions (Sept.): reaches Africa (Dec).		
46.	Defeats Pompeians at <i>Thapsus</i> (April): returns to Rome (July): goes to Spain.		
45.	Defeats Pompey at <i>Munda</i> (March): Sext. Pompeius escapes: Caesar returns to Rome (Sept).		
44.	Preparations against Parthia: death (March 15): Octavian arrives (April): Antony besieges D. Brutus at <i>Mutina</i> (Nov.): Cicero's <i>Philippics</i> .	Brutus occupies Macedonia: Cassius goes to Syria.	
43.	Antony defeated by Octavian and consuls: joins Lepidus in Gaul: Octavian consul: Triumvirate, Antony, Lepidus, Octavian: Proscription: death of Cicero.	Dolabella kills Trebonius: is defeated by Cassius: Brutus joins Cassius in Asia: coerces <i>Rhodes</i> , etc.	
42.	Sextus Pompeius in Sicily.	Brutus and Cassius defeated at <i>Philippi</i> .	
41.	Octavian settles veterans: L. Antonius besieged in <i>Perusia</i> .	Antony settles East: joins Cleopatra in Egypt.	
40.	Fall of <i>Perusia</i> : Compact of <i>Brundisium</i> .	Parthians overrun Syria.	

Italy, Spain, Africa

39.	Bargain with S. Pompeius.	<i>Sicily, Greece and East</i>
38.	Octavian attacks Pompeius: is defeated.	Ventidius defeats Parthians. Ventidius defeats Parthians at <i>Pacorus</i> .
36.	Pompeius crushed: Lepidus's revolt.	Antony invades Parthia.
34.	Octavian subdues <i>Dalmatia</i> .	Antony with Cleopatra.
32.	War declared on Cleopatra.	Antony winters in Greece.
31.		Battle of <i>Actium</i> (Sept).
30.	Mutiny of Veterans in Italy.	Octavian in Egypt. death of Antony.

XV. CONSTITUTIONAL

<i>Magistrates</i>		<i>Senate and Assemblies</i>	
509.	2 consuls: quaestors: pontifex.	<i>Servian Constitution</i> : adopted: comitia centuriata supreme: curiate ceremonial.	
494.	2 tribuni plebis: soon raised to 10.	Comitia tributa elects tribunes.	
444.	Military tribunes instead of consuls—as often during next 80 years.	<i>Valerio-Horatian Law</i> : sanctions plebscitta (i.e. resolutions of comitia tributa).	
443.	Censorship created for enrolment, etc.		
367.	<i>Licinian Law</i> : one consul plebeian: creation of praetor for justice: 2 aediles.		
350.	Plebeian first censor: praetor (337): priest (300).		
327.	Pro-consular power for Campanian War.		
311.	Duo-viri navales instituted.		
287.			
242.	Praetor peregrinus instituted.	<i>Lex Horensia</i> : Plebscittes have force of law: power of popular Assembly grows.	
241.		Centuriata reorganized more democratically.	
227.	2 additional praetors for Sicily and Sardinia	Punic War weakens power of Assembly and Senate becomes supreme.	

Magistrates	Senate and Assemblies
180. <i>Lex Villia</i> regulates cursus honorum.	
153. <i>Lex Aelia</i> gives religious ban on assembly.	
139. Secret ballot in Comitia.	
133, 123. Gracchi asset power of tribunate.	Senate's ultimate decree exercised.
88. Tribune degraded by Sulla: who adds 2 praetors, thus providing 10 pro-magistrates.	Sulla adds 300 equites to Senate. Sulla gives Senate complete control of legislation and administration.
70. Tribune power completely restored.	
67-6. Tribunes used by Pompey to gain command through popular vote.	Assembly's power recovered.

XVI. JUDICIAL

- (i) *Lex Valeria de provocatione*. Appeal to Assembly (509).
- (ii) XII Tables adopted by *Valerio-Horatian Law* (449).
- (iii) Creation of praetor (367): praetor peregrinus (242).
- (iv) *Quaestio de Repletundis* created by *Lex Calpurnia* (149): courts *de vi* and *de majestate* added subsequently.
- (v) Juries transferred to equites (123): restored to senators by Sulla, who adds courts of *perculata*, *inter sicarios*, *de falsis* (82).
- (vi) Juries shared between senators, equites, tribuni aetarii (70).
- (vii) Caesar reorganizes procedure (59): abolishes tribuni aetarii (46).

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES

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A. CONSTITUTIONAL, etc.

I. AUGUSTUS (31 B.C.-A.D. 14)

- (i) *First scheme*: Augustus receives annual consulship (31-23) and proconsular powers for ten years (27).
- Second scheme*: Tribune powers and permanent pro-consular powers (23).

(ii) *Encroachments on senatorial sphere*:

- (22): prefect of food-supply (A.D. 6); curators of roads (20); prefect of watch (A.D. 6); prefect of city during Augustus' absences.

- (iii) *Finance*: Besides personal *patrimonium*, Augustus organizes *fiscus* for military expenditure, and gives assistance to senatorial *aerarium*.

(iv) Laws for promotion of marriage, etc.: *Lex Julia* (18): *Lex Poppea* (A.D. 9).

B. FOREIGN POLICY, etc.

- 27-24. Augustus in Western provinces.
- 22-19. Augustus in Greece and Asia Minor: settlement with Parthia and Armenia (20).

17. Secular games.

17. Sugambri cross Rhine and defeat Lollius: Tiberius given command and with Drusus' and annexes *Raetia* (15); Silius annexes *Noricum* (15): Tiberius transferred to Danube and annexes Pannonia (12): Moesia becomes a province (11).

- 12-9. Drusus' German campaigns (see Table XII): dies (9).

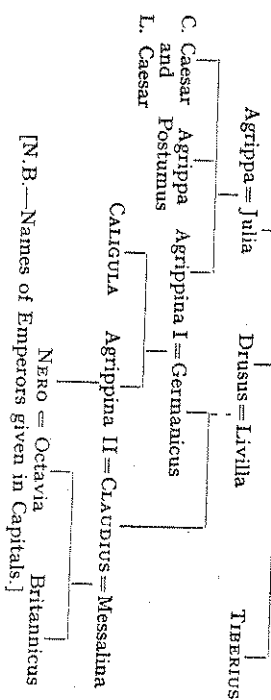
- 9-6. Tiberius given German command: retires to Rhodes (6).

- 4 A.D. Tiberius resumes German command.
- 6-9 A.D. Diverted by Pannonian revolt: 9 A.D., Defeat of Varus.

C. PLANS FOR SUCCESSION:

- (i) 25. Julia marries *Marcellus* (dies 23).
- (ii) 21. Julia marries *Agrippa* (granted proconsular power, etc. 18; dies 12).
- (iii) 11. Julia marries *Tiberius* (trib. powers 6; retires 6): Julia disgraced, 2.
- (iv) After death of *L. Caesar* (A.D. 2) and *C. Caesar* (A.D. 4), Tiberius restored to favour: equal powers with Augustus (13 A.D.).

Scribonia = Augustus = Livia = T. Claudius Nero



[N.B.—Names of Emperors given in Capitals.]

II. THE JULIO-CLAUDIAN EMPERORS

- A. TIBERIUS (A.D. 14-37).
 14. Mutiny of Rhineland and Pannonian legions.
 15. Germanicus' campaign in Germany (see Table XII).
 16. Germanicus' mission in East (see Table XIV).
 19. Germanicus quarrels with Piso: dies A.D. 19.
 23. Death of Tiberius' son Drusus.
 27. Tiberius retires to Capri: Sejanus (prefect of Praetorians since A.D. 17): supreme at Rome.
 29. Death of Livya: Agrippina and her children imprisoned.
 31. Fall of Sejanus.
 B. CALIGULA (37-41).
 C. CLAUDIUS (41-54).
 (i) *Policy of centralization*:
 (a) Growing importance of freedmen: secretaries of finance, correspondence, petitions, etc.
 (b) Concentration of imperial *fiscus* at Rome: imperial procurators receive judicial powers.
 (c) Trials *intra cubiculum*.
 (ii) *Extension of franchises*:
 (a) By individual grants.
 (b) Grants to communities, e.g. Anagni.
 (c) Charters of self-government to *municipia*, e.g. Verna-minum or *coloniae*, e.g. Cannodunum and Colongue.
 [N.B.—Gauls promoted to Senate.]
 (iii) *Foreign policy*:
 43. Invasion of Britain (see Table XV).
 47. Corbulo's campaigns, e.g. Frisii and Chauci.
 42. Mauretania becomes province: Lycia (43): Thrace and Moesia (?) (46).
 (iv) *Court intrigues*:
 48. Claudius' wife Messalina marries Silius: forced to suicide.
 49. Claudius marries Agrippina, who marries her son Nero to Claudius' daughter Octavia (53): in his interest murders Claudius (54).
 D. NERO (54-68).
 (i) *External events*:
 (a) Under control of Seneca and Burrus (prefect of Praetorians) provincial administration carefully supervised.
 (b) *Parthian War* (see Table XIV): Corbulo's campaign in Armenia (57-60): surrender of Pactus at *Randeia* (62): compromise over Armenia (65).
 (c) *Rebellions* in Britain under *Boadicea* (61): in Palestine (66).
 (ii) *Internal events*:
 (a) 55, Pallas dismissed: Britannicus poisoned.
 (b) 61, Agrippina killed: 62, death of Burrus: Tigellinus, Prefect of Praetorians: Seneca retires.
 (c) Nero marries Poppaea.
 (iii) *Nero's unpopularity*:
 (a) Great Fire (64): persecution of Christians.
 (b) Piso's conspiracy (65): death of Seneca, etc.

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- (c) Nero leaves Rome for Greece (66).
 (d) Revolt of Vindex in Gaul suppressed by Rhine legions under Verginius Rufus.
 (e) Galba, governor of Hither Spain, makes bid for throne: wins over Praetorian Guard and its prefect, Nymphidius Sabinus: death of Nero (68).

III. THE CIVIL WAR

- I. (a) 68, Oct., GALBA enters Rome: his discipline and economy estranges Praetorians.
 (b) 69, Jan., Galba adopts Piso, but is murdered by Praetorians, who proclaim OTTO.
 II. (a) 69, Jan., Legions of upper and lower Rhine proclaim VITELLIUS.
 (b) (Apr.), *Cacina*, arriving through Switzerland, occupies Cremona: beaten by Otto at Locus Castorum.
 (c) Reinforced by *Valens*, arriving via Gaul: defeats Othonians near Bedriacum: Otto commits suicide.
 (d) (Apr.), Vitellius enters Rome: disbands Praetorians.
 III. (a) 69, July, VESPASIAN proclaimed at Alexandria with support of Syrian legions.
 (b) While *Macrianus* prepares to lead them against Italy, Danubian legions under *Antonius Primus* march down in Vespasian's cause: force Vitellians back from R. Adige: defeat them near Bedriacum: sack Cremona (Oct.).
 (c) At Rome *Flavius Sabinus*, Vespasian's brother, besieged and killed by Vitellians.
 (d) Primus' army plunders Rome: kills Vitellius and his followers (Dec.).
 (e) 70, Oct., Vespasian arrives in Rome.

IV. THE FLAVIANS

- I. VESPASIAN (69-79).
 69. A. *Revol of Civitas*:
 (i) *Civitas* raises revolt among Batavi (nominally for Vespasian): joined by Batavian auxiliaries and Tencteri and other German tribes: besieges *Vetula*, which is temporarily relieved by *Vocula*.
 70. (ii) On Vespasian's accession revolt widens: joined by Gauls under Julius Classicus, etc.: and by legions at Novesium, etc.: garrison of Vetera massacred.
 (iii) Batavi show no enthusiasm for 'Empire of Gauls': *Cerialis*, sent by Vespasian, wins over Treveri: defeats Germans near Treves: revolt peters out.
 (iv) Auxiliaries henceforth stationed away from home-country.
 B. *Vespasian's policy*:
 (i) Vespasian economizes troops by scientific fortification of Danube: annexation of angle between Rhine and Danube (73), and advance-posts on eastern frontier (see Tables XIII and XIV).
 (ii) To replenish empty Treasury increases taxation of provinces, enlarges staff of collectors.

- (iii) Attempts to bring State lands under imperial control encourages cultivation of Black Forest district, etc.
- (iv) Develops high roads throughout Empire; builds Colosseum and restores Capitoline Temple at Rome.
- (v) Attempts to found new dynasty.
 - (a) Promoting Titus to consenship, censorship and prefecture of Praetorians.
 - (b) Developing Emperor worship: new order of priests, *Flaviales*.

II. TIRUS (79-81).

79. Eruption of Vesuvius.

III. DOMITIAN (81-96).

A. *Frontier campaigns, etc.*:

- (i) 83-84. Expedition *v.* Chatti.
- (ii) 85-89. War *v.* Dacians (see Table XIII).
- (iii) 88-9. Saturninus' rebellion on Rhine, assisted by Chatti.
- (iv) 92. Marcomanni, etc., invade Pannonia.

B. *Domestic policy*:

- (i) Employs equestrian ministers: increased power of Council of State.
- (ii) Architectural activity: Capitoline Temple completed; Hall of Music and general encouragement of arts.
- (iii) Persecution of Jews, Christians.
- (iv) Development of Emperor worship: deification of female members of family: Domitian assumes title of 'Domnus et Deus'.
- (v) Persecution of Stoics: Seneca, Helvidius Priscus, etc.
- (vi) Conspiracies in connexion with Saturninus' revolt, etc. lead to assassination by Stephanus.

V. NERVA (96-98) chosen by Senate.

TRAJAN (98-117) adopted by Nerva

98. (i) Trajan, before returning to Rome, organizes defences of Pannonia.

(ii) *Dacian Wars*:

- (a) First campaign (101-3): Decabalus accepts Roman garrison and denounces torts.
- (b) Dacians invade Roman provinces (105): second campaign (106). Sarmizegethusa taken: Dacia becomes province.

106-113. (iii) *Seven years spent in Italy*:

- (a) Home-agriculture encouraged: emigration forbidden: senators forced to buy Italian estates.
- (b) New roads built.
- (c) Harbours at Ostia and Ancona improved.

(iv) *Eastern campaigns*:

- (a) Arabia Petraea annexed (106).
- (b) 113. Trajan picks quarrel with Chosroes of Parthia over Armenia: makes Armenia a province.
- (c) Campaigns in Mesopotamia: northern Mesopotamia and Assyria made provinces: revolt of N. Mesopotamia crushed by Quirinus: revolts of Jews in

Cyprus and Egypt: Lower Mesopotamia placed under Parthianaspates: on Trajan's departure Chosroes re-enters Ctesiphon (117).
(d) Unrest in Britain and on Danube demands Trajan's return: dies in Cilicia (117): Hadrian appointed successor.

A. *Hadrian's tours*:

HADRIAN (117-37)

117. Hadrian on Danube: Trajan's eastern annexations abandoned: at Rome conspiracy of Trajan's four generals suppressed by Senate and Attianus.

121-5.

Hadrian in Western provinces (wall built in Britain) and in East, where interview with Chosroes of Parthia leads to compromise.

126. Hadrian in Africa.

128-32. Hadrian in East: Colony at Jerusalem leads to revolt of Bar-cokbar (132).

B. *Hadrian's policy*:

- (a) Army and civil service made distinct: salaries and titles for equestrian civil servants: increased staff of collectors and new *adlocutio fisci*.
- (b) Council of State made official.
- (c) Codification of Edict by Salvius Julianus (129).
- (d) Much building at provincial towns, e.g. Athens: Hadrian's villa at Tivoli and Mausoleum at Rome.
- (e) Succession prearranged. First plan: Aelius Verus adopted (136): died 138. Second plan: Antoninus adopted and made to adopt Lucius Verus and Marcus Aurelius.

ANTONINUS PIUS (138-61)

Frontiers:

- (i) Wall farther north in Britain: advance of frontier between Rhine and Danube.
- (ii) Trouble on Dacian front: Alani from Caucasus invade Armenia.
- (iii) Vologeses of Parthia threatens war.

VI. MARCUS AURELIUS (161-80)

A. *Eastern frontier*:

- (i) 161. Vologeses of Parthia invades Armenia and cuts up Severianus' army in Cappadocia.
- (ii) *Lucius Verus* (already made consort) sent East with *Avidius Cassius*.
- (iii) 163. Artaxata taken by Statius Priscus and rebuilt: *Sohamrus* installed as King of Armenia.
- (iv) 164. Invasion of N. Mesopotamia.
- 165. Capture of Ctesiphon and invasion of Media, followed by withdrawal from all but N. Mesopotamia: Avidius left to control Eastern provinces.
- (v) 166. Plague brought back by legions to the West.

B. *European frontiers:*

- (i) Langobardi refused settlement in Pannonia. Marcomanni and Quadi overrun Danube provinces and enter N. Italy (166).
- (ii) Aurelius drives back invaders across Alps (166); clears Danube provinces (167).
- (iii) Aurelius at Carnuntum:
 - (a) Crushes Quadi and attacks Iazyges (168).
 - (b) Raetia overrun by Quadi and Marcomanni: repelled by Pertinax. Bohemia invaded: death of L. Verus (169).
 - (c) Successful invasion of Sarmatian country (170).
 - (d) New provinces of Marcomannia and Sarmatia planned.
- C. 175. Revolt of Avidius Cassius causes Aurelius to go East.
- 176. Appoints his son Commodus as consort.
- 178. Aurelius resumes campaign on Danube: barbarians settled within Empire: dies at Vindobona (180).

COMMODUS (180-93)

VII. SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS (193-211)

A. *Struggle for throne:*

- 193. (i) On Commodus' death *Pertinax* succeeds, but murdered by Praetorians, who promote *Didius Julianus*.
- (ii) Pannonian legions install *Septimius Severus* in his place.
- (iii) Septimius suppresses Pescennius Niger in East and overthrows *Albinus*, governor of Britain, near Lyons.

B. *Policy:*

- (i) Senate, etc., subordinated to *personal* rule of Severus and his non-Italian favourites.
- (ii) Military despotism: Legion on Alban Mts. higher pay, etc., for troops.
- (iii) Centralization of jurisprudence: one of Praetorian prefects (*Papinianus*) made judge of Appeal.

C. *Frontiers:*

- (i) 197. Parthian attack on Nisibis necessitates expedition.
- (ii) 209. Severus' expedition into N. Britain: dies at York (211).

CARACALLA (211-17)

Murders brother *Geta*: pamperers soldiery: depreciates currency: overtaxes rich.

- 212. Extends citizenship to all freeborn provincials.
- 217. While organizing expedition against Parthia, murdered by Praetorian prefect *Macrinus*.
- 218. *Julia Mesae* (Severus' sister-in-law) collects troops at *Emesa*: defeats *Macrinus* and raises her son Elagabalus to throne.

ELAGABALUS (218-22)

A fanatic who tries to impose Syrian cult on Empire: murdered by Praetorians.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS (222-35)

Elagabalus' cousin, aged thirteen: government by committee of senators: *Ulpian* (lawyer and prefect of Praetorians) introduces financial reforms, etc.

- 227. *Artabazir* (one of Sasanids' princes of Persia now emerging behind Parthia) defeats Alexander.
- 234. Barbarians bought off on Rhine.
- 235. Alexander murdered by troops.

VIII. THE ANARCHY (*Emperors in Capitals*)A. *Conflict of Pretenders:*

- 235. *Maximinus*, Thracian, alienates Senate, who support *Gordianus I* and *II* in Africa (till troops murder them), then *Popeianus* and *Balbinus* at Rome.
- 238. *Maximinus* murdered. *Gordianus III* rules till murdered in 244 by *Philip Arabs*, who is overthrown in turn by *Decius*, an Illyrian (249).

B. *Barbarian invasions and threatened disruption of Empire:*

- (i) Franks and Alamanni appear on Rhine: *Ostrogoths* overrun Balkan provinces: sack *Philippopolis*: *Decius* killed in battle (251).
- (ii) *Trebonianus* succeeded by *Valerian* and his son *Gallienus* (253).
- (a) In East, *Valerian* captured by *Shapur* of Persia (258): *Odonethes* of *Palmyra* rallies Eastern provinces.
- (b) In West, *Gallienus* fails to check Goths who plunder Aegean, but beats back Alamanni near Milan (258). Against Franks, etc., *Postumus* forms independent Empire of Gauls: *Gallienus* killed (268).

C. *The Recovery:*

- Claudius* (268) defeats Goths near Nish: settles many on land: dies of plague (270).
- Aurelianus* (270-5):
 - (i) Defeats Alamanni at *Metaurus* and *Ticinus*: refortifies Rome.
 - (ii) Reduces *Odonethes'* widow *Zenobia* at *Palmyra*.
 - (iii) Recovers Western provinces by defeating *Tetricus*, *Postumus'* successor in Gaul: *Aurelianus* murdered by officers (275).
- Claudius Tacitus* murdered (275-6).
- Probus* murdered (276-282).
- Carus* and his sons *Carinus* and *Numerianus* (282-4). Accession of *Diocletian* (284).

IX. DIOCLETIAN (284-305)

- 286. *Diocletian* rules East from *Nicomedia*: appoints *Maximian* as fellow-Augustus to rule West.
- 287-97. *Carausius* creates independent Empire in Britain, lost by his successor *Alexander*.
- 293. Redistribution of Empire: *Diocletian* rules Eastern provinces: *Maximian* Italy, Africa, Spain: *Galerius* Balkan provinces: into *dioceses* under vicar, which are again divided into *provinces* (100 in all) under praefects, etc.
- 297. *Galerius* defeated by *Parthians*, but restores position: army reforms and increase of striking force originated by *Gallienus*.
- 301. Edict fixing prices, etc.

X. CONSTANTINE

- (i) 305. Maximian replaced by *Constantius*: Diocletian by *Galerius*, who, instead of prospective Caesar *Maxentius* and *Constantine*, appoints nominees of his own.
- (ii) 305. Constantine escapes from Nicomedia to his father Constantius in Britain: on father's death is proclaimed Augustus of West by troops (306).
- (iii) Maxentius and Maximian assume control of Italy: *Licinius*, sent by *Galerius*, ousts Maxentius and is made Augustus of West.
- (iv) 311. On *Galerius'* death, *Licinius* attacks *Data*, leaving Constantine to suppress Maxentius at *Mulvian Bridge* (312).
- (v) 314. Constantine divides Empire with *Licinius*: defeats him at *Chrysopolis* (323): becomes sole Emperor.
- (vi) 313. Proclaiming toleration of Christianity: presides at Council of *Nicaea* (325).
- (vii) 330. Constantine dedicates Constantinople: dies (337).

XI. THE FINAL DECLINE

- 337-61. Rule of Constantine's sons—*Constantine II*, *Constans*, and *Constantius*.
- 361-63. *Julian* the Apostate restores paganism: killed in fighting Persians (363).
- 375. Under pressure from Huns, Goths cross Danube: *Valens* killed in defending *Adrianople* (378).
- 379-395. *Theodosius* establishes Christianity as official creed.
- 395. *Theodosius'* sons: *Arcadius* takes Eastern Empire: *Honorius*, assisted by *Stilicho*, Western.
- 400. Goths under *Alaric* invade Italy: repulsed by *Stilicho* at *Turin*.
- 406. Vandals and Suevi repulsed from Italy: Gaul and Spain overrun by barbarians.
- 409. *Alaric* bought off from Rome: returns 409: sacks Rome 410.
- 451. Huns beaten back at *Châlons* by Roman troops and Visigoth settlers.
- 476. *Romulus Augustulus* succeeded by *Odoacer*.

XII. THE GERMAN FRONTIER

- I. 16 B.C. Sullanpri destroy legion under *Lollius'* *Tiberius'* appointment.
- II. 12 B.C. Drusus takes over command and plans conquest of Germany:
 - (a) Advances by sea to *R. Ems*: attacking *Frisii*, *Bructeri* and *Chauci en route*.
 - (b) After building Rhine forts (*Castra Vetera*, *Bonna*, *Moguntiacum*, etc.), advances by *R. Lippe* against *Cherusci* to *R. Weser*: advance base at *Aliso*.
- 10 B.C. (c) Reduction of *Chatti*.
- 9 B.C. (d) Advance to *R. Elbe*: death of Drusus: *Tiberius* succeeds, but retires 6 B.C.
- III. 4 A.D. *Tiberius* resumes command: plans reduction of *Marcomanni* (*Bohemia*).

- 6-9 A.D. *Tiberius* occupied with Pannonian revolt: *Varius* destroyed by *Arminius* and *Cherusci* at *Teutoberg Forest* (9): withdrawal to Rhine.
- IV. 14 A.D. Mutiny of Rhine legions quelled by Germans.
- 14 A.D. (a) *Germanicus* invades Germany.
- (b) 15. By sea to *R. Ems*: reaches *Teutoberg*: damaged by storm on return.
- (c) 16. By sea to *R. Ems*: penetrates to *R. Weser*: defeats *Arminius* at *Idistaviso*.

- 17 A.D. After *Germanicus'* recall frontier-belt divided into Upper and Lower Germany.

- V. 47. *Corbulo's* campaigns against *Frisii* and *Chauci*. Vespasian annexes and fortifies Black Forest district, connecting Rhine and Danube fronts.

- VI. 73. Domitian's expedition against *Chatti*: annexation of Mt. Tannus district: more advanced line fortified between Rhine and Danube.
- VII. 83-4. Comparative tranquillity until c. 250: new tribes (Franks, Alamanni, etc.) begin to threaten the frontier.

VIII.

XIII. THE DANUBE FRONTIER

- I. Under *Augustus*:
 - (a) Frontier advanced to Danube by formation of provinces *Raetia* and *Novicum*, 15 B.C.: *Pannonia*, 12 B.C. (*Moesia* and *Thrace* added c. 46 A.D.).
- (b) 6-9 A.D. Pannonian revolt crushed by *Tiberius*.
- (c) On *Augustus'* death mutiny of Pannonian legions quelled by *Tiberius'* son *Drusus*.
- II. Under *Domitian*:
 - (a) *Daci*, organized by *Decebalus*, defeat *Sabinus* and overrun *Moesia* (85).
 - (b) *Fuscus*, after invading *Dacia*, is overwhelmed (87).
 - (c) *Julianus* restores the position: *Domitian* makes peace (89).
- III. *Trajan's Campaigns*:
 - (a) Owing to growth of *Decebalus'* power, *Trajan* decides on invasion.
 - (b) First campaign: 101. Advancing towards Iron Gates Pass, joins battle near *Tapae*, but retires: 102. Entering *Dacia* by Red Tower Pass from east, compels *Decebalus* to terms: Roman garrison in *Sarmizegethusa*.
 - (c) Second campaign: 105. *Decebalus* having recovered *Sarmizegethusa* and crossed Danube, *Trajan* (106) closes on *Sarmizegethusa* from east and west: *Decebalus* killed.
 - (d) Result: *Dacia* annexed: *Sarmizegethusa* renamed *Ulpia Trajana*.
- IV. *Marcus Aurelius' Campaigns*. Owing to unrest in Central Europe—160-80. Expeditions against:
 - (a) *Quadi* and *Marcomanni*: north-west.
 - (b) *Iazyges* and *Sarmatians* north-east: plan to annex new provinces of *Marcomannia* and *Sarmatia*, but abandoned by *Commodus* after *Marcus'* death.

- V. c. 250. New wave of invasion begun by Goths from R. Vistula.
c. 273. Dacia abandoned by Aurelian.

XIV. EASTERN FRONTIER

- I. *Under Augustus*:
(a) 20 B.C. Phraates of Parthia ejects Tiridates, but comes to terms with Augustus.
(b) 20 B.C. Pro-Roman Tigranes placed on Armenian throne;
(c) A.D. 2. Parthians recognize another Roman nominee, but feuds between claimants continue, till Germanicus (A.D. 16) again installs pro-Roman prince in Armenia and cultivates *entente* with Artabanus of Parthia.
- II. *Under Nero*:
(a) 53. Vollogeses of Parthia invades Armenia and installs Tiridates.
(b) 57. Corbulo sent East; captures Artaxata (59) and Tigranocerta (60); installs Tigranes, who is soon driven out again by Parthians.
(c) 62. Paetus' surrender at Rhandeia; leads to compromise whereby Parthian candidate to Armenian throne receives investiture at Rome (65).
- III. *Under Vespasian*: Annexation of Commagene and Lesser Armenia, accompanied by advance of frontier posts to Satala, Samosata, etc.
- IV. *Campaign of Trajan*:
(a) Chosroes of Parthia places Exedates on Armenian throne, Trajan invades Armenia and makes it a province (113).
(b) Trajan invades northern Mesopotamia; winters army at Nisibis (114).
(c) Moves down R. Tigris; occupies Ctesiphon (115).
(d) Visits head of Persian Gulf and thence to Babylon (116).
(e) Revolts in northern Mesopotamia and Cyprus crushed.
(f) Northern Mesopotamia and Assyria made provinces, but abandoned by Hadrian (117), who later makes *entente* with Chosroes (123).
- V. *Under M. Aurelius*:
(a) Vollogeses of Parthia invades Armenia.
(b) 163, L. Varus and Avidius Cassius sent out; Statius Priscus captures Artaxata and installs Sohaemus.
(c) 165. Ctesiphon captured; Media invaded.
(d) Withdrawal from all except northern Mesopotamia; though occasional demonstrations against Parthia required, e.g. by Septimius Severus (197).
- VI. *Rise of the Sassanids of Persia*:
227. Asia Minor threatened.
231. Alexander Severus defeated by Ardashir.
241. Gordianus III's campaign against Persians.
258. Valerian captured by Shapur; Asia Minor and Syria overrun; Odomethes of Palmyra rallies Eastern forces against Persia.
273. Independence of Palmyra ended by Aurelian.

XV. BRITAIN

- I. (a) After Caesar's abortive invasion (54) touch with Rome continued through traders.
(b) Cunobelinus (A.D. 5-40). King of Trinobantes (Essex), holds hegemony of S.E.
(c) On his death succession is disputed: his son flees to Rome; Caligula plans invasion.
- II. *Claudius' Invasion*:
(a) 43. Under *Aulus Plautius* Romans cross Thames; capture Camulodunum; E. Anglia, Midlands, and southern districts (Vespasian) reduced.
(b) *Ostorius Scapula* (47-52):
(i) Defines western frontier by *Fosse Way* from Lincoln to Exeter; high roads radiating from Londinium.
(ii) Advanced posts at Deva, Uricounum, Glevum; attack on Ordovices (N. Wales) and Silures (S. Wales); Caractacus' last stand.
- III. *Under Nero*:
(a) *Suetonius Paulinus* (58-61) strikes at Mona. Druid stronghold.
(b) 61. During his absence Iceni under Boadicea sack Camulodunum, Londinium and Verulamium; defeat Cerialis; overcome by Suetonius on Watling Street.
- IV. *Cerialis* (71-4) advances frontier to Eboracum. *Frontinus* (74-7) overcomes Silures and founds base at Isca Silurum.
- V. *Agrippa* (78-84):
(a) Subdues Ordovices and Mona (78); Brigantes of Yorkshire (79).
(b) Invades Caledonia; fortifies Clyde-Forth isthmus (80).
(c) Invades Highlands; battle at Mons Graupius (83).
(d) Recalled by Domitian—(owing to Rhine campaigns?)—(84).
- VI. *Hadrian* visits Britain c. 122 (owing to disaster to 9th legion?); withdraws frontier to Tyne-Solway isthmus; building of the Wall.
- VII. *Under Antonius Pius*. *Lollius Urbicus* (143) re-establishes Clyde-Forth frontier.
- VIII. 180. Frontier overrun and legions defeated; Albinus (governor) makes bid for throne; defeated by Septimius Severus (196); Septimius' campaigns into Highlands, rebuilds Hadrian's Wall; dies at York (211).
- IX. 287. German sea-raids begin: 287-97, independent Empire in Britain under *Carausius* and Alexander; legions withdrawn (407).

