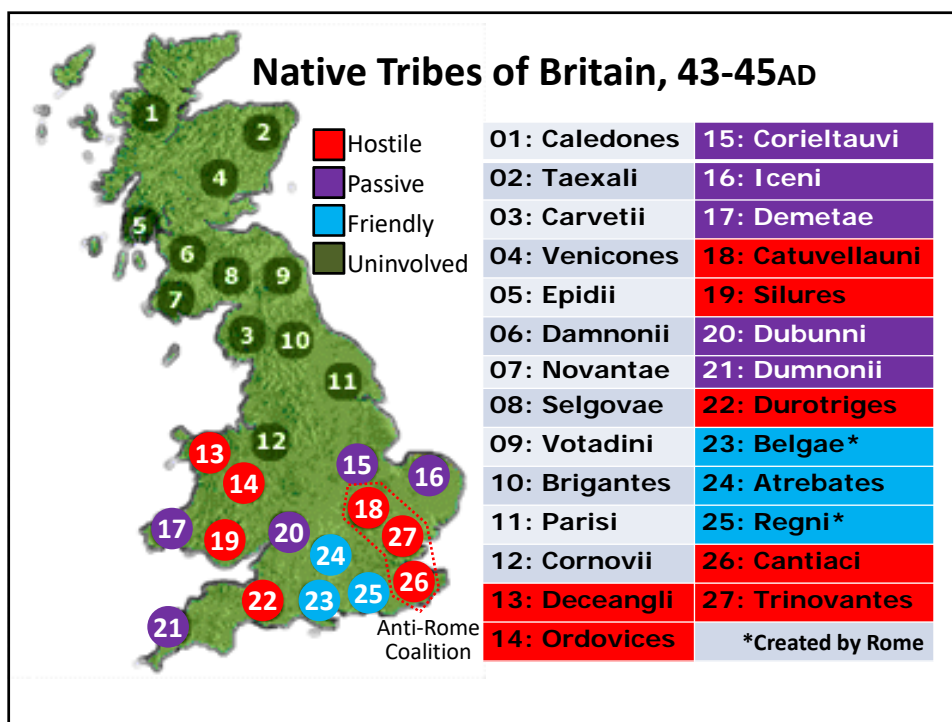


### Rough Timeline of Conquest

1. Bononia (Boulogne, France)
2. Rutupiae (Richborough)
3. Noviomagus (Chichester)
4. Southampton (also Hampshire King Atrebates)
  - 4a. Isle of Wight
5. Rochester on River Medway
6. River Thames
7. Camulodunum (Colchester)
8. Exeter
9. Lindim Colonia (Lincoln)
10. Cheshire Gap (47-48)
11. Caer Caradoc (50AD)
12. Anglesey (60AD)



## The Conquest of Britannia, 43-45AD

### Belligerents

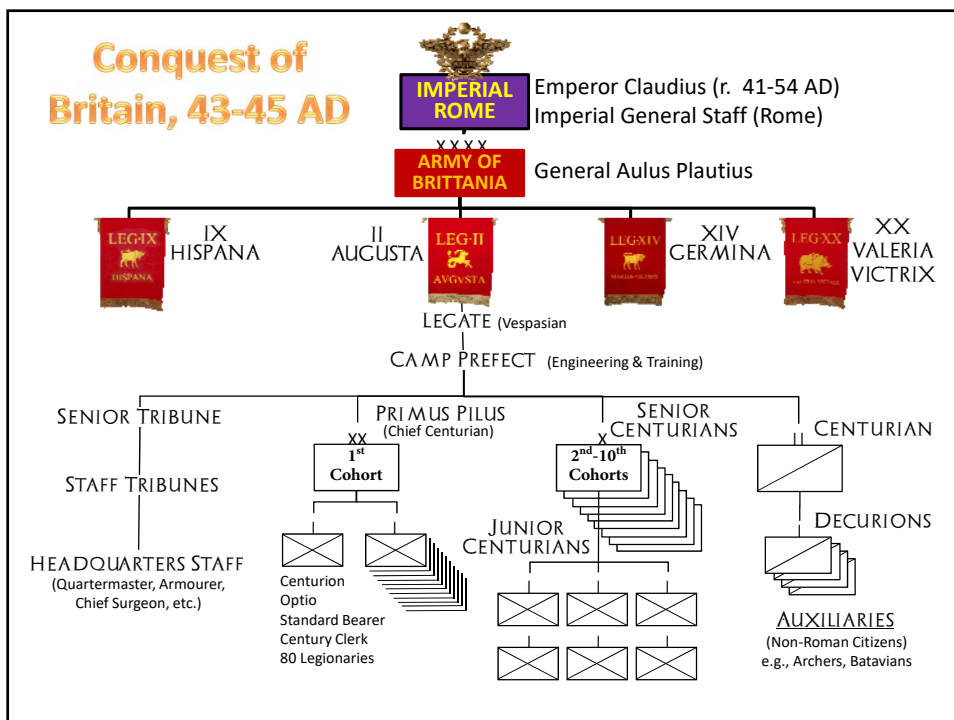
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Roman Empire</li> <li> Various British kings and tribes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Various British kings and tribes</li> </ul>
--	---

### Commanders and leaders

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Emperor Claudius (10-54AD; r. 41-54)</li> <li> Verica (exiled king of Atrebates)</li> <li> Aulus Plautius, general and Governor of Britannia</li> <li> Publius Ostorius Scapula, Governor 47-</li> <li> Aulus Didius Gallus, Governor, -</li> <li> Titus Flavius Vespasian, Legion II Augusta</li> <li> Titus Flavius Sabinus the Younger</li> <li> Gnaeus Hosidius Geta, Legion IX Hispana</li> <li> Gnaeus Sentius Saturninus, former Consul</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Cunobeline, King of Catuvellauni (deceased)</li> <li> • Togodumnus</li> <li> • Caratacus (Battle of Caer Caradoc)</li> <li> Kings of Eleven tribes of South East Britain</li> <li> Queen Boudicca (58AD)</li> </ul>
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### Combatants

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Roman Army of Britannia, 45,000 strong</li> <li>• <i>Exploratores</i> (scouts)</li> <li>• <i>Speculatores</i> (spies to infiltrate enemy camps)</li> <li>• Legio II Augusta</li> <li>• Legio IX Hispana</li> <li>• Legio XIV Gemina</li> <li>• Legio XX Valeria Victrix</li> </ul>	<p>Tribal system, no standing army. When called upon, tribal chiefs could contribute up to hundreds of thousands of fighting men with certain expertise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A warrior people (with cut-throat inter-tribal conflicts)</li> <li>• Chariot warfare</li> <li>• Guerrilla tactics</li> </ul> <p>There may have been 150,000 at the Battle of Medway</p>
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## **Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus (10BC to 54AD)**

**Roman emperor** from 41 to 54AD.

After executing Caligula and his family, the Praetorian Guard found Claudius quivering behind a set of curtains, fearing for his own life

They named the weakling emperor.

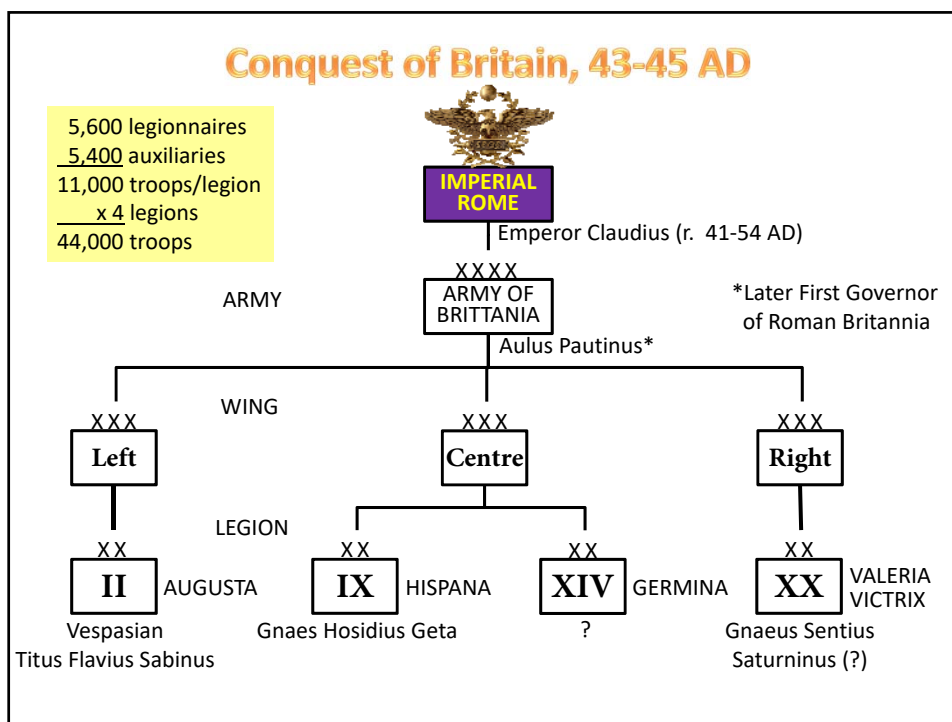
Historian Cassius Dio wrote:

“At first the soldiers, supposing that he was someone else or perhaps had something worth taking, dragged him forth; and then, on recognizing him, they hailed him emperor and conducted him to the camp. Afterwards they together with their comrades entrusted to him the supreme power.”



“

**CLAUDIUS BROUGHT  
RELATIVE PEACE TO  
ROME WITH THE  
RESTORATION OF THE  
RULE OF LAW.**



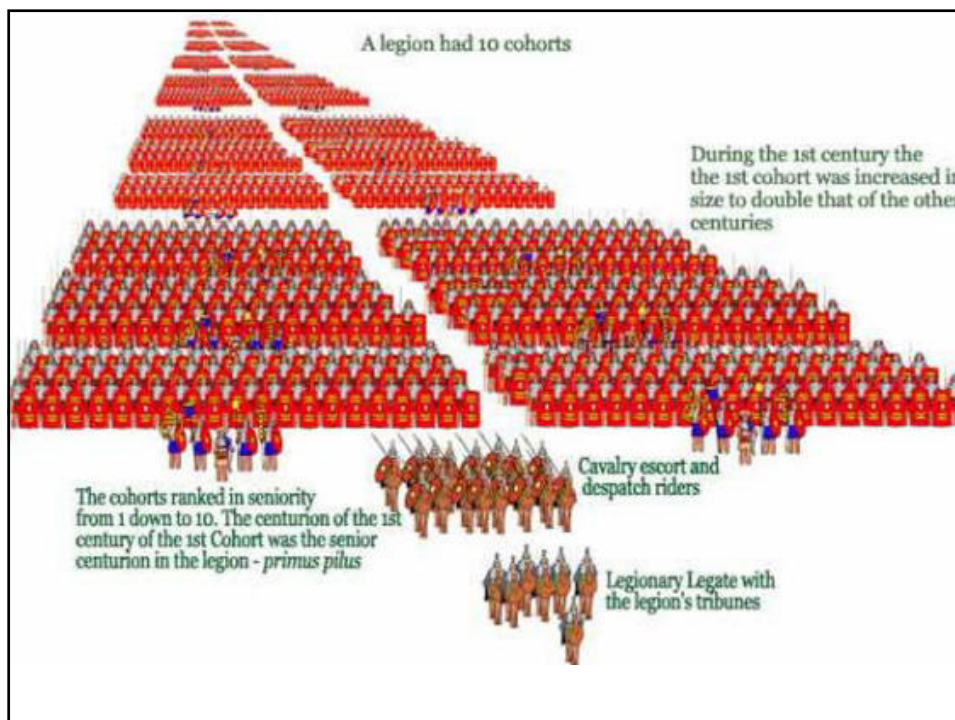
## Organisation of Legio II Augusta

- The Second Legion, like all legions, comprised some five and a half thousand men.
- The basic unit was the century of eighty men commanded by a centurion with an optio as second in command.
- The century was divided into eight-man sections which shared a room together in barracks and a tent when on campaign.
- Six centuries made up a cohort, and ten cohorts made up a legion, with the first cohort being double-size.
- Each legion was accompanied by a cavalry unit of one hundred and twenty men, divided into four squadrons, who served as scouts and messengers.

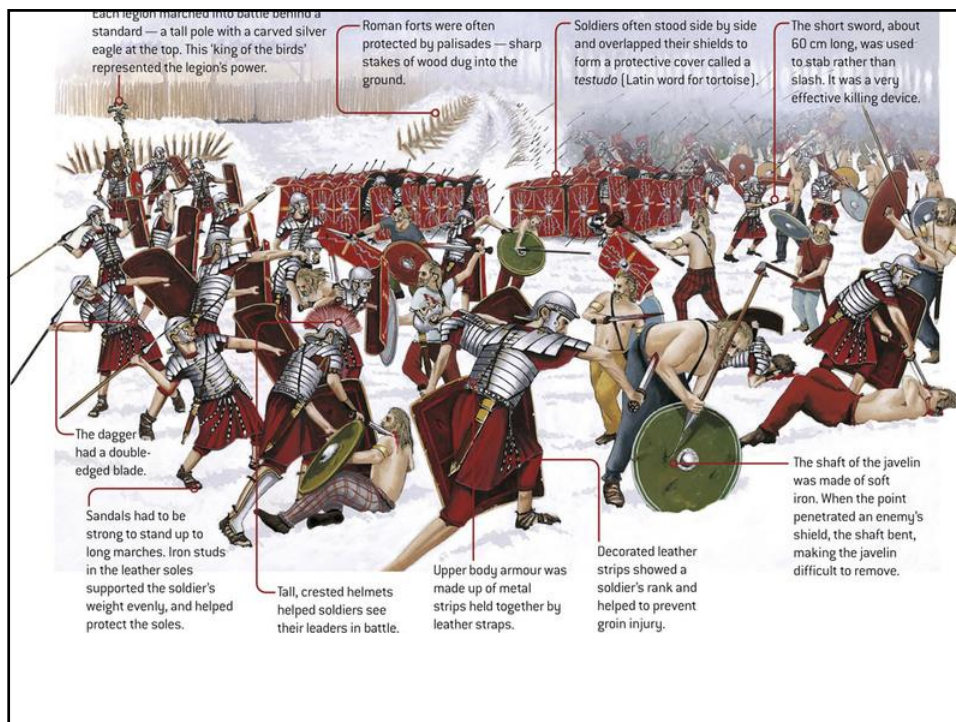


## Personnel of Legio II Augusta

- **Legate** - an aristocrat typically in his mid-thirties would command a legion for up to five years and hope to make something of a name for himself in order to enhance his subsequent political career.
- **Camp prefect** - grizzled veteran who would previously have been the chief centurion of the legion and was at the summit of a professional soldier's career. He was armed with vast experience and integrity.
- **Senior tribune** - A man destined for high political office and eventual command of a legion.
- Six **tribunes** (staff officers) were in their early twenties serving in the army to gain administrative experience before taking up junior posts in civil administration.
- **Senior centurions** commanded the First Century of each Cohort. Primus Pilus (most senior centurion) commanded the First Century of the First Cohort.
- Sixty **centurions** were hand-picked for their command qualities and a willingness to fight to the death. Accordingly their casualty rate far exceeded other ranks.
- **Decurions** commanded the cavalry squadrons and hoped for promotion to the command of auxiliary cavalry units.
- **Optio** assisted each centurion as an orderly, with minor command duties. Optios would be waiting for a vacancy in the centurionate.
- **Legionaries** signed on for twenty-five years. In theory, a man had to be a Roman citizen to qualify for enlistment, but recruits were increasingly drawn from local populations and given Roman citizenship on joining the legions.
- **Auxiliary cohorts** - recruited from the provinces to provide the Roman Empire with cavalry, light infantry and other specialist skills. Roman citizenship was awarded on completion of 25 years of service.



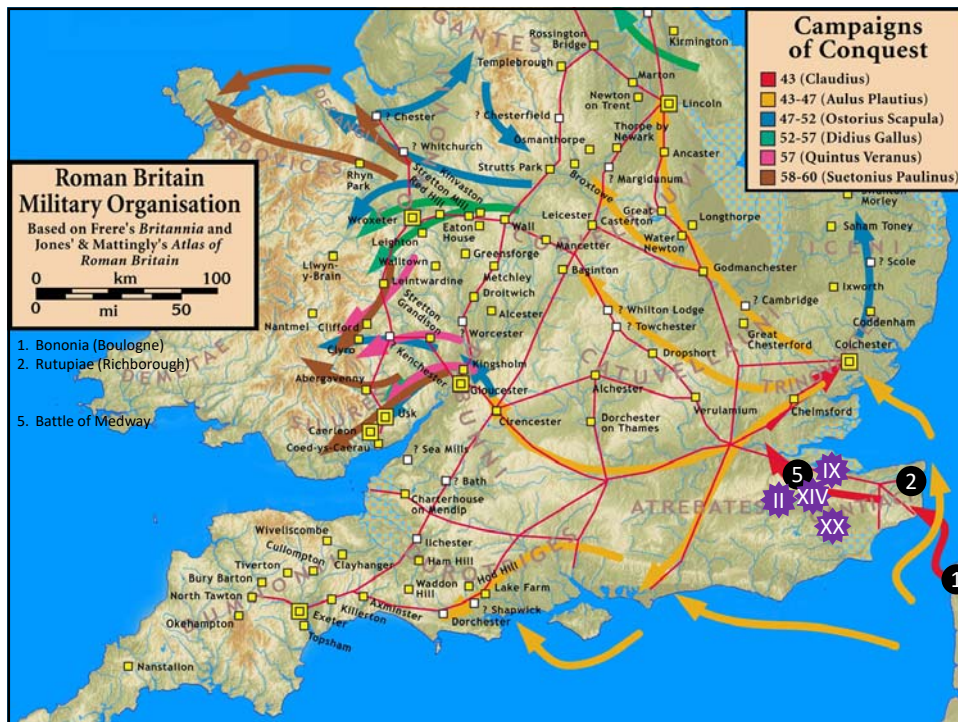
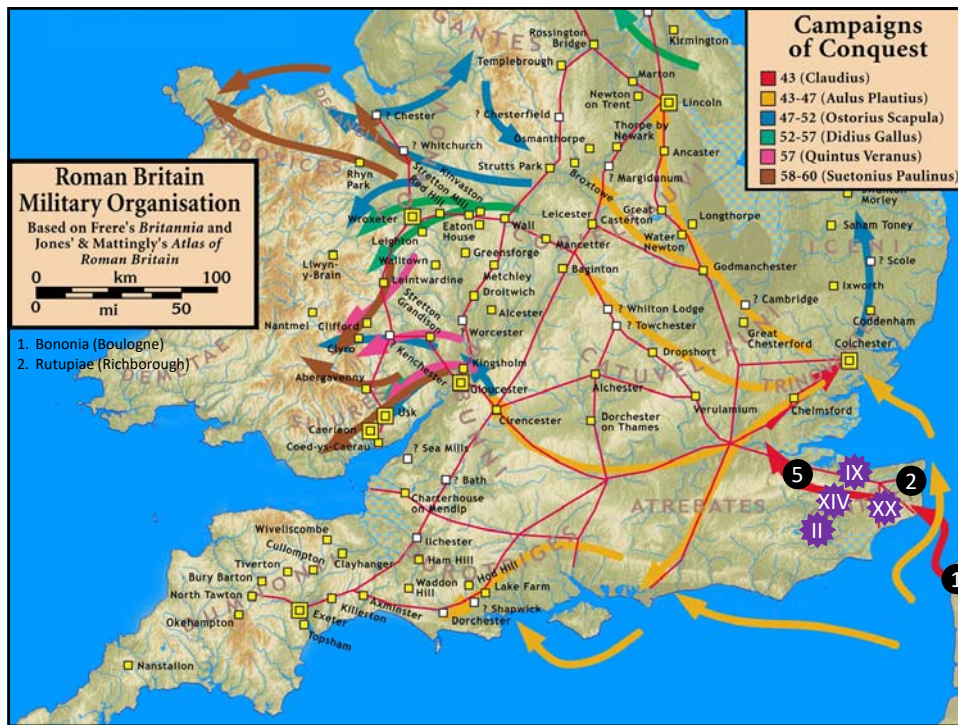








THE SHEER SCALE OF THEIR  
LOGISTICS IS STILL  
IMPRESSIVE TO THE  
MODERN MILITARY MIND.















## The Battle of the Medway, 43AD



**Belligerents**

 Roman Empire	 Various British kings and tribes
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**Commanders and leaders**

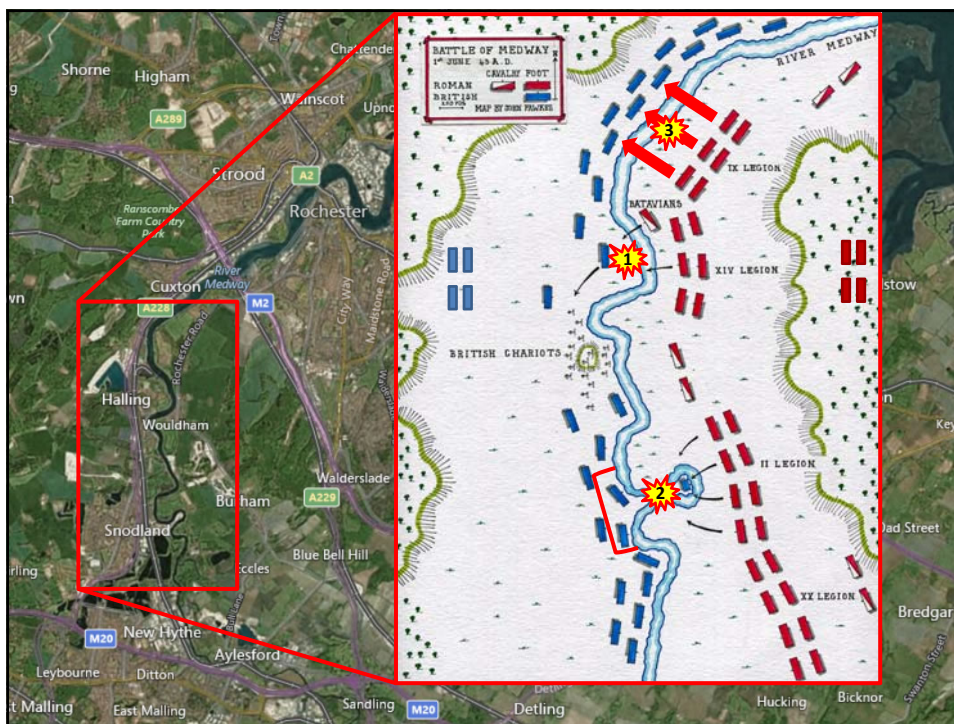
 Aulus Plautius, general	 Togodumnus, King of Catuvellauni
 Titus Flavius Vespasian, Legion II Augusta	 Caratacus, brother of Togodumnus
 Titus Flavius Sabinus, Tribune to Plautius	
 Gnaeus Hosidius Geta, Legion IX Hispana	

**Combatants**

Roman Army of Britannia, 45,000 strong <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legio II Augusta</li> <li>• Legio IX Hispana</li> <li>• Legio XIV Germina</li> <li>• Legio XX Valeria Victrix</li> </ul>	United British Tribes under Togodumnus 150,000 strong
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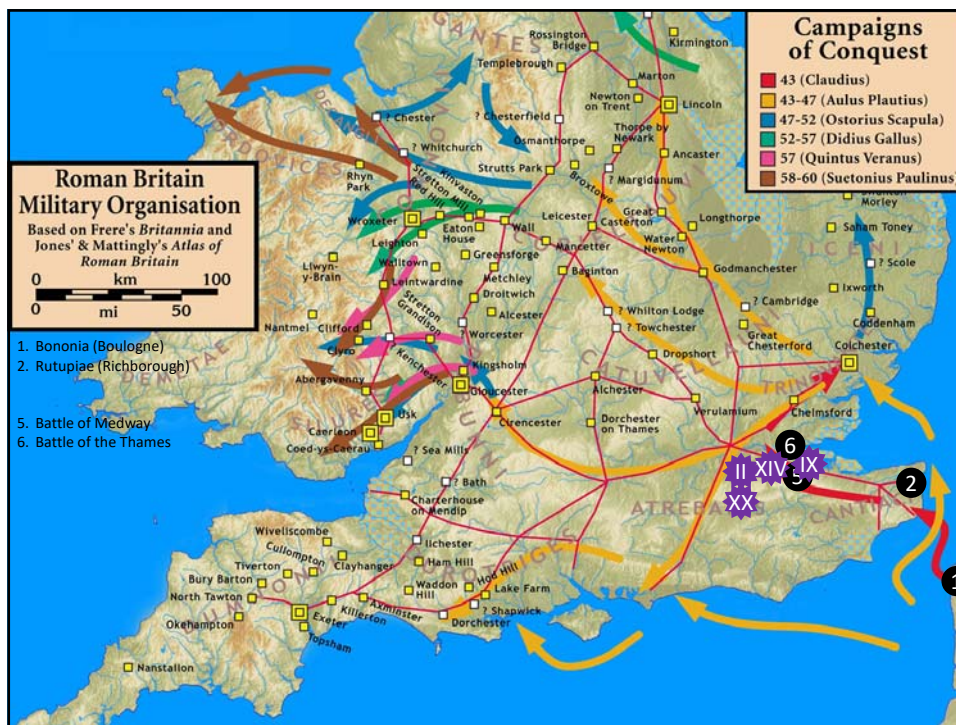
**Casualties and losses**

850	5,000 (estimate)
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## The Battle of the Thames, 43AD

**Belligerents**

Roman Empire	Various British kings and tribes
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**Commanders and leaders**

Aulus Plautius, general	Togodumnus, died of wounds
Titus Flavius Vespasian, Legio II Augusta	Caratacus, King of Catuvellauni
Titus Flavius Sabinus, Tribune to Plautius	
Gnaeus Hosidius Geta, Legio IX Hispana	

**Combatants**

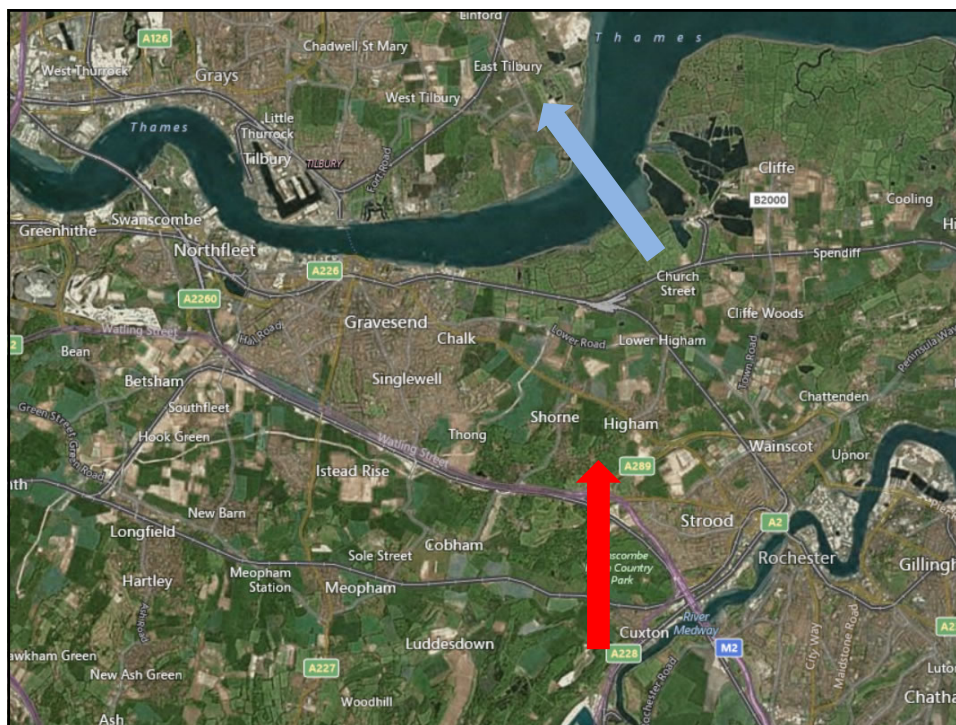
Roman Army of Britannia, 45,000 strong	United British Tribes under Caratacus 150,000 strong
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**NOTE:**  
The River Thames was 9 feet (Devoy, 1980) to 15 feet (Wheeler, 1930) lower in Roman times.

**Casualties and losses**

850	5,000 (estimate)
-----	------------------





## The British Escape

- The plan showing the route that the Romans took to cross the Thames into Essex shows them crossing far too far to the west. There was an established crossing further east, at Cliffe which is clearly described Cassius Dio.
- “From there the Britons withdrew to the Thames, at a point where it flows into the sea and at high tide forms a lake. This they crossed with ease since they knew precisely where the ground was firm and the way passable. The Romans, however, in pursuing them, got into difficulties here.”

(Cassius, Dio, Roman History, Book 60, Loeb Classical Library, 9 volumes, Greek texts and facing English translation: Harvard University Press, 1914 thru 1927. Translation by Earnest Cary.)

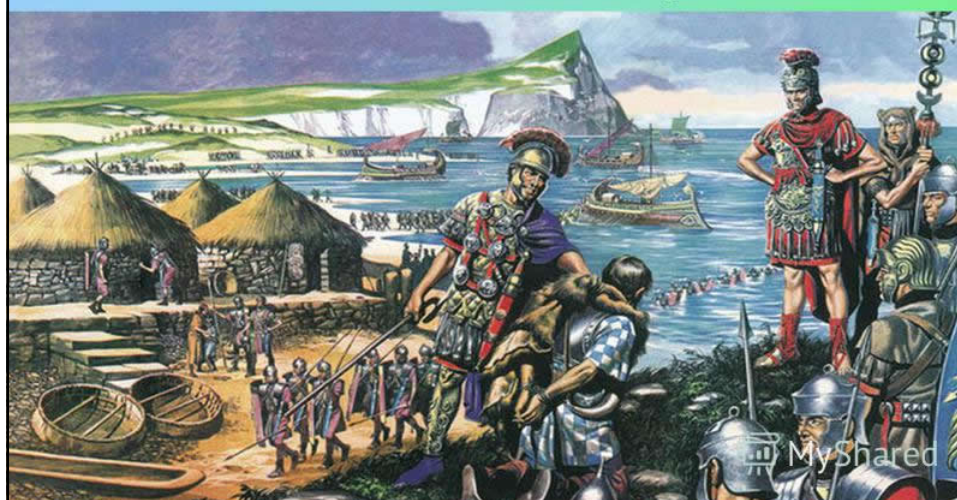






## The Romans (AD 43– 410)


The Romans invaded England in 43 AD. They landed in Kent, made their way to the river Thames and sailed up it.



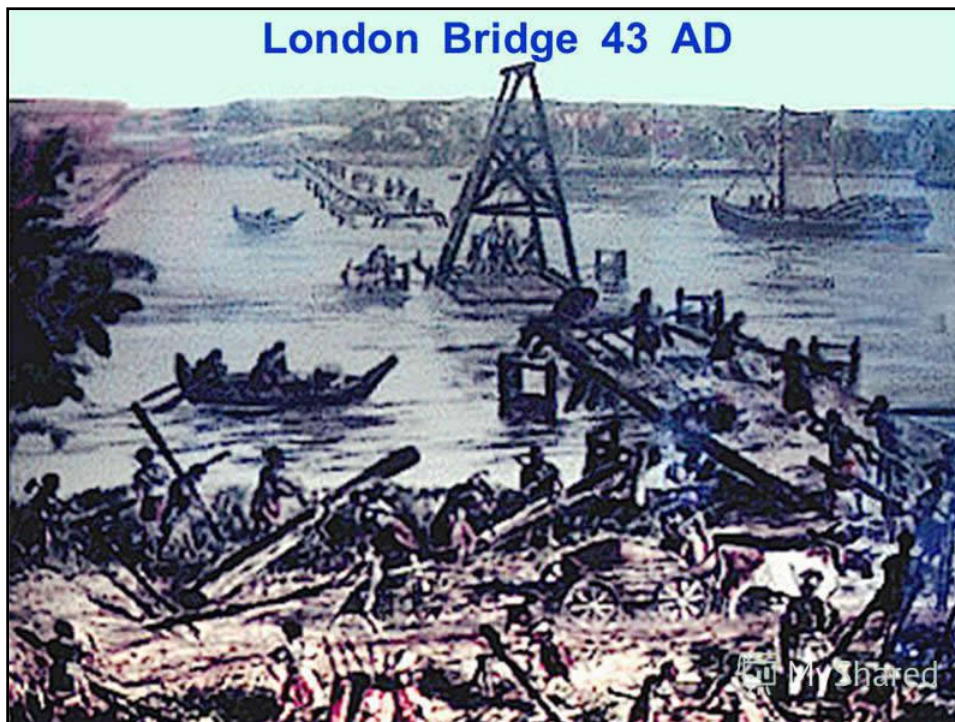


## The Romans (AD 43– 410)

The Romans knew it was important to control a crossing point at the river Thames, so they decided to build a settlement on the north bank. They chose a spot in two small hills and where the river became narrower. They built a bridge over the Thames, and there has been a “London Bridge” in the same area ever since.

 MyShared

## London Bridge 43 AD





London Bridge 1616



London Bridge 1795

*J. Parry del. F. A. del. Pub. Dec. 1794 by J. B. Phillips, Bath Street. LONDON BRIDGE. - Gallery Pall Mall, and N° 91, Abchurch Lane. J. C. Dutton fecit.*



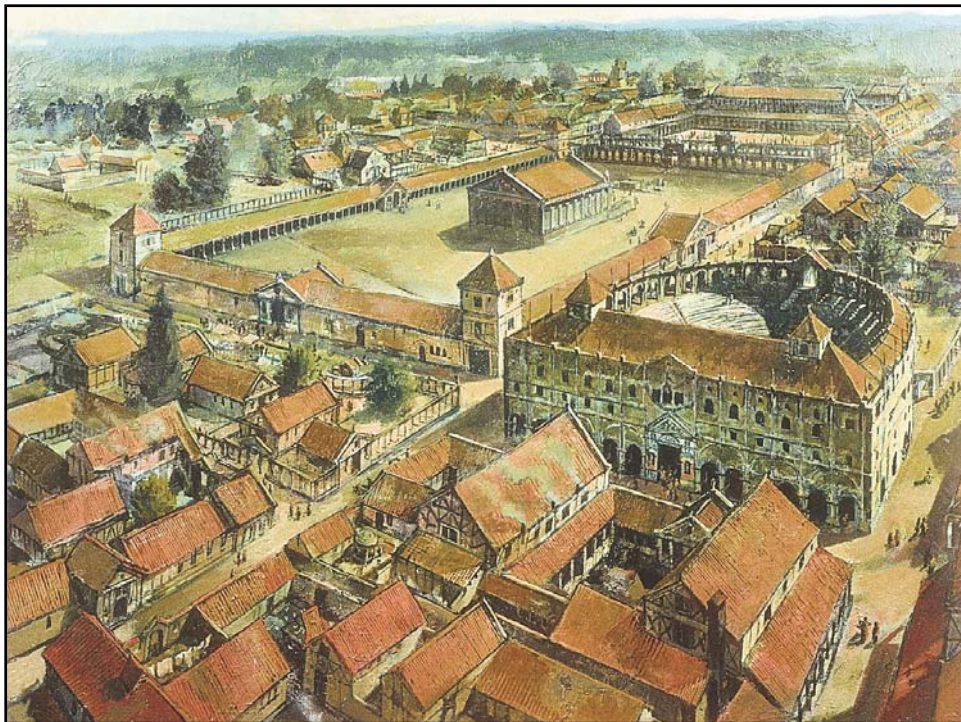


### **The Romans (AD 43– 410)**

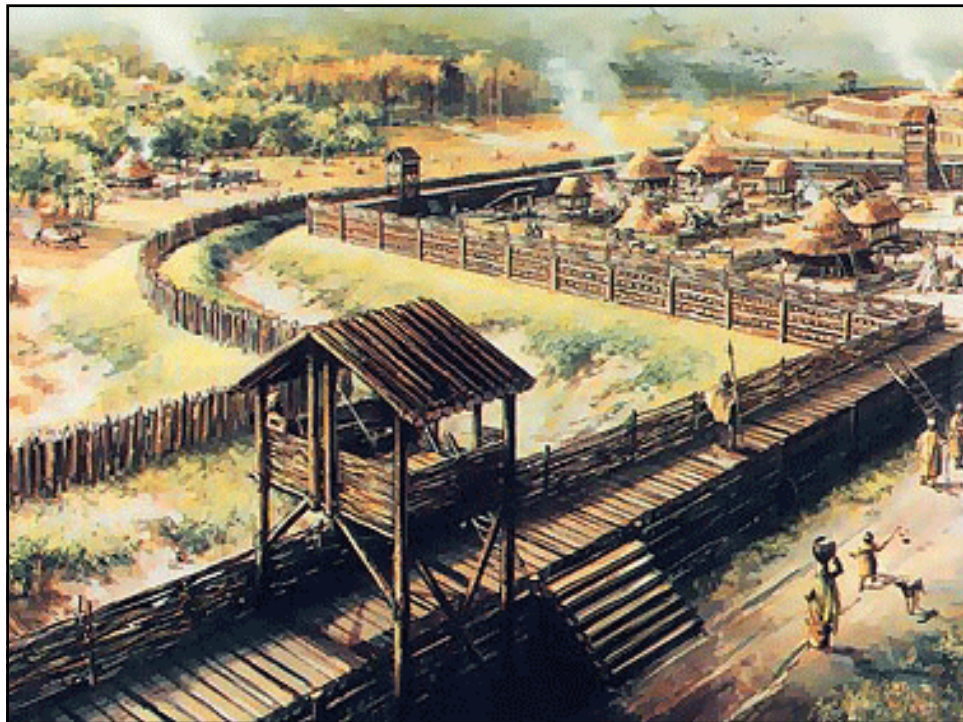
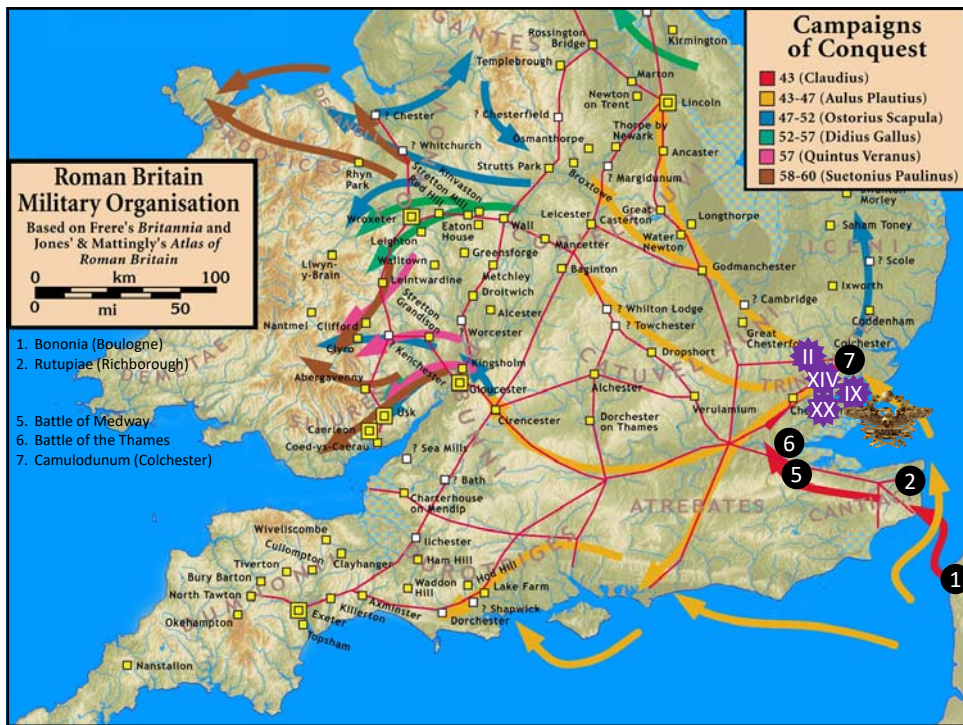
**The Romans laid out buildings, streets and a port, and shortly afterwards they built a bridge. They called the settlement Londinium and it soon became the capital of Roman Britain.**























 <h2 style="display: inline;">The Capture of Camulodunum, 43AD</h2> 	
<h3>Belligerents</h3>	
 Roman Empire	 Various British kings and tribes
<h3>Commanders and leaders</h3>	
 Emperor Claudius	 Caratacus, King of Catuvellauni
 Aulus Plautius, general	
 Titus Flavius Vespasian, Legion II Augusta	
 Titus Flavius Sabinus, Tribune to Plautius	
 Gnaeus Hosidius Geta, Legion IX Hispana	
<h3>Combatants</h3>	
Roman Army of Britannia, 40,000 strong	United British Tribes under Caratacus 150,000 strong
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legio II Augusta</li> <li>• Legio IX Hispana</li> <li>• Legio XIV Gemina</li> <li>• Legio XX Valeria Victrix</li> </ul>	<div style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>NOTE:</b> The River Thames was 9 feet (Devoy, 1980) to 15 feet (Wheeler, 1930) lower in Roman times.</p> </div>
<h3>Casualties and losses</h3>	
850	5,000 (estimate)

