



Hadrian's Wall
Emperor Hadrian ordered the building of a wall across the northern frontier of the Roman Empire in Britain. Building began in 122 CE.

Caledonians
Raided Roman-held lands to the south, breaching Hadrian's Wall.

In 9 CE, the Sicambri and other Germanic tribes destroyed three Roman legions.

Cannae
In 216 CE, Carthaginian general Hannibal massacred the Roman army.

Alesia
In 52 CE, Julius Caesar defeated Vercingetorix, leader of the Gauls, and made Gaul a Roman province.

Cantabrians
Fought for control of northwest Spain in 29-19 BCE.

Carthage
In 146 BCE, the Romans besieged and destroyed the city that had been their bitter rival.

7 BCE - 476 CE **The Roman Empire**



At the end of the reign of Emperor Trajan in 117 CE, the Roman Empire was at its largest, stretching across Europe and North Africa, from Britain at its farthest north-west frontier to the Middle East in the far south east.

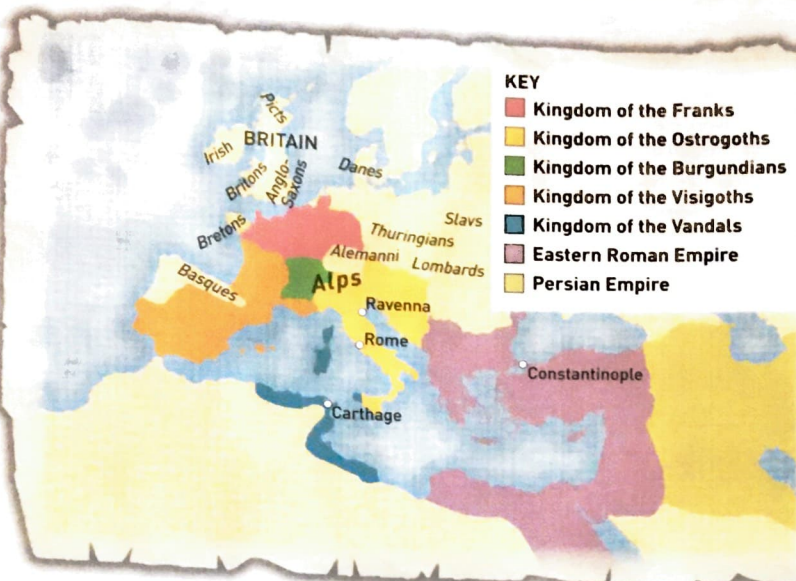
AT ITS HEIGHT, THE ROMAN EMPIRE RULED OVER 65-88 MILLION

Dacians

Conquered by Trajan, who made their kingdom a Roman province in 106 CE.

Actium

In 31 BCE, Octavian, soon to become Rome's first emperor, beat his rivals Antony and Cleopatra.



The end of the empire

By the 5th century CE, the Roman Empire was nearly 500 years old, but it had broken in two, into eastern and western halves. The map shows Europe in 500 CE. The eastern Roman Empire had survived, ruled from its capital, Constantinople. The western half had been overrun by peoples from the north – Goths, Franks, Vandals, and Burgundians.

Parthian forces

Lost Armenia, Assyria, and Mesopotamia to Emperor Trajan in 114–117 CE, despite the famous skill of their horsemen.



"I came, I saw, I conquered."

Julius Caesar, after victory over Pharnaces II of Pontus in Asia Minor, 47 BCE

KEY

- Major battle during the empire's expansion
- Major Roman city
- Roman provinces
- Border of Roman Empire at its largest, 117 CE