

## Organization of the Legion

### 1. Into what smaller groupings was a legion divided?

The legion was divided into 10 cohorts.

The 1st cohort had 5 centuries, each consisting of 160 men. (*800 men*)

The 2nd to the 10th cohorts each had 6 centuries, each of which had 80 men. (*4320 men*)

### 2. What was a "centurion"?

A "**centurion**" was a seasoned soldier who commanded a century and was responsible for the century's training and discipline. He received 1500 denarii per annum (5 times that of a regular soldier. He carried a "**vitiis**" or cane as his symbol.



### 3. What was a "primi ordines"?

A "**primi ordines**" was a special centurion who commanded one of the double centuries of the 1st cohort.

### 4. What other officers did a century have?

Each century had a "**signifer**" (*standard bearer*) and a "**tesserarius**" (*organized the guards and distributed passwords*)

### 5. What was a "primus pilus"?

The "**primus pilus**" was the most experienced centurion of a legion and commanded great respect. He held office for 1 year and then was allowed to retire with a large bonus payment.



### 6. What was the "praefectus castrorum"?

The highest ranking career officer and in charge of the camp.

## The Senior Officers

### 7. What was a "legatus"?

A "**legatus**" was a member of the Roman Senate (not a career soldier) and was the commander of a legion. He was assisted by six "military tribunes".

### 8. What was a "tribunus laticlavus"?

The "**tribunus laticlavus**" (*tribune with wide stripe*) was the senior tribune, a young man of noble birth, who might one day serve as a "legatus" and was gaining experience for a future political career.

### 9. What were the "tribuni angusticlavii" (*tribunes with narrow stripes*)?

The "**tribuni angusticlavii**" (*tribunes with narrow stripes*) were the other 5 tribunes of equestrian class who might someday command an auxiliary unit and were gaining experience for important posts in imperial administration.

## Agricola, Governor of Britain

### 10. When did Agricola begin his military life?

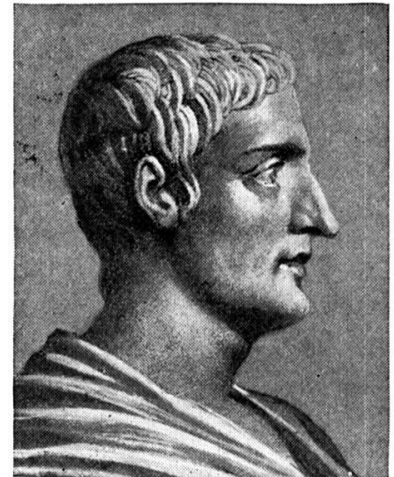
At the age of 18 in 58 A.D. in Britain as a military tribune.

### 11. What did Agricola witness in Britain in 60 A.D.?

Boudicca's revolt.

### 12. What did Agricola do in 70 A.D.?

After a political career at Rome he returned to Britain in 70 A.D. and took command the Twentieth Legion. After successfully handling a troublesome situation at Viroconium he was promoted to the governorship of a province in Gaul.



### 13. When did Agricola hold the consulship at Rome?

In 78 A.D. after which he returned to Britain as **propraetor** (governor).

### 14. What were Agricola's military achievements as "propraetor"?

He fought in Wales and Scotland and won a great victory at the battle of "Mons Graupius".

**15. What were Agricola's civil achievements as "propraetor"?**

Agricola carried out a program of Romanization of the inhabitants of Britain by encouraging the Britons to adopt Roman building styles, religion, language and customs.



Agricola's Batavian infantry advances against the Caledonians at the Battle of Mons Graupius. Agricola likely placed these Germanic tribesmen in his front line because of their skill at open order fighting.

**15. Who as Agricola's son-in-law and biographer?**

The great historian "Tacitus"

**16. What was unusual about Agricola's governorship in Britain?**

He was governor for 7 years, longer than any other imperial governor.

**17. How did Agricola end his career?**

After his great successes in Britain he was recalled to Rome in 85 A.D., probably because of the fear of Domitian that he was becoming too popular and posed a threat. He was given great honors but was forcefully retired and died in 93 A.D.

**\*\*\*This is not all you need to know. Re-read the reading.\*\*\***