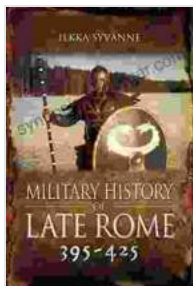


# Military History of Late Rome 395-425

The Late Roman Empire (395-476 CE) was a period of great turmoil and change, both politically and militarily. The empire was divided into two halves, the Western Roman Empire and the Eastern Roman Empire, and both halves faced numerous threats from external enemies. The Western Roman Empire was eventually overrun by Germanic tribes, while the Eastern Roman Empire survived for another thousand years.



## Military History of Late Rome, 395–425 by Dimitra Papagianni

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

|                      |                              |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Language             | : English                    |
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The military history of the Late Roman Empire is a complex and fascinating topic. This article will provide a detailed overview of the major battles, campaigns, and military reforms that took place during this period.

## Major Battles

The Late Roman Empire was involved in numerous major battles, including:

- The Battle of Adrianople (378 CE): A disastrous defeat for the Romans against the Visigoths, which led to the death of Emperor Valens.
- The Battle of Pollentia (402 CE): A victory for the Romans against the Visigoths, led by Stilicho.
- The Battle of Verona (403 CE): Another victory for the Romans against the Visigoths, led by Stilicho.
- The Battle of Ravenna (403 CE): A victory for the Romans against the Visigoths, led by Stilicho.
- The Battle of Alesia (406 CE): A defeat for the Romans against the Vandals, Alans, and Suebi.
- The Battle of Rome (410 CE): A disastrous sack of Rome by the Visigoths, led by Alaric.
- The Battle of Ravenna (410 CE): A victory for the Romans against the Visigoths, led by Stilicho.
- The Battle of Arelate (412 CE): A victory for the Romans against the Visigoths, led by Constantius.
- The Battle of Narbonne (414 CE): A victory for the Romans against the Visigoths, led by Constantius.
- The Battle of Arles (425 CE): A victory for the Romans against the Visigoths, led by Constantius.

## **Major Campaigns**

In addition to major battles, the Late Roman Empire also undertook numerous major campaigns, including:

- The Gothic War (376-382 CE): A series of campaigns against the Visigoths, led by Emperor Valens.
- The Persian War (383-388 CE): A series of campaigns against the Sassanid Empire, led by Emperor Theodosius I.
- The Vandal War (395-401 CE): A series of campaigns against the Vandals, Alans, and Suebi, led by Stilicho.
- The Visigothic War (401-403 CE): A series of campaigns against the Visigoths, led by Stilicho.
- The Gothic War (405-408 CE): A series of campaigns against the Visigoths, led by Emperor Honorius.
- The Vandal War (425-429 CE): A series of campaigns against the Vandals, led by Count Bonifacius.

## **Military Reforms**

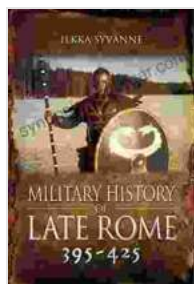
The Late Roman Empire also undertook a number of military reforms, including:

- The creation of the comitatenses, a mobile field army.
- The creation of the limitanei, a frontier army.
- The of new weapons and tactics.
- The construction of new fortifications.

The military history of the Late Roman Empire is a complex and fascinating topic. This article has provided a brief overview of the major battles, campaigns, and military reforms that took place during this period. For more information, please consult the references below.

## References

- Gibbon, Edward. *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. New York: Modern Library, 1932.
- Matyszak, Philip. *The Fall of Rome: The Military and Political Collapse of the Western Roman Empire*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 2010.
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