

## Chapter 1 : SparkNotes: The Prince: Terms & People

*Native troops - Broad term to describe the native army of a principality, consisting of countrymen and commanded either by a prince himself or a confidant. Principality - A localized territory or region ruled by a prince (or princess), from which the term is derived.*

Historical development[ edit ] Background: Roman Republic to 30 BC [ edit ] Etruscan funerary urn crowned with the sculpture of a woman and a front-panel relief showing two warriors fighting, polychrome terracotta , c. In addition, the legion lacked missile forces such as slingers and archers. The Italian forces were organised into alae literally: An allied ala, commanded by 3 Roman praefecti sociorum, was similar or slightly larger in infantry size 4â€”5, men to a legion, but contained a more substantial cavalry contingent: The overall cavalry element, c. Numidian light cavalry and, later, Gallic heavy cavalry. In the early 1st century BC, Roman cavalry was phased out altogether. After the Social War, the socii were all granted Roman citizenship, the Latin alae abolished, and the socii recruited into the legions. During the late Republic, non-Italian units were led by their own native chiefs, and their internal organisation was left to their own commanders. The units varied widely in dress, equipment, and weapons. They were normally raised for specific campaigns and often disbanded soon afterwards, in a similar manner to the earlier socii militia legions. Some of the more experienced units were kept in existence to complement the legions, and became the core of the standing auxiliary forces that developed in the Julio-Claudian period. It was clearly inspired by the Latin forces of the pre-Social War Republic, as a corps of non-citizen troops parallel to the legions. But there were fundamental differences, the same as between Republican and Augustan legions. The Latin forces of the Republic were made up of part-time conscripts in units that would be raised and disbanded for and after particular campaigns. The Augustan Auxilia were mainly volunteer professionals serving in permanent units. However, Augustus organised the Auxilia into regiments the size of cohorts a tenth the size of legions , due to the much greater flexibility of the smaller unit size. Further, the regiments were of three types: Cohortes were likely modelled on legionary cohorts i. Judging by the names of attested auxiliary regiments, these parts of the Iberian peninsula soon became a major source of recruits. Then the Danubian regions were annexed: Their light cavalry equites Maurorum was highly prized and had alternately fought and assisted the Romans for well over two centuries: By AD 23, the Roman historian Tacitus records that there were roughly the same numbers of auxiliaries in service as there were legionaries. Great Illyrian Revolt During the early Julio-Claudian period, many auxiliary regiments raised in frontier provinces were stationed in or near their home provinces, except during periods of major crises such as the Cantabrian Wars , when they were deployed temporarily in theatre. This carried the obvious risk if their own tribe or ethnic group rebelled against Rome or attacked the Roman frontier from outside the Empire , auxiliary troops could be tempted to make common cause with them. The Romans would then be faced by an enemy that included units fully equipped and trained by themselves, thus losing their usual tactical advantages over tribal foes. This strategy was never revived by later emperors. The central Illyrian tribes were tough and spartan shepherds of the Bosnian mountains and excellent soldier-material. By the start of the Common Era, they were an important recruitment base for the auxilia. Instead, they mutinied at the assembly point, and defeated a Roman force sent against them. They gave battle to a second Roman force from Moesia. They lost, but inflicted heavy casualties. The Dalmatae attacked the port of Salona and overran the Adriatic coast, defeating a Roman force and exposing the Roman heartland of Italy to the fear of a rebel invasion. These were men whose status or background was regarded by Augustus as unsuitable for recruitment into the legions: These special units were accorded the title civium Romanorum "of Roman citizens" , or c. After the Illyrian revolt, these cohorts remained in being and recruited non-citizens like other auxiliary units, but retained their prestigious c. AD , as the most difficult conflict faced by Rome since the Punic Wars over two centuries earlier. This was apparently lucky timing for the Romans: The Roman high command had no doubt that Arminius would have formed a grand alliance with the Illyrians. By the 2nd century, with roughly half the Roman army deployed on the Danube frontier, the auxilia and legions alike were dominated by Illyrian recruits. In the 3rd century, Illyrians largely replaced Italians in the senior officer

echelons of praefecti of auxiliary regiments and tribuni militum of legions. These were members of a military aristocracy, outstanding soldiers who saved the empire from collapse in the turbulent late 3rd century. A minimum term of service of 25 years was established, at the end of which the retiring auxiliary soldier, and all his children, were awarded Roman citizenship. Indigenous chiefs continued to command some auxiliary regiments, and were probably granted equestrian rank for the purpose. It is also likely that auxiliary pay was standardised at this time, but we only have estimates for the Julio-Claudian period. Auxiliary equipment was broadly similar to that of the legions see Section 2. The main difference was that auxilia contained combat cavalry, both heavy and light, and other specialized units that legions lacked. The latter became as important as Illyria as a source of auxiliary recruits, especially cavalry and archers. Britain in mid-2nd century contained the largest number of auxiliary regiments in any single province: Roman territory is shaded dark. Their homeland was called the Insula Batavorum by the Romans and corresponded roughly with modern Gelderland province, Neth. Their chief town was Noviomagus Nijmegen, Neth. The name is of Celtic origin, meaning "new market", suggesting that the Germanic Batavi either displaced or subjugated an indigenous Gallic tribe. The Batavi, a Germanic tribe, inhabited the region today known as Gelderland Netherlands, in the Rhine river delta, then known as the Insula Batavorum "Island of the Batavi", because surrounded by branches of the Rhine, part of the Roman province of Germania Inferior. In return for the unusual privilege of exemption from tributum direct taxes on land and heads normally exacted from peregrini, they supplied a disproportionate number of recruits to the Julio-Claudian auxilia: They were regarded by the Romans as the very best fortissimi, validissimi of their auxiliary, and indeed all, their forces. After the Batavi regiments were withdrawn from Britain to Italy in 66, Civilis and his brother also a prefect were arrested by the governor of Germania Inferior on a fabricated accusation of sedition. This alienated several hundred crack Batavi troops, and indeed the whole Batavi nation who regarded it as a grave insult. Their mutual hatred erupted in open fighting on at least two occasions. The governor of Germania Inferior, ordered to raise more troops, outraged the Batavi by attempting to conscript more Batavi than the maximum stipulated in their treaty. The brutality and corruption of the Roman recruiting-centurions including incidents of sexual assault on Batavi young men brought already deep discontent in the Batavi homeland to the boil. Initially, he claimed he was supporting the bid for power of Vespasian, the general in command of the legions in Syria, whom Civilis had probably befriended when both were involved in the Roman invasion of Britain 25 years earlier. Vespasian was then commander of the legion II Augusta. In addition, the Roman commanders and their rank-and-file soldiers were divided by loyalty to rival emperors. First the rebel allies captured two Roman forts in their territory, and a cohort of Tungri defected to Civilis. A number of German tribes from beyond the Rhine joined his cause. Their civil war over, the Romans mustered a huge task force of eight legions five dispatched from Italy, two from Spain and one from Britain to deal with Civilis. But, in view of his former friendship with Vespasian, who had already offered him a pardon, and the fact that the Romans still needed the Batavi levies, it is likely that the terms were lenient by Roman standards. The names adopted would normally be those of the emperor ruling at the time of the citizenship award. In this case, they could refer to any of the 3 emperors of the Flavian dynasty ruled 69-96, Vespasian and his two sons, Titus and Domitian, all of whom carried the same names. The revolt proved that in times of civil strife, when legions were far from their bases campaigning for rival claimants to the imperial throne, it was dangerous to leave provinces exclusively in the hands of auxiliary regiments recruited from the indigenous nation. During the Julio-Claudian period, auxiliary regiments had often been deployed away from their original home province. However, there is evidence that a few regiments at least continued to draw some recruits from their original home provinces in the 2nd century e. Batavi units stationed in Britain. Such units remained a minority of the Auxilia: In Britain, there were Together, these two provinces contained about a quarter of the total auxiliary regiments. This is evident if one compares calculations by Spaul and Holder Estimates of Roman auxilia numbers units attested in the mid-2nd century Author.

**Chapter 2 : auxiliary | Definition of auxiliary in English by Oxford Dictionaries**

*Given that only native troops are a manifestation of self-sufficiency, Machiavelli considers native troops to be stronger than an equal number of another type of troops. Hence, if one country has 10, native troops while another has 10, mercenary troops, Machiavelli would argue that the former country is stronger.*

Since auxiliary troops are united in their obedience to someone else, they are the most dangerous troops to trust as exemplified in History. The Duke Cesare Borgia, for example, recruited mercenaries, believing that using them involved fewer risks. But he found them unreliable, treacherous, and dangerous. With mercenaries, your payment is what unites them to your cause and not loyalty nor valor. Only through his own troops can he get loyalty, security and total obedience. Duke Borgia was taken seriously when he formed his own army and showed complete command. No ruler is secure unless he has his own troops with which to defend himself in adversity. A wise ruler, therefore, will always avoid hiring mercenary or auxiliary troops, and will rely on his own forces. About auxiliary troop, native troops and composite armies Auxiliaries are the other sort of useless troops. You rely on auxiliaries when you appeal to another ruler to come with his own armies to assist or defend you. This is what Pope Julius did in recent times, when, having discovered the incompetence of his mercenary troops during the siege of Ferrara, he decided to rely on auxiliaries, and reached an agreement with King Ferdinand of Spain that he would come to his assistance with his men and arms. Auxiliary troops can be useful and good when fighting on their own behalf, but they are almost always a liability for anyone relying on their assistance. For if they lose, it is you who are defeated if they win, you are their prisoner. There are plenty of example of this in ancient history, but I do not want to stray from the contemporary case of Pope Julius II; he can have had no idea what he was doing when, in the hope of acquiring Ferrara, he placed himself entirely into the hands of a foreigner. But he was lucky; The outcome was neither defeat nor imprisonment, so he did not have to pay the price for his foolish decision. The Florentines, having ups of their own, brought ten thousand French soldiers to take Pisa. This decision placed them in danger than at any other time during their. Again, the Emperor of Constantinople, in order to attack his neighbors, brought ten thousand Turks into Greece. They, when the war was over, intention of leaving: He, then, who has no desire to be the victor should use troops, for they are much more dangerous than mercenaries. If your auxiliaries win yon are ruined, for they are united in their obedience to someone else. If you appoint an outsider to command them, it takes him time to establish sufficient authority to be able to attack you. In short where mercenaries are concerned the main risk is cowardice: A wise ruler, therefore, will always avoid rising and auxiliary troops, and will rely on his own forces. I never hesitate to cite Cesare Borgia as a model to be imitated. This duke entered the Romagna with an auxiliary army, for his troops were all Frenchmen, and he used it to take Imola and Forli. But since he did not feel such troops were then switched over to mercenaries, believing that using them involved fewer risks, and so he hired the Orisni and the Vitelli. But in practice he found them unreliable, treacherous, and dangerous, and so he got rid of them and formed his own army. With each change of policy it increased, but he was only taken seriously when everyone could see he was in complete command of his own forces. I wanted to stick to examples that are both recent and Italian, but I cannot resist mentioning Hiero of Syracuse, since I have already discussed him above. He, when lie was made commanderâ€™inâ€™chief by the Syracusans, as I have described, quickly realized their mercenary army was worthless, for it was made up of condottieri like our own Italian armies. He decided he could not risk either keeping them on, or letting them go, so he had them massacred. I also want to remind you of an Old Testament story that is relevant. When David proposed to Saul that lie should go an fight with Goliath, the Philistine champion, Saul, in order to give him confidence, dressed him in his own armor. He wanted to confront the enemy armed with his sling and his knife. Later, his son King Louis abolished the infantry and began to recruit Swiss troops. It was this mistake, imitated by his successors, that was, as we can see from recent events, the cause of the dangers faced by that kingdom. For he built up the reputation of the Swiss while undermining his own military capacity, for lie destroyed his own infantry and made his own cavalry dependent on the support of foreign troops, for they, having become accustomed to fighting alongside the Swiss, no longer think they can win without them. The

result is the French dare not fight against the Swiss, and without the Swiss they are ineffective against anyone else. So the French armies have been mixed, partly mercenary and partly native. The French example is sufficient to make the point, for the Kingdom of France would be able to overcome any enemy if the foundations laid by Charles VII had been built upon, or even if his instructions had merely been kept in force. But men are foolish, and they embark on something that is attractive in its outward appearance, without recognizing the evil consequences that will follow from it: A ruler who cannot foresee evil consequences before they have time to develop is not truly wise; but few have such wisdom. And if one studies the first destruction of the Roman Empire one discovers it came about as a result of the first recruitment of Gothic soldiers, for from that moment the armies of the Roman Empire began to grow feeble. And all the strength that ebbed from the Romans accrued to the Goths. I conclude, therefore, that no ruler is secure unless he has his own troops. Without them he is entirely dependent on fortune, having no strength with which to defend himself in adversity. All others are either mercenaries or auxiliaries. I have complete confidence in their methods Choose Type of service.

## Chapter 3 : Thousands of troops prepare for Hurricane Florence search and rescue - U.S. - Stripes

*About auxiliary troop, native troops and composite armies Auxiliaries are the other sort of useless troops. You rely on auxiliaries when you appeal to another ruler to come with his own armies to assist or defend you.*

From the point of view of the imperial army, the most useful sources are: Secondly, works by the imperial-era historian Tacitus, writing around AD The third important literary source is *De Re Militari*, a treatise on Roman military practices by Vegetius, written c. Fortunately, the thin and fragmentary literary evidence has been complemented by a vast mass of inscription and archaeological evidence. The imperial army was a highly bureaucratized institution. Detailed records were kept on all individual soldiers and there is evidence of filing systems. The Vindolanda tablets, documents inscribed on wooden tablets and preserved by unusual anoxic conditions, are a rare corpus of army documents from the north-western part of the Empire. They consist of a series of letters and memoranda between officers of three auxiliary regiments stationed in succession at Vindolanda AD 85â€” They provide a valuable glimpse of the real lives and activities of the garrison of an auxiliary fort. Of outstanding importance are the bas-reliefs on monuments erected by emperors to record their victorious wars. Other examples include imperial triumphal arches see List of Roman triumphal arches. Another major source on stone is the extensive corpus of recovered tombstones of Roman soldiers. These often carry reliefs showing the subject in full combat dress plus inscriptions containing a summary of his career age, units served, ranks held. In the case of both tombstones and altars, officers are disproportionately represented, due to the substantial expense of such monuments. Notable metal documents are Roman military diplomas. A diploma was a bronze tablet issued, between c. AD 50 and when all free inhabitants of the empire were granted Roman citizenship to an auxiliary soldier on completion of his year term of service to prove the award of citizenship to the holder and his family. A particular advantage of diplomas for historians is that they are accurately datable. Diplomas also normally list the names of several auxiliary units which served in the same province at the same time, critical data on the deployment of auxiliary units in the various provinces of the Empire at different times. Also usually recorded are: Over diplomas have been recovered, although most in a fragmentary state. Even these, however, represent an infinitesimal fraction of the hundreds of thousands of diplomas which must have been issued. Apart from natural corrosion, the main reason for this low recovery rate is that, prior due to the late 19th century, when their historical value was recognised, diplomas were almost invariably melted down when found in order to recover their copper content â€” indeed most were probably melted down in the period following Finally, a mass of information has been uncovered by archaeological excavation of imperial military sites: A prime example is Vindolanda fort itself, where excavations began in the s and continue in under the grandson of the first director, Eric Birley. Such excavations have uncovered details of the lay-out and facilities of military sites and remains of military equipment. Legions were recruited from Roman citizens only i. Led by their own aristocrats and equipped in their own traditional fashion, these native units varied widely in size, quality and reliability. Most would only be available for particular campaigns before returning home or disbanding. Foundation of the imperial army under Augustus 30 BC - AD 14 [ edit ] Statue of the founder-emperor Augustus in garb of military commander-in-chief On gaining undisputed mastery over the Roman empire in 30 BC, Augustus sole rule 30 BC â€” AD 14 was left with an army which was bloated by extraordinary recruitment for the Roman civil wars and at the same time lacking a suitable organisation for the defence and expansion of a vast empire. Alongside these were a mass of irregular non-Italian allied units whose command, size and equipment varied greatly. Some allied units came from provinces within the empire, others from beyond the imperial borders. Roman legion The first priority was to reduce the number of legions to a sustainable level. The Emperor retained just over half his legions, disbanding the rest and settling their veterans in no less than 28 new Roman colonies. Under the late Republic, a Roman citizen iunior i. The average number of years served was about ten. In 13 BC, Augustus decreed sixteen years as the standard term of service for legionary recruits, with a further four years as reservists *evocati*. In AD 5, the standard term was increased to twenty years plus five years in the reserves. This could lead to disaffection if they left families

behind. But from about AD onwards, when most legions were based long-term in the same frontier-province and recruitment was primarily local, the prohibition of marriage became a legal encumbrance that was largely ignored. Many legionaries formed stable relationships and brought up families. At the same time, the traditional grant of land to retiring veterans was made replaceable by a cash discharge bonus, as there was no longer sufficient state-owned land *ager publicus* in Italy to distribute. Unlike the Republic, which had relied primarily on conscription *i*. In AD 5, the discharge bonus was set at 3, *denarii*. In Republican tradition but ever less in practice, each legion was under six equestrian military tribunes who took turns to command it in pairs. But in the late Republic, military tribunes were eclipsed by higher-ranking officers of senatorial rank called *legati* "literally "envoys". A proconsul Republican governor might ask the senate to appoint a number of *legati* to serve under him *e*. But legions still lacked a single, permanent commander. It has been suggested that Augustus was responsible for establishing the tiny cavalry contingent of horse attached to each legion. The Augustan era also saw the introduction of some items of more sophisticated and protective equipment for legionaries, primarily to improve their survival rate. The *lorica segmentata* normally called simply "the *lorica*" by the Romans, was a special laminated-strip body-armour, was probably developed under Augustus. Augustus retained the services of numerous units of irregular allied native troops. The *peregrini* were now recruited into regular units of cohort-strength *c*. By AD 23, Tacitus reports that the *auxilia* numbered roughly as many as the legionaries *i*. Hence regiments carried an ethnic name *e*. It has been suggested that the equipment of auxiliary regiments was not standardised until after AD 50, and that until then, auxiliaries were armed with the traditional weaponry of their tribe. Auxiliary regiments were designed to operate as a complement to the legions. Praetorian Guard and other forces based in Rome[ edit ] Main article: After the battle, he retained them in being as a permanent brigade in and around Rome, known as the *praetoriani* "soldiers of the imperial palace". Inscription evidence suggests that Augustus increased the Praetorian establishment to nine cohorts, each under the command of a *tribunus militum* military tribune. Augustus stationed three cohorts in the City itself, each housed in separate barracks, and the rest in neighbouring cities of Latium. Originally, each cohort was independent, but in 2 BC, Augustus appointed two overall commanders *praefecti praetorio* of equestrian rank, one for the cohorts based in the City, the other for those outside. They also served as ceremonial troops on state occasions. Recruits to the ranks were, during the Julio-Claudian era, exclusively Italian-born. They were accorded much better pay and conditions than ordinary legionaries. In AD 5, the standard term of service for Praetorians was set at 16 years compared to 25 years in the legions, and their pay was set at triple the rate of ordinary legionaries. *Cohortes urbanae* In addition to the praetorians, Augustus established a second armed force in Rome, the *cohortes urbanae* "urban cohorts", of which three were based in the City and one in Lugdunum Lyon in Gaul, to protect the major imperial mint there. These battalions were tasked with maintaining public order in the City, including crowd-control at major events such as chariot-races and gladiatorial combats, and the suppression of the popular unrest that periodically shook the City *e*. Unlike the praetorians, the urban cohorts were not deployed for military operations outside Italy. *Vigiles* The *Vigiles* or more properly the *Vigiles Urbani* "watchmen of the City" or *Cohortes Vigilum* "cohorts of the watchmen" were the firefighters and police of Ancient Rome. The *Vigiles* also acted as a night watch, keeping an eye out for burglars and hunting down runaway slaves, and were on occasion used to maintain order in the streets. The *Vigiles* were considered a para-military unit and their organisation into cohorts and centuries reflects this. Imperial German Bodyguard[ edit ] Main article: Imperial German Bodyguard Roman To double-insure his own personal safety and that of imperial family members, Augustus established a small personal guard called the *Germani corporis custodes* literally: Probably of cohort-strength, these were crack horsemen recruited from native peoples on the lower Rhine, mainly from the Batavi. Their leader, probably a Batavi aristocrat, reported to the Emperor directly. The Germans shared the task of guarding the imperial family and the Palace with the Praetorians. The decision caused deep offence to the Batavi, and contributed to the outbreak of the Revolt of the Batavi in the following year. Under Augustus, the European borders of the empire he inherited from his grand-uncle Julius Caesar were considerably expanded. The strategy was successfully executed: After settling the Danube border, Augustus turned his attention to the North, where Julius Caesar had in 51 BC established the border of Roman Gaul along the river

Rhine , the second major European fluvial route. Augustus launched an ambitious strategy of advancing the Rhine border to the river Elbe , aiming to incorporate all the warlike Germanic tribes. But a massive and sustained military effort 6 BC – AD 9 came to nothing. Roman advances in Germania Magna i. Germany outside the empire had to be scaled down during the Great Illyrian Revolt of AD , when many troops were diverted to Illyricum. After this, Augustus shelved his Elbe strategy. Under the Flavian emperors , the Romans annexed the trans-Rhenane region they called the Agri Decumates i. But this acquisition was strictly aimed at shortening the lines of communication between the legionary bases of Germania Superior and Raetia provinces Mainz and Strasbourg in Germania Sup. It was not part of a renewed effort to subdue Germany as far as the Elbe. Doubtless mindful of the costly failure of his Elbe strategy, Augustus reportedly included a clause in his will advising his successors not to attempt to expand the empire further. Apart from Britain and Dacia, other major territorial acquisitions by ambitious emperors were swiftly abandoned by their immediate successors, who took a more realistic view of the value and defensibility of the new possessions: In Britain, governor Gnaeus Julius Agricola was in AD 79 apparently authorised by emperor Vespasian to launch the conquest of Caledonia , thus bringing the whole island under Roman rule. Agricola was dismissed and archaeology shows that the Romans abandoned the Scottish Highlands and withdrew to the Forth - Clyde isthmus; and that by , Roman forts in the Scottish Lowlands had also been evacuated, returning the border to the Tyne-Solway line. The Parthian province of Mesopotamia , annexed by Trajan in , was evacuated by his successor Hadrian in Hadrian also withdrew, by cf: The most likely reason was that these regions did not possess significant mineral resources and were considered too difficult to defend. The Rhine-Danube line thus remained the permanent border of the Empire in Europe for most of the Principate, with the exceptions of the Agri Decumates and Dacia. Even these two salients were given up in the late 3rd century: It appears that the Romans had exhausted the recoverable mineral wealth of Dacia and that both salients had become too expensive to defend.

### Chapter 4 : Selected Political Writings - Niccolò Machiavelli, David Wootton - Google Books

*The table shows the importance of auxiliary troops in the 2nd century, when they outnumbered legionaries by to 1. The table shows that legions did not have a standard complement of auxiliary regiments [] and that there was no fixed ratio of auxiliary regiments to legions in each province.*

The two essential components of a strong state are good laws and good armies. Good laws cannot exist without good armies. The presence of a good army, however, indicates the presence of good laws. There are three types of armies: Mercenary and auxiliary troops are useless and dangerous. Mercenary commanders are either skilled or unskilled. Unskilled commanders are worthless, but skilled commanders cannot be trusted to suppress their own ambition. It is far more preferable for a prince to command his own army. Historically, dependence on mercenaries ruined Italy. During the breakup of Italy, which the Church supported in hopes of increasing its own stature, many townships hired mercenaries because they had little experience in military matters. Concerning Auxiliary, Mixed, and Native Forces Auxiliary troops are "armies borrowed from a more powerful state" are as useless as mercenaries. Although they often fight well, a prince who calls on auxiliaries places himself in a no-win situation. If the auxiliaries fail, he is defenseless, whereas if the auxiliaries are successful, he still owes his victory to the power of another. Auxiliary troops are often skilled and organized, yet their first loyalty is to another ruler. Thus, they pose an even more dangerous threat to the prince than mercenaries. If a prince does not command his own native troops, the principality can never be secure. Depending on outside armies is essentially the same as depending on good fortune. The use of auxiliaries and mercenaries is effective during prosperous times, but in times of adversity, reliance on borrowed troops, like reliance on fortune, is a perilous liability. Summary Chapter XIV: See Important Quotations Explained The only thing a prince needs to study is the art of war. This is the primary discipline of the ruler. Mastery of this discipline can make even a common citizen a great ruler. The easiest way to lose a state is by neglecting the art of war. The best way to win a state is to be skilled in the art of war.

*Auxiliary troops are the native troops of another state, commanded and trained by the leader of that state. Composite troops are a combination of these troop categories. Machiavelli aims primarily to criticize the use of mercenary armies.*

In addition the legion lacked missile forces such as slingers and archers. The Italian forces were organised into *alae* literally: An allied *ala*, commanded by 3 Roman *praefecti sociorum*, was similar or slightly larger in infantry size 4â€™5, men to a legion, but contained a more substantial cavalry contingent: The overall cavalry element, c. Numidian light cavalry and, later, Gallic heavy cavalry. In the early 1st century BC, Roman cavalry was phased out altogether. After the Social War, the *socii* were all granted Roman citizenship, the Latin *alae* abolished, and the *socii* recruited into the legions. During the late Republic, non-Italian units were led by their own native chiefs, and their internal organisation was left to their own commanders. The units varied widely in dress, equipment, and weapons. They were normally raised for specific campaigns and often disbanded soon afterwards, in a similar manner to the earlier *socii militia* legions. Some of the more experienced units were kept in being to complement the legions, and became the core of the standing auxiliary forces that developed in the Julio-Claudian period. It was clearly inspired by the Latin forces of the pre-Social War Republic, as a corps of non-citizen troops parallel to the legions. But there were fundamental differences, the same as between Republican and Augustan legions. The Latin forces of the Republic were made up of part-time conscripts in units that would be raised and disbanded for and after particular campaigns. The Augustan *auxilia* were mainly volunteer professionals serving in permanent units. Augustus however organised the *Auxilia* into regiments the size of cohorts a tenth the size of legions , due to the much greater flexibility of the smaller unit size. Further, the regiments were of three types: *Cohortes* were likely modelled on legionary cohorts i. Judging by the names of attested auxiliary regiments, these parts of the Iberian peninsula soon became a major source of recruits. Then the Danubian regions were annexed: Their light cavalry *equites Maurorum* was highly prized and had alternately fought and assisted the Romans for well over two centuries: Great Illyrian Revolt During the early Julio-Claudian period, many auxiliary regiments raised in frontier provinces were stationed in or near their home provinces, except during periods of major crises such as the Cantabrian Wars , when they were deployed temporarily in theatre. This carried the obvious risk if their own tribe or ethnic group rebelled against Rome or attacked the Roman frontier from outside the Empire , auxiliary troops could be tempted to make common cause with them. The Romans would then be faced by an enemy that included units fully equipped and trained by themselves, thus losing their usual tactical advantages over tribal foes. This strategy was never revived by later emperors. The central Illyrian tribes were tough and spartan shepherds of the Bosnian mountains and excellent soldier-material. By the start of the Common Era, they were an important recruitment base for the *auxilia*. Instead they mutinied at the assembly point, and defeated a Roman force sent against them. They gave battle to a second Roman force from Moesia. They lost, but inflicted heavy casualties. The *Dalmatae* attacked the port of Salona and overran the Adriatic coast, defeating a Roman force and exposing the Roman heartland of Italy to the fear of a rebel invasion. These were men whose status or background was regarded by Augustus as unsuitable for recruitment into the legions: These special units were accorded the title *civium Romanorum* "of Roman citizens" , or c. After the Illyrian revolt, these cohorts remained in being and recruited non-citizens like other auxiliary units, but retained their prestigious c. AD , as the most difficult conflict faced by Rome since the Punic Wars over two centuries earlier. This was apparently lucky timing for the Romans: The Roman high command had no doubt that Arminius would have formed a grand alliance with the Illyrians. By the 2nd century, with roughly half the Roman army deployed on the Danube frontier, the *auxilia* and legions alike were dominated by Illyrian recruits. In the 3rd century, Illyrians largely replaced Italians in the senior officer echelons of *praefecti* of auxiliary regiments and *tribuni militum* of legions. These were members of a military aristocracy, outstanding soldiers who saved the empire from collapse in the turbulent late 3rd century. A minimum term of service of 25 years was established, at the end of which the retiring auxiliary soldier, and all his children, were awarded Roman citizenship. Indigenous chiefs continued to command some auxiliary regiments, and were probably

granted equestrian rank for the purpose. It is also likely that auxiliary pay was standardised at this time, but we only have estimates for the Julio-Claudian period. Auxiliary equipment was broadly similar to that of the legions see Section 2. The main difference was that auxilia contained combat cavalry, both heavy and light, and other specialized units that legions lacked. The latter became as important as Illyria as a source of auxiliary recruits, especially cavalry and archers. Britain in mid-2nd century contained the largest number of auxiliary regiments in any single province: Roman territory is shaded dark. Their homeland was called the Insula Batavorum by the Romans and corresponded roughly with modern Gelderland province, Neth. Their chief town was Noviomagus Nijmegen, Neth. The name is of Celtic origin, meaning "new market", suggesting that the Germanic Batavi either displaced or subjugated an indigenous Gallic tribe The Batavi, a Germanic tribe, inhabited the region today known as Gelderland Netherlands, in the Rhine river delta, then known as the Insula Batavorum "Island of the Batavi", because surrounded by branches of the Rhine, part of the Roman province of Germania Inferior. In return for the unusual privilege of exemption from tributum direct taxes on land and heads normally exacted from peregrini, they supplied a disproportionate number of recruits to the Julio-Claudian auxilia: They were regarded by the Romans as the very best fortissimi, validissimi of their auxiliary, and indeed all, their forces. After the Batavi regiments were withdrawn from Britain to Italy in 66, Civilis and his brother also a prefect were arrested by the governor of Germania Inferior on a fabricated accusation of sedition. This alienated several hundred crack Batavi troops, and indeed the whole Batavi nation who regarded it as a grave insult. Their mutual hatred erupted in open fighting on at least two occasions. The governor of Germania Inferior, ordered to raise more troops, outraged the Batavi by attempting to conscript more Batavi than the maximum stipulated in their treaty. The brutality and corruption of the Roman recruiting-centurions including incidents of sexual assault on Batavi young men brought already deep discontent in the Batavi homeland to the boil. Initially, he claimed he was supporting the bid for power of Vespasian, the general in command of the legions in Syria, whom Civilis had probably befriended when both were involved in the Roman invasion of Britain 25 years earlier Vespasian was then commander of the legion II Augusta. In addition, the Roman commanders and their rank-and-file soldiers were divided by loyalty to rival emperors. First the rebel allies captured two Roman forts in their territory, and a cohort of Tungri defected to Civilis. A number of German tribes from beyond the Rhine joined his cause. Their civil war over, the Romans mustered a huge task force of eight legions five dispatched from Italy, two from Spain and one from Britain to deal with Civilis. But in view of his former friendship with Vespasian, who had already offered him a pardon, and the fact that the Romans still needed the Batavi levies, it is likely that the terms were lenient by Roman standards. The names adopted would normally be those of the emperor ruling at the time of the citizenship award. In this case, they could refer to any of the 3 emperors of the Flavian dynasty ruled, Vespasian and his two sons, Titus and Domitian, all of whom carried the same names. The revolt proved that in times of civil strife, when legions were far from their bases campaigning for rival claimants to the imperial throne, it was dangerous to leave provinces exclusively in the hands of auxiliary regiments recruited from the indigenous nation. During the Julio-Claudian period, auxiliary regiments had often been deployed away from their original home province. However, there is evidence that a few regiments at least continued to draw some recruits from their original home provinces in the 2nd century e. Batavi units stationed in Britain. Such units remained a minority of the auxilia: In Britain there were Together these two provinces contained about a quarter of the total auxiliary regiments. This is evident if one compares calculations by Spaul and Holder Estimates of Roman auxilia numbers units attested in the mid-2nd century Author.

**Chapter 6 : Nanking Massacre - HISTORY**

*Auxiliary, composite, and native troops --XIV. How a prince should organize his militia -- XV. The things for which men, and especially princes, are praised or blamed -- XVI.*

These are often assisted by a Unit of Hamian archers from the far-distant province of Syria. When people think of the Roman Army there is a tendency to think of the legions themselves and to forget the considerable contribution made to the Roman war machine by the numerous auxiliary cohorts that provided vital support in a number of areas. While the Roman legions were undeniably the most effective fighting force of their age the Romans themselves had never managed to successfully develop their military forces beyond the legionary formations. Accordingly the need for cavalry, archers, slingers and so on was made good by recruiting non-Roman peoples into cohorts of quingenaria and men milliaria. These tended to be one of three types; light infantry, cavalry and mixed units equitata made up of cavalry and infantry. Auxiliary troops were levied from the conquered provinces and were named after the locality of their origination. The period of service for an auxiliary soldier was roughly 25 years after which time he could be discharged with a small gratuity and, most precious of all, a diploma conferring Roman Citizenship on himself and his heirs. For acts of bravery it was more likely that Citizenship, either for individuals, or for the unit as a whole, was awarded. Auxiliary units lacked the specialised skills and equipment of the larger legions and were paid proportionately less. Moreover they tended not to be among the recipients of the large donatives handed out to the legions and the Praetorian Guard by successive emperors desperate to retain the loyalty of their troops. However, the Citizen cohorts cohorts voluntariorum civium Romanorum thanks largely to the will of Augustus, were practically on the same pay level as the Legionaries, and in consequence their commanders bear the title of Tribunus. Stationed in small forts along the frontiers the auxiliaries were mainly used for garrison and policing duties. Like their comrades in the legions the auxiliary troops were divided into centuries of men commanded by a centurion. The centurions were as likely as not to be Roman citizens in the time-honored tradition of empire officers being placed in command of native troops. Such an appointment might represent a promotion from a one of the legions. It might be a direct appointment provided under the patronage of a provincial governor, or even the emperor himself. Certainly many of the centurions were drawn from the same native stock as the rank and file. Above the centurions was the commander of the quingenaria cohort - the Praefectus who was an equestrian officer. The rank of prefect was a senior one and commanded respect right across the army. The command of a cohorts milliaria or civium Romanorum was usually in the form of a Tribunus. Command of an auxiliary cohort was often the reward conferred on outstanding legionary centurions who had proved deserving of independent command.

### Chapter 7 : SparkNotes: The Prince: Chapters XIII–XIV

*While composite forces are superior to purely mercenary or auxiliary troops, this reliance on outside arms is "poisonous" and will plague the state like a wasting fever. Using the metaphor of a wasting disease, Machiavelli describes the way in which a reliance on foreign arms steadily erodes a prince's power and security.*

The Masses and The Elite Summary Analysis Machiavelli transitions to a discussion of auxiliaries, "the other kind of useless troops. Although Machiavelli concedes that auxiliaries are sometimes "useful and reliable," their use typically spells "disaster" for the one who calls on them. If a prince uses auxiliaries and is defeated, then he is left defenseless. In the alternative situation, the auxiliaries are "victorious" and the prince is essentially under their control. Machiavelli cites the modern example of Pope Julius II to illustrate the potential danger of auxiliary troops. Others, such as the Florentines, ruined themselves with the use of auxiliaries. Like mercenaries, auxiliary troops are "useless" because they prioritize their own self-interest before the interests of their princely employer. However, auxiliaries present a unique threat because they retain clear loyalty to a ruler other than their employer. Rulers who seek to defend their states with auxiliary arms will only undermine their own power and security. As Machiavelli stressed previously, rulers must avoid all actions that cede power to others. A prince who uses auxiliaries necessarily surrenders power to a foreign state. Active Themes Related Quotes with Explanations Machiavelli argues that auxiliaries are even more dangerous than mercenary troops, since auxiliaries "constitute a united army, wholly obedient to the orders of someone else. While cowardice is the gravest danger with mercenaries, valor is the danger with auxiliaries. According to Machiavelli, a prudent ruler would rather lose battles with his own troops "than win them with others," knowing that "no true victory is possible with alien arms. Auxiliary troops are typically better organized than mercenaries, a fact which paradoxically renders auxiliaries even more ruinous than mercenaries. Even at the expense of losing battles, rulers should opt for their own arms over foreign troops. Active Themes Discussing Cesare Borgia, Machiavelli writes, "One can easily see the difference between these forces by considering the difference between the standing of the duke [Borgia]" when he used them. Borgia began his conquests with auxiliaries and then decided they were "unsafe," moving to mercenary troops. Having increased his power but finding these troops "disloyal," he decided to raise his own troops, achieving the greatest success in that way. He gained "real respect" only after becoming "absolute master of his armies. Machiavelli urges princes to become self-reliant in matters of war and defense, stating that to secure and defend their states, princes must fight with their own arms. Active Themes Citing the ancient examples of Hiero of Syracuse and David of the Old Testament, Machiavelli concludes, "Armor belonging to someone else either drops off you or weighs you down or is too tight. Machiavelli declares, "The prince who does not detect evils the moment they appear is lacking in true wisdom. Machiavelli ties the downfall of the Roman empire to its fateful decision to hire the Goths as mercenaries. Eventually, the Goths "inherited the prowess which the Romans lost. Because princes must depend on their own prowess rather than fortune, rulers should proactively raise and train their own armies. Wise princes will detect and avoid the risks of foreign troops, eventually inheriting the lost states and "prowess" of lesser rulers. Retrieved November 11,

### Chapter 8 : The Prince Chapter 13 Summary & Analysis from LitCharts | The creators of SparkNotes

*Auxiliary troops are often skilled and organized, yet their first loyalty is to another ruler. Thus, they pose an even more dangerous threat to the prince than mercenaries. If a prince does not command his own native troops, the principality can never be secure.*

### Chapter 9 : Auxiliary | Definition of Auxiliary by Merriam-Webster

*About auxiliary troops native troops and composite armies On the risks a ruler or a republic runs by using auxiliary or mercenary troops. Selected Political.*