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Bradley, Carl Meredith. "The British War Chariot: A Case for Indirect Warfare." The Journal of Military History October 2009: 1073-89.

Though the invasions of Britain undertaken by Julius Caesar in 55-54 BC are the focus of this article, it is important to understand the British approach to battlefield technology and tactics to be able to extrapolate their failures and successes in the first century AD Boudiccan rebellion put down by Paulinus. Bradley sticks to classical sources and archaeological evidence, relying on the fragmentary works of Poseidonius (ca. 135-51 BC) and other ancient writers who detailed the exploits of the Celts. Naturally, Julius Caesar's own published works are used heavily here, and while Caesar has never been known for his humility, his memoirs are usually accurate, at least as far as numbers, weaponry, and the battles go. The British war chariot, as deployed against the Roman army in various battles dating from the invasion of Caesar through the Boudiccan revolt, never wavered in design – two horses, a charioteer and a soldier supplied with a shield and up to a dozen javelins.

Dando-Collins, Stephen. Nero's Killing Machine: The True Story of Rome's Remarkable Fourteenth Legion. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 2005.

This is the second in a four-part series by Dando-Collins detailing the entire lifespan of a single Roman legion. The 14<sup>th</sup> Legion is especially important for my purposes as they were the core of the force of 10,000 Roman soldiers that put down the Boudiccan revolt in 60 AD. Dando-Collins writes in a more narrative, rather than academic, style, but his sources are above reproach, as he relies heavily on the ancient Roman historians Tacitus and Cassius Dio. Much of his material in the chapters covering the revolt and its fallout is paraphrased from Tacitus' account of the Battle of Watling Street and expanded upon by his other research and sources. His writing style makes the material very accessible, but his lack of citations makes it difficult to track his information back to the original sources.

Hunt, Richard. Queen Boudicca's Battle of Britain. Staplehurst, England: Spellmount Limited, 2003.

Hunt's expansive account of the Boudiccan revolt gives far more background and context than either ancient (Tacitus) or other modern sources (Dando-Collins). In particular, he delves into the reasons why the revolt could even take place at all – the brutalization of Boudicca and her daughters as well as Paulinus' absence from the Iceni lands due to his campaign against the Celtic Druids on the island of Anglesey in the far west reaches of what is now known as Wales.

Tacitus, P. Cornelius. The Annals. This translation, Chicago: Encyclopaedia Britannica & the University of Chicago, 1952.

Tacitus is considered **the** source on Roman history during the period surrounding the Boudiccan revolt. While he may have suffered from an obvious bias regarding his accounts of events in Britain – he was married to Julia Agricola, daughter of Gnaeus Julius Agricola, who was governor of Britain for some time. Tacitus himself became a Roman consul and was governor of Asia, further casting doubt on his ability to remain unbiased in his recording of Roman history. However, along with Cassius Dio, Tacitus' account of events in Britain remain the only Roman writings to survive to modernity and therefore must be included in any comprehensive examination of any events in Britain in the first century AD.