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ROMAN ARMY IN POSITION.
GENERAL AND SPECIFIC PATTERNS ON
THE RHINE AND DANUBE FRONTIER
2nd-3rd CENTURIES AD

SUMMARY

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SUMMARY

The present research aims, as stated in the title, the study of ensemble of Roman means and military forces, arranged according to a plan for a particular purpose.

For the research to reach its goal we set the starting point at the organization of the Roman army, which provides information on the type of conflict that is to be expected in the area where they are located. Thus, we studied the organization and manpower troops that have permanent or sporadic contact with the limes. They are the infantry troops (legions, praetorian cohorts and auxiliary infantry) and cavalry (*alae*, riders of mounted cohorts, *equites legionis*, *equites singulares* and *numeri*).

We continued with a brief look at the weapons and military equipment of Roman soldiers, which provides important information about the kind of tactics that can be implemented. For a better understanding of the Roman military system we introduced for research a chapter on some of the most important aspects of military life, the ones which made the Roman army to be unique in Europe at that time and which led to gaining so many victories and to maintaining such an extensive empire. They are training and discipline, supported by a high morale, a careful choice of the battlefield and an exemplary organization of supplying the troops. The Romans did not leave anything to chance, so the movement of troops was made in a well-organized way, the order of march being considered to be as important as the arrangement of troops during battle. To achieve the purpose of this paper it was necessary, of course, to study the role different types of troops play in the Roman army, both in peacetime and in military conflicts in their camps on the limes or in expeditionary military corps. Finally, we tried to establish some models followed in disposing troops in certain areas of the "Roman frontier."

We studied the northern continental Roman limes which is between the North Sea and the Black Sea. This area includes the Roman provinces Germania Inferior, Germania Superior, Raetia, Noricum, Pannonia Superior, Pannonia Inferior, Moesia Superior, Moesia Inferior and Dacia, and the limes aims mostly towards two major rivers, namely the Rhine and the Danube.