

## 1: Celtic Warriors

*Ancient Greek weapons and armor were primarily geared towards combat between individuals. Their primary technique was called the phalanx, a formation consisting of massed shield wall, which required heavy frontal armor and medium-ranged weapons such as spears.*

Throughout the long and successful history of the Roman military their weapons evolved to meet the demands presented on the battlefield. The Roman Soldiers were if nothing else effective and they approached battle in a calculated way. When an enemy employed a weapon successfully against the legions the Romans would often adopt that weapon into their own military. Regardless of which weapons the Romans marched with the end result was ten centuries of military domination, and the Romans depended upon military might to create and sustain their empire. So with no further ado, here are the weapons that created, defended and eventually lost the greatest empire the Western world has ever known. Roman Weapons in Action: Romans charge a Gaulic army after throwing a volley of pilum. It was adopted from the clans and tribes that lived in Spain. These tribes of Iberians, Celts and a large mixed group called Celtiberians, created hill forts and cities. Tribes of these three groups frequently warred with each other, developing an effective style of warfare but remaining politically divided. During the Second Punic Wars when Rome and Carthage fought to destroy each other and dominate Spain the great Roman General Scipio Africanus took a liking to this "Spanish Sword" and began equipping the legions under his command with the weapon. Scipio then defeated Hannibal, the greatest general of Carthage, at the battle of Zama ending the Second Punic War, this victory has often been credited to his use of the gladius as well as too the defection of a large amount of Numidian cavalry to the Roman cause. In combat the gladius could be used for stabbing or slashing, although it was primarily used for stabbing. In the crush of battle that often occurred when two forces pressed against each other the gladius shined. It was ideal for stabbing in these conditions where longer weapons became useless due to the lack of room for long slashing swords and thrusting spears. Roman legionaries constantly practiced with their weapon of choice, learning to make thrusts into vulnerable areas of their enemies such as the groin or neck. The Legions that poured from Rome to conquer the Mediterranean world held this weapon in their hand. In the late empire new threats appeared from the Asian steppes and darker Europe, mounted warriors like the Huns and Goths required a different army to repel. The Romans began to focus more of their military power to counter mounted warriors, archers and cavalry started taking on greater importance. The old role of the heavy infantry shifted as well, it became critical to defend the infantry from cavalry and so the Romans adopted longer weapons for their infantry. At first a longer sword, called the Spathea was employed, but over time the main weapon of the Roman infantry returned to where it had begun; the spear. The Pilum The pilum is the heavy javelin used by the Roman legionnaires. Along with the sword, the pilum was one of the main weapons of the Roman military and provided each man with mobile, short ranged artillery ability. It is perhaps one of the biggest reasons for Roman dominance of the ancient world, along with the full body shield and gladius. However, when the Roman Legions faced off against this force they were able to exploit gaps in the phalanx formation caused by uneven ground and the effects of the pilum. In the Battle of Pydna BC between Rome and the Macedonian Antigonid dynasty, the Romans although at first awed by the power of the phalanx, were able to smash it. The balance of power was forever changed in the Mediterranean and Rome was shortly to become its new master. A pilum is essentially a heavy javelin featuring a long thin iron shank neck and heavy shaft. The relatively thin iron shank, with its barbed tip, gave the pilum its extraordinary ability; it was armor piercing. The weight of the shaft and a weight in the shape of pyramid or ball would then punch the shaft through enemy shields and armor. The 2 foot long 60 mm shaft was designed to be long enough to punch through a shield and into the man behind it. Many of unarmored Germanic and Celtic barbarians were forced to discard their shields due to the pilum, a near death sentence for them on the battle field. An added benefit of this design was that the force of the impact would often bend the shank, causing it to be unusable and saving the Romans from having them thrown back at them. Roman soldiers typically carried two pilum and they would throw them as they charged their enemies to cause death, discarded shields and confusion among the ranks of

their enemies. Modern testing has revealed that a pila singular for pilum can be thrown 98 feet but it probably had an effective range of between ft. A typical Roman strategy would have been to unleash their second pilum from a distance of only about ft and then to follow up with their swords, giving their enemy no time to recover. The barbarians that continually assaulted the Romans from the North preferred to open battles with a mass, furious charge of great power. To counter this Romans would throw their pilum into the charging hoard, the impact of would deliver a counter shock, blunting the enemies force before it collided with the Roman battle lines. Additionally, the Romans found the pilum to be an effective anti-cavalry weapon. Julius Cesar used this tactic to great effect when he ordered a cohort of his legionnaires to use their pilum to stab at the faces of the cavalry of Pompeii during the first Roman civil war in the first century BC. The origins of the pilum is most likely a result of the Samnite Wars BC. These decades long conflicts proved to be a tough trial for the Roman Republic, and they suffered several humiliating and disastrous defeats at the hands of the hill tribes called Samnites. The Samnites fought in a loose order, peppering their enemies with javelins while the Romans fought in a hoplite style, utilizing shield wall phalanx tactics. However the rough ground of the hill tribes proved to be unfavorable to the use of phalanx tactics and the ever adaptive Romans changed both their strategy and weapons, adopting a looser "checker board" formation and employing heavy javelins. To learn more about these tactical changes see Roman Military or Ancient Weapons. The Hasta Hasta, a Latin word meaning spear, was the first and last main Roman weapon. Hastae is the plural form of hasta. A hasta was about 6. The earliest Rome forces fought in a phalanx style like Greek warriors using spears, however, during the Republic a switch was made to using three lines. The first two lines employed swords while the third, and final battle line, was made out of veterans using hastae. Eventually all legionaries where equipped with swords during the military reforms and standardizations of Gaius Marius BC. During the late empire, starting in the 3rd century AD, the Romans infantry began to switch back to using the Hasta. The reason for this is most likely the changing nature of warfare at the time, particularly the ascendancy of cavalry. The hasta proved to be the most effective weapon against the rampaging horsemen that devastated the late empire and it was eventually reinstated as the main weapon of the Romans. Other Roman Weapons The above weapons are the main weapons of the Roman heavy infantry man, however, the Romans employed a number of other weapons as well. For example the pugio was a dagger used as a sidearm by the roman legionnaires. It featured a wide leaf shaped blade and was about 9. During the first and second centuries AD, the spathea became a common weapon of choice. The spathea was a longer sword then the gladius, first used by the Roman cavalry but adopted by the infantry. During the late empire the legionaries began to carry the Plumbata, this was a weighted throwing dart. Six plubata could be secured to the back of a shield and they had a greater range then a javelin. Lead weights on the plumbata also gave it good penetration. These weapons proved extraordinarily effective for the Romans, allowing their heavy infantry to operate effectively as their own archers. It is also likely that legionaries would employ slings at times. Besides heavy infantry the Roman armies fielded other specialized troops. Their light infantry, called velites, employed light throwing javelins. These javelins had greater range then the pila, but lacked their punch. Roman archers, called the sagittarius, their normal weapon was the composite bow, made of horn and wood, and held together with sinew and hide glue. Reinforcing laths for composite bows are found throughout the Roman territory. Roman auxiliaries used a wide range of weapons, whatever the weapons of their particular tribe were what they went into combat with.

## 2: Greek Hoplite Armor & Weapons

*From armor made of animal parts to some of the earliest forms of hand held rocket launchers, here are some of the craziest, coolest, and oddest ancient weapons and armor researchers and.*

This is how they regarded the Egyptians and peoples of the near-East, but the Celts were a different matter. The Romans had more respect for their bravery and ability to fight toe-to-toe. They considered the Gauls to be powerful, although crazy, and felt the Celtic warriors of the Iberian peninsula were cunning and skilled. In fact, the very real threat that their empire would be wiped out by a Celtic invasion was always in the back of their minds, and it almost came true on several occasions. It took the Roman military years before they achieved security from the threat of Celtic warriors pouring through the gates of Rome. Distance combat weapons were javelins, harpoons, bows and slings. The stones of the slings were usually taken out of rivers, since these were well formed by the current. In addition, one must say that javelins were not necessarily the primary weapons of a warrior; many close-in engagement troops additionally carried thrown weapons. Young warriors fought usually with primitive javelins, slings and bows, while well-crafted pila or harpoon-type javelins were carried by Celtic champions. The Gaesatae, a group of Celtic warriors from the Alps, are said to have used poison on their ranged weapons. In late ancient times, the Picts already used light crossbows. As close-range weapons, spears, two-hand hammers, axes and swords would be used. The swords were initially short swords, but they later became long swords. Celtic swords varied greatly in their quality. There were true masterpieces, but some ancient writers reported swords that, after the first impact of a warrior, bent or became blunt. Some particularly large and well-crafted swords have been found in England that may have been for rituals; however, a military employment is also possible. This weapon became the model for the gladius used by the Roman legions. The Celtic spear possessed relatively broad points and were a grand example of this weapon type. Axes, two-hand hammers and two-hand swords Claymore were also used, but they were rather rarer weapons. Nevertheless, they belonged to the Celtic arsenal and worked well against well-protected opponents. The force of such a heavy weapon was so great that they could cause fatal injuries through chain-mail armor. Later, leather armor, light bronze breast plates, chain shirts and scale armor were employed, although they were typically beyond the means of common warriors. A special form of armor the Celts developed was called Ceannlann armor. It is a layer of metal scales sewn onto linen, which is, in turn, sewn on to chain armor, creating a very effective multi-layer armor that could cover the entire body. Helmets were also uncommon at first and were mostly worn by nobles. Important forms are the Montefortino helmet and the Coolus helmet, which the Romans imitated for their legionnaires. Another style of helmet came from the Belgae, a Belgian Celtic tribe. Belgian helmets had a typical cone-like form with a long, square and straight plate to protect the neck. Celtic warriors were known to fasten feathers, wings or horse tails to their helmets. Some helmets had real horns or metal horns attached in order to create a fearsome look. Celtic warriors frequently employed shields in all ranges and time periods. Round shields were usually used by light infantrymen or cavalry. Heavy infantrymen carried long shields, usually square, oval or hexagonal. The warrior of a chariot crew probably carried an infantry shield. The Celts often took great pride in the crafting of their shields. They used hide-covered wood with metal ribbing, spines and edges. They were covered with Celtic designs of spirals, circles and animal motifs. It is absolutely stunning; however, it was impractical for combat and was most likely only used for ritual purposes. Celtic shield designs were frequently imitated throughout the classic western world. For clothing, the Celtic warrior usually wore the so-called Braccae wool trousers and a light cloak, although the Romans reported one group of Celts charged into battle completely naked. Celtic Cavalry At first, horses were used only in conjunction with chariots. Each chariot consisted of two crew members: The ancient writers described the Celtic chariots use as a mixture of cavalry and infantry tactics. The chariot would drive into the battle where the warrior jumps out of the vehicle and fights as an infantry warrior. Once the warrior tired he would jump back on the chariot. The chariots would also drive up and down the battle lines throwing javelins and intimidating opponents with the loud noises they made. Caesar describes that the drivers as extremely agile on the chariot, they would even climb forward on the yoke in order to steer the horses

better. Celtic chariots used a suspension system that allowed them to operate on rough ground and even on steep hillsides. Mounted cavalry arose only later, particularly in Britain where chariots were still used in battle much longer than anywhere else in the world. Celtic riders were usually rather light cavalry. They fought by first unleashing a hail of javelins on their opponents, then they followed up by attacking with lances and swords. An exception to this was the nobles who often functioned as heavy cavalry, particularly in Gaul.

**Celtic Military Tactics** The normal Celtic sword fighter was probably a heavy infantryman. They typically fought unarmored in a battle line formation. The center piece of Celtic tactics was the mass charge. However, the Romans tended to out endure the less well armored and disciplined Celts if they could withstand the initial ferocity of their rush and usually came out on the winning side of prolonged battles. The Celts also fought defensively at times. They could form a deadly and formidable shield wall. Caesar describes a Celtic Phalanx that formed to defend the Helvetia wagons. The Romans set launched their Pila in order to weight down or pin their overlapping shields to one another. The Galatians, who formed a warlike Celtic state in the highlands of central Anatolia in modern Turkey , also used a tight, phalanx like formation. It has been theorized that they developed this technique to deal with the open plains, mounted troops and Greek formations they encountered on their route to Asia Minor. In addition to these open combat methods the Celts also employed Guerilla tactics. They understood well that they could gain an advantage by attacking their opponents from forest or by disturb them with raids and ambushes. This enabled the more lightly armored Celts to take advantage of their speed and knowledge of terrain. At one point during Caesars Gaelic campaign an army of Celts surprised Caesars forces as they were setting up camp. It was only with a great amount of luck, by Caesars own admission, that he and his army were not annihilated.

**Celtic Warrior Culture** The Celts were a warrior culture. Fighters were admired like heroes and courage in the battleground was an important virtue. The Celtic elite fighters functioned as models, which should inspire other warriors by their courage. The Celts cut off the heads of killed enemies and collected them. It was considered a spiritual gesture, which often also appears in other cultures. The head was valued by the Celts as the seat of life, emotions and the soul. He who had captured a head attained the strength of the fallen enemy. Such trophies were bound to their horse or fastened to their belts, a practice that also served to cause fear in their enemies. One of the main motivations of Celtic warriors was the pursuit of glory and to this end the Celts loved exhibition when in battle. Thus there are legends of a Celtic ruler who drove a silver chariot into battle. Naturally silver is very soft and rather unsuitable for a chariot, but the hostile war bands took to flight at the sight of it. Warriors often painted themselves with woad, a blue dye, or used war cries in order to intimidate their enemies. Celtic warriors would also wear horned helmets or helmets topped with horse tails into the battle to intimidate their enemies and make themselves appear taller. A helmet was found crowned with a metal raven. When the wearer ran the metal wings of the raven would flap and strike the helm. This is an allusion on the Celtic mythology in which the death goddess gets the souls of the fallen warriors in shape of a raven.

**Celts as Mercenaries** Celts had a long tradition of fighting as mercenaries, Hannibal even had a personal guard of Gaesatae. The Romans took note of this and frequently hired celtic mercenaries during their long military history. In classical times the Galatian warriors were respected by Greek, Pontic and Roman commanders. They frequently hired them as mercenary soldiers, sometimes fighting on both sides in the great battles of the times. For years the Galatian chieftains and their war bands ravaged the western half of Asia Minor, as allies of one or other of the warring princes, without any serious check. Later Celtic groups inherited the mercenary tradition: Scottish highlanders, Welch archers and Irish Kerns often found places in English armies. The French formed from companies of both Celtic swordsmen and cavalry.

### 3: Zelda: Breath of the Wild guide – how to get the Ancient Armor - VG

*Armour & Weapons Ancient Greek armour items as helmets, cuirasses, shields, swords & greaves, most of them wearable in life size dimensions, specially designed for reenactments. They are faithful reproductions of.*

Fantastic and very rare Mesopotamian sling bullet. Made of ceramic, with rounded profile and pointed ends, capable of serious damage in the hands of the skilled Mesopotamian warriors. Reproduction without permission is prohibited. Spanish Bronze Age, BC. Bronze deltoid cast head, pointed barbs. Excellent terracotta "Greek Fire" hand grenade. Nice rounded form with nipple at base and black slip on the spout. Intact with light earthen deposits. Fantastic group of very rare Mesopotamian sling bullets. Made of ceramic, they are rounded with pointed ends and quite heavy, capable of serious damage in the hands of the skilled Mesopotamian warriors. It is also surmised that these were the types of sling-bullets used in the Holy Land during the time of Biblical David and his defeat of Goliath. Nice reddish to burned black to tan color, nicer in hand than this washed-out photo allows. The blade with a heavy midrib, a long rectangular bar separating the angled shoulders of the blade and the top of the tang. Gorgeous light green patina. Intact with evident of repeated sharpening and use. Ex Los Angeles private collection. Bronze Age, 1st millennium BC. Narrow blade with midrib, the tang short with a hole for the attachment of a handle. Intact with nice red to green patina, some earthen deposits. Ex-Midwest USA museum deaccession. Nice bronze socketed spear head. Long mid-rib and short socket. Still very sharp, with narrow blades from weathering and re-sharpening in antiquity. Nice brown "river" patina. Petrified wood remains inside the socket! This fantastic genuine ancient weapon has survived Intact and untouched with a gorgeous blue-green crystalized azurite patina and age related encrustation. It has a prominent raised mid-rib terminating proximally into a rat tail handle. Fine engraved "V"-shaped design up the mid-rib on both sides. Near East, Islamic Period, c. The body of the weapon has a fin-like backside and a small tail, raised and incised bands with rippling decorate the back. The lip is very thick with a narrow neck to tie a stopper. Intact, light yellowish earthen slip with some Arabic markings on one side.

## 4: Weapons Of Ancient Greece

*Ancient equipment (also known as Nex equipment) refers to the unique drops of Nex: the three sets of armour (Torva, Pernix, Virtus) and the Zaryte [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) of the armour sets correspond to a specific combat style - Torva for melee, Pernix for ranged, and Virtus for magic - and comprises of 5 parts: helm, body, legs, gloves, and boots.*

The Roman legions typically used the balteus to hang their sword or any other relevant piece of military equipment. They commonly used leather to mass produce such belts. It was towards the among the Roman military ranks. Often, the single belt was embellished with narrow or wide belt plates. These plates were made up of cast brass with a shiny tin or silver finish stamped into them. The end of a peculiar belt was always rolled and, on occasions, had ball-headed pins attached to it.

**Legionnaire Swords** The Roman legions used different kind of swords that were of varying shapes and sizes. The smallest ones among these were called pugio. These Roman daggers were pretty handy when they had to fight enemies in a very close proximity. Usually the most preferred sidearm, these daggers were equipped with large, leaf-shaped blade cm in length and around 5 cm in width. In comparison to other medieval swords, these were rather short in length – a typical gladius was only inches long. The earliest of gladius were then succeeded by subsequent, more efficient designs. The most popular of these improved swords would be the Mainz gladius and Pompeii gladius. Then there were the long swords preferred by soldiers during the middle and late period of Roman empire. These were called the spatha. These were popular among the Roman cavalry during first century AD. Soon, the Roman legions also followed the suit and switched to spatha around 2nd-3rd century AD. This switch also coincided with Roman military now favoring spears in place of heavier javelins in battles.

**Tunic** Until around 2nd century BC, tunic was yet to appear in the scene as a general attire and toga was worn by Romans of both genders. It was a tradition the Romans had continued from their Greek predecessors. It was around the early 3rd century when tunic started to gain more popularity as it was far more comfortable and practical. In following years, almost all Romans wore it on a regular basis. People with a higher stature in Roman society would wear longer tunics, often decorated with stripes and ornaments to reflect their wealth. In the military, they used a shirt like a tunic made from a piece of rectangular cloth and often wool, cotton or linen to adapt with surrounding climate. In the beginning, the military tunics were sewn sleeveless, but later they were made with full sleeves. A close attention was paid to the length of tunic so as to make it suitable for the rank of the wearer. A typical Roman soldier tunic was usually dyed red with madder or prepared such that it had an off-white color.

**Helmet Galea** The helmet, or better known back then as the Galea, was a crucial part of an ancient Roman armory. A Roman soldier would wear it to protect his head from attacks in battlefields. Even some gladiators and myrmillones have been documented to have worn bronze helmets with face masks during gladiator fights. Different units of Roman legions and cavalry wore different shaped and styled helmets. Apart from serving for eye-catching helmet decoration, these crests when attached with particular emblems also served for identification of different infantry units. This is also evident when ancient Roman sculptures and moments show that such decorations were specifically used during parades or festivals. It was made up of metal strips or hoops cast into oval bands and then attached with leather straps for proper fastening. The metal strips bore soft iron on the inside and a certain proportion of steel on the outside. The sculptures in the column of Trajan depict various legionnaires wearing the segmented armor. Based on this evidence, it had been interpreted that this armor was donned by legions only. Many consider these sculptures as added impressions and not the historically accurate representations. Eventually, any use of segmented armor ceased to exist in ancient Rome – the main reasons being its costlier manufacture and tedious maintenance. The ones frequently used were made from bronze and were also called ocreae. These leg armor primarily helped the bearer protect the vulnerable tibia bone from sword or dagger attacks. This bone is covered by a very thin layer of skin and, if not properly guarded, is prone to injuries from easy attacks. The Romans knew very well that a good jab to the shin could gravely injure their soldiers and render them hapless in the battleground. This is where the greaves came in as a vital protective layer for the tibia and shin. The extra padding also helped to absorb shock from incoming hits on the armor, thus dissipating chances of

damaging the shin from such blows. They were provided with a four-foot tall shield to cover the other leg.

**Mail Armor Lorica Hamata** The mail also called Chain mail is an armor made up of small metal rings meshed together in a pattern to make a strong protective layer. When the Roman found the Gauls using this armor during the days of Roman republic, they decided to incorporate it among their ranks in the form of Lorica Hamata. During the imperial Roman era, this Roman iteration of mail armor became the primary protective clothing among the legions. Each complete piece of Lorica Hamata would consist of small iron rings, each ring interconnected with at least two other rings right above or below it. The chain-mailed structure proved adequate in preventing possible cuts from slashing blades. It also warded off lethal penetration from spears and arrows. On the downside, it could not absorb the massive shocks dealt by powerful blows through its rather thin ring layering. Such massive trauma inflicted from bludgeoning attacks easily led to severe injuries to the bearer. A well-placed spear could easily crack ribs or dislocate collar bones. In the later iterations, the mail armor was padded with soft garments to protect from impending shocks.

**Arm Guards Lorica Manica** The arm guards were quite popular among Roman gladiators in their early years. These were made from casting iron or bronze and were fitted with curved or overlapping plates of metal. Known back then as Lorica Manica, these were regularly worn by a group of gladiators known as *crupellarii*. It was only much later when the Roman soldiers realized its efficiency in warding off blade cuts to arms. Historians found that a typical manica would include a shoulder plate, a number of metal strips and an additional 90 leather stripes for a tight and comfortable fastening. It was then given inner padding so that it could absorb shocks from powerful spear attacks. Perhaps the biggest evidence that arm guards gained eventual popularity among Roman soldiers can be seen in the tombstones of Sextus Valerus Severus and Gaius Annius Salutus. The presence of manicae as a part of the decoration in their tombs along with other weaponry further cements the fact that arm guards had become an integral part of Roman armor at a point.

**Scale Armor Lorica Squamata** Lorica Squamata was the name given to scaled armor popularly donned by centurions, cavalry troops, infantry and even legionnaires in ancient Rome. This armor consisted of small metal scales sewn with a fabric backing. Structurally and dimension-wise, it was much similar to the standard mail armor. For ease of use, it is possible that the armor could be donned from the back side or down through one side – the openings then closed using comfortable knots. Each scale armor was constructed from individual scales called the *squama*. The soldiers favored the scale armor over the mail armor since it provided a better defense against bludgeoning. But again, the scale armor has also been documented to be quite vulnerable from offenses that included a quick upward thrust. Perhaps this vulnerability was much exaggerated as the scale armor was as extensively used beyond the Roman empire especially in Persia and Byzantium. See Also, Top 10 Roman Inventions 1.

**The Caligae** were the heavy soled boots extensively used by the troops of ancient Rome throughout the republic and imperial era. These shoes have truly been symbolic of the rise of ancient Roman empire with the marching cavalry expanding borders far beyond the previous bounds. The Caligae were strikingly different from current military boots. It also helped that chronic foot disabilities such as tinea and trench foot were also curbed by regular use of these shoes. Caligae was most common among soldiers up to the rank of centurion as they did most of marching. Similarly, horsemen wore especially design equestris, and fighters wore shoes fitted with iron nails beneath the sole for better traction in the battle ground. The shoe was also bound by a strip of soft leather right around where shin of the foot would be, and the toes were always left bare. When the Roman Empire took over from the Greek, they stretched far beyond the known boundaries. Where the Greeks were lost in their own elegance and grace, the Romans devised new armories and broke the natural barriers of rough weather and terrain for rapid expansion. Their armies had to march to the furthest of lands, so they came up with Caligae. They had to battle against rough adversaries like the barbarians, so they came up with armors that provided the best offense and defense in contemporary times. It was their more pragmatic yet realistic approach that took the Roman civilization to such great heights.

### 5: Armour - Wikipedia

*Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.*

It was made up of lots of smaller states. These states were always squabbling and often went to war. Only the threat of invasion by a foreign enemy made the Greeks forget their quarrels and fight on the same side. Their biggest enemy were the Persians, who came from an area around modern day Iran. The Persian kings tried to conquer Greece a few times between 500 and 480 BC, but the Greeks managed to fight them off. He was a foot soldier, who fought with a long spear and used a large round shield for protection. In battle, hoplites fought as a team. They lined up in ranks and locked their shields together with just their spears pointing over the top. Enemy soldiers saw only a wall of spears and shields moving towards them. It was tough to break through once a phalanx started marching forward. The Greeks had archers and cavalry too, but it was the phalanx that won many famous battles. A piece of pottery showing Greek hoplites in action Click on the hoplite to find out about his weapons and armour Start activity A hoplite had to pay for his armour himself, unless his father was killed in battle. The Spartan soldier state Fighting wars was what the Spartans did best. Greeks said that in battle one Spartan was worth several other men. The Spartans believed that strict discipline and a tough upbringing was the secret to making the best soldiers. Boys left their families at seven to begin their year-long training to become a soldier. Only those who went through this gruelling training system were considered true Spartan citizens. It was a hard life. A boy was only allowed one tunic and had to walk everywhere barefoot, even in cold weather. Girls were expected to be physically fit too. Spartan women also had more freedom than other Greek women. Spartan mothers told their sons before they left for battle, "Come back with your shield, or on it. They also grew their hair long and would comb it before going into battle. Click on each of the scenes to find out about some famous ancient Greek battles Start activity The war at sea Greek warships had oars as well as sails. A trireme needed men to row it - one man to each oar. It was steered by long oars at the stern or back of the ship. Fixed to the front of the trireme was a sharp metal ram. In battle, the triremes tried to get close to the enemy ships, and if possible crash into them. When the trireme struck the side of an enemy ship, the ram smashed a hole in the wooden planks. Water flooded in and the damaged ship either sank or had to be beached on the nearest shore. A replica of an Athenian trireme warship at sea Where next?

### 6: BBC Bitesize - The ancient Greeks at war

*Weapons and Armor of Ancient Canaan Collection by Carolyn Smith The Stones of Gilgal series of novels is an epic retelling of the story of the conquest of Canaan (drawn from from the Biblical books of Numbers, Joshua, and Judges).*

Sometimes groups of city-states would unite to fight other groups of city-states in large wars. Rarely, the Greek city-states would unite together to fight a common enemy such as the Persians in the Persian Wars. A Greek Hoplite by Unknown Who were the soldiers? All the men living in a Greek city-state were expected to fight in the army. What weapons and armor did they have? Each Greek warrior had to provide his own armor and weapons. Typically, the wealthier the soldier the better armor and weapons he had. A full set of armor included a shield, a bronze breastplate, a helmet, and greaves that protected the shins. Most soldiers carried a long spear called a doru and a short sword called a xiphos. A full set of armor and weapons could be very heavy and weigh well over 60 pounds. The shield alone could weigh 30 pounds. It was considered a disgrace to lose your shield in battle. Legend has it that Spartan mothers told their sons to return home from battle "with their shield or on it. Hoplites The main Greek soldier was the foot soldier called a "hoplite. The name "hoplite" comes from their shield which they called the "hoplon. United States Government Phalanx The hoplites fought in a battle formation called the "phalanx. Then they would march forward using their spears to attack their opponents. There were generally several rows of soldiers. The soldiers in the back rows would brace the soldiers in front of them and also keep them moving forward. The Spartans were a warrior society. Every man trained to be a soldier from the time he was a boy. Each soldier went through a rigorous boot camp training. Spartan men were expected to train as soldiers and fight until they were sixty years old. Fighting at Sea Living along the coast of the Aegean Sea, the Greeks became experts at building ships. One of the main ships used for battle was called the trireme. The trireme had three banks of oars on each side allowing up to rowers to power the ship. This made the trireme very fast in battle. The main weapon on a Greek ship was a bronze prow at the front of the ship. It was used like a battering ram. Sailors would ram the prow into the side of an enemy ship causing it to sink. A common symbol put on the shields of the soldiers of Athens was a little owl which represented the goddess Athena. The Greeks also used archers and javelin throwers called "peltasts". The battle became somewhat of a pushing match where the first phalanx to break generally lost the battle. Philip II of Macedon introduced a longer spear called the "sarissa. Activities Take a ten question quiz about this page. Listen to a recorded reading of this page: Your browser does not support the audio element. For more about Ancient Greece:

## 7: Armour & Weapons - Hellenic Art

*Roman Weapons - The Ancient Weapons of Rome. The Gladius, Pilum, Hasta and Other Roman Weapons and How They Were Used in Warfare. Roman Battle Tactics and Strategies, and the Equipment of the Legions that Lead Rome to Greatness Through the Republic and Empire.*

Etymology[ edit ] Portrait of a Gentleman in armour with two pages. The word "armour" began to appear in the Middle Ages as a derivative of Old French. It is dated from as a "mail, defensive covering worn in combat". Body armor Armour has been used throughout recorded history. For much of military history the manufacture of metal personal armour has dominated the technology and employment of armour. Armour drove the development of many important technologies of the Ancient World, including wood lamination , mining, metal refining , vehicle manufacture, leather processing, and later decorative metal working. Its production was influential in the industrial revolution , and furthered commercial development of metallurgy and engineering. Armour was the single most influential factor in the development of firearms , which in turn revolutionised warfare. The Dendra panoply , Mycenaean Greek armour, circa BC Significant factors in the development of armour include the economic and technological necessities of its production. For instance, plate armour first appeared in Medieval Europe when water-powered trip hammers made the formation of plates faster and cheaper. Also, modern militaries usually do not equip their forces with the best armour available because it would be prohibitively expensive. At times the development of armour has paralleled the development of increasingly effective weaponry on the battlefield, with armourers seeking to create better protection without sacrificing mobility. Well-known armour types in European history include the lorica hamata , lorica squamata , and the lorica segmentata of the Roman legions , the mail hauberk of the early medieval age, and the full steel plate harness worn by later medieval and renaissance knights , and breast and back plates worn by heavy cavalry in several European countries until the first year of World War I . The samurai warriors of feudal Japan utilised many types of armour for hundreds of years up to the 19th century. Early[ edit ] Cuirasses and helmets were manufactured in Japan as early as the 4th century. Japanese lamellar armour keiko passed through Korea and reached Japan around the 5th century. The rest of the body was generally protected by means of a large shield. Examples of armies equipping their troops in this fashion were the Aztecs 13th to 15th century CE. Around the dynastic Tang, Song, and early Ming Period, cuirasses and plates mingguangjia were also used, with more elaborate versions for officers in war. The Chinese, during that time used partial plates for "important" body parts instead of covering their whole body since too much plate armour hinders their martial arts movement. The other body parts were covered in cloth, leather, lamellar, or Mountain pattern. In pre-Qin dynasty times, leather armour was made out of various animals, with more exotic ones such as the rhinoceros. Mail , sometimes called "chainmail", made of interlocking iron rings is believed to have first appeared some time after BC. Its invention is credited to the Celts ; the Romans are thought to have adopted their design. Hardened leather and splinted construction were used for arm and leg pieces. The coat of plates was developed, an armour made of large plates sewn inside a textile or leather coat. Iron armour could be carburised or case hardened to give a surface of harder steel. Mail continued to be used to protect those joints which could not be adequately protected by plate, such as the armpit, crook of the elbow and groin. Another advantage of plate was that a lance rest could be fitted to the breast plate. Additionally, several new forms of fully enclosed helmets were introduced in the late 14th century. Heavily armoured riders and their barded war horses , 16th century Probably the most recognised style of armour in the world became the plate armour associated with the knights of the European Late Middle Ages , but continuing to the early 17th century Age of Enlightenment in all European countries. By about the full harness of plate armour had been developed in armouries of Lombardy. In the early 15th century, advances in weaponry allowed infantry to defeat armoured knights on the battlefield. The quality of the metal used in armour deteriorated as armies became bigger and armour was made thicker, necessitating breeding of larger cavalry horses. In the early years of low velocity firearms, full suits of armour, or breast plates actually stopped bullets fired from a modest distance. Crossbow bolts, if still used, would seldom penetrate good plate, nor would any bullet unless

fired from close range. In effect, rather than making plate armour obsolete, the use of firearms stimulated the development of plate armour into its later stages. For most of that period, it allowed horsemen to fight while being the targets of defending arquebuseers without being easily killed. Full suits of armour were actually worn by generals and princely commanders right up to the second decade of the 18th century. It was the only way they could be mounted and survey the overall battlefield with safety from distant musket fire. The horse was afforded protection from lances and infantry weapons by steel plate barding. This gave the horse protection and enhanced the visual impression of a mounted knight. Late in the era, elaborate barding was used in parade armour. Elements of a Light-Cavalry Armor, ca. Back and breast plates continued to be used throughout the entire period of the 18th century and through Napoleonic times, in many European heavy cavalry units, until the early 20th century. From their introduction, muskets could pierce plate armour, so cavalry had to be far more mindful of the fire. In Japan armour continued to be used until the end of the samurai era, with the last major fighting in which armour was used happening in Soldiers in the American Civil War bought iron and steel vests from peddlers both sides had considered but rejected body armour for standard issue. The effectiveness of the vests varied widely—some successfully deflected bullets and saved lives, but others were poorly made and resulted in tragedy for the soldiers. In any case the vests were abandoned by many soldiers due to their weight on long marches as well as the stigma they got for being cowards from their fellow troops. By that period, the shiny armour plate was covered in dark paint and a canvas wrap covered their elaborate Napoleonic style helmets. Their armour was meant to protect only against sabres and light lances. The cavalry had to beware of high velocity rifles and machine guns, unlike the foot soldiers, who at least had a trench to protect them. Present[ edit ] Today, ballistic vests, also known as flak jackets, made of ballistic cloth e. I in the chest, sides and back of the armour. Each plate is rated to stop a range of ammunition including 3 hits from a 7. Early Korean armour of Gaya, its nickname as the kingdom of Steel. Iron helmet and cuirass. National Museum of Korea.

### 8: Ancient Resource: Authentic Ancient Roman, Greek, Persian, Holy Land and Celtic Weapons for Sale

*The weapons of Ancient Greece that the Greeks used in fighting these wars were varied, powerful, and sophisticated. Some of the weapons that the Ancient Greeks used were the spear, sword, armor, shield, phalanx, ballista, and warship.*

The Weaponry of Ancient Greece written by: The weapons of Ancient Greece that the Greeks used in fighting these wars were varied, powerful, and sophisticated. Some of the weapons that the Ancient Greeks used were the spear, sword, armor, shield, phalanx, ballista, and warship. Spears were 6 to 8 feet long and were made out of a sharp iron head, a wooden shaft, and a bronze butt at the other end which was used in case the iron head broke. Hoplites also carried and used swords in battle. Most swords were double edged and they were effective at slashing and stabbing. Considered a secondary weapon, swords were only used after the spear was thrown or after the spear broke. The shield was used to smash the spears of the enemy and to protect Greek soldiers from the attacks of the enemy. Ancient Greek soldiers also wore helmets to protect their heads during battle. The phalanx consisted of a tight formation of soldiers armed with spears and carrying concave shields. The phalanx protected soldiers from the arrows and attacks of the enemy. The spears of the soldiers in the front rows of the phalanx were projected forwards to attack the enemy while the spears of the soldiers in the rear ranks were projected upwards to defend the phalanx from arrows and projectiles. The Ballista could fire many long range arrows at the same time and it was a weapon that was useful in attacking forts during sieges. Greece is surrounded by water. The earliest Ancient Greek warships were called pentekontors. They were long, narrow ships designed to go fast to overtake other ships and attack them. Pentekontors had twenty five oarsmen on each side to row the ship. Faster warships, triremes, were developed Around BC that had seventy five oarsmen on each side and could go as fast as 14 knots in good weather. They fought many wars both amongst themselves and against other countries. Some important weapons of Ancient Greece were the spear, sword, phalanx, ballista, and warship. The weapons that the Ancient Greeks used in battle were very sophisticated and greatly influenced the weapons technology of later years. Ancient Greek Weapons, [http: Ancient Greek Military Technology](http://Ancient Greek Military Technology), [http:](http://)

### 9: Ancient Greece for Kids: Soldiers and War

*Ancient Warriors' equipment are sets of ancient armour and weaponry previously worn by the Ancient Warriors, who lived during the Third millennium BC. www.enganchecubano.com are very rare drops from revenants in the Forinthry Dungeon.*

Protective equipment - shield, helmet, body armour Search Opening in a new window Printout For best results save the whole webpage pictures included onto your hard disk, open the page with Word 97 or higher, edit if necessary and print. Shields, helmets and body armour Shields The shield was used to any large extent since the second millennium. It restricted the warrior who wanted to protect himself with a shield in his choice of weapon. Bows for instance had to be handled with both hands. Thus sometimes a shield-bearer accompanied the archer: The Hittite chariots Ramses II fought at Kadesh were manned by a driver, an archer and a shield-bearer. This in return required bigger, heavier and thus less fast and manoeuvrable chariots. Big shields were heavier, limiting the time they could be carried, the speed with which the soldiers could advance and their field of vision. Protection was paid for with the effectiveness of the attack. In the 20th century, when Egyptians had not yet come into conflict with Asiatics, man-high shields behind which the whole body could be hidden, gave good protection against showers of arrows. When defending oneself against directed blows of battle axes or swords, smaller shields, which were more easily handled, were a better choice. Thus the tall shields disappeared during the 2nd millennium. Shields were made of wood, often in conjunction with leather or rawhide. Metal plate shields were heavier than leather shields with wooden frames, and did not necessarily afford better protection. At Oxford University a leather covered wooden frame shield and a bronze shield were constructed similar to shields used in ancient times. Attempts at piercing them with a sword and a lance were made. While the bronze shield was split by the sword and pierced by the spear, the leather shield with its higher elasticity was not penetrated. The shields were held by a handle or a leather strip fastened to the centre of the frame see photograph below. At times attempts were made to free the shield arm for offensive action, or at least for carrying another weapon. The shield was carried by a strap slung over the shoulder and was thus reduced to a passive piece of armour protecting one side of the body. The round shield was an import from the Aegean. Helmets Just as in civilian life, Egyptians at war rarely covered their heads, the pharaohs being the exception. They often wore special headgear. He embraced his beauty crowned with the royal helmet, in order to assign to him the circuit of the sun. The Nine Bows are beneath his feet. List of booty which the army of his majesty brought away from [these foreigner]s: Nubians on the other hand are never shown helmeted. Body armour Because of the climate, very little armour was ever worn in Africa. Sometimes broad leather bands covered part of the torso of charioteers, but generally soldiers are depicted without any body protection. Again the pharaohs were - not surprisingly - the exception. Ramses II fighting as a charioteer was portrayed wearing scale armour with sleeves, covering the whole torso. His legs were of course protected by the chariot. He seized his weapons of war; he girded his coat of mail; he was like Baal in his hour. Petrie Museum website A large number of the Asiatic enemies of the Egyptians seem to have worn armour. One fine bronze coat of mail belonging to the prince of Megiddo. Lichtheim, Ancient Egyptian Literature, Volume 2, pp. Golden corselets of mail with precious stones were made for members of the royal family and gods are at times depicted wearing armour. The skirts of the goddesses are inconceivably scant ; but they are rich in jewellery, and their headdresses, necklaces, and bracelets are full of minute and interesting detail. Siut to Denderah Shelters Soldiers attempting to destroy walls or batter gates were especially vulnerable. As early as the 20th century BCE attempts were made to protect them by shielding them with portable shelters. Egyptian siege warfare was never very effective compared to that of the Mesopotamians who developed battering rams on wheeled carriages, which protected sappers quite well. Gonen Klay nesheq qdumim [1] Scale armour rather than what we today think of as chain armour. Weapons in ancient Egypt Impact weapons: The club and the mace Edged weapons: The axe, the sword, the spear Projectiles: Please report broken links, mistakes - factual or otherwise, etc.

The conquest of Byzantium, May 29, 1453 The flaying season Excerpts of chapters 10 11 from Application-Specific Integrated Circuits Contesting private worship : heresy and the home Retail management a strategic approach Database management system interview questions and answers for freshers The wizards of reconstruction. 2002 Handbook of United States Coins Lets Go 2005 Spain Portugal (Lets Go Spain and Portugal) Corrosion Source Book (Source book) Secret Sects And Cat Worship Pamphlet God provides victory through Gideon Hand Loom Weaving For Amateurs Thirty-three clinical observations by Rhazes (circa 900 AD) Treatise and hand-book of orange culture in Florida, Louisiana and California A dialogue between genes and synapses Educators survival guide to TV production equipment and setup Book of chocolates petits fours Dinosaurs a concise natural history 2nd edition ext Encyclopedia of infectious diseases modern methodologies World Geographical Encyclopedia, 5-Volume Set The Savior and the serpent Ralph Compton Trail to Cottonwood Falls (Ralph Compton Western Series) Louis Lamour One For the Mohave Kid Financial administration and control Filetype lightfoot the development of children 7e The Universities We Need Creator for windows 7 full version The study of Hittite Bayswater, Paddington Urban Forest Acoustics Dilbert principle Spssheet modeling and decision analysis 4th edition Cpt economics notes chapter wise The Going Away Bag Fundamentals of english grammar second edition teacher guide A brief sketch of the life and religious experience of Albert Sumner First course in database systems Michael Zulu: Artist Human behavior social environment