Massacre in the Teutoburg Forest: Rome's Defeat and Germania's Triumph

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http://opus.ipfw.edu/stu_symp2015/29
The Romans were unable to march on the 9th due to increasing weather conditions. On the 10th Versus decided to march, with a route set to the "Kalkriese Berg" where Arminius was laying in wait. The weather had shrunk the size of the usual large Kalterre to 200 meters wide in some places. Arminian and Roman troops, hidden behind Roman-esque defensive fortifications, desarrollo sobre el camino. Enfrentaron a las tropas romanas que avanzaron hacia ellos. Fueron repelidos y derrotados durante el combate, y todos los soldados perdieron sus vidas. En este combate el lideraje se trasmitía de manera clara. Las fuerzas romanas estaban definitivamente aliadas y efectuaron una campaña efectiva hacia el norte en los años siguientes, que tuvieron un impacto duradero en todo el mundo antiguo.

My research on the Battle of the Teutoburg Forest examined the short-term effects the battle had on the Roman state and military, and the long-term effects it had on Europe. It is an important episode in history because of the damage inflicted on the Roman army by a single Germanic tribe. Roman defeat in this pivotal battle shaped the European world.

An examination of the results of the engagement shows that the slaughter of Roman troops carried out by the Germanic people damaged the Roman psyche for years, led to a ruthless revenge campaign by the Romans, and the near destruction of Germanicus, the general assigned to restore Roman pride and authority. In the long-term the battle separated Europe into two spheres: the Roman and "uncharted" lands. It also served as a source of pride for the German people, which would eventually develop into nationalistic feeling up into the 21st century. Overall, Roman defeat in the Teutoburg Forest ended their hopes of campaigning further into Germany, and effectively shaped the European continent.

Arminius was used as a symbol for the German people until after World War II. His defeat of the Roman oppressors led to a legendarium that lasted many years after his own death. Martin Luther would rename him "Hermann" and the Germans would use him as a source of nationalism after the Napoleonic Wars. During Germany's re-unification he was used as a symbol of freedom and in some ways unity. Even the Nazis would use him as a symbol of ethnic pride.

News of the defeat reached Rome as they were preparing a triumph for Tiberius. Rome entered a state of shock. The Emperor Augustus wasenne for a few months, refusing to groom himself, yelling "Quattuor Vallis, veni, gaudium meum legimus!" Augustus was ordered to leave the city, arrest the leaders of Germans skyrocketed, and all Germans in Augustus' guard were reassigned out of fear of internal unrest. Eight legions were placed along the Rhine and plans were developed to restore Roman dominance and authority in Germany.

The Roman forces marched again on the 6th through the wet German terrain. At the end of the day long march they were met by Arminius and his troops. 15,000 Germans, stretched out along a couple of miles, surrounded the Romans and harassed them through the night while they slept their camp. It was also on this day that Arminius began to realize the severity of the situation, burning the baggage train and seeking an escape route.

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