

Wall Timeline

Date	Event
43	Emperor Claudius invades Britain.
c. 70	Legionary fortress built at York; Roman conquest of northern Britain begins.
c. 70s	The Romans Start Building Forts and roads in Northern England 70' with 'The Romans start building forts and roads in what is now Northern England
83 or 84	Tacitus provides an account of a great victory at Mons Graupius in northern Scotland by the general Agricola.
117	The emperor Trajan dies; Hadrian succeeds him.
c. 117-120s	There are wars in Britain.
119 or 122	Construction begins on Hadrian's Wall.
122	Hadrian visits Britain.
138	Hadrian dies; he is succeeded by Antoninus Pius.
138-142	Campaigning in Scotland; construction begins on the Antonine Wall.
c. 140-158	Hadrian's Wall is abandoned, or only occupied at some sites by a very small force.
161	Antoninus Pius dies; he is succeeded by Marcus Aurelius.
160s	Hadrian's Wall is reoccupied; the Antonine Wall is abandoned.
c. 180	Major barbarian attacks in northern Britain are reported at the beginning of Commodus' reign. The closing of milecastle gates may belong to this time.
190s	Emperor Septimius Severus reorganizes the Empire, splitting Britannia into 2 provinces; Hadrian's Wall is part of Britannia inferior, with the provincial capital at York.
c. 197-205	Victories are recorded on inscriptions from Benwell, and the governor of Britain, Virius Lupus negotiated a peace with a northern barbarian group, the Maeatae.
208-211	Emperor Septimius Severus campaigns in Northern Britain, dying in York in 211. Repairs probably made to Hadrian's Wall.
286-296	The Carausian Revolt, Britain under the control of breakaway emperors
296	The Caesar (junior emperor) Constantius Chlorus recovers Britain for the emperors Diocletian and Maximian.
297	Constantius Chlorus campaigns in northern Britain against the Picts.

Date	Event
c. 296-305	Britain is declared a diocese and reorganized into 4 provinces, with the Wall part of Britannia secunda.
305	Constantius Chlorus campaigns in northern Britain.
306	Constantine is proclaimed emperor at York, following the death of his father Constantius Chlorus.
c. 312-314	Constantine may have campaigned in northern Britain.
c. 306-330	The office of <i>dux Britanniarum</i> is established, providing an overall general of the northern frontier to command the soldiers along Hadrian's Wall and the forts south of the Wall.
360	The Emperor Julian sends his general Lupicinus to campaign in Britain against purported Pictish attacks.
c. 364	Purported attacks by the Picts.
367	The so-called 'Barbarian Conspiracy', in which the barbarians outflanked the <i>dux Britanniarum</i> . Count Theodosius is dispatched from Gaul with a small army and recovers Britain.
382	Campaigning in northern Britain was led by Magnus Maximus.
383	Following his success in Britain, Magnus Maximus proclaims himself emperor and seizes the Western Empire, killing the legitimate emperor in the West, Gratian.
c. 400	The general Stilicho is credited with directing campaigns in Britain.
c. 410	Britain is lost to the Roman Empire; a combination of factors means that Roman emperors were never able to reassert their control.