

The Battle of Milvian Bridge 312 AD

Scenario 6 for Conquerors and Kings ancient battle rules.

Setting the scene

Two emperors wanting power.

Maxentius the sitting emperor in Rome. He had beaten previous attempts on his throne by staying in Rome and withstanding assaults. He was not very popular. Not a capable general

Constantine was "the coming man". A great general. Leading a very experienced army. Having had a "vision" (don't they all?) following a meteorite fall he declares his army to be Christian and has the X/P symbol (Christ's initial in Greek) put on their shields. At this point Christianity was not the main religion of the Roman empire.

Maxentius came out of Rome to face Constantine, He had the praetorian guard with him too.

The official stone Milvian bridge had been broken down in order to stop Constantine.

A newer pontoon bridge had been constructed across the river.

Anyway.

Maxentius advanced across the bridge to attack Constantine.

ADVICE

Do not read up on this battle. Enjoy playing it and then look up the details.

Deployment

- ◆ Skirmishers can be deployed in any zones wished by the players. Subject to the normal zone capacity and army deployment area.
- ◆ Where units have extra qualities such as armour, veteran etc the player can **choose** which particular units these are applied to.
- ◆ Generals do not roll for gifts but use those listed in the army make up.
- ◆ No scenario generator is applied to this battle.
- ◆ Lates and losses are not applied.
- ◆ No piggy chase
- ◆ Normal victory conditions apply.
- ◆ The given battle tactics can be applied by the player as he sees fit.
- ◆ Assume all units are trained and have shield unless specified otherwise.
- ◆ The battle layout uses a normal CK battle table.

Special scenario rule

- The river and bridge (on the left) are mainly for decoration. But...units cannot exit that edge or arrive as a flank attack on that edge.
- The road makes no difference to the game. It is the Flaminina road to Rome which was only a few miles away.

Maxentius' Roman army

7 x Close order . 5x armoured (1x Veteran, 1x Elite, 4x levy)
 3 x auxiliary spear (1 x levy)
 2x mounted skirmishers
 4 x armoured cavalry
 5x Foot skirmishers

General1= Maxentius **Gifts** = None (He is not good)

General 2= Praetorian commander **Gifts** = Fight, morale

Battle tactics= Erratic x2, Keep order x1, Brace shields x2

MAXENTIUS ROMAN (Attacker)					
Broken Bridge	Cavalry x2 Auxiliary x1	Close order x3 General 1	Close order x2 Auxiliary x1 General 2	Close order x2 Auxiliary x1	Cavalry x2 Wood
			Gentle hill		
Pontoon bridge					
Wood	Cavalry x3 General 2	Close order x3 Auxiliary x1 General 1	Close order x2 Auxiliary x1	Close order x1 Auxiliary x1	Cavalry x2
				Wood	Wood
CONSTANTINE ROMAN (Defender)					

Constantines' Roman army

6 x Close order all armoured (3 x Veteran)
 3 x auxiliary (1 x veteran)
 5x armoured cavalry (2 x veteran, 1 x elite)
 2x mounted skirmishers
 6x Foot skirmishers

General 1= Constantine **Gifts** = Morale, fight

General 2= Crispus **Gifts** = Morale, fight, Valiant

Battle tactics= 2x Brace shields, 2 x join the line, 2 x die hard

What really happened at the battle of Beth Zechariah

This is written in Portuguese so that you are less tempted to read the result and try to emulate it.

After the game ends put this text into a translator program and see what happened. Also you can read up on this battle through Wikipedia or similar.

Portuguese

Era outubro, um pouco frio e úmido. Maxentius avançou a maior parte de seu exército através do rio TIBER para atacar.

Os exércitos formaram-se de forma bastante simétrica.

Constantino contra-atacou e sua cavalaria venceu os flancos (Crispo era irmão de Constantino e comandante de ala de cavalaria). Isso deixou a infantaria de Maxêncio, que estava bem, sozinha, mas começando a ser cercada pelas alas da cavalaria de Constantino. . Esses homens lutaram bem. Logo Maxêncio estava morto no rio e Constantino concedeu uma pausa na batalha. O centro de infantaria de Maxentius rendeu-se. As unidades traseiras fugiram e fizeram com que a ponte flutuante começasse a desmoronar.

Os Pretorianos de Maxêncio lutaram muito bem. Constantino dissolveu os pretorianos porque eram responsáveis por muitos golpes e intrigas.

Constantino era agora o único imperador de Roma.

Após esta batalha, Constantino tornou o Império cristão. Uma grande mudança para o mundo ocidental.

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