

Real History

The Greek Fire

Greek Fire was the secret weapon of the Eastern Roman Emperors. It is said to have been invented by a Syrian Engineer, one **Callinicus**, a refugee from Maalbek, in the seventh century (673 AD). The "*liquid fire*" was hurled on to the ships of their enemies from siphons and burst into flames on contact. As it was reputed to be inextinguishable and burned even on water, it caused panic and dread. Its introduction into warfare of its time was comparable in its demoralizing influence to the introduction of nuclear weapons in our time. The secret behind the Greek fire was handed down from one emperor to the next for centuries. Rumors about its composition include such chemicals as liquid petroleum, naphtha, burning pitch, sulphur, resin, quicklime and bitumen, along with some other "secret ingredient". The exact composition, however, remains unknown. For a thorough investigation of the weapon one can refer to Professor J.R. Partington's book, "*A history of the Greek Fire and Gunpowder*", Heffer, 1960. This volume quotes the ancient authorities extensively, with an excellent commentary. It also examines ancient and modern theories on the composition of the chemicals used in the Greek Fire. This is considered the most up to date source on the subject.

Legio VI Victrix in Britain

In 119 AD, Emperor Hadrian relocated the legion to northern Britannia, to assist the already present legions in quelling the resistance there. *Victrix* was key in securing victory. In 185 the British legions mutinied and put forward a commander of their own, named Priscus, to replace the unpopular Emperor Commodus, but the former declined. The mutiny was suppressed by Pertinax who would later become emperor himself after Commodus was murdered. During this period, Roman cavalry general Lucius **Artorius** Castus served with *Victrix*.

Probable History

The Name "Arthur"

While some scholars over the last century have tried to derive the name "Arthur" from Celtic sources, such attempts at etymology have yielded unsatisfactory results. Zimmer was the first scholar to propose that the name "**Arthur**" actually derived from the Roman gens nomen "**Artorius**," and many modern scholars have followed his lead. Although most scholars claim that the name "Arthur" is unattested in Britain prior to the late-sixth century, there was one notable exception: Lucius **Artorius** Castus, who lived and fought in Britain in the late second-century.

Identification with King Arthur

The possibility of Artorius as Arthur was first suggested by Kemp Malone in 1924. Although Artorius was not contemporaneous with the Saxon invasions of Britain in the 5th century, it is possible that he was remembered in local tales and legends that grew in the retelling. Artorius is identified with King Arthur in the 2004 movie "*King Arthur*".

Invented Story

Callinicus fled from Byzantium for to reach Artorius and the roman legion, the Legio VI Victrix, for the purpose of to reveal the formula of the greek fire. He thought that with his secret weapon Artorius and his knights would reconquer the western empire but during the crossing some experiments didn't work and the ship was invade by mutants. Lara find the ship and.....