

MAP EXERCISE: THE ROMAN EMPIRE

Map 1: Rome Becomes a Center for Trade

From all corners of the Roman Empire and from lands beyond the empire came a wide variety of goods to the city of Rome. Foods, spices, jewels, silk, wild animals, minerals, and countless other products arrived weekly by land and sea.

- (1) The map on the next page shows some of the many goods imported by Rome and the places from which they came.

From which countries or areas did the following products come?

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 (a) _____ | salt | 3 (k) _____ | leather |
| 1 (b) _____ | silk | 1 (l) _____ | grain |
| 1 (c) _____ | iron | 1 (m) _____ | slaves |
| 1 (d) _____ | diamonds | 1 (n) _____ | fruit |
| 1 (e) _____ | amber | 1 (o) _____ | ivory |
| 2 (f) _____ | tigers | 2 (p) _____ | elephants |
| 2 (g) _____ | jewels | 1 (q) _____ | cheese |
| 2 (h) _____ | tin | 1 (r) _____ | wool |
| 1 (i) _____ | pepper | 1 (s) _____ | paper |
| 3 (j) _____ | gold | 4 (t) _____ | perfume |

- (2) Find and circle on the puzzle each of the products listed above.

1.	P	A	P	O	D	C	S	A	L	T	N	C	H	E	S	J	E	W	E	L	S	P	A	M	E
2.	G	R	A	I	N	I	L	K	O	I	P	H	I	V	O	R	Y	P	E	R	S	E	M	T	O
3.	G	E	R	A	P	N	A	A	T	S	L	E	P	E	F	R	A	N	T	E	R	R	S	I	V
4.	L	E	A	T	H	E	R	M	O	N	S	E	S	L	R	Y	E	A	V	O	M	F	L	G	W
5.	S	V	O	R	N	A	L	K	O	L	D	S	G	O	U	J	E	A	T	I	J	U	A	E	O
6.	I	T	U	O	P	A	P	E	R	N	O	E	O	K	I	E	L	T	L	K	G	M	L	R	O
7.	L	G	R	A	F	U	M	T	I	G	D	I	L	N	T	S	A	M	B	E	R	E	N	S	L
8.	K	I	A	P	E	P	P	E	R	V	E	S	D	E	L	E	P	H	A	N	T	S	R	G	E

- (3) Why do you think the Romans wanted these goods from distant lands?

- (4) For what reasons do you suppose slaves and wild beasts were imported from Africa?

- (5) In ancient times there was a saying that "all roads lead to Rome." What do you think this expression meant?

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Map 1: Rome Becomes a Center for Trade



Map 2: Growth of the Roman Empire

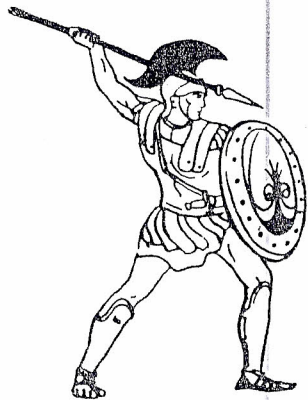
The passing of time saw Rome change from being a small town in Italy to being the center of a vast empire surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. It took hundreds of years and dozens of wars for this to happen. The map on the next page shows highlights of the period of Roman expansion. Use the map to answer the questions which follow.

- (1) _____ What man added land between Italy and Britain to Rome's territory?
- (2) _____ France was known by what name in ancient times?
- (3) _____ What title was given to the person who controlled the government of the Roman Empire?
- (4) _____ Was Julius Caesar an emperor? (yes or no)
- (5) _____ Caesar conquered Gaul during what wars?
- (6) _____ Which lands came under Roman control first -- Macedonia and Greece or Dacia and Mesopotamia?
- (7) _____ During the early years of Roman expansion, what city was Rome's only rival in the Mediterranean world?
- (8) _____ Who was the famous commander that Rome defeated during the Punic Wars?
- (9) _____ During what series of wars did Spain and North Africa fall under Roman control?
- (10) _____ Who was the first of the 65 emperors to rule the Roman Empire?
- (11) _____ What emperor added land north of Macedonia and east of Syria to the Roman Empire?
- (12) _____ What name was given to a period of peace and prosperity that lasted for two centuries?
- (13) _____ Which city in the eastern Mediterranean openly opposed Roman rule?
- (14) _____ Did "Pax Romana" occur before the birth of Christ, after the birth of Christ, or both before and after?
- (15) _____ Which city was the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire?

Map 2: Growth of the Roman Empire

58-49 B.C.

Julius Caesar, in the "Gallic Wars," captured lands stretching from northern Italy across Gaul (France) to Britain.



215-146 B.C.

Syria, Macedonia, and Greece were defeated by Roman armies.

A.D. 107-115

The emperor Trajan added Dacia and Mesopotamia.

27 B.C.

Augustus became Rome's first emperor. "Pax Romana," or the Roman Peace, began. It brought 200 years of peace and prosperity.

A.D. 395

Because of its great size, the empire was divided into two parts, each having its own emperor. Rome was the western capital and Constantinople the eastern capital.

264-146 B.C.

Romans fought three wars against Carthage. Rome nearly lost the second war to the brilliant commander Hannibal. At the end of these "Punic Wars," Carthage was burned to the ground. Rome took control of Spain and North Africa.

A.D. 70

Following a Jewish revolt, Jerusalem was destroyed by the Romans. Earlier, Jesus Christ had been put to death, but his teachings began to spread. This led to centuries of Christian persecution. But, gradually, Christianity won acceptance and in the late 300's became the main religion of the Roman empire.

