

## 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 other products arrived from north, south, east, and west.

The map on the next page shows goods imported by Rome and the countries and areas from which they came. Use the map to answer the questions below.

- (1) From which countries or areas did the following products come to Rome?

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

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

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
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
G	E	R	A	R	N	A	A	T	S	/	L	E	P	E	F	R	A	N	T	E	R	S	I	V
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
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
I	T	U	O	P	A	P	R	N	O	E	O	K	I	E	L	T	L	K	G	M	L	R	O	
L	G	R	A	F	U	M	T	I	G	D	I	L	N	T	S	A	M	B	E	R	E	N	S	
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 Romans wanted these goods from distant lands?

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

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- (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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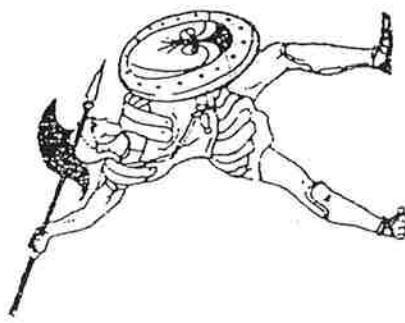
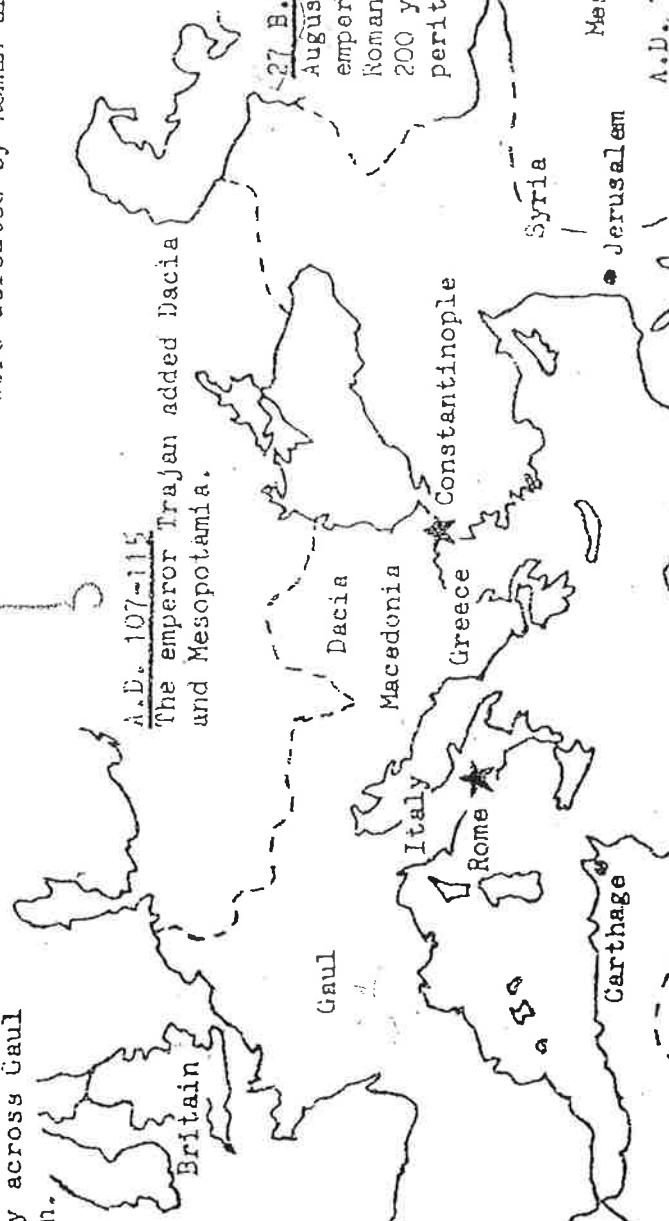


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Map 2: Growth of the Roman Empire

58-49 B.C. Julius Caesar, in the "Galllic 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. 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.