QUEST FOR KNOWLEDGE

◄ Ruins of the Forum in Rome, Italy

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC When & Where?

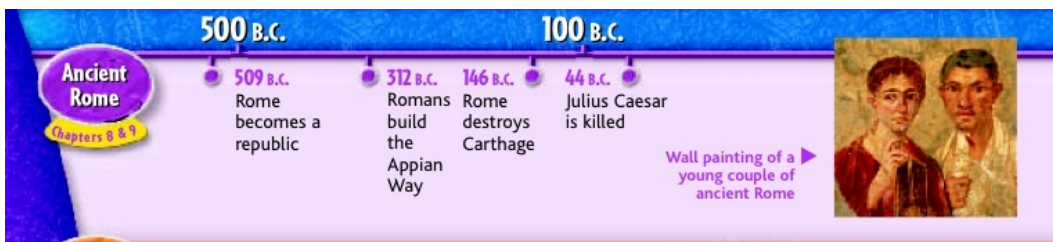| 500 B.C.	300 B.C.	100 B.C.	A.D. 100
451 B.C. Romans adopt the Twelve Tables	**267 B.C.** Rome controls most of Italy	**27 B.C.** Octavian becomes Rome's first emperor	**A.D. 96** Rule of the Good Emperors begins

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Use the timelines to the to answer the following:

1. When did Rome become a republic?

2. How many years will pass between Rome becoming a republic and the first emperor of Rome?

3. What can we conclude from the fact that 96 A.D. begins the rule of the 'Good Emperors'?

500 B.C.			100 B.C.	

Ancient Rome
Chapters 8 & 9

509 B.C. Rome becomes a republic	**312 B.C.** Romans build the Appian Way	**146 B.C.** Rome destroys Carthage	**44 B.C.** Julius Caesar is killed

► Wall painting of a young couple of ancient Rome

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC — Italy 500 B.C.

KEY
- Carthaginians
- Etruscans
- Greeks
- Latins

ALPS
45°N   Po R.
ETRURIA
Adriatic Sea
Tiber R.
Corsica
LATIUM
Rome
APENNINES
CAMPANIA
Sardinia
Tyrrhenian Sea
0   100 mi.
0   100 km
Azimuthal Equidistant projection
40°N
Ionian Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Sicily
Strait of Messina
Carthage
AFRICA
10°E   15°E

Using Geography Skills

Study the map to the left and answer the following:

4. What time period does the map represent (what year)?

5. Based upon the location of Rome, what is the original name for the people that lived there?

6. What other culture would have been most likely to have influenced Rome?

7. What mountain range divides Italy from the rest of Europe?

8. What people from North Africa were also interested in controlling the area around Italy?

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC — Growth of the Roman Republic 500–146 B.C.

50°N   10°W   0°   10°E   20°E   30°E
0   500 mi.
0   500 km
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area projection
ATLANTIC OCEAN
40°N
PYRENEES
ALPS
Po R.
Tiber R.
APENNINES
Adriatic Sea
Danube R.
Black Sea
SPAIN
Corsica
Rome
New Carthage
Sardinia
ITALY
MACEDONIA
GREECE
Corinth
ASIA MINOR
Carthage
Sicily
AFRICA
Rhodes
Cyprus
Crete
Mediterranean Sea

Using Geography Skills

During the early years of the Republic, Rome gained territory around the Mediterranean Sea.

KEY
- Rome, 500 B.C.
- Territory added by 264 B.C.
- Territory added by 146 B.C.

Study the map to the left and answer the following:

9. What time period is represented by the map?

10. By 146 B.C., list two cultures that had been taken over by the Romans (compare to map above).

11. By what year had Rome taken control of Italy?

state of **Carthage** (KAHR•thihj) on the coast of North Africa. It had been founded around

The war started when the Romans sent an army to Sicily to prevent a Carthaginian

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC **The Punic Wars** *264–146 B.C.*

KEY
- Rome at the start of Ist Punic War
- Carthaginian Empire
- Hannibal's route
- Scipio's route
- ★ Battle

ATLANTIC OCEAN

GAUL

ALPS

PYRENEES

SPAIN

Corsica

Rome

Cannae MACEDONIA

ITALY

Sardinia

New Carthage

Carthage

Sicily

GREECE

Corinth

ASIA MINOR

Black Sea

Danube R.

Tiber R.

Adriatic Sea

Po R.

Rhodes

Crete

Cyprus

SYRIA

Zama

AFRICA

Mediterranean Sea

EGYPT

Nile R.

Using Geography Skills

After winning the Second Punic War, Rome became the strongest Mediterranean power.

0   500 mi.
0   500 km
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area projection

12. What wars are shown on this map?

13. How many years did they last?

14. What two groups fought this war?

15. What is the name of the general that invaded Rome?

16. What two geographic barriers did the general named is question 3 have to cross to reach Italy?

17. What is the name of the Roman General that invaded North Africa?

18. Compare to the map above. Who won this war?

Roman Roads, About 100 C.E.

BRITAIN

EUROPE

ATLANTIC OCEAN

GAUL

CARPATHIAN MTS

ALPS

Black Sea

SPAIN

Rome

Adriatic Sea

MACEDONIA

Corinth

Sicily

ASIA MINOR

ASIA

SYRIA

Carthage

Mediterranean Sea

Red Sea

AFRICA

SAHARA

EGYPT

0   400   800 miles
0   400   800 kilometers
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection

19. What does this map show?

20. 100 C.E. is the same as 100 A.D.

Taking that into account, how many years have passed since rome began around 500 B.C?

21. What three continents does the Roman Empire touch?

22. What can we determine about the Roman Empire from the fact the roads stop around the Carpathian Mountains?

23. Romans called the Mediterranean Sea the 'Mare Nostrum' which is Latin for 'Our Sea'. From the map, why do you think they called it this?