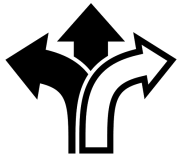


How did Rome gain, consolidate, and maintain power?

Objective:

- Describe How Rome gained, consolidated, and maintained power

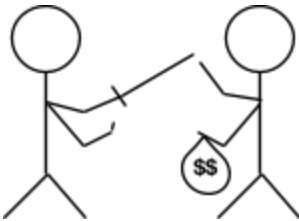


Introduction

➡ **Directions:** Using your prior knowledge, make a prediction about how Rome may have gained, consolidated, and/or maintained power.

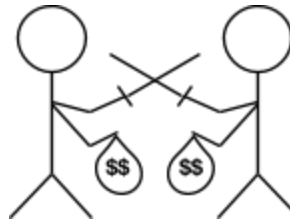
Predict

GAIN



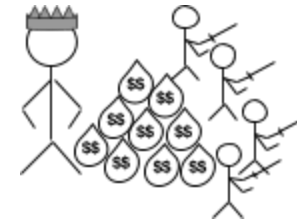
Gaining power is the process of getting it and expanding it.

CONSOLIDATE



Consolidating power is the process of taking control from other people who also have power.

MAINTAIN



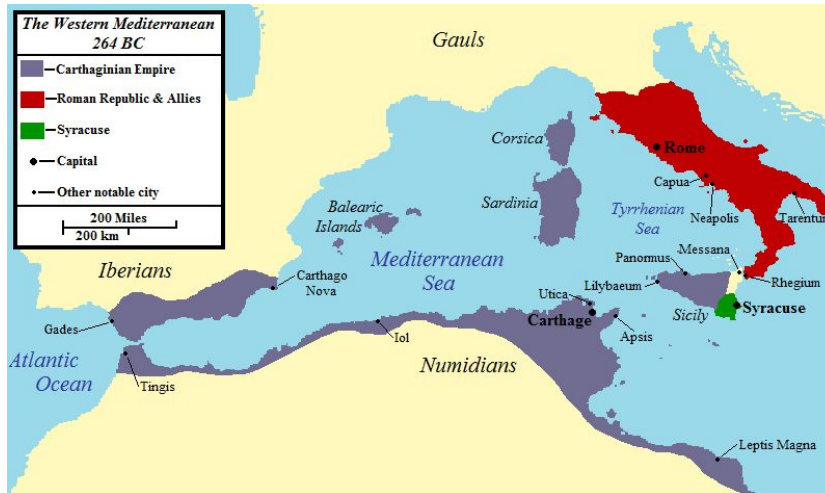
Maintaining power is the process of keeping one's power.

Punic Wars: Gain, Maintain, and Consolidating Power Through War

➡ **Directions:** Examine the map below and answer the questions that follow.



Think Like a Geographer



Source: <http://www.ancient.eu/uploads/images/237.png?v=1431031322>

1. According to the map above, which regions of the Mediterranean area did the Carthaginian Empire control?

2. According to the map to your left, which regions of the Mediterranean area did Rome and its allies control?

3. Both Carthage and Rome were interested in controlling the Mediterranean region. Why would both societies be interested in this region?



4. What problems might arise between Carthage and Rome? Why?

Predict

5. What was the relationship between the Carthaginians and Romans before 260 BCE?



Predict

6. How might the relationship between Rome and Carthage lead to a war?

7. Why did Sicily cause conflict between Rome and Carthage?



Contextualize

What were the Punic Wars?

The Punic Wars were a series of conflicts fought between the forces of ancient Carthage and Rome between 264 BCE and 146 BCE. Carthage grew from a small port to the richest and most

powerful city in the Mediterranean region before 260 BCE. Punic had a powerful navy, an army and, through tribute, tariffs, and trade, enough wealth to do it pleased. Through a treaty with the small city of Rome, the Carthaginians blocked Roman trade in the Western Mediterranean. Unlike Carthage, Rome had no navy to defend itself. Roman traders caught in Carthaginian waters were drowned and their ships taken.

As long as Rome remained the little city of trade by the Tiber River, Carthage reigned supreme. The island of Sicily would be the reason for growing Roman resentment of the Carthaginians. Sicily was controlled partly by Carthaginian and partly by the Romans. In 264 BCE, Rome and Carthage declared war on each other for the control of Sicily.

Although Rome had no navy and knew nothing of sea battles, they swiftly built and equipped 330 ships. Rome was more familiar with fighting land battles so they constructed a moveable gangplank which could be attached to an enemy's ship and held in place with hooks. By immobilizing the other ship, and attaching it to their own, the Romans could manipulate a sea engagement through the strategies of a land battle. Even so, they lacked the expertise at sea of the Carthaginians and, more importantly, were lacking a general with the skill of the Carthaginian Hamilcar Barca. Hamilcar was surnamed Barca (meaning 'lightning') because of his speed in attacking anywhere and the suddenness of the action. He struck without warning up and down the coast of Italy destroying Roman outposts and cutting supply lines.

Source: Adapted from http://www.ancient.eu/Punic_Wars/

8. Why did Carthage and Rome declare war on one another in 264 BCE?

9. What disadvantage did Rome have when fighting the Carthaginians? What innovation did they create to overcome this disadvantage?

10. What advantages did the Carthaginians have?



➡ **Directions:** [Watch this video on the](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L-7RwmL4Cjg)<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L-7RwmL4Cjg> Punic Wars and this video on the [Battle of Zama](#) then answer the questions below.

1a. Who did the Romans fight against in the Punic Wars?

1b. Who was Hannibal and what was his role in the Punic Wars?

1c. How did Hannibal and his troops get to Italy?

1d. What did Scipio do in response to Hannibal's campaign in Italy?

1e. What was the result of the Battle of Zama between Scipio and Hannibal's troops?

The Second Punic War ended after the Battle of Zama with a Roman victory. Unlike the treaty that ended the First Punic War, the terms Carthage had to agree with bankrupted the city and ensured that they would never be powerful again.

Appian, *The Destruction of Carthage*

The Roman Empire fought three wars against the **Carthaginian Empire** in North Africa, called the **Punic Wars**. The last war ended with the destruction of **Carthage** in 146 BCE. Appian, who lived in the second century CE., wrote a vivid description of the destruction of the African city led by Scipio. An excerpt from that description is below.

1 After penetrating into the city [Carthage], Scipio [the Roman commander]
2 turned his attention to the citadel, its strongest point, where many people had
3 taken refuge. Three streets leading from the marketplace to the citadel were
4 lined on both sides with six story houses, from which the Romans were pelted.
5 They seized the first houses and used them as a base for attacking the next.
6 From their roofs they made bridges of planks and beams to cross over to the
7 next. While one battle was in progress on the roofs another was fought, against
8 all comers, in the narrow street below.

9
10 Everywhere there was groaning and wailing and shouting and agony of every
11 description. Some Carthaginians were killed out of hand, some flung down alive
12 from the roofs to the pavement, and of these some were caught on upright
13 spears or ambers or swords....

14
15 Others were seen still living, especially old men, women, and young children
16 who had hidden in the inmost corners of the houses, some of them wounded,
17 some more or less burned, and uttering pitiful cries. Still others thrust out and
18 falling from such a height with the stones, timbers, and fire, were torn asunder
19 in all shapes of horror, crushed and mangled.

20
21 Nor was this the end of their miseries, for the street cleaners, who were
22 removing the rubbish with axes, mattocks, and forks, and making the roads
23 passable, tossed with the dead and the living together into holes in the
24 ground....

25
26 Six days and nights were consumed in this kind of fighting, the soldiers. Soldiers
27 worked in shifts to ensure that that they might not be worn out with toil,
28 slaughter, lack of sleep, and these horrid sights.

29
30 The city of Carthage which had flourished for seven hundred years from its
31 foundation, which had held broad dominion over lands and islands and seas,
32 which had vied with the greatest of empires in its wealth of arms and ships and
33 elephants and money, which had manifested extraordinary courage by resisting
34 a strong enemy and famine for three years after its ships had been taken—this

2a. If you were a Roman citizen reading this description how might you feel? Why?

2b. If you were an emperor thinking about going to war against Rome, how might you feel about this description? Why?

2c. Based on Appian's description of the destruction of Carthage, describe one way the Romans increased and consolidated their power.

2d. In lines 38-43, Scipio, the Roman commander, reflects on the history of great cities and empires. In your own words, what does he state? Can you think of any other examples to support his claim?

35 city was now being utterly blotted out and destroyed. As Scipio looked on he is
36 said to have wept and openly to have lamented the enemy's fate. For a long
37 while he remained sunk in thought, reflecting that the fortunes of all cities and
38 peoples and empires, like of those of individuals, must change. Troy had fallen,
39 once so prosperous a city; the empires of the Assyrians, and the Medes, and the
40 Persians after them, had fallen, and so, lately, the Macedonian empire, the most
41 brilliant of them all.

42 **Source:** Appian, *The Destruction of Carthage*. Source:

43 http://www.livius.org/ap-ark/appian/appian_punic_27.html

Roman Roads: Gain, Maintain, and Consolidating Power Through Efficient Transportation

➡ **Directions:** Examine the images below, then fill out the chart with what you see, think and wonder about the Roman road network

The **Tabula Peutingeriana** is an illustrated road map showing the **cursus publicus**, or the road network in the Roman Empire. These public roads shown in *Tabula Peutingeriana* were built in the first century under Emperor Augustus to improve communication throughout the empire. At this point in the Roman empire, Rome had conquered many regions and there were more people that needed to be controlled and ruled over. This road was used to transport messages, officials, and tax revenues between the provinces. There were stations throughout the empire, located at 12 mile increments, where foot couriers could hand off messages. The original map upon which *Tabula Peutingeriana* is based probably dates to the 4th or 5th century and was prepared by Agrippa during the reign of the emperor Augustus (27 BC – AD 14). The present map is a 13th-century copy and covers Europe. The surviving version is a 22-foot parchment. The map shows the entire Roman empire, the Near East, and India as far as the Ganges and Sri Lanka. There are no less than 555 cities and 3,500 other place names shown, illustrated with small pictures. A town usually consists of two houses, and great cities (Rome, Constantinople, Antioch) receive a medallion. Roads are in red, with each hook in the road representing a day's travel.

Source: Adapted from <http://www.livius.org/articles/concept/peutinger-map/>, <http://www.atlasobscura.com/articles/the-perfect-22-foot-map-for-your-ancient-roman-road-trip>



Full *Tabula Peutingeriana*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tabula_Peutingeriana#/media/File:TabulaPeutingeriana.jpg



See

List three things you **see** in the image to your left.

Think

Based on your observations, what do you **think** this map reveals about the road system in the Roman empire?

Wonder

Write two questions you have about the image to the left.

Purposes and Kinds of Roman Roads

Why did the Romans build roads? The Romans considered a well-organized and efficient transportation system a basic element of proper administration; i.e. an indispensable element in creating and maintaining the Roman state. The earliest highways or main roads were constructed for the use of the military, and their economic benefit for civilians was a later byproduct and not the main reason for their creation. The military nature of the roads continued to be essential as Romans expanded into territory outside Italy. In the province of *Arabia Petraea* (which included what is now Jordan), the movement of troops and ease of communication for the army and Roman administration were the primary reasons for construction of the *Via Nova*, one of the many *viae militares* or military roads built in conquered provinces. However, smaller, shorter, and less well-constructed local roads (*actus*) or tracks (*callis*) also increased in territory after it was brought under Roman control. Nevertheless, the main public highways (*viae publicae*) normally began as military roads and only gradually evolved into civilian conduits [passageways].

Source: Virtual Karak Resources Project, An Appalachian College Association (adapted) from the January 2012 Global History and Geography NYS Regents Exam

Hispania Roads



The map above shows the Roman road system in one section of the empire located in modern day Spain.

Source: Map of Hispania Roads, http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hispania_roads.svg

Based on *Tabula Peutingeriana* and the text above, describe how roads helped Rome increase and consolidate its power.

FA

SQ 22: How did Rome gain, consolidate, and maintain power?



Contextualize

➡ **Directions:** Using evidence from the documents above, respond to the task below in the space provided.

Describe how Rome gained, consolidated, and maintained its power.