

Section 2

Flowcharts will vary. Possible answers:

First Period: Rome defeated the Etruscans, Samnites, and several Greek city-states to take control of the Italian peninsula.

Second Period: Rome fought the Punic Wars with Carthage, and Rome became the greatest power in the Mediterranean region.

Third Period: Julius Caesar became dictator of Rome, instituted reforms, and granted citizenship to Gaul and Spain.

Fourth Period: Rome became an empire under Augustus. Rome continued to expand its borders during the Pax Romana.

Section 3

509 to 264 B.C.E.

See the map in the student book to check student maps.

1. The Romans defeated the Etruscans, Samnites, and Greek city-states to take control of the Italian peninsula. They also formed alliances with neighbors.
2. Plebeians would have objected to this expansion because they had to serve in the army. Defeated people would have objected because they had to serve in the army, pay Roman taxes, and couldn't always become Roman citizens.

Section 4

264 to 146 B.C.E.

See the map in the student book to check student maps.

1. Rome fought with Carthage for control of the Mediterranean region. Rome gained control of North Africa, Spain, Macedonia, and Greece. Riches, slaves, and new ideas came from the conquered lands.
2. Carthaginians would have objected because the Romans sold them into slavery and burned Carthage. Roman farmers would have objected because Hannibal destroyed many farms.

Farmers had to neglect their farms to fight, and Rome began importing grain from other lands.

Section 5

145 to 44 B.C.E.

See the map in the student book to check student maps.

1. Julius Caesar began construction projects to provide work. He adopted a new calendar. He provided public entertainment for the poor. He also started new colonies and granted citizenship to people in Gaul and Spain.
2. People from conquered lands would have objected to being enslaved. Farmers and laborers did not like losing their jobs to slaves. The Senate might have objected to expansion during this period because Caesar and his military leaders were a threat to the Senators' power.

Section 6

44 B.C.E. to 14 C.E.

See the map in the student book to check student maps.

1. The Pax Romana was a peaceful period of Roman rule in the Mediterranean that lasted 200 years. Caesar Augustus encouraged education, art, and literature; started new construction projects and public services; increased the size of the empire; and improved trade.
2. Romans might have objected to the harsh punishments Augustus established for people who did not follow moral standards. They might also have objected to the Praetorian Guard and the need for a huge army to control such a large amount of territory.