

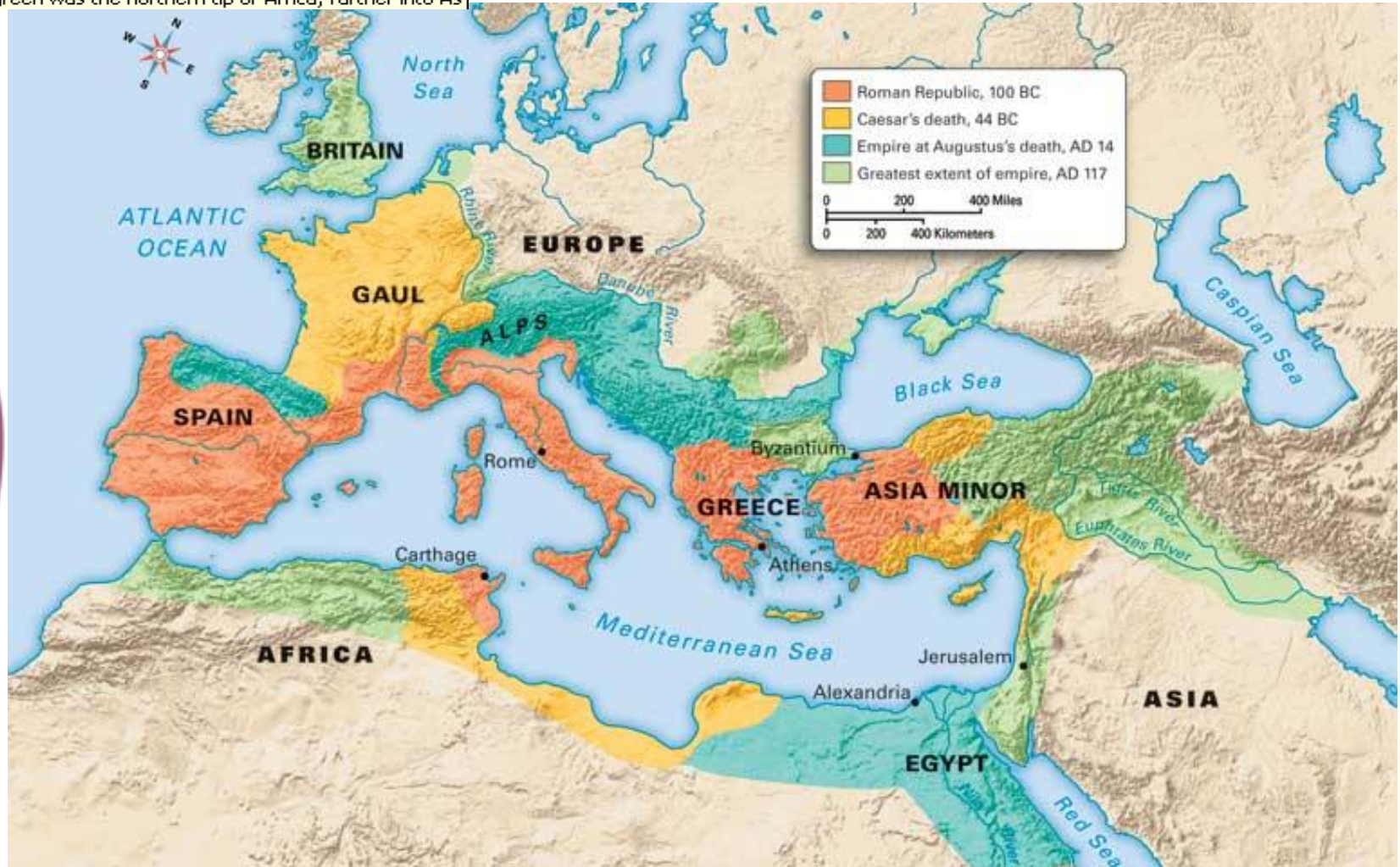
# A Vast Empire

An animation will play when the presentation is previewed (F5).  
If the animation does not play, please check the system requirements on the last page of this template.

# Expansion of Rome

## 100 BC-AD 117

Map: Expansion of Rome, 100 BC-AD 117: This map shows the expansion of the Roman empire. In the beginning it occupied Spain, Italy, Greece and Asia Minor which is indicated by the orange. Then it took over Gaul, the coastlines of Asia Minor and the northeast section of Africa which is indicated by the yellow. After Augustus' death it took over the rest of Spain, the Alps and Egypt which is shaded in blue. The greatest extent of the empire which is shaded green was the northern tip of Africa, further into As



# The Empire Expands

- **Rome ruled most of the Mediterranean world when it became an empire. Within 150 years the Roman Empire controlled large areas of Europe, Africa, and Asia.**
- **It was one of the largest empires in history.**
- **The Romans conquered some territories because they threatened to attack Rome. They overcame others to gain their gold, good farmlands, or other resources.**



## **A Vast Empire**

- The Romans ruled Gaul and much of central Europe by the 100s.
- **Hadrian** encountered a tough fight from the Celts, the people of Britain, but the Roman army drove them north.
- The Romans had also taken over Asia Minor, the eastern coast of the Mediterranean, and all of the northern African coast. Romans called the Mediterranean Mare Nostrum, meaning “Our Sea.”

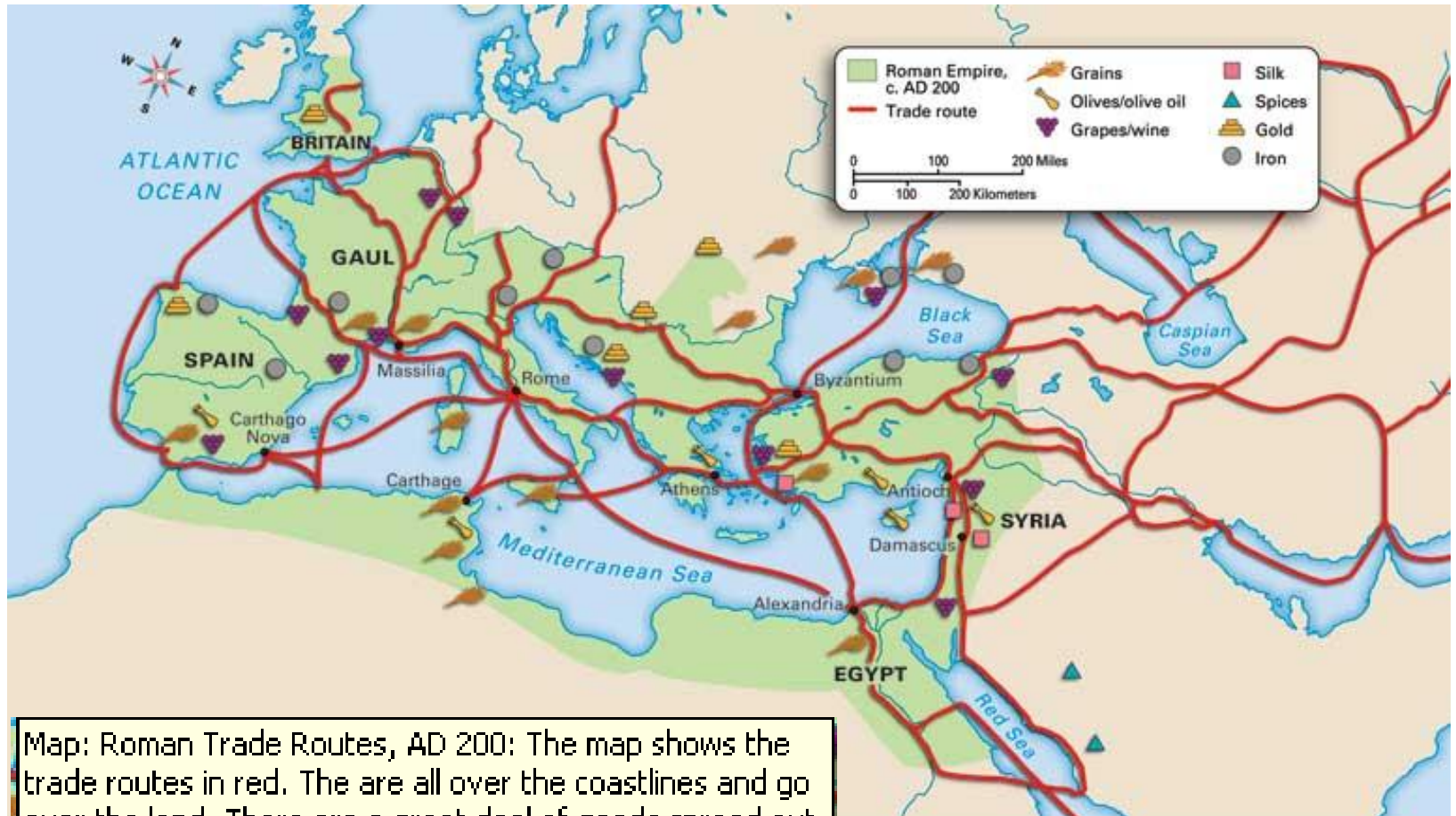
# The Empire Expands

- **The Romans met many new people as their empire expanded.**
- **Traders found that foreign goods appealed to the Romans. They traveled to the provinces to bring back metals, cloth, and food. In return the Romans traded goods such as jewelry and glass.**



# Roman Trade Routes

## AD 200



Map: Roman Trade Routes, AD 200: The map shows the trade routes in red. They are all over the coastlines and go over the land. There are a great deal of goods spread out in the areas of the Roman Empire. Some of those goods include grains, olives, olive oil, grapes, wine, silk, spices, gold and iron. Inset is a world map with the area of the main map highlighted.

# The Empire Expands

- Merchants sailed to eastern Africa, India, and southeast Asia for goods not found in the empire.
- Some traveled overland to China to buy silk, which was prized for use in clothing.
- Romans used **currency** to pay for goods. Roman coins were made of gold and silver. Nearly everyone would accept these coins.



# The Pax Romana

- **The Pax Romana, or Roman Peace, lasted about 200 years, until about AD 180. It was a time of overall peace and prosperity. The empire's population increased. Trade expanded and many Romans became wealthy.**
- **The quality of life for Romans and people in the provinces got better. Many Romans were poor but could buy tickets to events such as circuses, chariot races, and gladiator fights. Roman baths were places of restful pleasure and public conversations. Rome's public buildings were beautiful.**
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# Ancient Roman Bath



# **The Country**

- More people lived in the country than in Rome's cities. Most country people farmed the land. They grew enough food for their families.
- Many rural people spoke languages other than Latin and kept their own ways rather than following Roman customs.

# A Chariot Race



Chariot racing was the most popular sport in ancient Rome. Slaves, soldiers, Senators, and emperors all loved to go to the track and watch the thrilling competitions. Devoted fans cheered for their favorite teams and drivers.

# Villas

- **Villas provided Rome's city dwellers with a break from city life. In their country villas Romans lived very much as they did in Rome.**
- **They had large, fancy dinner parties. Slaves often worked in villas and the surrounding fields.**
- **Selling crops from the fields helped pay for the villa owners' expenses.**



