Rome on the Move

Trace Roman growth through political and thematic map descriptions.

SS24.7.15a "Trace the growth of the Roman Republic, using a variety of thematic and political maps."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Circle each date and underline the places Rome controlled at that date. Put a star beside details that show how roads or sea routes connected places.

A Mapmaker Tracks Rome

1. A historian starts with political maps, which mark who ruled each place. A map of 509 BCE would place Rome in a small part of Latium, the region around the city. By 338 BCE, after wars with nearby Latin communities, Rome controlled Latium. A map of 272 BCE would show Roman control reaching across most of the Italian peninsula south of the Po River. Comparing the areas ruled at each date shows a major change: Rome grew from a local power into the leading power in Italy.

2. A thematic map can track roads instead of borders. The Appian Way, begun in 312 BCE, linked Rome to Capua, farther south. Roman soldiers could use roads to move between areas they controlled, though roads alone did not win wars. Another thematic map might trace sea travel across the Mediterranean. During the First Punic War, Roman fleets crossed water to fight Carthage for Sicily. On a political map of 241 BCE, Sicily would appear as Rome's first overseas province. Italy and Sicily were separated by water.

3. By 146 BCE, a political map would show Roman rule in Sicily, parts of Iberia, Macedonia, and the North African coast around Carthage, as well as Italy. A thematic map of Mediterranean sea routes would connect these separated lands; ships could move troops, goods, and messages between them. The two map types answer different questions. A political map shows where Rome ruled at a given time. A route map helps explain how people traveled between those places. Together, they trace a shift from one Italian city to a power spanning the Mediterranean.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How would the area marked as Roman on a political map change between 509 BCE and 338 BCE?

2. What new kind of territory would appear on a political map of 241 BCE that would not appear on a map of 272 BCE?

3. What would an Appian Way route map add to a political map showing Rome's growth in Italy?

4. How would the Roman territory shown on a 146 BCE political map extend beyond what a 241 BCE map would show?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a four-sentence museum label for a political map of 509 BCE, a political map of 146 BCE, and a thematic map of sea routes. Describe what each map would show and explain why the three maps together help trace Rome's growth. Name at least two places.

ANSWER KEY

Rome on the Move

GRADE 7 · SS24.7.15a

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Circle each date and underline the places Rome controlled at that date. Put a star beside details that show how roads or sea routes connected places. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How would the area marked as Roman on a political map change between 509 BCE and 338 BCE?	**In 509 BCE, Rome held a small part of Latium. By 338 BCE, it controlled Latium.**
2	What new kind of territory would appear on a political map of 241 BCE that would not appear on a map of 272 BCE?	**Sicily would appear as Rome's first overseas province, separated from Italy by water.**
3	What would an Appian Way route map add to a political map showing Rome's growth in Italy?	**It would show a road linking Rome to Capua and help explain how soldiers could move between controlled areas.**
4	How would the Roman territory shown on a 146 BCE political map extend beyond what a 241 BCE map would show?	**The 146 BCE map would show Roman rule reaching parts of Iberia, Macedonia, and the North African coast around Carthage.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

A political map of 509 BCE would mark Rome's small area in Latium. A political map of 146 BCE would also mark Sicily, parts of Iberia, Macedonia, and land on the North African coast. A thematic map would mark Mediterranean sea routes linking Italy to distant lands. Together, the maps show Rome's growth from a local power to one with territories across the sea, connected by ships.

Accept descriptions that distinguish territory on political maps from travel connections on thematic maps. Students need not name every territory held in 146 BCE.