Name	Class	Date
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Main Idea Activities 7.2

Rome Expands Its Borders

VOCABULARY Some terms to understand:

- tactics (155): ways of employing forces in combat
- stampeded (155): surged as a group
- revenge (157): the act of getting even with an enemy
- livestock (157): animals kept or raised on farms

ORGANIZING INFORMATION Fill in the graphic organizer by placing the following items in chronological order.

- captured a Carthaginian ship
- built "boarding bridges" inside the ships
- used an army trained in land warfare
- army stampeded across the bridge

- ship rammed into enemy ship
- army captured the enemy
- used the captured ship as model

HOW ROME FOUGHT AT SEA

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Name	Class Date
Chapte	er 7, Main Idea Activities 7.2, continued
EVALUAT	FING INFORMATION Mark each statement T if it is true or F if it is false.
·	1. Fear over loss of power caused the Punic Wars.
	2. Punic is a Greek word describing Phoenicia.
	3. In the second Punic War, Hannibal led a huge army across the Alps to Italy.
	4. Hannibal won allies outside of Rome.
	5. After the war, the Senate gained total control of the army.
	6. Roman soldiers returning home found their farms unharmed.
	7. The government fed some farmers who moved to the cities.
	8. Rome's new empire created a rich class of business people.
	 The Romans greatly expanded the lands under their control by building markets along the southern coast. when the Carthaginian navy lost. before it had a navy. through warfare and alliances.
	 2. Rome's navy became a force equal to the Carthaginian fleet because a. it employed land warfare tactics at sea. b. Carthage paid a large sum of money. c. Hannibal's army was too strong. d. it captured a Carthaginian ship.
·	 3. Why did Rome attack Macedonia? a. Macedonia offered land to Carthage. b. Macedonia traded goods in Sicily. c. Macedonia joined Carthage in the Second Punic War. d. Macedonia was gaining power throughout the Mediterranean.
	 4. What happened in the Roman Republic after the Punic Wars? a. The gap between the rich and the poor grew. b. People from other provinces became citizens. c. Soldiers were farming in their vineyards. d. The nobles lost their power to the governors.