

Name: _____

The _____ has everything to do with what makes an empire great.

The Roman economy never developed into anything terribly complex. Ancient Rome was a _____ and _____ based economy. Their main concern was feeding their population. **Agriculture** and _____ dominated the Roman economy.

The main crops on Roman farms in Italy were:

- _____
- _____
- _____

Crop production was low output and required a lot of _____ to operate at any volume.

How did the economy affect the upper and lower class?

- upper class → _____, _____, _____

More crop output meant more _____ needing to be paid, and this led to little incentive to have large crops. Since a growing economy meant a growing _____, the upper class wanted to create _____ for the lower class to produce more. The upper class gained popularity with the masses by allowing farmers to _____ surplus crops to the government in lieu of a _____.

How much property value was required of each of the levels in order to gain their status:

Senators:

Equestrians:

In order to maintain their status levels, the upper class needed the lower classes to provide good productivity, thus leading to the **expansion and conquests of the Roman State.**

• lower class → _____, _____, _____

The lower class were required to work in the fields, and _____ goods.

Extensive **trade routes** were established on _____ and _____.

Many of these roads are still used today and are one of the Roman Empire's lasting legacy. The roads were mostly used by the _____, but they were also used as a means of _____.

Romans built over

kilometres of roads to connect every part of their empire. The roads were mostly built by the army and were all done by hand. The system of roads connected together _____
_____ in the empire.



Transporting goods by land was _____ and _____. Trade by land was only _____ if the goods were going _____ or if the cargo was _____, _____ items.

Large loads were pulled by _____. They were _____ and vulnerable to _____. Most large-volume, cumbersome goods - such as precious metals, stones and building supplies - were shipped by _____.

Outside of direct food farming, the main products created for **exports** were:

- _____
- _____

Along with their exports, they also had imports. There was a vast exchange of goods with:

- India -
- Asia -
- Africa -
- Germany -
- Spain -
- Britain -

This extensive amount of trading with the countries around them reinforced the popular saying that _____.

Romans thrived off their imports, and importers were among the _____ citizens in the world. Although the trading of _____ for _____ barter system was alive and well, the Romans also used one of the World's most developed _____.

Currency

Coins of _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____ were minted and circulated under strict rules of _____, _____, _____, and _____ composition.

The popularity and value of the Roman _____ became so great that they could be found as far east as _____.

Roman coins were greatly _____ and of high _____, and often were used as tools by the _____ to circulate various forms of _____ and _____ to the people and the world.

Today, the _____ of ancient coins is among the greatest _____ of historical _____, _____, and _____ as it relates to the Romans.



(a)August



(b)Caligula



(c)Constantine I



(d)Constans II



(e)Domitian



(f)Galba



(g)Hadrian



(h)Maximian



(i)Maximinus II



(j)Nero



(k)Septimus Severus



(l)Tiberius



(m)Trajan



(n)Vespasian



(o)Vitellius

In the reign of _____, the coins began their final stage of development before the fall of Rome. They began being made of _____ and _____. He began using references to _____ on the coins.

The merchants operating on the _____ were left unprotected. There began a period of _____ as pirates, raiders, and bandits thrived on these vessels. _____ between the far-off provinces and the Mediterranean started to _____. The goal of these people were to cut-off grain supply to Rome. Economics struggles led to the _____ of the Roman Empire (which was _____).

1. What were the values of the society based on everything we have talked about today?

2. What was the importance of trade and transportation in the expansion of the Roman Empire?

3. What influence does the Roman economy have on society today?
