battles. Having originally gained power with three others Caesar was able to wait out Crassus’ death and then kill Pompey and gain complete control over Rome. With his even greater power he successfully engaged in more battles and sent out colonists to reduce the dense population. After Caesar was assassinated Octavian inherited power in a similar start to Caesar’s with two others eventually eliminating both of them Octavian was able to hold complete power. Octavian’s victories marked the end of the republic and the beginning of the Empire.

5. How did the army and its purpose change during the pax Romana?

The Roman army underwent many changes during the pax Romana. The army became more successful than before and generally kept fighting out of Rome and on the battlefield. As Rome grew in size the army could not be provided solely by Italy. This led to the soldiers coming mainly from provinces and barbarians who wanted citizenship, while the officers came from Italy. The purpose of the army changed immensely as it became a defending force on the perimeter of Rome.

6. How did Roman leaders handle the growing population of cities during the pax Romana? Include information about Roman innovations, public works projects, and architectural projects in your response.

During the pax Romana Rome easily became one of the largest cities to date. With their increasing size Rome found many issues including food, water, sanitation, and lack of work. To compensate for these issues Romans constructed intricate sewer systems and extensive aqueducts to expedite the removal of sewage from all over Rome, and to bring fresh water into the city. Building these feats of marvel to improve the quality of the city and employs many thousands to complete the tasks. Other things done to compensate for the large population were giving out free bread paid for by the treasury, and having gladiators fight to the death.

7. Emperors were very aware that they needed to keep citizens loyal to the Roman Empire and to them personally. What programs were put in place to lift the morale of the common man and inspire loyalty to the government?

Roman emperors, during the pax Romans, employed dozens of techniques to stay in favor of the people. Perhaps most notable they provided the public with free bread, oil, and wine. Emperors also entertained the public by forcing criminals to fight to the death, and even more popularly hosting many chariot races for the people to watch.

8. Describe the growth of agriculture, trade and industry in the Roman Empire during the era of the pax Romana. What products were most valued and where were they produced?

A growth of agriculture, trade, and industry in Rome was caused by many Roman citizens, after completing their service in the army, settling in far out provinces of Rome and