**CHW3M CCA Step 2 Timeline with Attitude – Sample from Rome – Expansion of Rome During the Republic**

+3 Glory with long-term consequence

**Legend**:

perspective = Roman military

perspective = Gauls

**-1:** After nearly a decade Julius Caesar succeeded in conquering the Gauls (in modern day France). From the Roman perspective this was progress because it gave them key territory to protect against future invasion. However, from the Gallic perspective, this was a costly loss as Caesar slaughtered nearly a million people – a massive decline - , which he even admitted in his famous history of the war. It is only -1 because historians feel that generally Roman control of Gaul was not too heavy-handed once they had taken over. (<https://www.britannica.com/place/France/The-Roman-conquest#ref464373>)

**-3:** Near the end of his long rule, Augustus sent troops to battle the German ‘barbarians’ and to expand the empire under a general named Varus, but three of his legions (about 15 000 troops) were ambushed and defeated by Arminius – a decline. This had major negative consequences for Rome as the border area with the Germanic tribes now had to be defended with a lot of troops. For Augustus personally, this affected the writing of his will in which he stated that expansion should not continue after his death. This shows that expansion was always a two-sided issue for Romans – even though they loved the glory and riches that came with it, they knew it carried inherent risks of defeat and rebellion. (<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/the-ambush-that-changed-history-72636736/>*; A History of the Roman People, 4th ed.*, p. 275*.*)

-3 Defeated with long-term consequences

52 BCE

9 CE

-1 troubled

Decline for Rome

Progress for Rome

206 BCE

**+3:** Rome, under Publius Scipio, defeated the Carthaginians in Spain at the Battle of Ilipa, part of the Second Punic War. This was a huge victory for the Romans military as they gained the valuable territory of Spain and defeated a powerful enemy, the Carthaginians. It is +3 because this war set the Romans further down the road to conquering the entire Mediterranean once they had finally defeated the Carthaginians in the later Third Punic War - military progress. (<https://www.britannica.com/event/Second-Punic-War>)