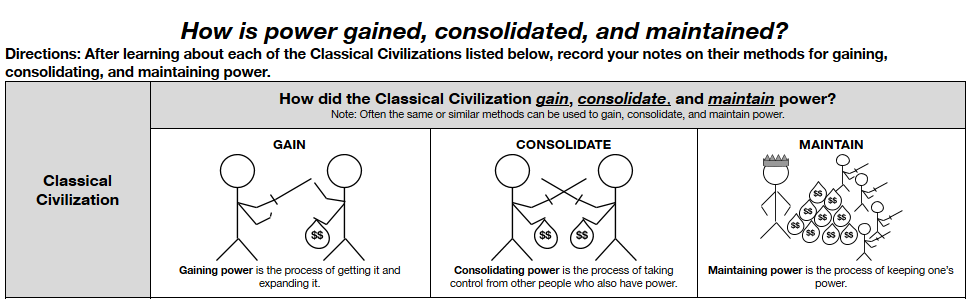
**Waging War and Keeping the Peace**

Annotation directions:

1. Underline/highlight the key details.
2. Circle any words you do not understand and use the dictionary .
3. Mark a **+** for an advantage and**-** for a disadvantage
4. Annotate the text marking **G,C**, or **M** for how the army gained, consolidated, or maintained power.



The Romans had a large, well equipped, well trained and disciplined army that was used to ruthlessly crush rebellion and revolt when necessary. Without this the Romans could not have conquered or controlled the vast territory that became the Roman Empire: *"They* *make a desert and call it peace"* commented one rebellious chieftain in Britain in the late 1st century AD. Roman policy was to deal with such rebellion harshly - firstly, as a warning to others what the consequences were, and secondly the slaughter, enslavement, and confiscation of property of rebels on a wide scale severely diminished the numbers and resources available for any potential future uprisings. The Roman army attracted hundreds of thousands of men. Many poor men joined the army because of the opportunities available. In the army soldiers received pay, food, a place to live, and the chance to learn a trade. Advancement was possible and when they returned, soldiers might be granted land or money. These benefits made sure that Rome would have a steady flow of young men for its army. Life for a soldier could be good however, Life as a soldier was not easy. Training began when boys were about 16 and enlistment (when they joined) was for 20 to 25 years. Soldiers were not allowed to marry. They might be stationed far from home for long periods of time. There was also the definite possibility of being killed in battle.

The Roman army was made up of thousands of foot soldiers called **legionaries**. About 5,000 soldiers made up each legion. They trained hard and discipline was strict.

In addition to the foot soldiers, men in the **cavalry** were soldiers who rode horses. They were more highly paid, but had to provide their own horses and equipment. Cavalry soldiers patrolled the borders, scouted ahead during campaigns (battles), and guarded the army’s flank (the rear of a charging army). When the soldiers were not conquering new territory, their job was to build roads, guard the frontiers, and put down uprisings.

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| **ADVANTAGES** | **DISADVANTAGES** |
| **1.**  **2.**  **3.** |  |

**Based on the information you annotated, Write a TEAL paragraph answering the following question:**

**How did the Roman Army gain, consolidate and maintain power for the Roman Empire?**

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