

Pax Romana: The Provinces of Rome

- Achaea:** Achaea (Greece) was conquered in 146 B.C., and was later established as a province of its own in 27 B.C. Resources: Olives, Wine, Honey, & Luxury goods
- Aegyptus:** Egypt was brought into the Roman Empire by the defeat of Mark Antony and Cleopatra by Octavian (Augustus) at the battle of Actium in 30 B.C. Such was its importance to the empire due to its wealth and power that it was kept under direct rule of the emperor. Resources: Grain, Textiles, Papyrus.
- Africa:** Roman victory in the Third Punic War in 146 B.C. brought about the conquest of Carthage and much of its North African territory, which was then annexed into the new province of Africa. "Granary of the Empire" Resources: Grain, Agriculture.
- Alpes Cottiae/Graiae et Poeninae/Alpes Maritimae:**
Control of the western Alps eluded the Roman Empire for some time. However, by 15 or 14 BC Roman troops had finally gained control of the mountainous area. No significant resources.
- Aquitania:** Came under Roman rule through the famous conquests of Julius Caesar in the 50's B.C. Resources: Silver.
- Arabia Petraea:** In A.D. 105 or 106 Emperor Trajan annexed the major part of the kingdom of Nabatea and created the province of Arabia Petraea. No significant resources.
- Armenia:** Armenia was annexed by Emperor Trajan in A.D. 114. At Trajan's death in A.D. 117 the new Emperor Hadrian immediately decided to withdraw completely from this new province. No significant resources.
- Asia:** King Attalus III left his kingdom of Pergamum to the Roman Empire in his will (133 B.C.). In 129 BC the territory was made the Roman province of Asia. Later became important cultural and economic center of the east. No other significant resources.
- Assyria:** Assyria was conquered in A.D. 116 by Emperor Trajan on his Parthian campaign. Revolts in the provinces in his rear forced Trajan to retreat, surrendering the southern parts of Mesopotamia and Assyria as early as A.D. 116. At Trajan's death in A.D. 117 the new Emperor Hadrian immediately decided to withdraw completely from this new province. No significant resources.
- Baetica:** Roman possession of Spanish territory began with the Second Punic War, when Scipio Africanus conquered large parts of it from the Carthaginian enemy. Thereafter the province continued to be gradually enlarged as additional territory was conquered from Spanish tribes. In 13 B.C., as part of Augustus' reforms in the administration of the empire, Hispania Ulterior was divided into the Province of Baetica and Lusitania. Resources: Silver, Gold, Copper.
- Belgica:** Came under Roman rule through the famous conquests of Julius Caesar in the 50's B.C. Resources: Fine Horses
- Britannia:** Britain was invaded by Claudius in A.D. 43. It was a troublesome conquest, particularly the mountainous areas of Wales proving hard to conquer. At first content to control the more prosperous south of the island, the Romans later moved north, and penetrated deep into Caledonia (Scotland) in the A.D. 80's. In A.D. 122 Emperor Hadrian decided to build the famous 'Hadrian's Wall' as a barrier to divide the Roman province from the barbarians to the north. Under Emperor Antoninus Pius the frontier was moved further north once more, resulting in the 'Antonine Wall', but still during Antoninus' reign this border was abandoned and the troops returned to their former position along 'Hadrian's Wall'. Resources: Iron, Wool, Livestock, Grain.
- Bithynia et Pontus:** In 75 or 74 B.C. king Nicomedes died leaving his kingdom of Bithynia to the Roman Empire. However, king Mithridates of Pontus attacked Rome's new possession in 74 B.C. but was defeated. The conflict resulted in the conquest of Pontus in 66 B.C., which was created into the joint province of Bithynia and Pontus in 64 B.C. No significant resources.
- Cappadocia:** In A.D. 17 Emperor Tiberius annexed the kingdoms of Cappadocia and Commagene and created them the province of Cappadocia. No significant resources.
- Cilicia:** In order to contain the piracy which was rampant along the Cilician coast, Rome conquered the coastal area in 102 B.C. and established several bases there. In 101 B.C. it became a Roman province. No significant resources.

Corsica: After the First Punic War, Rome occupied the islands Corsica and Sardinia in 238 B.C., which were dominions of Carthage with whom they had just agreed a peace treaty in 241 B.C. Each island was made a province in the same year of its conquest, 238 B.C. Resources: Grain, Salt, Olives, Wine.

Cyprus: In 58 B.C. the king of Cyprus (a younger brother of the Egyptian king Ptolemy Auletes) was deposed and the island was annexed as a Roman province. No significant resources.

Cyrenaica et Creta: At the death of King Apion, the kingdom of Cyrenaica is left as an inheritance to the Roman Empire in 96 B.C. Rome however kept it in a status of a dependent colony until 74 before finally making it an official province. In 66 B.C. it was then merged with Crete in order to form the joint province of Cyrenaica and Crete. No significant resources.

Dacia: The kingdom of Dacia was conquered by Emperor Trajan in A.D. 106. Trajan's successor, Hadrian, later withdrew from parts of Dacia in A.D. 117 due to its difficult to control. Resources: Iron, Gold, Silver, Grain, Livestock, Horses.

Epirus: Epirus was conquered in 146 B.C., and joined in a province of Macedonia together with Macedonia and Greece. In 27 B.C. it was created as a province of its own, being separated from Macedonia. No significant resources.

Galatia: At the death of king Amyntas Emperor Augustus annexed the kingdom of Galatia in 25 B.C. No significant resources.

Germania Inferior/Superior: The territory north of Gallia Narbonensis came under Roman rule through the famous conquests of Julius Caesar in the 50's B.C. Germania Inferior and Germania Superior were created, as the 'military zone', to guard the Rhine frontier. Resources: Amber, Livestock

Illyricum: Although it had played a part and Roman soldiers had marched through it several times, it wasn't actually incorporated into the empire until 129 B.C. It served as an important trade stop and vital legion recruiting and training center.

Italia: The area of Italia was largely completed in its shape and size through the reforms of Caesar and Augustus. It was largely understood to be the Roman homeland and so enjoyed special privileges; the most notable will have been Roman citizenship and the exclusion from taxes. However, the freedom of Italy to deal with its own affairs without being policed by governors was gradually eroded; until, under the reign of Diocletian, Italy was divided into various provinces and received equal treatment to all other provinces of the empire. Resources: Soldiers, Wine, Senate and Government.

Judaea: The relationship with Judaea and Rome begins as early as when the two became allies. But in 63 B.C. Pompey at the head of a Roman army in Syria, was asked to intervene in a civil war in Judaea and did so, besieged Jerusalem, took it and installed Hyrcanus as king. From then on, Judaea was a protectorate of Rome; it enjoyed its own rule, though fell under the military influence of the empire. Alas, in A.D. 6 Emperor Augustus deposed king Archelaus and annexed Judaea as a province into the empire. Large Jewish revolts in 132AD were put down by Hadrian. No significant resources.

Lugdunensis: The territory north of Gallia Narbonensis came under Roman rule through the famous conquests of Julius Caesar in the 50's B.C. No significant resources.

Lusitania: Roman possession of Spanish territory began with the Second Punic War, when Scipio Africanus conquered large parts of it from the Carthaginian enemy. One of the results of this was the creation of the province of Hispania Ulterior (Further Spain) in A.D. 197. Thereafter the province continued to be gradually enlarged as additional territory was conquered from Spanish tribes. In 13 B.C., as part of Augustus' reforms in the administration of the empire, Hispania Ulterior was divided into the Province of Baetica and Lusitania. No significant resources.

Lycia and Pamphylia: The kingdom of Lycia was annexed into the empire by Emperor Claudius in A.D. 43. Later border changes created the joint province of Lycia and Pamphylia. No significant resources.

Macedonia: Macedonia was conquered in 148 B.C., and joined in a province with Greece which was conquered in 146 B.C. In 27 B.C. the new provinces of Achaia and Epirus were separated off from Macedonia, leaving it in the shape and size shown on the map. Roman rule gave economic prosperity and for a while it became a cultural hub.

Mauretania Caesariensis/ Tingitana: The kingdom of Mauretania was annexed into the empire in A.D. 40 at the death of its king (most likely assassinated on behalf of Emperor Caligula). After the death of Caligula it was divided into two provinces by Emperor Claudius, Mauretania Tingitana in the west and Mauretania Caesariensis in the east. No significant resources.

Mesopotamia: Mesopotamia was conquered in A.D. 116 by Emperor Trajan on his Parthian campaign. Victory over the Parthians was so complete that the new province even included the city of Charax on the eastern shore of the Euphrates in the very south-east of the province. However, revolts in the provinces in his rear soon created serious trouble for these campaigns and forced Trajan to retreat surrendering the southern parts of Mesopotamia as early as AD 116/117. At Trajan's death in AD 117 the new emperor Hadrian immediately decided to withdraw completely from this new province. No significant resources.

Moesia Inferior/Superior: Little is known of the conquest of Moesia. The governor of Macedonia in 29 B.C. fought a victorious campaign against the tribe of the Moesi and the Dacians. Rome most likely gained control over Moesia through the armies which conquered Pannonia in 12 B.C. However the first records mentioning Moesia as a province are from A.D. 6. Therefore the time and nature of the subjugation of Moesia remain unknown. In about AD 85 the province was divided into Moesia Superior (Upper) and Inferior (Lower). Resources: Wheat, Livestock, Gold

Narbonensis: Gallia Transalpina was conquered in 121 B.C. in a war against the Gallic tribes of the Arverni and Allobroges. Later it became known under the name of Narbonensis, derived from the name of the Roman colony of Narbo. No significant resources.

Noricum: Noricum was conquered in 16 B.C. Its name was derived from the predominant tribe of the region, the Norici. No significant resources.

Pannonia Inferior/Superior: Pannonia was conquered in 12 B.C. under the rule of Emperor Augustus. In A.D. 107 Emperor Trajan divided the province into Pannonia Superior (Upper) and Inferior (Lower). No significant resources.

Raetia: Raetia was conquered in 15 B.C. during the rule of Augustus. With the conquest of the Agri Decumates in A.D. 74 the eastern half of this territory was added to the province, so extending it across the Danube. No significant resources.

Sardinia: After the First Punic War, Rome in a very questionable move occupied the islands Corsica and Sardinia in 238 B.C., which were dominions of Carthage with whom they had just agreed a peace treaty in 241 B.C. Each island was made a province in the same year of its conquest, 238 B.C. Resources: Grain, Salt, Wine, strategic Naval location.

Syria: The kingdom of Syria was simply annexed when in 64 B.C. Pompey at the head of a Roman army on campaign in Turkey, marched in facing little to no resistance at all. It was made a province in 62 B.C. No significant resources.

Tarraconensis: Roman possession of Spanish territory began with the Second Punic War, when Scipio Africanus conquered large parts of it from the Carthaginian enemy. One of the results of this was the creation of the province of Hispania Citerior (Nearer Spain) in A.D. 197. Thereafter the province continued to be gradually enlarged as additional territory was conquered from Spanish tribes. In 25 B.C., as part of Augustus' reforms in the administration of the empire, Hispania Citerior was dubbed Tarraconensis, after its principal city; Tarraco. Resources: Grain, Silver, Gold, Copper, Wool, Wine.

Thracia: Thracia which had long been a recruiting ground for soldiers since the rule of Emperor Augustus was finally annexed by Emperor Claudius, who deposed the local monarchy in AD 46. No significant resources.