



### Map Exercise 3. Ancient Italy and the City of Rome

Using various shades of pencil, color and label the following:

1. Adriatic Sea
2. Alps
3. Apennines
4. Arno River
5. Latium
6. Magna Graecia
7. Po River
8. Rubicon River
9. Tiber River
10. Tyrrhenian Sea

Pinpoint and label the following:

1. Carthage
2. Corsica
3. Naples
4. Rome
5. Sardinia
6. Sicily
7. Syracuse

#### Inset

8. Appian Way
9. Capitoline Hill
10. Servian Wall
11. Tiber Island

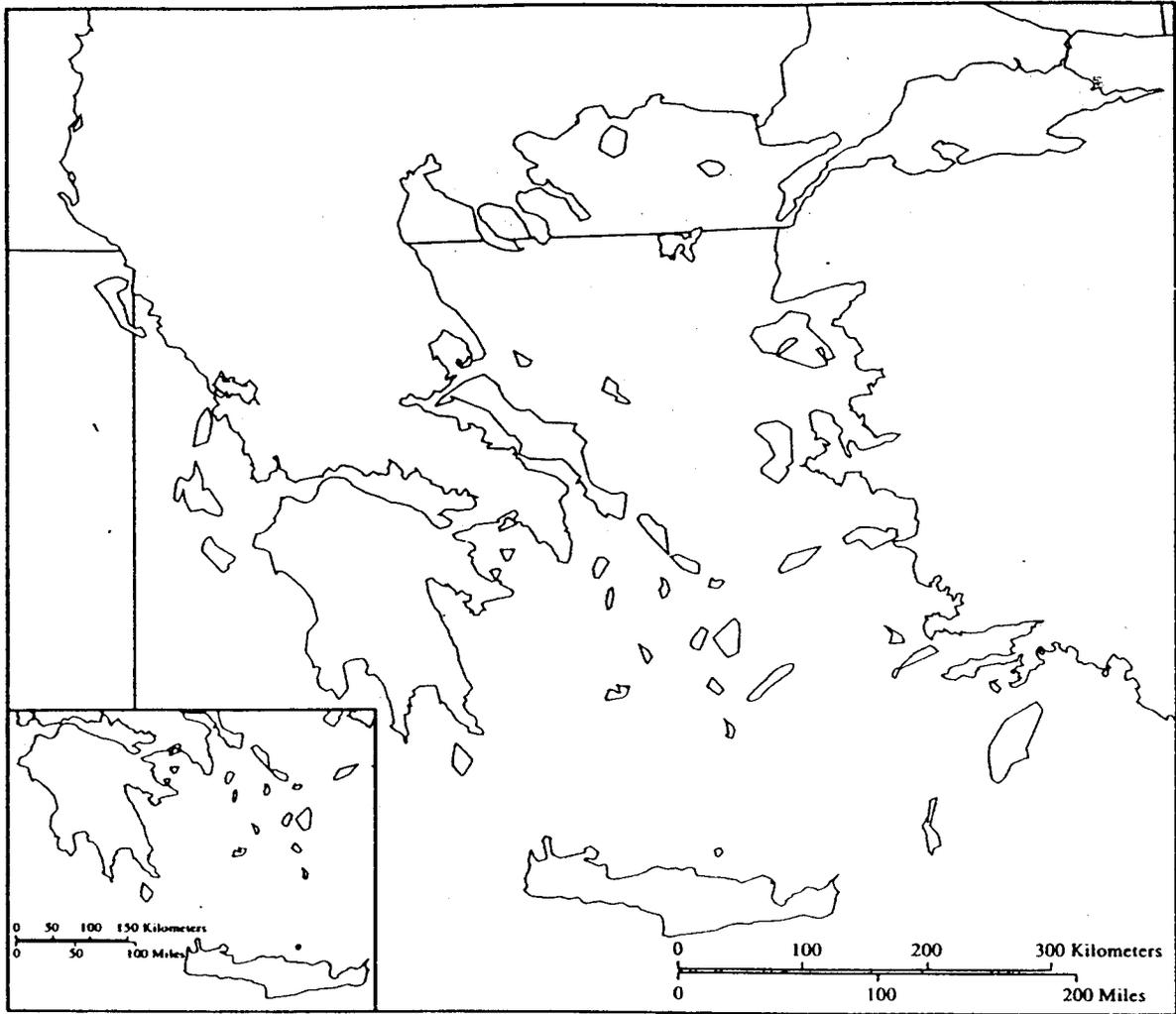
### Chapter Summary:

Among the half dozen most important cities in the history of Western civilization is Rome. Rome was the nucleus of the Roman Empire, served as its capital and leading cultural arbiter, and today still haunts the memory of Western man.

At first only one among many small towns founded on the Latin Plain in the eighth century B.C., strongly influenced in its early days by Greek colonials and Etruscan overlords, Rome gained its independence and came to dominate first the Latin Plain, then all of Italy, and finally the whole Mediterranean world. Through a series of wars, first with western rival Carthage and then with eastern rival Macedonia, Rome mastered and was in turn mastered by the civilizations of the ancient Near East and Greece. For over 600 years a city able to conquer militarily and willing to be conquered culturally by its vanquished rivals ruled the Western world.

With a system of government and laws born of its paternal social structure, Rome adapted its institutions to the ever greater demands of empire. As its military and political authority spread across land and sea, its early republicanism gave way to civilian and then military dictatorships, and finally to men who bore the title emperor. While the first Roman with truly imperial ambitions, Julius Caesar, was assassinated by a band of jealous senators, his successor Octavian became in fact the first Roman emperor. With the accession of this "August One" to power, republican Rome gave way with both a sigh and a raised fist to imperial Rome, which would guide civilization for half a millennium.

The Roman Republic produced playwrights like Plautus, orators like Cicero, and reformers like Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus. In addition to his life as a general and dictator, Julius Caesar too was an accomplished writer. The republic was a time when the Rome we know later as an empire was formed. Many historians consider it fondly the best of times.



Map Exercise 2: Greece and the Aegean Basin

Using various shades of pencil, color and label the following:

1. Aegean Sea
2. Asia Minor
3. Attica
4. Gulf of Corinth
5. Hellespout
6. Macedon
7. Peloponnesus

Pinpoint and label the following:

1. Athens
2. Corinth
3. Crete
4. Delos
5. Delphi
6. Marathon
7. Mt. Olympus
8. Olympis
9. Sparta
10. Thebes
11. Thermopylae

## Chapter Summary:

Although they themselves borrowed freely from the ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia and Egypt, it was the Greeks who really created Western civilization. We can easily see their hand in the fashioning of modern Western languages, philosophy, and art. Theirs was the first truly Western culture.

The Greeks of the Classical age, those whose names and works we most readily recognize, were the product of long years of cultural development. The peoples who inhabited the rough hills of the Hellenic peninsula, the coast of Asia-Minor, and the islands between them worked for many generations to produce the flowering of civilization that we think of as the Golden Age of Greece.

On the island of Crete and later on the mainland at Mycenae, early Greeks (who called themselves Hellenes) fashioned the language, thought, and art that would blossom into their finest forms in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. The Greeks who attacked and fought with Troy around 1250 B.C. were chronicled by Homer around 800 B.C. The city-states of Athens and Sparta, leaders in the Classical Age, had been developing their contrasting institutions and life style for three centuries before 500 B.C.

Yet that "archaic" period of Greek history is the prelude to the greatest Greek age. Between the Greek defeat of a Persian invasion force in 479 B.C. and the conquest of the Greek city-states by Philip II of Macedon in 338 B.C., the Greeks produced a civilization that is still today considered a high point in Western history. During this time Greek philosophy, culminating in the work of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, asked the questions and provided the answers philosophers still ponder and debate. During this time Greek dramatists, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes, created a form of literary art that evolved into modern theater. During this time Greek art and architecture discovered forms so human, so universal, that they are still admired and imitated throughout the Western world and beyond.

Western civilization's vocabulary, thought patterns, and aesthetic values all come directly from the Greeks. Greece is for Western peoples the Mother Country.

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