

Outline Maps

Central Italy

Cities:

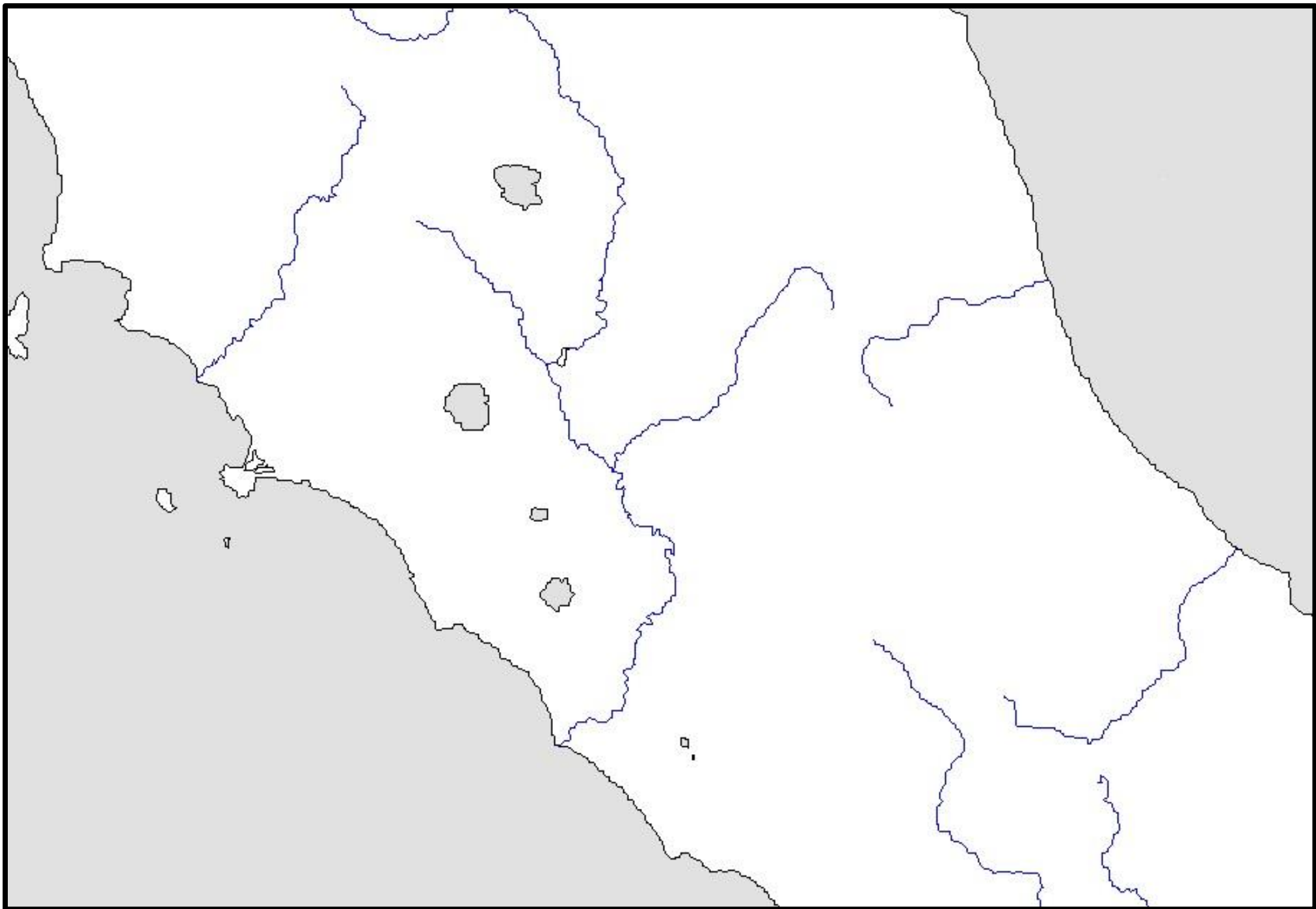
- Rome:** Latin colony, grew to dominate Mediterranean region.
Alba Longa: First city in Latium, eventually overshadowed by Rome.
Veii: Etruscan city across the Tiber from Rome, conquered by Camillus.
Clusium: Etruscan city ruled by Lars Porsena, an ally of the Tarquinni.
Ostia: Port city at mouth of the Tiber, controlled by Rome.
Tusculum: Latin city, ally of Rome, defended by Cincinnatus against Aequii

Regions:

- Latium:** Coastal region south of the Tiber, north the Volturnus, home of Latins.
Etruria: Coastal region north of Rome, home of the Etruscans. (Tuscany)
Umbria: Mountain region north of Rome
Campania: Coastal region south of Latium, home to Oscii, Samnites, and Greeks.
Cisalpine Gaul: N. Italy, Po river valley, over-run by Gauls in 500 B.C. (Lombardy)

Rivers and Water Bodies:

- Tiber:** Major river through central Italy in which Rome was situated
Anio: Tributary to the Tiber, northeast of Rome, source of Roman aqueducts.
Allia: Tributary to the Tiber in Sabini mountains. Site of battle against Gauls.
Lake Regulus: Lake north of Alba Longa, site of battle against Tarquini.



Italian Peninsula and Italy

Cities:

Capua:	Major Samnite city on the Volturnus river. Conquered by Hannibal.
Ravenna:	Roman town on the Adriatic sea, north of the Rubicon.
Pompeii:	City at the foot of Mt. Vesuvius. Destroyed by an eruption in 70 A.D.
Cumae:	Greek city in Italy, seat of the Sibyls, of Sibylline book fame.
Tarentum:	Greek city that called in Pyrrhus to defend itself from Rome.
Syracuse:	Foremost city of Sicily, location of frequent battles.

Regions:

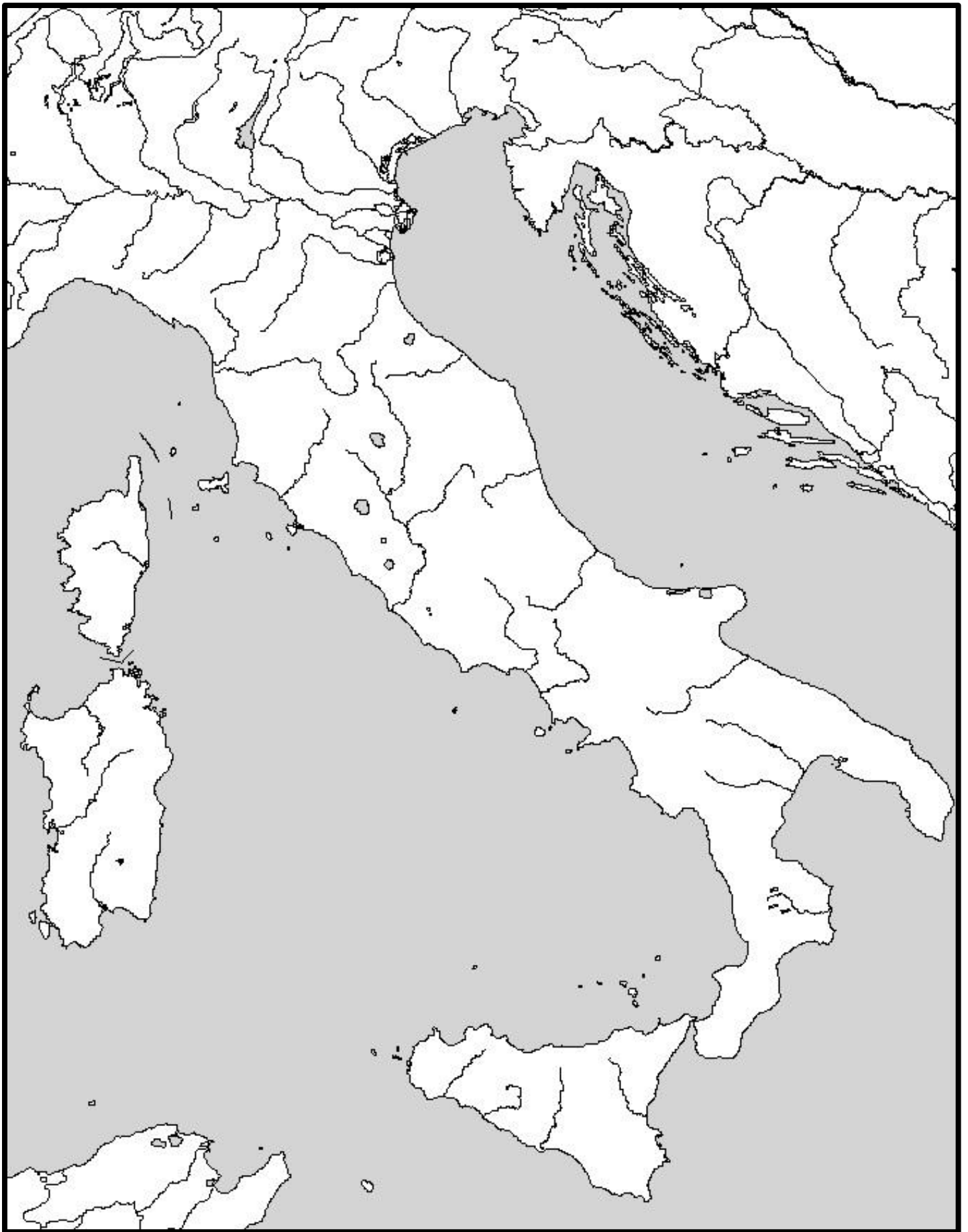
Campania:	Coastal region south of Latium, home to Oscii, Samnites, and Greeks.
Cisalpine Gaul:	North Italy, Po valley, over-run by Gauls in 500 B.C. (Lombardy)
Magna Graecia:	South Italy, settled by Greeks. Includes Sicily. (Apulia).
Sicily:	Island off the coast of Italy, settled by Greeks and Carthage.

Rivers and Mountains:

Po:	Tributary to the Tiber in Sabini mountains. Site of battle against Gauls.
Volturno:	Major river thorough Campania, fifty miles south of Rome.
Arno:	West flowing river north of Etruria marking border of Roman territory.
Rubicon:	East flowing river north of Umbria marking border of Roman territory
Apennines:	Mountain range running from north to south through all of Italy
Vesuvius:	Active Volcano, south of Rome. Buried Pompeii in 79 A.D.

Battle Sites:

Heraclea:	Greek under Pyrrhus defeat Romans in S. Italy, at great cost (280 B.C.)
Lake Trasimene:	Devastating loss for Rome to Hannibal in Umbria(218 B.C).
Cannae:	Worst defeat in Roman history to Hannibal in S. Italy (216 B.C).
Metaurus River:	Romans defeat Hasdrubal in N. Italy, turn tide of war (207 B.C.)
Vercellae:	Marius leads Rome against Teutones in Cimbrian War (101 B.C).



Roman Empire

Cities—West:

- Carthage:** Foremost city of the Phoenicians in the West. Greatest enemy of Rome. (Tunis)
- Massilia:** Important trading city in Gaul, near the mouth of the Rhone River. (Marsailles)
- Utica:** Strongly fortified African city used by Republicans as a base to oppose Caesar.
- Barcino:** Trading city in Spain, near Ebro river, founded by Hamilcar Barca. (Barcelona)
- Lundinum:** Major Roman city in Britain. (London)

Cities—East:

- Constantinople:** Founded by Constantine in 330, it became capital of the Eastern Empire. (Istanbul)
- Athens:** Athens remained a center for Greek culture and learning during the Greco-Roman era..
- Corinth:** A major commercial center of the East; was destroyed by the Romans in 146 B.C..
- Ephesus:** Major Greek and Roman city in Asia Minor. Famous for Temple of Artemis.
- Alexandria:** Capital of Egypt at the Mouth of the Nile. Founded by Alexander the Great.
- Nicaea:** Major city on the Sea of Marmara. Famous as site of the Nicene Creed.

Provinces—West:

- Hispania:** Included provinces of Baetica (farther Spain), and Tarraconensis (Spain).
- Gallia:** Included provinces of upper and lower Gaul, Aquitaine, Belgica, and Narbonne (France).
- Britannia:** Included upper and lower Britain provinces (Britain).
- Mauritania:** Province populated by Numidian allies of Rome (Morocco, Algeria).
- Africa:** Province includes territory formerly controlled by Carthage (Tunisia, Libya).

Provinces—East:

- Macedonia:** Province encompassing all of Northern Greece.
- Achaea:** Province encompassing all of Southern Greece.
- Thracia:** Province north of the Sea of Marmara, containing Constantinople (Bulgaria).
- Dacia:** Conquered by Trajan, and held by the Romans for 100 years (Romania).
- Bithynia:** Wealthy Roman province directly adjacent to Constantinople (Turkey).
- Pontus:** Province located south of the Black Sea. Realm of Mithradates (Turkey).
- Syria:** Eastern Provinces containing cities of Tyre, Sidon, Damascus, Palmyra.
- Palestine:** Roman name for Judea, renamed after Jewish Wars and Rebellions (Israel).
- Egypt:** Province controlled by descendants of Ptolemy until the age of Cleopatra.

Rivers and Mountains:

- Rhodanos:** River in the south of Gaul, Hannibal crossed on rafts (Rhône).
Rhenus: River that denoted the eastern boundary of the Gallic Province (Rhine).
Iberus: River flowing through the north of Hispania (Ebro).
Alps: Mountains that formed northern border of Italy.
Pyrenees: Mountain range between Gaul and Hispania.
Nile: Major River of Egypt

Water Bodies and Islands:

- Propontis:** Sea of Marmara
Pontus Euxinus: Black Sea
Danuvius: River that formed northern border of empire, until Trajan conquered Dacia (Danube).
Cyprus: Important Island off the coast of Syria. Site of a Jewish Rebellion in 115 A.D.
Rhodes: Center of Greek/Roman learning. Became part of the Roman Empire in 164 B.C.
Pillars of Hercules: Strait of Gibraltar

Battle Sites—West:

- Carthago Nova:** Battle at which Scipio Africanus conquered Carthage dominions in Hispania.
Zama: Final battle of the Second Punic War, fought outside Carthage (202 B.C.)
Alesia: Caesar besieges rebel stronghold under Vercingetorix in Eastern Gaul (52 B.C.)
Thapsus: Caesar defeated Republic army under Cato in North Africa (46 B.C.)
Munda: Caesar's final battle against a Republican stronghold in Hispania (45 B.C.)
Teutoburg Forest: German hero Hermann annihilates Rome in the forests of Germany (9 A.D.)
Milvian Bridge: Constantine defeats Maxentius near Rome, gains control of the Empire (312 A.D.)
Chalons: Romans and Visigoths fend off Attila the Hun in central Gaul (451 A.D.)

Battle Sites—East:

- Pydna:** Aemilius Paulus defeats Antigonid king Persia in Macedonia (168 B.C.)
Pharsalus: Julius Caesar defeated Republicans under Pompey, in central Greece (49 B.C.)
Philippi: Octavio and Antony defeat Cassius and Brutus in Thrace. (B.C.)
Actium: Antony retreats from a Naval battle with Octavio off west coast of Achaia (31 B.C.)
Carrhae: Roman legion under Crassus in annihilated by Parthia in Syria (53 B.C.)
Jerusalem: Vespasian and Titus put down rebellion, destroy Jerusalem (71 A.D.)
Palmyra: Aurelian puts down the rebellion of Queen Zenobia Palmyra (272 A.D.)
Hadrianople: Goths invade Thrace, battle is a disaster for Rome, Emperor Valens killed (378 A.D.)

