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 situtated
- **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)
- **Magnae Gracia:** 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 Trasemene:** 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 (Morrocco, 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 (Rhone).
**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:

**Carthaga 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 Achaea (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.)