

Historical and Outline Maps

Central Italy

The city of Rome was situated near the center of the Italian Peninsula on the Tiber River. For the first few hundred years of its existence it fought neighboring tribes, including the Sabines, the Etruscans, the Aequi, the Latins, the Samnites, and the Gauls.

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:

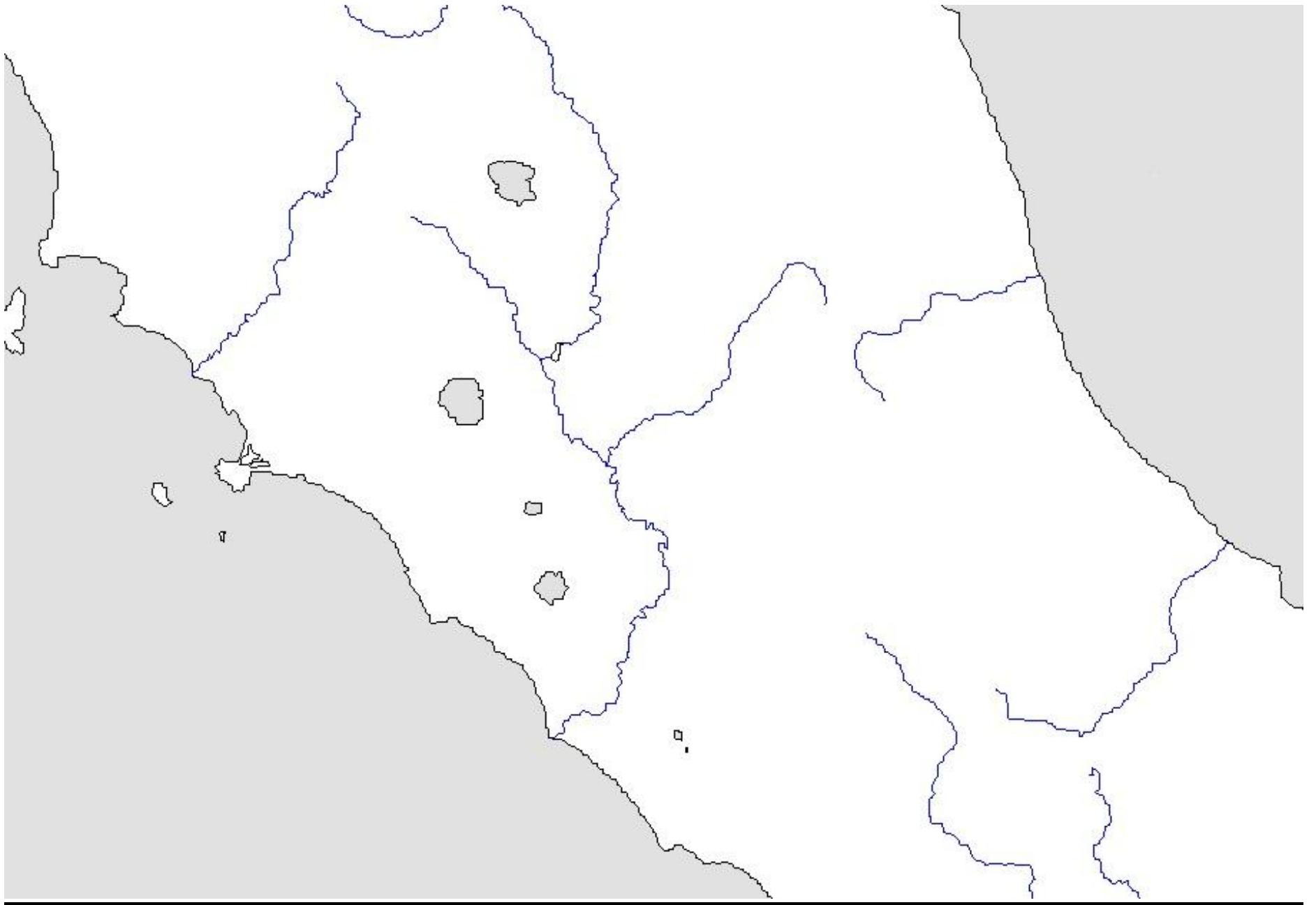
- Latium:** Coastal region south of the Tiber, north the Volturnus, home of Latins.
Etruria: Coastal region north of Rome, home of the Etruscans. (Tuscany)
Umbria: Mountain region north of Rome
Campania: Coastal region south of Latium, home to Oscii, Samnites, and Greeks.
Cisalpine Gaul: N. Italy, Po 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 Tarquinnii.

Maps:

- Outline Map**
Central Italy
Northern Italy
Vicinity of Rome



Italian Peninsula and Italy

For over two centuries the Republic of Rome fought battles and made alliances with surrounding peoples and cities. By 275 B.C it was master of the entire Italian Peninsula.

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:

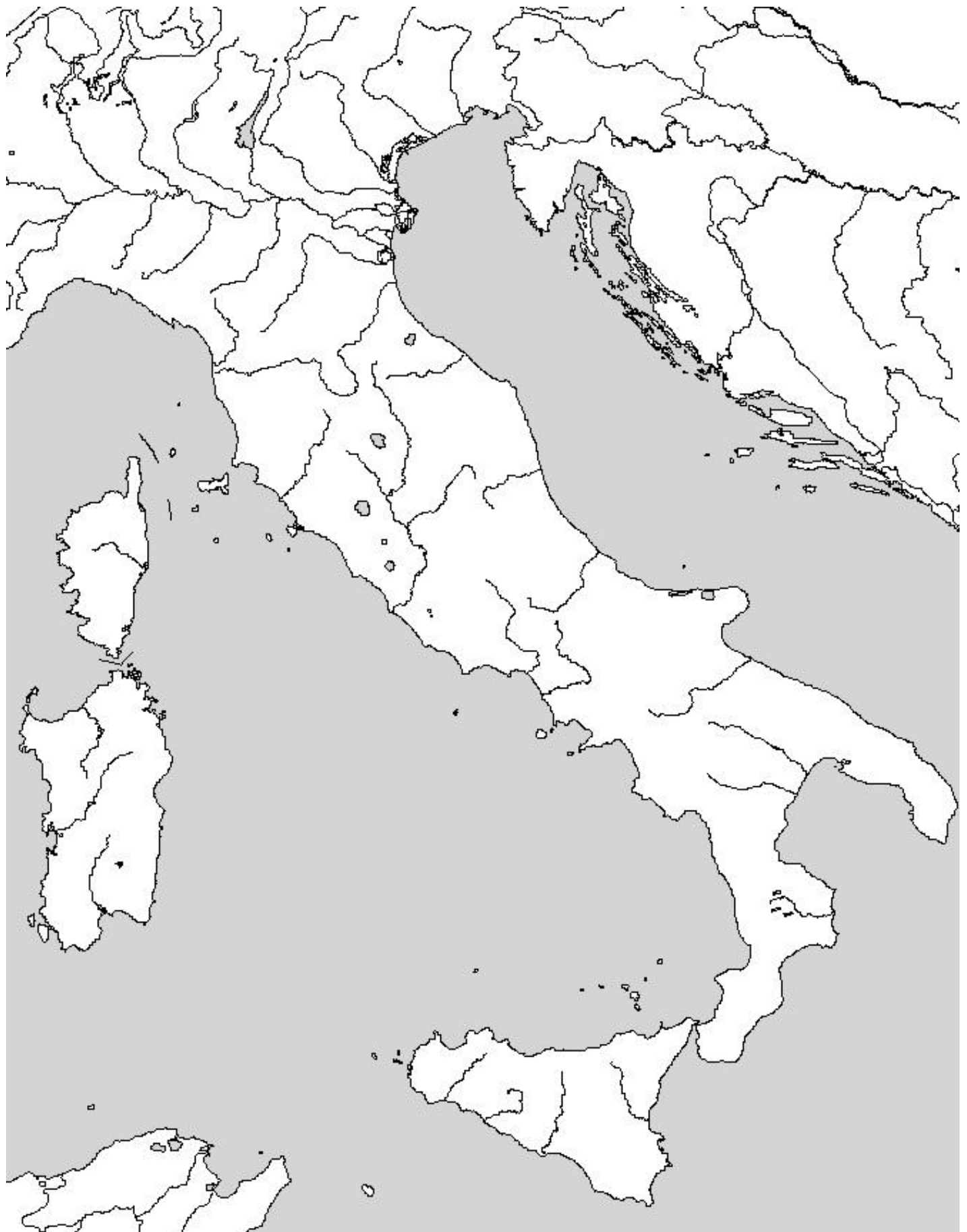
- Po:** Tributary to the Tiber in Sabini mountains. Site of battle against Gauls.
Volturno: Major river through Campania, fifty miles south of Rome.
Arno: West flowing river north of Etruria marking border of Roman territory.
Rubicon: East flowing river north of Umbria marking border of Roman territory
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).

Maps:

- Outline Map**
Early Republican Italy
Imperial Italy



Roman Empire

By imperial times, Rome dominated the entire Mediterranean, from the Spain to Egypt. The Roman Empire reached its maximum extent in about 120 A.D. as a result of Trajan's conquest of Dacia. Subsequent emperors worked to defend the empire rather than to expand it further.

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 (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:

- 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 is 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.)

Maps:

- Outline Map**
Western Empire
Roman Empire at its Height
Barbarian Kingdoms after the Fall of Rome



City of Rome

Hills:

- Palatine:** First hill of Rome, home of prominent Romans during Republican times.
Capitoline: Location of the Temple of Jupiter and other important state buildings.
Caelian: Fashionable residential district; location of Baths of Caracalla.
Aventine: Hill selected by Remus, originally outside the boundary of Rome.
Esquiline, Viminal, Quirinal

Landmarks:

- Forum:** Plaza surrounded by public buildings. Center of civil life.
Campus Martius: Public area outside gates of Rome, used to gather and drill armies.
Sublican Bridge: Bridge across the Tiber, defended by Horatius.
Cloaca Maxima: Famous Roman sewer, used to drain swamps, built 600 B.C.
Circus Maximus: Open Arena used for public games and chariot races.
Coliseum: Flavian amphitheatre, built 80 A.D. for public shows, gladiators.
Servian Wall: Wall built around Rome around 350 B.C., named after earlier king.

Buildings:

- Temple of Jupiter:** Temple built on Capitoline hill by King Tarquin, 600 B.C.
Temple of Saturn: Temple built at the head of the Forum.
Temple of Vesta: Temple near the Roman forum, housed the Vestal Virgins.
Comitium (Senate): Assembly building for elections, councils, tribunals.

Maps:

- Roman Forum**
Republican Rome
Imperial Rome