Geography and the Early Development of Rome

Roman civilization flourished from about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Shade this in on the timeline below.

3000 2500 2000 1500 1000 500 1 500  
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\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were the twin sons of princes Rhea, and the mythological founders of Rome.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was Rome’s first (mythological) king.

The first Romans were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who lived in a small village on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hill, overlooking the Tiber River.

Roman culture was greatly influenced by two of their neighbors, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the North, and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the South. The Greeks were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who established towns in southern Italy and on the island of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Etruscan Influences**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a a half circle supported by two pillars. The most important stone was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the top center, which distributed the weight evenly down the pillars. The arch allowed for things/people to pass under it, and saved tons of material that was used to make walls.

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a long underground trench used to irrigate land, drain swamps, and carry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to their cities.

Romans adopted two sporting events, slave fighting, which eventually became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Here, slaves and criminals fought to the death to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the people of Rome. The second sporting events was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ racing, where men were strapped to their chariots prior to the race. Both of these sports were violent and bloody.

**Greek Influences**

Greek \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was used by the Romans in the designs oif their public buildings. Eventually the Romans invented \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which was lighter than marble and stone, allowed them to build bigger structures.

The Greek \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was adopted by the Etruscans first, then that alphabet was taken by the Romans and altered. Both the Romans and Greeks wrote in all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ letters.

The Romans got some ideas from Etruscan art, but they were mostly influenced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ art, so much so that historians refer to both forms of art as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ art.

Greek artists often tried to show an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or perfect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or god, while the Romans art celebrated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and events.

The Romans eventually adopted the Greek gods and goddesses, but gave them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Romans were much less concerned with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and much more concerned with Performing exactly the right \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a particular occasion.

Fill in the T Chart Below.

Etruscan Influences

Greek Influences