Geography and the Early Development of Rome

Roman civilization flourished from about \_\_700 BCE\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_476 CE\_\_\_\_\_. Shade this in on the timeline below.

3000 2500 2000 1500 1000 500 1 500  
B.C.E. B.C.E. B.C.E. B.C.E. B.C.E. B.C.E. C.E. C.E.

\_\_\_Romulus\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_Rhemus\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were the twin sons of princes Rhea, and the mythological founders of Rome.

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

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

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

**Etruscan Influences**

The \_\_\_\_\_arch\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a a half circle supported by two pillars. The most important stone was the \_\_\_\_keystone\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_cuniculus\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a long underground trench used to irrigate land, drain swamps, and carry \_\_\_water\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to their cities.

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

**Greek Influences**

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

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

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

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

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

Fill in the T Chart Below.

Etruscan Influences

Greek Influences