

## What You Will Learn...

## Main Ideas

1. The geography of Italy made land travel difficult but helped the Romans prosper.
2. Ancient historians were very interested in Rome's legendary history.
3. Once a monarchy, the Romans created a republic.

## The Big Idea

Rome's location and government helped it become a major power in the ancient world.

## Key Terms and People

Aeneas, p. 296  
 Romulus and Remus, p. 297  
 republic, p. 298  
 dictators, p. 298  
 Cincinnatus, p. 298  
 plebeians, p. 299  
 patricians, p. 299

## TAKING NOTES

As you read, take notes in a diagram like the one below. In the first box, describe how Italy's geography set the scene for Rome's rise. Then take notes on the steps in the rise of Rome. Draw as many boxes as you need.



# Geography and the Rise of Rome

## If YOU were there...

You are the ruler of a group of people looking for a site to build a new city. After talking with your advisors, you have narrowed your choice to two possible sites. Both locations have plenty of water and good soil for farming, but they are otherwise very different. One is on top of a tall rocky hill overlooking a shallow river. The other is on a wide open field right next to the sea.

**Which site will you choose for your city? Why?**

**BUILDING BACKGROUND** From a small town on the Tiber River, Rome grew into a mighty power. Rome's geography—its central location and good climate—were important factors in its success and growth. The city's rise as a military power began when the Romans went to war and conquered neighboring Italian tribes.

## The Geography of Italy

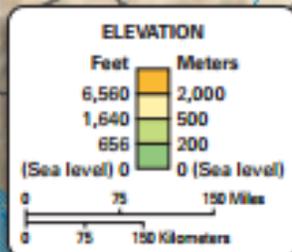
Rome eventually became the center of one of the greatest civilizations of the ancient world. In fact, the people of Rome conquered many of the territories you have studied in this book, including Greece, Egypt, and Asia Minor.

Italy, where Rome was built, is a peninsula in southern Europe. If you look at the map, you can see that Italy looks like a high-heeled boot sticking out into the Mediterranean Sea.

### Physical Features

Look at the map again to find Italy's two major mountain ranges. In the north are the Alps, Europe's highest mountains. Another range, the Apennines (A-puh-nynz), runs the length of the Italian Peninsula. This rugged land made it hard for ancient people to cross from one side of the peninsula to the other. In addition, some of Italy's mountains, such as Mount Vesuvius, are volcanic. Their eruptions could devastate Roman towns.

## Italy: Physical



Mountains cover much of the Italian Peninsula. These mountains are in the Alps in northern Italy.



Italy's fertile coastal plains have been settled for thousands of years.

### GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

#### INTERPRETING MAPS

**Place** What mountain range runs down the length of the Italian Peninsula?

Not much of Italy is flat. Most of the land that isn't mountainous is covered with hills. Throughout history, people have built cities on these hills for defense. As a result, many of the ancient cities of Italy—including Rome—sat atop hills. Rome was built on seven hills.

Several rivers flow out of Italy's mountains. Because these rivers were a source of fresh water, people also built their cities near them. For example, Rome lies on the Tiber (TY-buhr) River.

### Climate

Most of Italy, including the area around Rome, has warm, dry summers and mild, rainy winters. This climate is similar to that of southern California. Italy's mild climate allows people to grow a wide variety of crops. Grains, citrus fruits, grapes, and olives all grow well there. A plentiful food supply was one key factor in Rome's early growth.

#### READING CHECK Drawing Conclusions

How did Rome's location affect its early history?

## Rome's Legendary Origins

Rome's early history is wrapped in mystery. No written records exist, and we have little evidence of the city's earliest days. All we have found are ancient ruins that suggest people lived in the area of Rome as early as the 800s BC. However, we know very little about how they lived.

Would it surprise you to think that the ancient Romans were as curious about their early history as we are today? Rome's

leaders wanted their city to have a glorious past that would make the Roman people proud. Imagining that glorious past, they told legends, or stories, about great heroes and kings who built the city.

### Aeneas

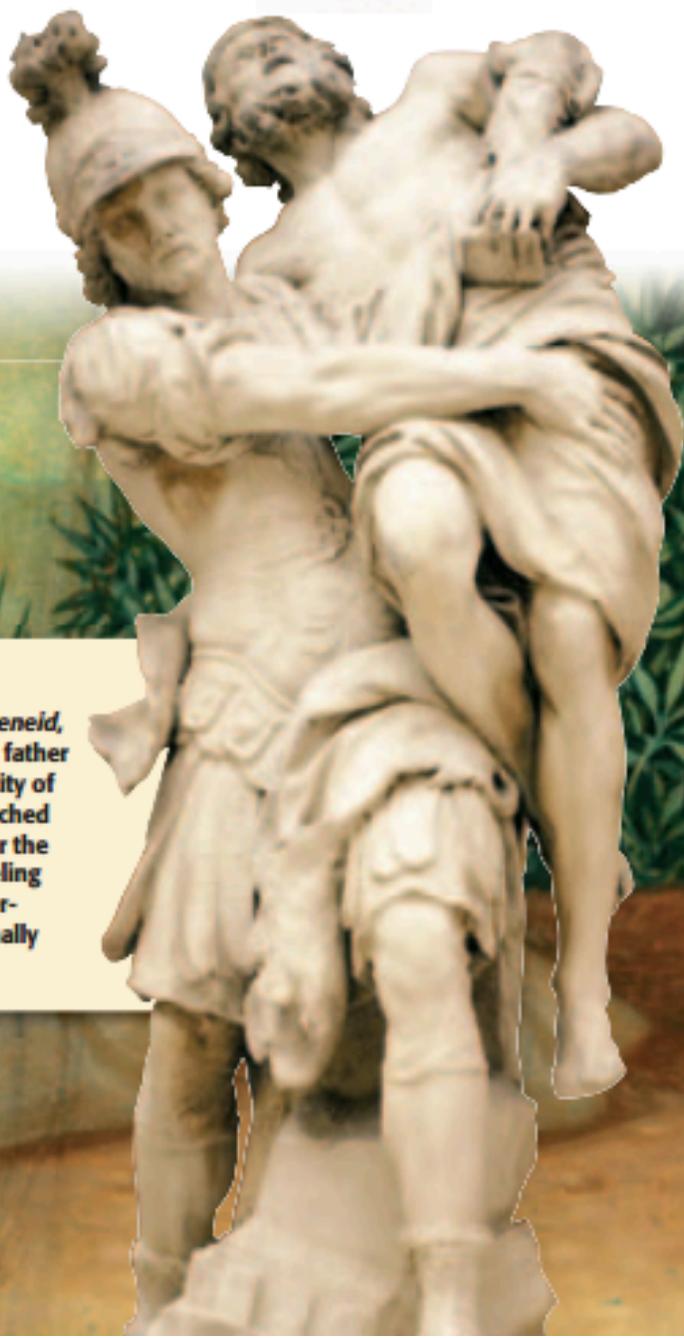
The Romans believed their history could be traced back to a great Trojan hero named **Aeneas** (i-NEE-uhs). When the Greeks destroyed Troy in the Trojan War, Aeneas fled with his followers. After a long and dangerous journey, he reached Italy. The story of this trip is told in the *Aeneid* (i-NEE-id), an epic poem written by a poet named Virgil (VUHR-juhl) around 20 BC.

According to the story, when Aeneas reached Italy, he found several groups of people living there. He formed an

## Legendary Founding of Rome



Roman historians traced their city's history back to legendary figures such as Aeneas, Romulus, and Remus.



### Aeneas

According to the *Aeneid*, Aeneas carried his father from the burning city of Troy and then searched for a new home for the Trojans. After traveling around the Mediterranean, Aeneas finally settled in Italy.



alliance with one of these groups, a people called the Latins. Together they fought the other people of Italy. After defeating these opponents, Aeneas married the daughter of the Latin king. Aeneas, his son, and their descendants became prominent rulers in Italy.

### Romulus and Remus

Among the descendants of Aeneas were the founders of Rome. According to Roman legends, these founders were twin brothers named **Romulus** (RAHM-yuh-luhs) and **Remus** (REE-muhs). In the story, these boys led exciting lives. When they were babies, they were put in a basket and thrown into the Tiber River. They didn't drown, though, because a wolf rescued them. The wolf cared for the boys for many years. Eventually, a shepherd found the boys and adopted them.

After they grew up, Romulus and Remus decided to build a city to mark the spot where the wolf had rescued them. While they were planning the city, Remus mocked one of his brother's ideas. In a fit of anger, Romulus killed Remus. He then built the city and named it Rome after himself.

### Rome's Early Kings

According to ancient historians, Romulus was the first king of Rome, taking the throne in 753 BC. Modern historians believe that Rome could have been founded within 50 years before or after that date.

Roman records list seven kings who ruled the city. Not all of them were Roman. Rome's last three kings were Etruscans (i-TRUHS-kuhnz), members of a people who lived north of Rome. The Etruscans, who had been influenced by Greek colonies in Italy, lived in Italy before Rome was founded.

The Etruscan kings made great contributions to Roman society. They built huge temples and Rome's first sewer. Many historians think that the Romans learned their alphabet and numbers from the Etruscans.

The last Roman king was said to have been a cruel man who had many people killed, including his own advisors. Finally, a group of nobles rose up against him. According to tradition, he was overthrown in 509 BC. The nobles, who no longer wanted kings, created a new government.

**READING CHECK** Drawing Conclusions Why did early Romans want to get rid of the monarchy?

#### Romulus and Remus

The Romans believed that the twins Romulus and Remus were descendants of Aeneas. In Roman legend, Romulus and Remus were rescued and raised by a wolf. Romulus later killed Remus and built the city of Rome.



## The Early Republic

### THE IMPACT TODAY

The government of the United States today is a republic.

The government the Romans created in 509 BC was a republic. In a **republic**, people elect leaders to govern them. Each year the Romans elected officials to rule the city. These officials had many powers but only stayed in power for one year. This system was supposed to keep any one person from becoming too powerful in the government.

But Rome was not a democracy. The city's elected officials nearly all came from a small group of wealthy and powerful men. These wealthy and powerful Romans held all the power, and other people had little to no say in how the republic was run.

## Challenges from Outside

Shortly after the Romans created the republic, they found themselves at war. For about 50 years the Romans were at war with other peoples of the region. For the most part the Romans won these wars. But they lost several battles, and the wars destroyed many lives and much property.

During particularly difficult wars, the Romans chose **dictators**—rulers with almost absolute power—to lead the city. To keep them from abusing their power, dictators could only stay in power for six months. When that time was over, the dictator gave up his power.

One of Rome's famous dictators was **Cincinnatus** (sin-suh-NAT-uhs), who gained power in 458 BC. Although he was a farmer, the Romans chose him to defend the city against a powerful enemy that had defeated a large Roman army.

Cincinnatus quickly defeated the city's enemies. Immediately, he resigned as dictator and returned to his farm, long before his six-month term had run out.

The victory by Cincinnatus did not end Rome's troubles. Rome continued to fight its neighbors on and off for many years.

### Italy, 500 BC



### BIOGRAPHY

#### Cincinnatus

c. 519 BC–?

Cincinnatus is the most famous dictator from the early Roman Republic. Because he wasn't eager to hold on to his power,

the Romans considered Cincinnatus an ideal leader. They admired his abilities and his loyalty to the republic. The early citizens of the United States admired the same qualities in their leaders. In fact, some people called George Washington the "American Cincinnatus" when he refused to run for a third term as president. The people of the state of Ohio also honored Cincinnatus by naming one of their major cities, Cincinnati, after him.

### GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

#### INTERPRETING MAPS

**Location** What group lived mostly north of Rome?

## Challenges within Rome

Enemy armies weren't the only challenge facing Rome. Within the city, Roman society was divided into two groups. Many of Rome's **plebeians** (pli-BEE-uhnz), or **common people**, were calling for changes in the government. They wanted more of a say in how the city was run.

Rome was run by powerful **nobles** called **patricians** (puh-TRI-shuhnz). Only patricians could be elected to office, so they held all political power.

The plebeians were peasants, craftspeople, traders, and other workers. Some of these plebeians, especially traders, were as rich as patricians. Even though the plebeians outnumbered the patricians, they couldn't take part in the government.

In 494 BC the plebeians formed a council and elected their own officials, an act that frightened many patricians. They feared that Rome would fall apart if the two groups couldn't cooperate. The patricians decided that it was time to change the government.

**READING CHECK** **Contrasting** How were patricians and plebeians different?

Roman Society	
Patricians	Plebeians
■ Wealthy, powerful citizens	■ Common people
■ Nobles	■ Peasants, craftspeople, traders, other workers
■ Small minority of the population	■ Majority of the population
■ Once controlled all aspects of government	■ Gained right to participate in government
■ After 218 BC, not allowed to participate in trade or commerce	■ Only Romans who could be traders, so many became wealthy

**SUMMARY AND PREVIEW** In this section you read about the location and founding of Rome, its early rule by kings, and the creation of the city's republican government. In the next section you'll learn more about that government, its strengths and weaknesses, how it worked, and how it changed over time.

## Section 1 Assessment

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Online Quiz

KEYWORD: SNG HPD

### Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People

- Describe** Where is Italy located?
  - Explain** How did mountains affect life in Italy?
  - Predict** How do you think Rome's location on the Mediterranean affected its history as it began to grow into a world power?
- Identify** What brothers supposedly founded the city of Rome?
  - Summarize** What role did **Aeneas** play in the founding of Rome?
- Describe** What type of government did the Romans create in 509 BC?
  - Contrast** How were **patricians** and **plebeians** different?

### Critical Thinking

- Categorizing** As you review your notes, separate the legends from the historical events in Rome's founding and growth. Then use a diagram like the one below to list the key legendary events.



### FOCUS ON SPEAKING

- Gathering Background Ideas** In this section you read about several legends the Romans told about their own history. Look back at the text to get some ideas about what you might include in your own legend. Write some ideas in your notebook.

# from the Aeneid

by Virgil

Translated by Robert Fitzgerald

**About the Reading** Virgil wrote the *Aeneid* to record the glorious story of Rome's founding and to celebrate the Rome of his day. At the center of the poem stands the hero Aeneas, survivor of the Trojan War and son of the goddess Venus. After wandering for seven years, Aeneas finally reaches southern Italy—then known as Ausonia. Here, Aeneas's friend Ilioneus leads a group of representatives to visit a nearby Latin settlement.

**AS YOU READ** Try to identify each group's goals and desires.

Latinus

Called the Teucrians before him, saying  
Tranquilly as they entered:

"Sons of Dardanus—

You see, we know your city and your nation,  
As all had heard you laid a westward course—  
Tell me your purpose. **1** What design or need  
Has brought you through the dark blue sea so far  
To our Ausonian coast? Either astray  
Or driven by rough weather, such as sailors  
Often endure at sea, you've broached the river,  
Moored ship there. Now do not turn away  
From hospitality here. Know that our Latins  
Come of Saturn's race, that we are just—  
Not by constraint or laws, but by our choice  
And habit of our ancient god . . ."  
Latinus then fell silent, and in turn  
Ilioneus began:

"Your majesty,

Most noble son of Faunus, no rough seas  
Or black gale swept us to your coast, no star  
Or clouded seamark put us off our course. **2**

Aeneas, from an  
Italian painting  
of the 1700s



## GUIDED READING

### WORD HELP

tranquilly calmly  
astray off course  
broached crossed  
moored anchored  
constraint force  
gale storm

**1** Both "Teucrians" and "sons of Dardanus" are ways of referring to Trojans.

**2** Ilioneus says that the Trojans are not lost. A seamark is similar to a landmark, a feature sailors use to find their way.

*How does Ilioneus address the king? Why do you think he does so?*

We journey to your city by design  
And general consent, driven as we are  
From realms in other days greatest by far  
The Sun looked down on, passing on his way  
From heaven's far eastern height. **3** Our line's from Jove,  
In his paternity the sons of Dardanus  
Exult, and highest progeny of Jove  
Include our king himself—Trojan Aeneas,  
Who sent us to your threshold . . . **4**  
So long on the vast waters, now we ask  
A modest settlement of the gods of home,  
A strip of coast that will bring harm to no one,  
Air and water, open and free to all . . .  
Our quest was for your country. Dardanus  
Had birth here, and Apollo calls us back,  
Directing us by solemn oracles  
To Tuscan Tiber . . . **5** Here besides  
Aeneas gives you from his richer years  
These modest gifts, relics caught up and saved  
From burning Troy . . .”

Latinus heard

Ilioneus out, his countenance averted,  
Sitting immobile, all attention, eyes  
Downcast but turning here and there. The embroidered  
Purple and the scepter of King Priam  
Moved him less in his own kingliness  
Than long thoughts on the marriage of his daughter,  
As he turned over in his inmost mind  
Old Faunus' prophecy.

“This is the man,”

he thought, “foretold as coming from abroad  
To be my son-in-law, by fate appointed,  
Called to reign here with equal authority—  
The man whose heirs will be brilliant in valor  
And win the mastery of the world.” **6**

## GUIDED READING

### WORD HELP

**progeny** offspring

**threshold** door

**oracle** person who gives advice

**averted** turned away

**immobile** unmoving

**3** Ilioneus explains that the Trojans have come to Italy “by design”—both on purpose and with help from the gods.

**4** Aeneas and Dardanus, the founder of Troy, were both believed to be descendants of Jove, the king of the gods.

**5** The Romans believed that Troy's founder Dardanus was born in Italy.

**What does Ilioneus ask the king to give the Trojans?**

**6** Virgil included this vision of Rome's great future to point out the city's greatness to his readers.

## CONNECTING LITERATURE TO HISTORY

**1. Analyzing** Rome's leaders wanted their city to have a glorious past that would make the Roman people proud. What details in this passage would make Roman readers proud of their past?

**2. Drawing Conclusions** When Aeneas reached Italy, he formed an alliance with the Latins. Think about how Virgil portrays the Latins in this passage. What words or phrases would you use to describe them? Why might such people make good allies?