

CLASSIC HISTORY

Book Of

ANCIENT

ROME

BATTLES • CONQUESTS • LEADERS • BETRAYALS • LEGACY



CHARTING THE RISE AND FALL FROM 753 BCE TO 476 CE

CLASSICAL
HISTORY
Book of
**ANCIENT
ROME**

From the dawn of the city to the fall of the empire, this book covers the entire history of Rome. It includes the founding of the city, the Roman Republic, the Roman Empire, and the fall of the empire. It also covers the art, literature, and culture of ancient Rome.



ANCIENT ROME

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CONTENTS



ii Introduction

14 **Chapter 1**
From Myth to Empire
From the legends of the gods and heroes to the rise of the Roman Empire.

30 **Chapter 2**
Building Rome
The early years of the city, from its founding to the establishment of the Republic.

40 **Chapter 3**
Caesar and the Conquest of Gaul
The rise of Julius Caesar and his military campaigns, including the conquest of Gaul.

60 **Chapter 4**
Civil War
The conflict between Caesar and Pompey, leading to the establishment of the Roman Empire.

70 **Chapter 5**
Caesar, Master of Rome, 48–44 BCE
The rise of Caesar to power and his reforms, including the Julian calendar.

80 **Chapter 6**
The Second Civil War, 43–31 BCE
The final years of the Republic, from the Battle of Philippi to the death of Caesar.

90 **Chapter 7**
Augustus, the First Emperor, 27 BCE–14 CE
The establishment of the Roman Empire and the reign of Augustus.

98 **Chapter 8**
The Roman Way of Life
The daily life of the Romans, from the family to the public sphere.





184 **Chapter 2**
The Underworld of Ancient Rome
 How did the Romans view the afterlife? What were the beliefs of the gods and goddesses of the underworld?

122 **Chapter 10**
An Empire Built on Slavery
 How did slavery contribute to the growth of the Roman Empire? What were the conditions like for slaves?

132 **Chapter 11**
The Mighty Legions
 How did the Roman legions maintain their strength and discipline? What were their tactics of war?

144 **Chapter 12**
The Legacy of Rome
 How did the Roman Empire influence the world? What are some of the lasting contributions of Rome to modern society?

151 **Maps and Timeline**



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In the Beginning

From the beginning of time, the world has been a place of wonder and mystery. The first humans, the Neanderthals, lived in small groups and hunted for food. They were the first to use tools and fire. The first cities were built in the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The first empires were built in the Mediterranean. The first world was a place of wonder and mystery.

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The Longest Empire

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At the end of the 19th century, the city of Rome was a vast, sprawling metropolis. The city had grown to a size that was unprecedented in its history. The city was a mix of old and new, with the ancient ruins of Rome still visible in the heart of the city. The city was a place of great beauty and grandeur, and it was a place that had inspired many artists and writers.

The Roman Empire was born in fear and it perished in fear

and it also was the best of the best

The Roman Empire was born in fear and it perished in fear. The Roman Empire was a great power, but it was also a fragile one. It was a power that was built on the backs of slaves and the blood of the conquered.

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The Appian Way cuts directly into the city and had costs 2,000 years after its construction*



Detail of the Roman legionary helmet from the 1st century AD

...the Appian Way was the first road to be built in Rome. It was built in 312 BC by Appian, the first Roman censor. The road was built to connect Rome to the city of Capua, which was an important ally of Rome at the time.

Expansion and Threat of Danger

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The film 'The Last Days of Pompeii' is a historical drama that depicts the catastrophic eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD. The film is set in the Roman province of Campania, where the city of Pompeii is shown in its prime. The eruption is depicted in a dramatic and detailed manner, showing the city being buried under a thick layer of ash and pumice. The film is a historical drama that depicts the catastrophic eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD. The film is set in the Roman province of Campania, where the city of Pompeii is shown in its prime. The eruption is depicted in a dramatic and detailed manner, showing the city being buried under a thick layer of ash and pumice. The film is a historical drama that depicts the catastrophic eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD. The film is set in the Roman province of Campania, where the city of Pompeii is shown in its prime. The eruption is depicted in a dramatic and detailed manner, showing the city being buried under a thick layer of ash and pumice.

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Ancient Rome

By the end of the 1st century AD, the Roman Empire had reached its greatest extent, covering most of Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East. The empire was a vast and powerful civilization that had a profound impact on the world.

The Roman Empire was a vast and powerful civilization that had a profound impact on the world. It was a time of great achievement and innovation, and it laid the foundation for many of the institutions and values that we still see today.

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Rome's Fate

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THE ROMAN EMPIRE
THE END OF AN ERA

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From Myth to Empire

Early in the history of the world, the bull was a symbol of strength and power. In many cultures, the bull was associated with the sun, the earth, and the sky. The bull was a symbol of strength and power, and it was often used in religious rituals. The bull was a symbol of strength and power, and it was often used in religious rituals. The bull was a symbol of strength and power, and it was often used in religious rituals.

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The Myth – Aeneas, Romulus and the Beginning of Rome

The story of Aeneas, the Trojan ally of Hector in the final days of the Trojan war, is an important part of the early history of Rome. Aeneas, the son of King Priam of Troy, and his wife Creusa, were the only survivors of the city's fall. Aeneas, his son Ascanius, and his grandsons, the future kings of Alba Longa, were the only survivors of the city's fall.

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The Rape of the Sabine Women

The rape of the Sabine women is a story that has been told in many different ways. It is a story of a man who was forced to marry a woman who was not his own.

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A City at War

After the fall of the republic, the city of Rome was in a state of chaos. The city was divided into two parts, the city proper and the surrounding countryside. The city proper was ruled by the emperor, and the countryside was ruled by the provincial governors. The city proper was a city of 1 million people. The countryside was a vast area of land, with a population of 10 million people. The city proper was a city of 1 million people. The countryside was a vast area of land, with a population of 10 million people.

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The Expansion of Rome, 509-204 BCE

The expansion of Rome was a process that took place over several centuries. It was a process of conquest and assimilation. Rome expanded from a small city in central Italy to a vast empire that covered the entire Mediterranean basin.

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The Etruscans

The Etruscans were a people who lived in central Italy. They were a people of great culture and achievement. They were a people who lived in central Italy. They were a people of great culture and achievement.



A painting depicting a scene from Etruscan art, showing figures in a domestic or social setting.

When the city was founded, the
city was a small settlement on
the banks of the Tiber. It was
founded by two brothers, Romulus
and Remus. The city grew and
became a powerful empire. The
city was the center of the world,
and the world was built around
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Roman Colonies

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This is a map of the Roman Empire
at its greatest extent, showing the
territories under Roman control.
The map is titled 'ROMA' and
shows the city of Rome at the center,
with the Tiber River flowing through
it. The map also shows the
Mediterranean Sea and the
Atlantic Ocean.



Lucretius' Rome is a city of contrasts. It is a city of grandeur and decay, of power and corruption. It is a city of contradictions, where the lofty ideals of the Republic are being eroded by the selfish interests of the elite. The city is a microcosm of the larger world, where the struggle for power and dominance is constant. The city is a place of both hope and despair, where the future is uncertain and the present is fraught with peril. The city is a place where the human condition is being tested to its limits, where the values of the Republic are being challenged and the foundations of the state are being shaken.

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Detail from the fresco of the city of Rome, showing the city's grandeur and decay.





Pyrrhus of Epirus

Pyrrhus of Epirus was a Hellenistic ruler who fought the Battle of Aspinus in 279 BC against the Gauls. He was a member of the royal house of Epirus and was known for his military prowess and his use of the phalanx. He was killed in the Battle of Aspinus, which was a decisive victory for the Gauls.

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of the war, the Roman Republic was established in 509 BC. It was a period of great expansion and stability, but it was also a time of internal conflict and political struggle.

The Punic Wars

Carthage, a powerful maritime empire, was a major rival of Rome. The Punic Wars (264-146 BC) were fought between the two powers, resulting in the ultimate Roman victory and the destruction of Carthage.

The Roman Republic was a period of great expansion and stability, but it was also a time of internal conflict and political struggle.

Detail from the relief of the Battle of Cannae (101 BC) by the Roman artist L. Sestius.



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The Mighty Hannibal

The story of Hannibal is a tale of a man who defied the odds. He led his army across the Alps, a feat that was considered impossible at the time. Hannibal's victory at the Battle of Cannae is one of the most famous in military history.

Hannibal's army was made up of a mix of Carthaginian and Iberian soldiers. He was a brilliant strategist and a courageous leader. His victory at Cannae was a decisive blow to the Romans.



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