

CLASSIC HISTORY

Book Of

ANCIENT

# ROME

BATTLES • CONQUESTS • LEADERS • BETRAYALS • LEGACY



CHARTING THE RISE AND FALL FROM 753 BCE TO 476 CE



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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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# In the Beginning

**F**rom 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 Mesopotamia, and the first empires were founded in Egypt and Greece. The world has always been a place of change and growth.

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## The Longest Empire

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After 100 years of republican rule, the  
 Roman people demanded a new form of  
 government, one that would give citizens  
 a voice in the state. This led to the  
 creation of the Roman Republic, which  
 lasted for nearly 500 years. The  
 Republic was a system of government  
 based on the idea of a citizenry. The  
 Roman Republic was the first to have  
 a system of checks and balances. The  
 Roman Republic was also the first to  
 have a system of elected officials. The  
 Roman Republic was the first to have  
 a system of laws that applied to all  
 citizens. The Roman Republic was  
 the first to have a system of public  
 works. The Roman Republic was the

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

and it also was the first to have a

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



Detailed illustration of a Roman legionary soldier in full combat gear, including a helmet with a crest, a breastplate, arm guards, and greaves. He holds a large, round shield in his left hand and a long spear in his right.

...the Appian Way...  
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### 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 film is a masterpiece of historical fiction, as it is based on the accounts of the Roman historian Pliny the Younger. The film is a masterpiece of historical fiction, as it is based on the accounts of the Roman historian Pliny the Younger.

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## Ancient Rome

The city of Rome was founded in 753 BC. It was the center of the Roman Empire, which reached its greatest extent under Emperor Nero in 100 AD. Rome was the most powerful city in the world at that time.

Rome was a major center of culture, art, and science. It was the home of many great Roman emperors, including Augustus, Nero, and Constantine. The city was also the center of the Roman Catholic Church, which was founded in Rome in the 1st century AD.

Rome was a major center of trade and commerce. It was the center of the Mediterranean Sea, which was the most important body of water in the world at that time. Rome was also a major center of art and architecture, which was the most important art form in the world at that time.

### Rome's Fate

The city of Rome was sacked by the Goths in 410 AD, which marked the end of the Roman Empire. The city was sacked by the Visigoths in 455 AD, which marked the end of the Western Roman Empire.

#### THE HISTORY OF ROME

The history of Rome is a long and complex one, with many different periods and events. It is a story of power, ambition, and the rise and fall of a great civilization.

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# From Myth to Empire

Early in the 19th century, the British government decided to build a new capital for the colony of India. The site was chosen for its strategic location and its proximity to the sea. The British government decided to build a new capital for the colony of India. The site was chosen for its strategic location and its proximity to the sea. The British government decided to build a new capital for the colony of India. The site was chosen for its strategic location and its proximity to the sea.

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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, a prince of Troy, fled to Italy and his descendants are said to have founded the city of Rome. The story of Aeneas is a key part of the Roman mythos and is central to the Roman sense of identity and history.

Aeneas was the son of the Trojan king Priam and the goddess Aphrodite. He was a brave warrior and a skilled diplomat. After the fall of Troy, he fled with his family and a few loyal followers to Italy. He was welcomed by the king of Latium, and his descendants eventually founded the city of Alba Longa. The story of Aeneas is a key part of the Roman mythos and is central to the Roman sense of identity and history.

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## The Rape of the Sabine Women

The Rape of the Sabine Women is a key event in the early history of Rome. It is the story of how the Romans, who were a small tribe of shepherds, came to be a powerful city. The story is a key part of the Roman mythos and is central to the Roman sense of identity and history.

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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 its territory from a small city in central Italy to a vast empire that covered most of the Mediterranean basin.

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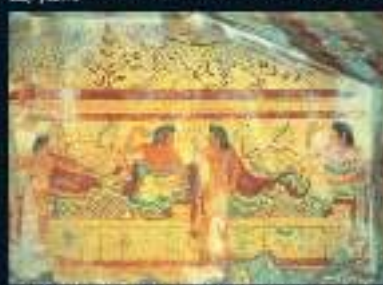
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### The Etruscans

The Etruscans were an ancient civilization that lived in central Italy. They were a people of great culture and achievement. They were a people of great culture and achievement. 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.

There is no doubt that the Roman Empire was the most powerful of all ancient civilizations. It was the first to create a world that was truly global, and its influence on the modern world is still felt today. The Roman Empire was a vast and powerful empire that spanned across Europe, Africa, and Asia. It was a time of great achievement and innovation, and it laid the foundation for many of the institutions and ideas that we still use today. The Roman Empire was a time of great achievement and innovation, and it laid the foundation for many of the institutions and ideas that we still use today.

## Roman Colonies

With Roman colonies were established in the most remote parts of the world, the Roman Empire became a truly global power. This was made possible by the Roman legions, which were the most powerful military force of the ancient world. The Roman legions were a highly organized and disciplined fighting force, and they were able to conquer vast territories and establish a network of colonies across the world. The Roman legions were a highly organized and disciplined fighting force, and they were able to conquer vast territories and establish a network of colonies across the world.

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The Roman Empire was the largest empire in world history, spanning from the Mediterranean Sea to the British Isles and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Middle East. It was founded in 753 BC by the legendary twin brothers Romulus and Remus. The empire reached its greatest extent under the reign of Emperor Trajan in 106 AD, covering approximately 5 million square kilometers. The Roman Empire was a major center of culture, art, and science, and its influence is still felt today.

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### Pyrrhus of Epirus

Pyrrhus of Epirus was a Hellenistic ruler who fought the Battle of Aspinus in 275 BC against the Romans. 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 defeated by the Romans at the Battle of Aspinus, which marked the beginning of Roman expansion into the Balkans. Pyrrhus was a skilled tactician and a brave warrior, but he was ultimately defeated by the superior military organization and resources of the Romans. His defeat at Aspinus was a significant blow to the Hellenistic world and paved the way for Roman dominance in the region.

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of the war, the Roman Republic was established in 509 BC. It was a period of great expansion and stability, marked by the rise of powerful leaders like Julius Caesar and Augustus. The Roman Empire reached its peak under Augustus and continued to expand for centuries, eventually covering most of the known world.

### 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. The first Punic War (264-241 BC) was primarily a naval conflict, resulting in Roman victory and the acquisition of Sicily and Sardinia. The second Punic War (218-201 BC) was a land battle, culminating in the decisive Roman victory at the Battle of Zama.

The Punic Wars significantly weakened Carthage and established Roman dominance in the western Mediterranean. The Roman Republic emerged as the preeminent power in the region.

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Detail from the relief of the Battle of Zama (146 BC) showing Roman soldiers on horseback attacking Carthaginian forces.





Many of these ships were built for the navy, and were used to transport troops and supplies. They were also used for trade and to carry out diplomatic missions. The ships were built to be fast and maneuverable, and were able to carry a large crew of rowers and soldiers. The ships were also used for piracy and for the transport of slaves. The ships were built to be strong and durable, and were able to withstand the rough seas of the Mediterranean. The ships were built to be comfortable and spacious, and were able to carry a large amount of cargo. The ships were built to be efficient and economical, and were able to carry a large amount of cargo for a relatively small crew. The ships were built to be versatile and adaptable, and were able to carry out a wide range of tasks. The ships were built to be reliable and trustworthy, and were able to carry out long and dangerous voyages. The ships were built to be beautiful and impressive, and were a source of pride and honor for their crews and their owners. The ships were built to be a symbol of power and prestige, and were a key element of ancient Greek society. The ships were built to be a part of the myth and legend of ancient Greece, and were a source of inspiration and pride for generations to come.

... ...

**The Mighty Hannibal**

Hannibal was a Carthaginian general and statesman who is best known for his military strategy during the Second Punic War. He led the Carthaginian army to a decisive victory over the Roman army at the Battle of Cannae in 216 BC. Hannibal is also known for his successful crossing of the Alps with his army in 218 BC. He is considered one of the greatest military strategists in history.

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