Topic 1 Content: The Geography of Ancient Rome

Introduction

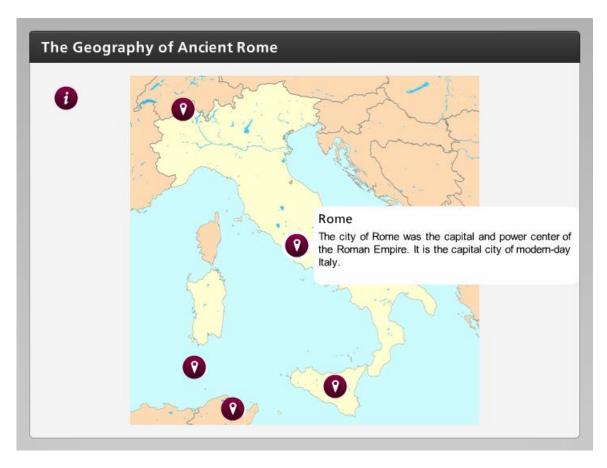


Click on each of the map markers to learn more about the important geographical features of Rome and the Italian Peninsula.



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Rome

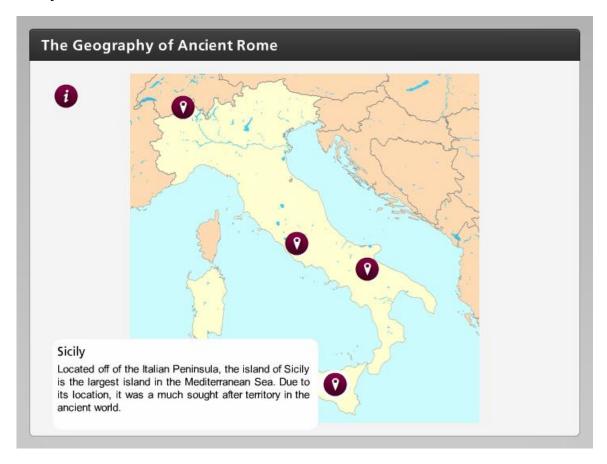


The city of Rome was the capital and power center of the Roman Empire. It is the capital city of modern-day Italy.



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Sicily

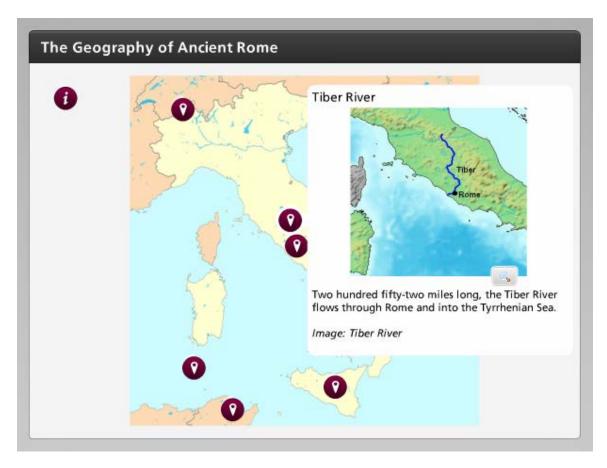


Located off of the Italian Peninsula, the island of Sicily is the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea. Due to its location, it was a much sought after territory in the ancient world.



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Tiber River



Two hundred fifty-two miles long, the Tiber River flows through Rome and into the Tyrrhenian Sea.



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Mediterranean Sea

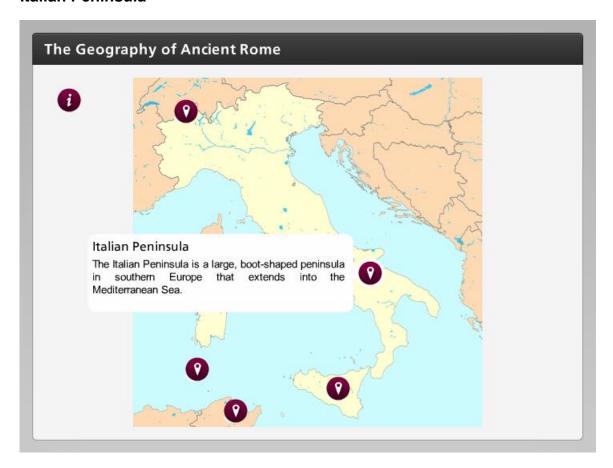


The Mediterranean Sea is a sea surrounded by Africa, Asia, Asia Minor, and Europe. The regions of land surrounding the Mediterranean Sea are collectively called the Mediterranean basin. The Mediterranean Sea has been a main source of protection as well as sea-borne commerce.



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Italian Peninsula

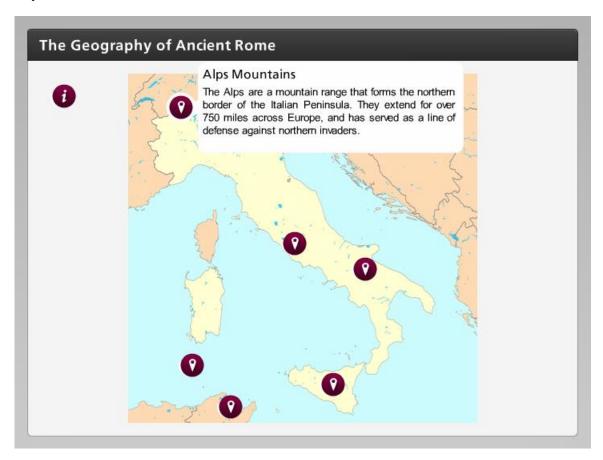


The Italian Peninsula is a large, boot-shaped peninsula in southern Europe that extends into the Mediterranean Sea.



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Alps Mountains



The Alps are a mountain range that forms the northern border of the Italian Peninsula. They extend for over 750 miles across Europe, and has served as a line of defense against northern invaders.



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Carthage



Carthage is a city located in North Africa, or what is modern-day Tunisia. In ancient times, it became the capital city of the Carthaginian Empire, which was an informal empire made up of a collection of Phoenician city-states. Carthage was destroyed by the Roman Republic in the Punic Wars.

