

CONTENTS

List of Plates	ix
List of Figures and Maps	xii
List of Chronologies, Genealogies, and Boxes	xiv
Preface to the Fourth Edition	xvi
Preface to the Third Edition	xvii
Preface to the Second Edition	xviii
Preface to the First Edition	xix
List of Abbreviations	xxi
Introduction	xxii
The Sources for Roman History	xxii
Rome and the Mediterranean	xxv
The Origins of the “Roman Miracle”	xxvii

Part I: From the Origins to the Empire 1

1	Italy before Rome	3
1.1	The Peoples of Prehistoric Italy	5
1.2	The Cultures of Prehistoric Italy	7
1.3	The East’s Influence on the West	14
2	The Formation of Rome: From Romulus to the Tarquins	19
2.1	Latin and Sabine Kings	21
2.2	Etruscan Rome	26
2.3	The Religion of Archaic Rome	33
3	The Young Republic: The Fifth and Fourth Centuries BCE	41
3.1	The Birth of the Republic and the Struggle of the Orders	43
3.2	The Decemvirs and their Task	46
3.3	In Search of Equilibrium: 449–312 BCE	49
3.4	The Republic’s Institutions at the End of the Fourth Century	56

History of Rome. Quite the same Wikipedia. Just better.Â Roman history can be divided into the following periods: Pre-historical and early Rome, covering Rome's earliest inhabitants and the legend of its founding by Romulus. The period of Etruscan dominance and the Regal Period, in which according to tradition, Romulus was the first of seven kings. The Roman Republic, which commenced in 509 BC when kings were replaced with rule by elected senators. Roman History. Humans have lived in the area known as Rome for at least the last 6,000 years. The myth of Rome's beginning tells the tale of its first ruler, Romulus, killing his twin brother, Remus, and naming the city after himself.. Read More. The Fall of Rome. Most of the historians believe that Roman Empire ceased to exist as an entity when Germanic leader Odoacer defeated the last Roman Emperor Romulus Augustus in 476 AD to become the first King of Italy. Read More. History of Rome. According to legend, Rome was founded in 753 BC by twin sons Romulus and Remus who were raised by a she-wolf. During its twelve-century history, the Roman civilization shifted from a monarchy to an oligarchic republic to a immense empire. Since then it has been continuously inhabited, and, as headquarters first of the Roman Empire and then of the Roman Catholic Church, it has had an immense impact on the world. Ancient Rome history in brief. Rome began as an Iron Age hut village, founded in the mid-8th century BC. In 616, the Romans' sophisticated Etruscan neighbours seized Ancient Rome was a thriving civilization that began growing on the Italian Peninsula as early as the 8th century BC. Located along the Mediterranean Sea and centered on the city of Rome, it expanded to become one of the largest empires in the ancient world. In its approximately twelve centuries of existence, Roman civilization shifted from a monarchy to an aristocratic republic to an increasingly autocratic empire.Â This splintering is a landmark historians use to divide the ancient period of universal history from the pre-mediaeval "Dark Ages" of Europe. The Eastern Roman Empire survived this crisis and was governed from Constantinople after the division of the Empire. It comprised Greece, the Balkans, Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt. Rome's history spans three millennia, from the classical myths of vengeful gods to the follies of the Roman emperors, from Renaissance excess to swaggering 20th-century Fascism. Emperors, popes and dictators have come and gone, playing out their ambitions against foreign powers and domestic rivals, stamping out heresies and conspiring for their place in history. Everywhere you go in this remarkable city, you're surrounded by the past. The martial ruins, huge Renaissance palazzi (mansions) and flamboyant baroque churches all have a tale to tell " of family feuding, artistic rivalry or personal