Chapter 32-The Early Development of Rome

32.1 Introduction
In Unit 4, you learned about the civilization of ancient Greece. In this unit, you will explore the Roman civilization, which flourished from about 700 B.C.E. to about 476 C.E. It began in the ancient city of Rome.
Rome is located in Italy, which includes islands and a peninsula in southern Europe. The Italian peninsula is shaped a lot like a boot. It reaches into the Mediterranean Sea—ready to kick the island of Sicily.
In this chapter, you will learn how two important groups, the Etruscans and the Greeks, influenced the development of Roman culture.

32.2 The Early Romans and Their Neighbors
As Rome grew, Roman culture was greatly influenced by two of Rome’s neighbors, the Etruscans and the Greeks. The Romans borrowed many ideas and skills from these two groups, beginning with the Etruscans.
The Etruscans had dominated Etruria, a land just north of Rome. They built some city-states and conquered others. By 600 B.C.E., they ruled much of northern and central Italy, including the town of Rome.
The Greeks also had a major influence on Roman culture. The Romans learned about Greek culture when Greek colonists established towns in southern Italy and on the island of Sicily. Romans also learned about Greek ways from traders and the many Greeks who came to Rome.
Let’s look at some of the ideas and customs the Romans learned from these two groups.

32.3 The Influence of Etruscan Engineering
The Romans became great builders. They learned many techniques about engineering, or the science of building, from the Etruscans. Two important Etruscan structures the Romans borrowed were the arch and the cuniculus.
Etruscan arches rested on two pillars. The pillars supported a half-circle of wedge-shaped stones. A keystone in the center held the stones in place.
The cuniculus was a long underground trench. Vertical shafts connected it to the ground above. Etruscans used these trenches to irrigate land. They also used them to drain swamps and to carry water to their cities.
The Romans adopted both of these structures. In time, they became even better engineers than the Etruscans. They used arches to build huge public works, including bridges, stadiums, and aqueducts.

32.4 The Influence of Etruscan Sporting Events
Romans also adopted two bloody Etruscan sporting events. The first was slave fighting. The Etruscan custom was to stage slave fights during funerals. Two slaves of the dead master fought to the death with swords and small shields. After being congratulated, the winner was executed.
The Etruscans also enjoyed watching chariot races. The drivers, or charioteers, were strapped to their chariots. If a chariot overturned, a driver could be dragged under the chariot’s wheels or trampled by the horses. These fierce competitions often resulted in injury or death.
These Etruscan sports became popular amusements in Rome. In Roman stadiums, thousands of slaves died fighting as gladiators. The gladiators fought against each other or wild animals. And Romans flocked to see charioteers risk their lives racing four-horse teams.

32.5 The Influence of Greek Architecture
The Romans borrowed and adapted ideas from the Greeks as well as the Etruscans. Greek architecture was one important influence on the Romans. As you remember, the Greeks built marble temples as homes for their gods. Temples like the Parthenon had stately columns that added to their beauty.
The Romans used Greek designs in their own public buildings. In time, they learned to use concrete to make even larger structures, such as the Pantheon in Rome.
The Romans also used concrete to build huge stadiums like the Colosseum, where gladiators fought. The Circus Maximus, where people watched chariot racing, could seat more than 200,000 spectators.
32.7 The Influence of Greek Art

Both the Etruscans and the Romans admired Greek pottery, painting, and sculpture. The Romans got some Greek ideas from Etruscan art. They borrowed others directly from the Greeks. Greek pottery was valued throughout the Mediterranean world for its usefulness and beauty. Greek potters created large clay vessels for storing food, water, and wine. They often painted black figures on the red clay. Some of their designs showed pictures of gods and heroes. Others showed people in their daily lives. The Romans eagerly took the work of Greek potters into their homes. Roman artists imitated the technique but had their own style.

The Greek influence on Roman painting and sculpture was so great that historians speak of "Greco-Roman art." Wealthy Romans often collected Greek art. They had monuments built in a Greek style. Roman sculptors and painters used Greek art as models for their own work.

Roman artists also created a lively and realistic style of their own. Greek artists often tried to show an ideal, or perfect, human being or god. As Rome's power grew, much of Roman art celebrated great leaders and events. Roman sculptors became especially skilled in creating lifelike portraits. They made realistic busts, or statues showing the subject's head and shoulders. They also carved life-size statues of famous generals. The statues often seemed just as powerful as the generals themselves.

32.8 The Influence of Greek Mythology

The religion of the Romans was a blend of many influences. For example, they followed Etruscan religious rituals in founding their cities. But it was Greek mythology that especially influenced Roman ideas about the gods.

As you learned in Chapter 29, the Greeks worshiped a number of gods and goddesses. The gods governed every part of Greek life. The Greeks performed rituals and sacrifices to gain the gods’ favor for everything from a good harvest to curing the sick.

The early Romans had their own gods and rituals. But their ideas about the gods changed as they came in contact with other cultures. When the Romans encountered a similar god from another culture, they blended that god’s characteristics with those of their god.

The Romans adopted many of the Greek gods as their own, but they gave them Roman names. The greatest Greek god, Zeus, became Jupiter. Aphrodite, the goddess of love, became Venus. And Aries, the god of war, became Mars.

The Romans were much less interested in telling stories about the gods than the Greeks were. They were more concerned with performing exactly the right ritual for a particular occasion.

32.9 Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you learned about the beginnings of Rome. Over time, the Romans borrowed many ideas and skills from their neighbors.

Two groups who greatly influenced Roman culture were the Etruscans and the Greeks. Romans learned a great deal about engineering from the Etruscans. They also adopted some Etruscan sporting events.

Greek civilization had a huge influence on Roman culture. You can see the influence of Greek ideas in Roman architecture, writing, art, and mythology.

The birth of Rome is only the start of the story. In the next chapter, you will learn about the struggles that created a new form of government in Rome.