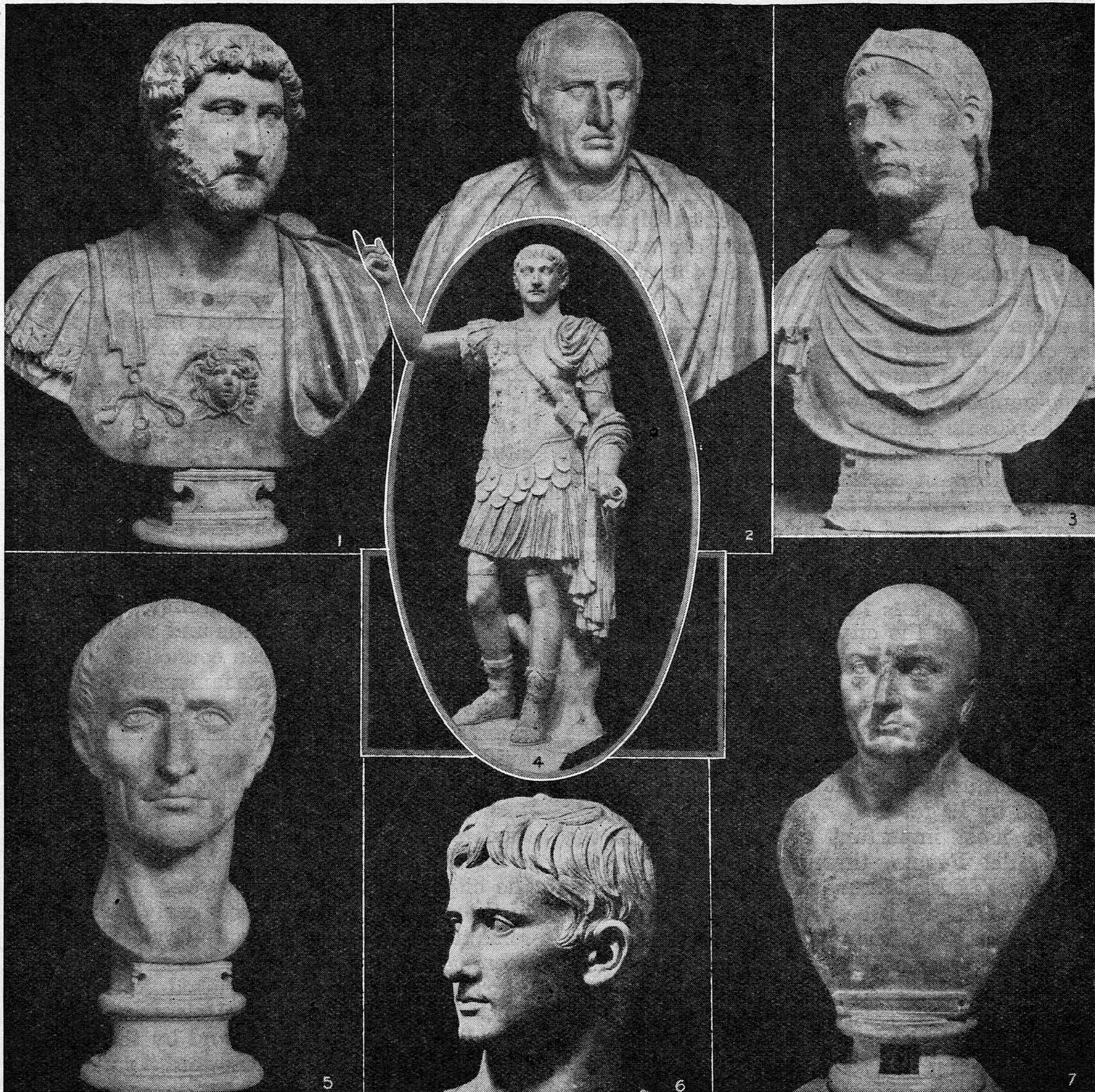


HEROIC FIGURES IN THE HISTORY OF ROME



1. Hadrian, an emperor whose reign was the most splendid era of Roman architecture. 2. Cicero, orator, philosopher, man of letters, statesman. 3. Hannibal, greatest of all Carthaginian generals, and the most formidable foe that ever threatened Rome up to the day of its downfall. 4. Trajan, the soldier-emperor under whom the Roman Empire reached its greatest extent. 5. Julius Cæsar, orator, soldier, and empire-builder. 6. Augustus, the heir of Cæsar and the first emperor in name. 7. Scipio Africanus, great general, victor at Zama over Hannibal.

of the "City of Seven Hills." Without doubt it surpasses all other cities in the world in historic interest. Not only was it the capital of the great empire which first brought to a large part of Europe law and orderly government and the arts of civilized life, but it remained the centre of European life in the Middle Ages, and is to-day at once the capital of the government of modern Italy and the seat of the Papacy.

Rome's geographical situation is unfortunate. Lying on the narrow Tiber, 17 miles from its mouth, it has none of the advantages of a sea-

port, and the comparatively barren plain surrounding the low hills of the city was until recently covered with marshes, breeding pestilence and disease. Despite its great history and its modern political and religious importance, Rome is only third in size among Italian cities, being exceeded by both Naples and Milan.

Modern Rome has expanded somewhat beyond the original seven hills—the Capitoline, Palatine, Aventine, Quirinal, Viminal, Esquiline and Cælian hills. It now spreads over nine or ten ridges, none of which was ever very high,