

Maytham Abdul kadhim J. Alnoori. (2022). Roman Cultures during Prehistoric Eras between Creation and Evolution. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education (INT-JECSE)*, 14(1): 964-974. DOI: 10.9756/INT-JECSE/V14I1.221110

Received: 20.10.2021 Accepted: 03.01.2022

Maytham Abdul kadhim J.
Alnoori¹

Roman Cultures during Prehistoric Eras between Creation and Evolution

Abstract

The Italian peninsula served as a dividing line between the Mediterranean's western and eastern basins, and its unique location allowed it to serve as a point of contact and meeting for the various cultural currents that converged in the Mediterranean basin, including European and African cultures from the north and south. This Mediterranean region, in which the Italian peninsula played a significant role, served as the womb in which (Rome) was conceived, followed by a sequence of beneficial changes that shaped and created the cultured Roman existence.

Keywords: Italian Peninsula, Prehistoric Eras, Rome.

Introduction

Italy: Natural Creation Geography

Italy is a narrow peninsula divided into various sections by the Apennine Mountains, It was primarily made up of two regions, one of which differed from the other in terms of geological and natural features. The Po Valley is located in northern Italy, and it is a large, open plain around which the Alps mountain group spreads in a crescent irregular shape over a distance of 1200 miles, Many passes cut through the mountains to reach the plains; the height of these passes varies from 700 to 600 feet, and the region's breadth from east to west is believed to be roughly 500 km² (Siraj, Ahmed, 2000). The plain that makes up the majority of the Po River Valley, Italy's largest river, which runs eastward from the Elbe to the Adriatic Sea, begins from the Elbe in the west. This plain area was known for its fertility, as well as the fact that it supplies plentiful water throughout the year, not to mention the existence of woodland areas and wetlands on the plain's borders (Ali, Abdel, 2011). The southern part of Italy is made up of a narrow peninsula that is 650 miles long and only 150 miles wide, surrounded on three sides by seas, giving it three maritime destinations the Tyrrhenian coast in the west, the Ionian coast in the south, and the Adriatic coast in the east,

Despite these sea views, the Italian coasts do not provide favorable conditions for the establishment of ports (Noshi, Ibrahim, 1983).

The eastern shore, which is flanked by the Apennin mountain range, lacks sea points appropriate for building natural ports, whilst the western coasts are broken enough to afford certain bays, but the climatic and natural circumstances are not generally conducive to marine life prospering. Only the western one was the principal entry point for immigrants with Greek sailors, who were eventually able to construct maritime centers, resulting in the formation of maritime societies distinct from internal tribal gatherings (Abboud, et al, 1993). As a result of this, we may deduce that the geological formations of this region have a feature of fragmentation, which has aided in the isolation of various regions and peoples that once lived there early national cohesion.

The Romans' Homelands, during Prehistoric Times

The Italian peninsula did not differ from its counterparts in the crucibles of human civilizations, because every civilization, no matter how great or small, is found to be initially connected and linked to a land, and that a large part of its reality was subject to the requirements

Maytham Abdul Kadhim J. Alnoori¹, Department of History, College of Literature, University of Baghdad, Baghdad, Iraq. Email: haitham.a@coart.uobaghdad.edu.iq

and features made available by that geographical area, and, as previously mentioned, the role played by geological formations and location in the emergence of cultural potential in the Italian peninsula.

In actuality, it just exposes the primacy and precedence of the rotation of civilizational processes in this situation. Any civilization cannot exist without the ability to move. With the diversity and differences of these imperatives, it is necessary and natural to diversify the types and patterns of civilizations and cultures. Since the history of any civilization is an investigation into the phases of its ancient consensus that have remained of tangible, interactive, and apparent value, successive and successive within cultural periods centered on economic transformations, resulting in different formative rhythms, which can be divided into semi-different eras from one another in continuous sequences according to this framework. (Broadwell, Fernand, 1999).

Cultural Developments from Migration to a Culture of Stability

1. The First Foundational Stage of Human Existence

The oldest human settlement in Italy dates back to at least (700,000 BC), which is the stage covered by the Lower Paleolithic, which extends from (2,500,000-200,000 BC), where life was characterized by constant activity and movement, in addition to the fact that population groups were few and scattered, as they were based on hunting, gathering food, and searching for game, as well as the development of some technical methods for hunting reptiles, and the design of dwarf blades, resulting in this hierarchy in the process of ecosystem exploitation. Rather, it refers to the beginnings of the actual establishment of (Homo Sapiens), to adapt to natural conditions arising from the dynamic of internal advancement, that is, to achieve a social position based on a high economic level, and in this way, the environment is a means of development rather than a cause of development, and the technical and economic ways of expression in this regard. This stage, i.e. the fisherman's technique and its relationship to his shaving industries, is a complex mix of external and internal factors (Al-Nasiri, Syed, 1982).

That also is, the nature of the latent in these primitive assemblies led to their upgrading, reaching economic self-sufficiency, or, in other words, the classification of behavioral responses that arose from the character of the individual's development. Thus, the inspection of the archaeological material available for these communal assemblies indicates their existence

around the year (200,000 BC) near the area (Kheti and Venusia), and the dwellings of the oldest human community that inhabited ancient Italy near Rome were revealed, in A site called (Torimptra), and other sites, as drawings were revealed in some caves, and some statues that seem to represent part of the beliefs (Al-Saadani, Mahmoud, 1998).

Based on the preceding, we can conclude that any primitive human society is based primarily on a functional assignment relationship known as (the unit of subsistence), i.e. the basic, cohesive cell associated with nutritional needs, and thus the tendency toward theoretical framing of the concept of stabilization.

2. The Hunter's Second Human Evolution

Starting in the Middle Neolithic Period (10,000-6000 BC), the Italian peninsula saw a continuous development of peoples and cultures within Italy, whether due to internal growth or external influences, as a new human wave entered Italy during this time and spread throughout the country, leaving evidence of tools in many places. The distribution of small and symmetrical trays, as well as the spread of animal bones as weapons, led them to learn about the bow and arrow and how to use them for hunting and defense (Siraj, Ahmed, 2000).

Many archaeological sites were found in which a person of the Mesolithic era, around 9700 BC, found his remains in Grotta Romanelli in the southeast with animal images and geometric models. Man in this period, dressed in Rosy and Delavite in the region of Liguria and Rivoli, Brionio and Traverstolo in the basin of the Po River (Allen M. et al, 2014). This stage in the history of Italy during prehistoric times represented a qualitative economic shift, represented by the infinitesimal nature of the tools used by man of that era, and the emergence of patterns of weapons represented by bows and arrows with heads that resemble the tip of a chisel. The hunter-gatherers, who later changed their relationship with the surrounding environment to later make way for plants and animals. As a result, starting around 9500 BC, they were able to change from (snipers) to (producers), with the manufacture of dwarf blades, as previously indicated, being one of the key hallmarks of this time. The demand for this weapon is due to the expansion of the forest environment, and we can say that environmental changes ensure the success of some technical solutions and then their spread, implying the prosperity of groups based on these solutions, and thus the movements and movements of groups find a partial explanation in environmental development. The following is a summary of the changes on the Italian peninsula (Child, Gordon, 2018):

1. In comparison to the previous period, the populous regions have grown.
2. The relative deterioration of coastlines.
3. Landscape expansion due to the dominance of meadows over woodlands.
4. The existence of areas with a variety of towering trees.
5. The evolution and diversity of animal species has been astonishing.

On this basis, we are not mistaken in believing that describing and encouraging certain economic tendencies is an explanation and justification for the existence of technical developments associated with them. Also, population expansion partially explains the necessity to reconfigure social activity in accordance with collective behavior, with a transitory inclination toward collective monitoring and regulation of subsistence activities.

3. Agricultural Stability - The Emerging Role of Economic Balance Cultures

The recurrence of environmental changes in human life has led to a development in production processes and mechanisms, so we find that the Italian peninsula experienced a radical change in the transformation of population activity from a semi-stable pattern to the existing pattern during the period (6000-2000 BC). On the long-term stability of subsistence activities, as evidenced by the arrival of groups of farmers cultivating land, which led to the formation of economics of production, and this age is known as (Neolithic) (Peennel, 1890). Lake Bracciano, some 20 miles northwest of Rome, is home to Central Italy's oldest agricultural town. It was discovered beneath the current level of water.

It depicts a vast agricultural community from the mid-nineteenth century (5700 BC). It is thought that it was inhabited by people who brought with them a sophisticated civilization during the Neolithic era, which was characterized by agriculture and land exploitation. They were most likely from southeastern Italy, which witnessed an intense population stability, where the largest village was found in the region of Tavolieri, located in the north of the region of Apulia in southeast Italy, and it included about a hundred groups of huts, each surrounded by a moat on an area estimated at about (500 x 800) yards (Al-Saadani, Mahmoud, 1998).

Given that this range has become stable within the subsistence pattern, we can say that an increase in plant resources leads to a reduction in the need for long-distance transportation in order to increase the number of foodstuffs, and thus leads to an increase in the potentials for the emergence of cultural frameworks for human gatherings, the steppe environment. Temperate and large meadows

supply man with animal supplies, as well as an express invitation for human groups to move, interact, and exchange, through reproduction and reproduction. These materials are more readily available over long distances than in the limited environment occupied by the forest, and this environment that was previously settled; thus, we discover that the process of spreading settled, productive human beings, the Neolithic groups, surveying has ended with the complete assimilation of hunter-gatherer groups, and thus it marks the beginning of the most prominent economic transformation in the emergence of the main cultures.

4. Agricultural Production Culture (5000-2500 BC):

The transition in population activity from a consumer to a productive economy has resulted in a qualitative leap in human group economic structure, paving the path for the creation of diverse cultures within this space. Around 5000 BC, population groups arrived by water, crossing the Adriatic Sea and settling in the area (Cuba Niviagata), bringing with them grain seeds and domesticated animals like as melodies and cows, as well as other population factors such as immigration groups from the north. Some migrated from Spain and settled in the northern sections of the Italian peninsula, while others came from central Europe across the Alps and settled in the Po River basin, as well as the Ligurians who settled in the mountainous districts north of Etruria on the banks of the Gulf of Genoa (Ali, Abdel, 2011).

As a result of their disparate origins, we did not witness a unified mixture of these elements, but as a whole, they have created for us a new culture based on a productive organization of divisions of activities in time and space, in a way that combines technical necessities, economic pressures, and social movement, through the exchange of The economic concept based on transferring the consumer to food, in the co-operative economy.

The general features of this culture can be summarized as follows (Child, Gordon, 2018):

1. The oldest Neolithic citizen is found in northern Italy, where wheat farming and animal breeding take precedence, making fishing a secondary activity. As a result, this citizen no longer reflects a mixed economy.
2. The population lives in small groups, such as villages and deserts, with an area ranging from 6300 m² to 27,300 m², and is made up of huts and dwellings, with a population of 8-10 huts in small areas and (25-35) huts in large areas.

3. The development of high-level skills in the creation of stone implements, such as pointed arrow heads.
4. Handmade pottery and fabric weaving, as evidenced by the painted pottery discovered in southern Italy, and it has links to industrial pottery techniques from Dalmatia and the Peloponnese in the east to Capri and the Lebari islands in the west, as well as techniques for making dark and dark square-mouthed pottery with engraved geometric designs. It indicates a pattern of cultural bonding with the peoples of the Adriatic coast of northeastern and maybe eastern and central Europe, whilst the peoples of the lakes in western Switzerland and eastern France have closer links with the peoples of northern Italy.

Based on the foregoing, we conclude that the scientific-material transformation that occurred in man's diaries and economic activity, as he benefited from natural materials and animals for agriculture, construction, and weaponry, was an expression of a deeper transformation pattern that had emerged in the human being and his mental formation. A similar transition seen by this stage, which we might term (the sense of time), as this sense was the starting point for civilized social activity, which began with stability and awareness of the times, is parallel to the economic revolution in which man created his living sufficiency.

Pre-Roman Peoples and Cultures (2000 - 750 BC)

In Italy, demographic factors constituted a source of economic, social, political, military, and cultural power, where cultural diversity was linked to environmental diversity, a large space included a process of clear economic development, which led to the emergence of civilization, the process of increased production works to improve efficiency through the continuation of work and flexibility on it, and a large space included a process of clear economic development, which led to the emergence of civilization, the process of increased production works to improve efficiency through the continuation of work and flexibility on. It also involves the distribution of work and the agreement between the producer and the consumer based on mechanisms of mutual understanding, which allows everyone to have broader areas of social and organizational relations, as it allows for the exchange of ideas and the acquisition of new methods and beliefs, and thus the same goods or living patterns that were obtained or transferred.

Economic Developments in Pre-roman Cultures (2000-1300 BC)

There were successful internal and external trading links during the middle and late Neolithic periods, according to archaeological evidence. Obsidian, serpentine, and jadeite were collected by settlements in the southeast from the Lipari Islands in the southwest, as well as spindalus shells from serpentine and jadeite from southwest and northwest Italy. Copper and bronze artifacts from northern Italy during the transition to the Metal Age, circa 2000 BC, are similar to those from central Europe, While copper and bronze artifacts from the same period in southern Italy resemble those from the Aegean, northern Italy's material culture and technology for forming minerals advanced more quickly, and the amber trade from northern Europe and the Alps crossed the Po Valley on its way to the Aegean via the Adriatic (Allen M. et al, 2014).

The Bronze Age culture flourished throughout Italy from around the year 1800-1500 BC, as evidenced by the large villages of the Palafitta cultures, which came through the northern Alps passes and expanded around the northern lake areas in The Po Basin, Peschiera and Terramara, which appeared in the central and southern parts of the Po Valley around the year (1500 BC). They are local cultures in their development and emergence because they are part of the population groups that have been arriving in Italy from the Middle Danube in the north-east since Neolithic times, and have thus centered and interacted with their environment in northern Italy for thousands of years, establishing a general culture known as the culture of stilt huts, which were built on pillars next to the Alps' lakes. At addition, in Wadi Al-Bo (Al-Nasiri, Syed, 1982).

Furthermore, archaeological discoveries near Mount Vesuvius have revealed many contemporary sites, one of which is near Nola, the site of Pompeii, which was settled in the Bronze Age and whose remains are well preserved due to Mount Vesuvius' massive eruption around 1700 BC. Another major site was recently discovered at Poggiomarino on the Sarn during its massive eruption around 1700 BC. (Modena), (Reggio Emilia), (Parma), and (Piacenza) are contemporary (Allen M. et al, 2014).

The economic pattern of these cultures was characterized by pastoral-agricultural cultures, where they benefited from the quality and fertility of the soil, especially because it was characterized by a high nitrogen element in it, as well as the predominance of an industrial style represented by the skill of making bronze tools, especially since its mines are spread throughout the Alpine regions, and, as previously

mentioned, the presence of Relationships linked these, We discover that these civilizations began to represent a commercial crossing between the north and south, where the two sons' territories are located, which are the origins of today's transit commerce.

When we apply the principle of labor economy to this cultural pattern, we observe that it belongs to (Positive Economics), which states that people respond positively to advantages and adversely to expenses. Imports without the need for external attrition, and the real economy in this regard is similar to the theory (reward and punishment), where the reward in economic theory is gains (monetary or non-monetary benefits), and penalties represent the lost opportunity (costs), but this matter did not last long, as we find that the hierarchical hierarchy in the economic growth of this culture has led to an expansion in activities, represented by the pottery and bronze industries, as well as the expansion of the pottery and bronze industries, as well as the expansion. Individuals and societies do not have the means to meet all of their wants, according to this idea - Sacristy (Taqah, et al, 2008), and this is what we see in this culture in terms of their investment of bronze in security. This civilization appears to have employed poles to create artificial islands linked together by a sophisticated system of canals, which appears to have been a production center linked to long-distance trade, dedicated to high-cost and high-quality items like as bronze and amber Baltic (Finli, M.E., 2011).

Individuals always enjoy rationality in the sense that they have a goal that they seek to achieve in a coordinated and reasonable manner, as economists assume that individuals aim to maximize utility, and that they seek to make themselves happy to the maximum extent possible (within their limited resources), and for the benefit - of course, material and non-material dimensions (Taqah, et al, 2008), and by applying the principle of rationality to this cultural pattern, we can see that it has always strived to maximize profits (which is a particular instance of maximizing benefit) within a certain framework, in which the focus is on material gain and other non-material aspects are ignored.

When a result, imposing rationality or rationality means that the reaction is synchronized with economic incentives, and that behavior adapts and changes as these incentives change. Even those who act without thinking or on the basis of matter are thought to be forced to adapt their conduct in a predictable way if the amount of resources available to them changes.

On this approach, behavioral expectations can be said to be directly dependent on the basic assumptions of rationality and scarcity. Another subsistence plan and economic-cultural level

concerned with maximizing benefit or profit and appropriately and accurately balancing the costs and benefits of various decisions.

Migrations of Indo-European Speaking Peoples during the Period (1300-1100 BC)

The arrival of Indo-European speaking peoples in Italy occurred in the Late Bronze Age, and the term Indo-European has no biological significance because it refers to a linguistic family that includes Sanskrit in India, Persian, Armenian, Slavic tongues, Greek, Celtic dialects, and Germanic languages. Romance-derived languages include English, Latin, and all Latin-derived languages (Scheffler, 2016).

Linguists have reconstructed a possible Indo-European mother language based on these languages' shared traits. It appears to have originated among people living in what is now southern Russia, between the Black and Caspian Seas. By the third millennium BC, various groups of Indo-European speakers had begun to migrate, some heading south and others north and west. They resettled and mixed - sometimes peacefully, sometimes violently - with the current inhabitants of the lands to which they migrated, their language and culture gradually differing from that of other Indo-European speaking groups. During their migration to new places, people of the new groups went through a similar process of assimilation and physical and cultural adjustment, and so new Indo-European languages formed (Nathan & Robert, 2006).

Apart from language, the numerous Indo-European speaking communities that have evolved over time appear to have shared several essential cultural features. During times of their early history as warrior-patrons, Indo-European speaking populations appear to have a patriarchal social structure and are frequently structured into tribal kinship groups (Child, Gordon, 2018).

Around 1300 BC, the first Indo-European speaking groups crossed the Alps and mixed with the settled population of the Po Valley, arriving in Italy at the start of the Late Bronze Age. Many scholars have linked Indo-European culture with the influx of Indo-European speakers, as local horses have grown larger and more extensive, as have certain types of pottery, carving models and representations of chariots and four-wheeled chariots, which have also appeared in the Alps rocks on the border of northern Italy, but no one has yet been found. Actual remnants of such chemicals found in Italy during that time period (Al-Saadani, Mahmoud, 1998). It's worth mentioning that the very regular spread of the so-called Apennine culture over the Apennine Mountain range may indicate an inflow of Indo-European speakers, who are

thought to have arrived in Italy via the ports about the year (1300 BC). The eastern and southeastern ones arrived via the Ionian Sea from the Balkans and interacted with the people of the Po Valley. It is thought to be influenced by the Mycenaean civilization as well as the Aegean islands. Their pottery is similar to Mycenaean pottery from the same period in Greece and the Balkans in terms of style, design, and decoration. Since the end of the Bronze Age, they have been fairly near to one other (1200-1150 BC). The consequences can be seen in the area of Piannello, near Ancona in northern central Italy (Al-Saadani, Mahmoud, 1998).

The Apennine culture, on the other hand, could have evolved from earlier Bronze Age cultures and been impacted by trade links with Greece and the Balkans. Tarentum is a Mycenaean colony that was formed on the Italian shore and is located in the southeast of the Italian peninsula. It was carried from Greece along the Italian coast by Mycenaean traders, and the Mycenaean trade sparked the development of a common bronze artifact style that expanded from central Europe to Italy and the Aegean (Finli, M.E., 2011).

Through the year (1100 BC), the so-called Urnfield culture had spread rapidly from central Europe through the Alps to Italy, and it appears that they took over existing societies by force at times, and were assimilated at other times. Although the Urnfield culture's settlements were scattered and numerous, they in no way replaced or overwhelmed the previous inhabitants, instead, they interacted with early Iron Age population (Allen M. et al, 2014).

Perhaps we are mistaken in associating the influx of Indo-European speakers, as well as the creation and expansion of Apennine culture, with the large-scale upheavals and movements that characterized the Late Bronze Age across Central Europe and the eastern Mediterranean. By applying the economic factor to cultures during this period, we find that despite the absence of significant differences in the nature of the work being practiced, we can point to a more stable and focused pattern than its predecessor, and thus the tendency to interpret its economic nature within the framework of productive work based on the agricultural economy. As the tendency of population groups to practice work related to the level of skill of the individual and increase his productivity, they mainly seek to influence positively on their surroundings and try to control this environment in their favors, and thus we find that these cultures have been able to achieve a relative balance between the available natural resources and the increasing population by The work process and its productivity, which led to an increase in the average lifespan of the individual, and this is a

great achievement in the history of interaction between man and nature.

In addition, the increase in labor productivity and production growth necessarily led to an increase in the level of productive forces and an increase in human efficiency at work, which in the first place accompanied the phenomenon of the division of labor and its high level to a large degree. Quantitatively and the increase in work is a direct relationship, meaning that the level of work productivity and its increase is the decisive factor to a large extent, in creating the requirements of the process of controlling the human environment and controlling the possibilities of its development.

Italian Creation Cultures from (1000 - 750 BC)

The Atestines culture, in northeastern Italy, appeared in about 950 BC, and it is one of the local cultures dating back to the Iron Age in Italy, and its name was taken from the ancient city of Este, which is about fifty-five miles northeast Bologna (Allen M. et al, 2014). The Villanovan culture refers to the transition from the Bronze to the Iron Age during the tenth century BC, in most parts of Italy, and the term Villanovan does not mean any ethnic group, but rather comes from Villanova, a small village located five miles east of Bologna, where Many artifacts commonly associated with the Villanovan culture have been discovered, and the earliest examples of the Villanovan culture have been found far south, in southern Etruria and northern Latium, including the site of Rome. The former and various other peoples were trading and interfering with them (Forsythe, Gary, 2005).

Those Indo-European immigrants who left their areas in the Danube, migrated to Italy, and settled in this particular city, were not restricted in terms of settling in this city only, but also settled in many areas, including the northern (Bologna) and southern (Tuscany) regions of the Italian peninsula (Child, Gordon, 2018). It is worth noting that the most important feature of this culture in the northern sites was that they were concerned with the military aspect, as they sought to form teams to protect the villages, which were characterized at first by being unorganized and scattered, but after a while they were attached to each other as a result of the increase in population numbers, and with Therefore, there was no need to form a class of warriors, but rather we find that they relied on the tribal system within one unit, i.e. the clan was replaced by the individual family system, and agricultural work and livestock breeding spread in this culture, in addition to the establishment of advanced industrial patterns in it, as it During the eighth century BC, it became a prosperous industrial center, where they used iron, which they brought with them from their ancient areas

of residence, along with bronze, and made their combat tools of shields, swords, spears, axes, and so on from these two metals, in addition to the manufacture of textiles and ornaments. Which were used at the time, such as bracelets made of gold, rings, and amber beads (Moreh, A. & Duffy, J., 1961).

The realization of this culture of a qualitative shift in the formative system of the public economy in Italy and its societies during this period represents the restructuring of the social economy, that is, the social construction of production, because the development of the productive forces is the decisive condition for the emergence and development of production relations, and this is what we find clear in the culture of Villanovan. Based on the foregoing, we find that this stage is economically subject to the law (increasing labor productivity), and because labor productivity expresses the effectiveness of live work during a certain period of time, and because it is a criterion that reflects the extent of development in the production forces and production relations, and the increase in the productivity of live work satisfies obtaining More products in the same period of time, and with the same amount of living labor expended in the productive unit or in society, or obtaining the same amount of production in less time, that is, with less work quantity. Evidently, through the escalation of the pace of the manufacturing process and the formation and diversity of metals, as well as the assignment of entire sites to what resembles manufacturing centers and external financing.

The nature of commercial work and its mechanisms differ according to the type of exchanged goods and the space of exchange, and therefore it results in several patterns within the commercial system itself, starting with the non-monetary exchange, which takes place within the housing units of the settlement area, through to the broader exchange operations that take place according to the framework of work despite From the lack of mechanisms to balance the flow of goods between individuals within villages or tribal societies, which is based primarily on the concept of social bonding, to exchanges within the territorial space according to market economic systems, i.e. based on the forces of supply and demand, which follows commercial systems whether was it internal or external (Finli, M.E., 2011).

Accordingly, the practical division of the mechanisms of trade and their types will lead to the emergence of four main types of them:

1. Trade exchanges within the outposts (internal trade).
2. Trade exchange between the regions of the same culture (internal trade).

3. Trade exchange between the various cultural centers within the regions of Italy (foreign trade).

4. Trade exchange with areas outside the regions of Italy (foreign trade).

The essential difference between these models is not merely the difference in the exchange mechanisms involved, but rather the actual distribution of traded goods, which may leave indications in the archaeological record, and thus the exchange mechanisms are summarized in several aspects that differ according to cultural and civilizational variables.

The Peoples of Italy and Cultural Integration (about 750 - 400 BC)

The various prehistoric cultures in Italy eventually developed into a number of distinct groups identified in the written sources of Roman history, and further understood through archaeological research, as many factors contributed to their development:

First: specific local conditions; Second: trade contact with strangers such as the Phoenicians, Greeks, and Celtic people originating north of the Alps; And thirdly: the many migrations of new settlers, such as the Greeks in the south and the Celts in the north, and the Romans themselves came into existence through this same process, as the process would continue as the Romans interacted and absorbed, often with force and violence, the peoples identified in ancient historical sources.

And we will give a brief overview of each of these peoples, their races and places of concentration in Italy:

- **Ligurians:** They lived in the northwestern region of Italy, between the Alps and the Ticinos River, and on the western side of the Alps to the Arno, and were made up of various separate sub-groups. Their language affinities are unknown, however they may be substantially descended from early Neolithic settlers. Most Ligurians in the region, who lived in largely mountainous terrain, did not achieve a high degree of development. They were easy targets for Roman leaders looking for quick victories in the second century BC, but they took advantage of their view of the coast, allowing many Ports such as Genoa, Savona, and Albingaunum to give their residents the opportunity to become skilled seafarers and merchants, allowing them to build prosperous societies. (Noshi, Ibrahim, 1983).
- **Etruscans:** The Etruscans were classified population divisions to the east and south of the Ligurians. They spoke the same

language and had a similar culture, yet they were politically divided and had major regional variances. The Etruscans were centered in Etruria, between the Arno and Tiber rivers, with some spreading north through the Apennines to the Po Valley from the Rubicon River to Lake Maggiore, and others spreading south to Campania. They spoke a non-Indo-European language and developed a strong and rich urban culture. Latium, and the Etruscan dynasty's assumption of power in Rome (Allen M. et al, 2014).

- **The Veneti:** They appeared in the northeastern part of Italy, specifically in the region of Venetia, bordered by the Adige River, the Alps, and the Adriatic Sea to the east to Istria. Excellent metalworkers, horse breeders and merchants, their language was an Indo-European dialect closely related to Latin but originally written in an alphabet borrowed directly from the Etruscans (Siraj, Ahmed, 2000).
- **Gauls:** By the late 5th century BC, the central part of the Po Valley, between Ligurians and Venti, had been forcibly settled by the Gauls (Gulists), as they overwhelmed the early Etruscans, and the Romans eventually named this area from Alpine Gaul Cisalpine (Gaul), Gaul was a branch of the Indo-European Celts, and the family of Celtic languages and similar dialects seem to share a common ancestry among the Indo-European-speaking people of the Urnfield culture of the Late Bronze Age, spreading from central Europe. The Celts first moved west to France, the British Isles and Spain, then moved south and east to Italy, the Balkans, and finally Asia Minor, where they became known as the Galatians (Noshi, Ibrahim, 1983).
- **Latins:** On the west coast of central Italy south of the Tiber lies the fertile and well-irrigated plain of Latium, which is the home of the Latins. Their Italic dialect and the neighboring Volski dialect to the north, one of the two main Italian dialect groups that prevailed in the central Apennine region, the foothills of the Apennines in the east of Latium and the central plain, were ideal for grazing and grain cultivation, and the Latium had good forests until as late as the first millennium B.C. BC, and provided abundant supplies of wood for construction and fuel, and accordingly, the Latins grew in numbers and developed many individual prosperous cities of Palungia (destroyed around 600 BC), (Antium, Ardea, Arica, Cora, Lanuvium, Lavinium, Praeneste, Rome, Tibur, and Tusculum), Rome will

eventually unite all Latins, through Rome (Al-Saadani, Mahmoud, 1998).

- **Umbro-Sabellians:** Various tribes of the inhabitants took up areas throughout the Middle Apennine, from Rubicon in the north, to where the mountains approached the Adriatic Sea (Rimini), and down through Campania and Lucania, these populations were known as Umbro-Sabellians), and among these tribes (Umbrian, Festini, Frentani, Sabines, Ikoï, Mursi, Volsky, Campani, Lucani, and Samnites), these tribes were mainly pastoralists and farmers, and as a result of this craft and subsistence style they constantly needed more From lands to support a growing population, the wealthier and more civilized people of the neighboring plains, especially Latium and Campania, often sought to expand their lands, and the result was recurring conflict that lasted for long periods. Thus, the external history of Rome during the early Republic (509-264 BC) Nativity) revolves primarily around wars with neighboring tribes, especially (the Iqui, the Marsi, the Volsky, and the Samnites) (Siraj, Ahmed, 2000).
- **Oskans and Iapygians:** The Oskans originally inhabited a part of Lucania around Campania, and are largely descended from a former non-Indo-European people, the Sabian speakers, especially the Samnites, gradually moved into their lands and imposed their Indo-European Sabellian dialect. However, the Oscans may have been influenced earlier by earlier Indo-European-speaking immigrants; Across the Apennines, along the lower Adriatic and around the Gulf of Tarentum, there were several tribes known collectively as the Iapygians, who had close cultural and commercial contacts with the Mycenaean civilization and post-Mycenaean Greece, and there may be some confusion between them and the immigrants from Balkans, but certainty on this issue is impossible, and the Al-Masabi tribe is one of these tribes (Allen M. et al, 2014).
- **The Greeks:** The Greeks established important colonies since the end of the ninth century BC throughout the coast of southern Italy from the Gulf of Naples to Tarentum, many of which were prosperous trading centers and exerted great cultural and economic influence on other peoples in Italy (Ali, Abdel, 2011).

Based on the foregoing, it can be said that the multiplicity of races and peoples that

inhabited Italy necessitated the necessity of distinguishing between what is Italian and what is immigrant. It had arrived much earlier than other migrations, so it concentrated and settled and created public systems for it to administer the settlement areas.

Population Centers

The existing population diversity in the Italian peninsula necessitates studying the centers of spread of these population centers, through a presentation and demographic analysis of the nature of access, and the motives motivating stability and concentration, as well as the nature of the region in terms of topography and its relationship to the economic activity of these groups (Noshi, Ibrahim, 1983):

A. Etruria

It is one of the most important and famous ancient Italian cities that witnessed the arrival of many population migrations to it, as it was a center of stability for both the Palassigians, the Umbrians, and the Tyrrhenian population, as well as the Etruscans. Both the Tyrrhenian Sea, the Apennine Mountains, and Etruria include, in terms of location, the area between the Tiber River and the Arnos. The nature of this region was characterized by the fact that it was often exposed to extreme climatic changes, which was reflected in its nature and dyed it with the tint of change, which made it necessary for the inhabitants of the region to either adapt to the climatic and environmental fluctuations that characterized Etruria or migrate to another region, and thus the geographical factor It has played a major role in the process of settling any population group, and in any part of the land.

B. Latium

This region represents the crucible from which Rome emerged, as it formed the space of interaction from which Rome started towards achieving strength and invincibility, as it invested the capacity of the region and its environmental components in terms of soil fertility, as well as the vastness of the forests in it, and the presence of rivers, which played an important role in its geographical formation Historically, it extends from the beginning of the Tiber River to the beginning of what is known as Thrace, as well as the inclusion of multiple races and different categories of the population, the most important of whom are the Latins, the original inhabitants of Italy, as well as other tribes, the most important of which are the Sabines or the Sabines.

C. Wadi Al-Bo

It is one of the most important Italian regions that witnessed the arrival of multiple population waves, as the nature of the soil of this valley constituted an attractive factor for many groups, and if we want to specify the area in which it was inhabited, it includes the area between the Ticinos River and the Alps, and it was among the most important groups that settled The Po Valley They are the Ligurians, the Fentians, and the Illyrians who made their settlement from the northeastern side of the Po Valley.

D. Campania

This territory was inhabited by the Etruscans and the Sabilli, and was located between the Latium region to the north, Lucania to the south, and the Apennines mountains to the east, precisely between the area bordered from Mentornai to the Gulf of Boestum it is well-known for its wine-making sector.

E. Lucania

Lucania is located in the southwestern region of Italy, and this region is among the many Italian regions that witnessed a population presence represented by some groups that came to Italy at the beginning of historical times, as well as the population presence that preceded these ages. Aloske, Alkhuns, and Oenotri, and through the evidence, we see that the Greeks succeeded, after a period of their presence in the region, from controlling the coast of Lucania.

F. Sicily

It is one of the most important Italian islands that played a major role in the history of ancient Italy, as it witnessed many settlement migrations, and was one of the most famous groups in which the Illyrians and Sicilians settled, as well as the Greeks who settled the region during the period confined between the eighth and sixth centuries BC. After that, in the establishment of many colonies, which later became known as the Great Greeks.

G. The Apennines Mountains

It represents a region with cultural polarization through the different stages of the history of the birth of Italy, as it was settled by many population groups, and among the most important of those groups, which had a major role in Rome's political history, were the Sabine or the Sabelli, the Umbrian, the Volski, the Aiqui, and the Samnites.

Conclusions

1. The strategic location that the Italian peninsula enjoyed, enabled it to play a major role in the history of the Mediterranean basin, by being a point of contact and meeting for the various cultural currents and cultural reservoirs known to the Mediterranean basin, which made it a center of the ancient European civilization.
2. The climate helped the region to develop an important cultural center, as the diversity of the climate, from the Mediterranean climate mostly to the tropical climate in the interior regions, was reflected in the diversity of its natural and agricultural resources.
3. The dominance of the mountainous nature of the regions of Italy was not bad in general, although the Apennine Mountains had reinforced the reality of regional fragmentation by isolating the eastern shores from the western, but it played a prominent role in that it includes many spacious fertile valleys, as well as the spread of forests on its slopes, and the role it played in intensifying clouds and precipitation on its summits, which made it an important resource for river water.
4. The volcanoes contained in their nature helped greatly to increase soil fertility and the spread of pastures, as well as the expansion of the area of arable land, and this clearly contributed to strengthening the economic environment of the region.
5. Man started farming when he became aware of another existential dimension in himself, which required more than immediate food and temporary security, meaning that he made his relationship with the land a relationship of self-existential extension.
6. The form of stability is the main link in creating the functional tool, by which man eliminated anxiety, tension and fighting motives, which he lived in the stage of research, gathering, and hunting. I am consumed.
7. The stable society, which has achieved its economic sufficiency, has created a pattern of exchange and acculturation, through which other dimensions have been manifested and that lead the population group towards more conscious intellectual horizons, whether they are religious tendencies, tendencies towards the absolute, knowledge of morals, conventions of language, and inherited traditions, that is, they began to practice the concepts of human relations, which later became the balance of all civilized progress.
8. The multiplicity of races and peoples that inhabited Italy, necessitated the necessity of distinguishing between what is Italian and what is imported, and perhaps it is incorrect when we see that the reference to Italy in diagnosing belonging does not necessarily mean that these population centers were not part of immigrant migrations, but rather that they arrived before other migrations, much earlier, so they concentrated and settled, and created public systems for them to administer the settlement areas.
9. The existing population diversity in the Italian peninsula necessitates the different centers of spread for these population centers, as through a demographic presentation and analysis of the nature of access, and the motives motivating stability and concentration, as well as the nature of the region in terms of topography and its relationship to economic activity.

References

- Abboud, Adel Najm & Rashad, Abdel Moneim, (1993). *Greece and the Romans - A Study in History and Civilization*, (Mosul: Mosul University, 1993), 245-246.
- Ali, Abdel Latif Ahmed, (2011). *Roman History - Social, Economic, Administrative, Religious, Political and Military History*, (Beirut: Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya, 2011), p. 8.
- Allen M. Ward & Fritz M. Heichelheim & Cedric A. Yeo, (2014). *A History of the Roman People*, 6E.d, (New York: Routledge, 2014), 4-34.
- Al-Nasiri, Syed Ahmed Ali, (1982). *History of the Romans from the emergence of the village until the fall of the Republic*, 2nd edition, (Cairo: Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya, 1982), p 48.
- Al-Saadani, Mahmoud Ibrahim, (1998). *The Roman Civilization from its Inception to the End of the First Century AD*, (Cairo: Ain for Human Studies and Research, 1998), 41-55.
- Broadwell, Fernand, (1999). *History and Rules of Civilizations*, translated by: Hussein Sharif, (Cairo: The Egyptian General Book Organization, 1999), 14-19.
- Child, Gordon, What Happened in History (2018). *A Study of the Development of Civilization from the Stone Age to the End of Antiquity*, Translated by: George Haddad, (Cairo: The National Center for Translation, 2018), 56-65.
- Finli, M.E., (2011). *The Economy of the Ancient World*, translated by: Abdul Latif Al Haris, (Abu Dhabi: Abu Dhabi Authority for Culture and Heritage, 2011), 73-78.

- Forsythe, Gary, (2005). *A Critical History of Early Rome from Prehistory to the First Punic War*, (London: University of California Press, 2005), 20-23.
- Moreh, A. & Duffy, J., (1961). *The emergence of the social system and its development from clans to empires*, translated by: Abdel Aziz Barham, (Cairo: Dar al-Karnak, 1961), 174-180.
- Nathan Rosenstein & Robert Morstein-Marx, (2006). *A companion to the Roman Republic*, (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2006), 30-31.
- Noshi, Ibrahim, (1983). *History of the Romans from the Earliest Times to 133 BC AD*, 2nd Edition, (Cairo: Anglo-Egyptian Library, 1983 AD), 1, 1-44.
- Peennel, Robert Franklin (1890). *Ancient Rome from the earliest times down to 476 A.D.*, (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1890), 10-12.
- Scheffler, Israel, Symbolic Worlds, (2016). *Art, Science, Language and Rituals*, translated by: Abdel Maksoud Abdel Karim, (Cairo: The National Center for Translation, 2016 AD), 13-14.
- Siraj, Ahmed, (2000). *In Roman History - The Rise of the Republic*, (Casablanca: Dar Africa al-Sharq, 2000), 27-35.
- Taqah, Muhammad & Hassan, Hussein Ajlan, (2008). *Labor Economics*, (Sharjah: Ithraa for Publishing and Distribution, 2008), 15-18.