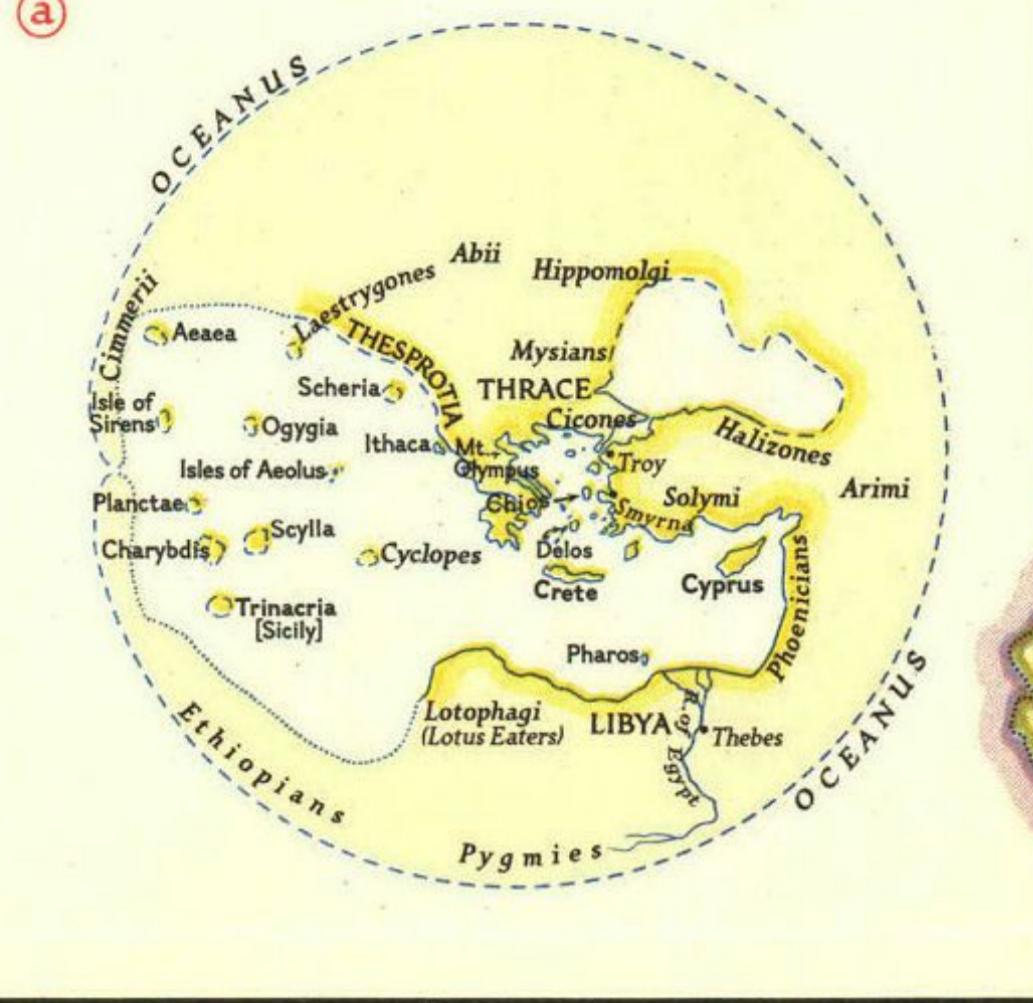
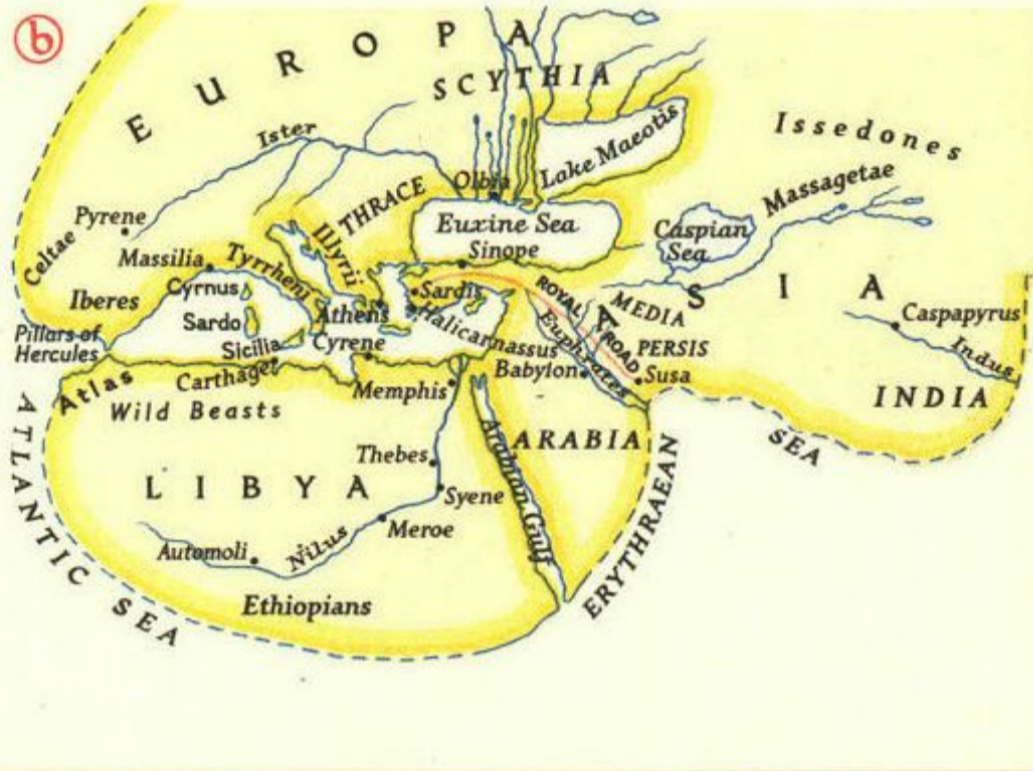


The World of Homer
NINTH CENTURY B.C.
Homer probably lived during the ninth century B.C. either in Chios or Smyrna. His poetry reflected geographical concepts of his day and influenced man's mind for centuries. Homeric Greeks feared the sea and their shipping was mostly coastwise. Their world was a round, flat disk and the heavens a dome supported by Atlas.



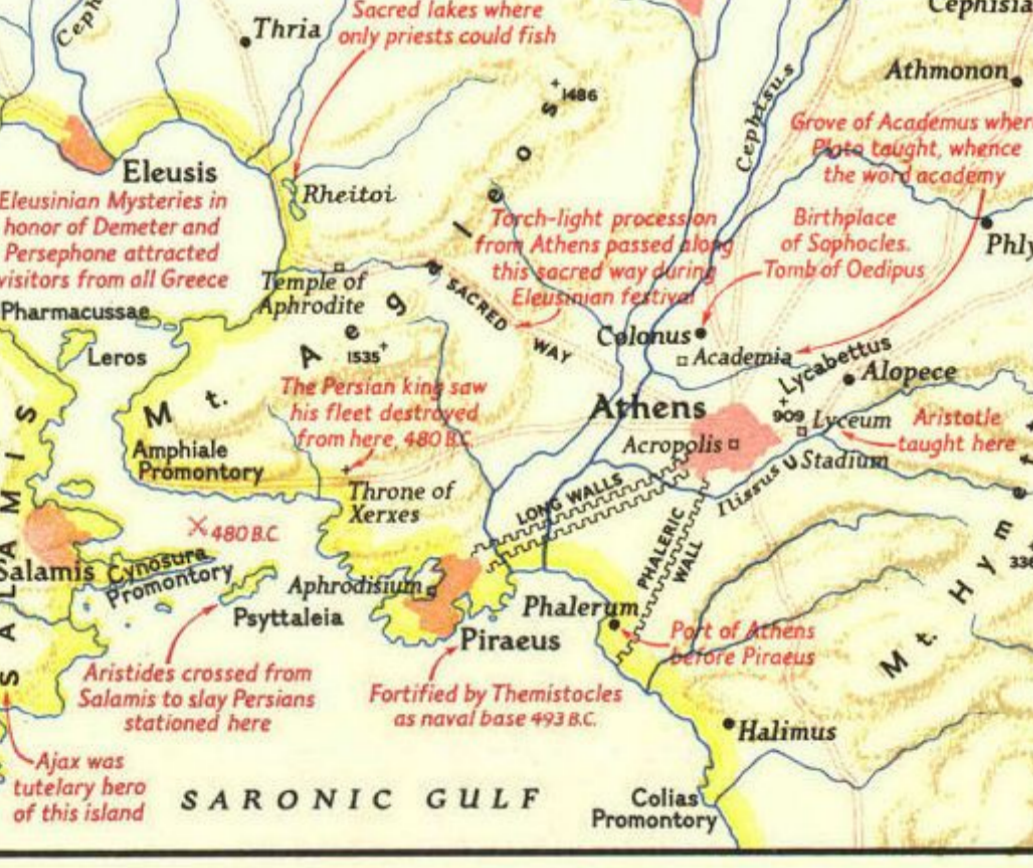
The World of Herodotus
FIFTH CENTURY B.C.
Herodotus was born at Halicarnassus in 484 B.C. He traveled extensively and accumulated a vast amount of historical and geographical material. He belonged to the Pythagorean school credited by most scholars with originating the concept of a spherical earth, but his works suggest a flat world.



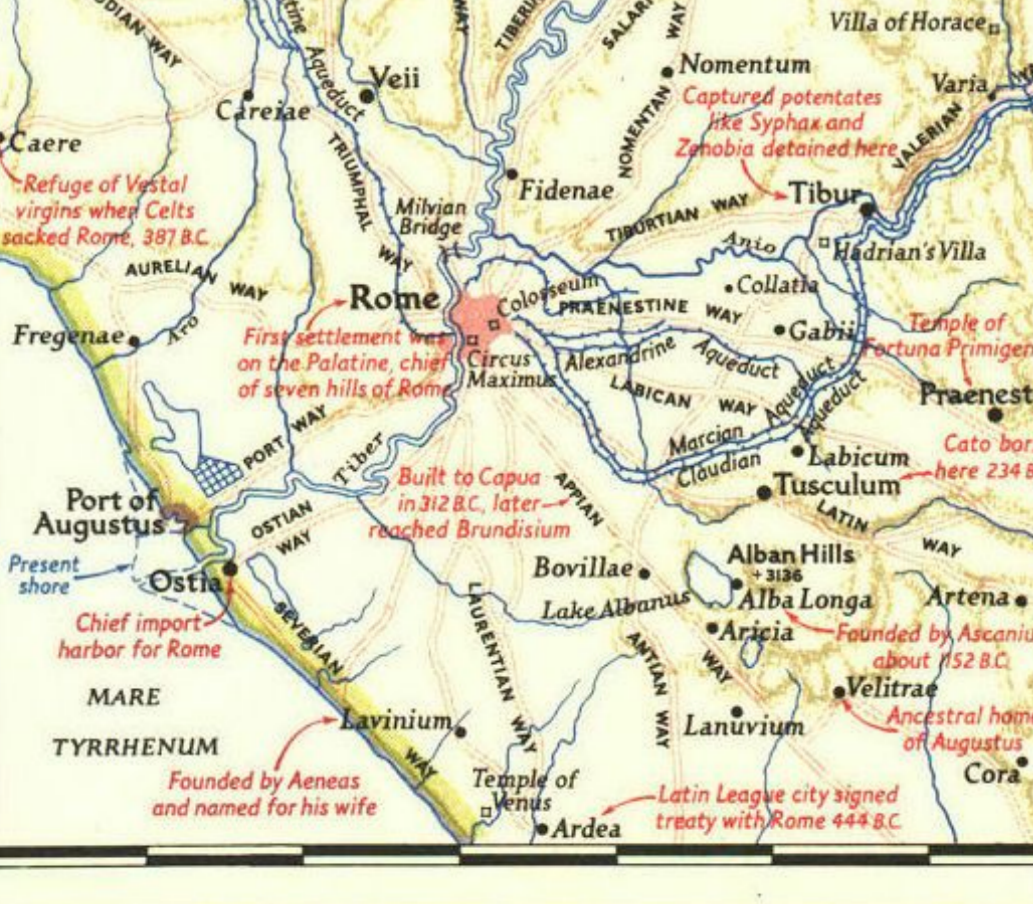
The World of Strabo
FIRST CENTURY A.D.
Strabo was born at Amasia in Asia Minor about 63 B.C. His work is a storehouse of information on historical geography, but it is difficult to construct a map incorporating his ideas. Strabo's world, compiled from reports of travelers, represents the extent of cartographic knowledge at dawn of the Christian Era.



ANCIENT ATHENS
CLASSICAL PERIOD
These cities constituted the divisions of Attica. Athens was the capital. Sacred islands where only priests could fish. Eleusis: the site of the Eleusinian Mysteries. Piræus: the harbor of Athens. Saronic Gulf: the body of water between the Peloponnese and Attica.



ANCIENT ROME
CLASSICAL PERIOD
The city of Rome was founded on the Palatine Hill. The Tiber River flows through the city. The Roman Empire expanded from Rome to the British Isles and the Persian Gulf.



CLASSICAL LANDS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

Compiled and Drawn in the Cartographic Section of the National Geographic Society for THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE
Gilbert Grosvenor, Editor

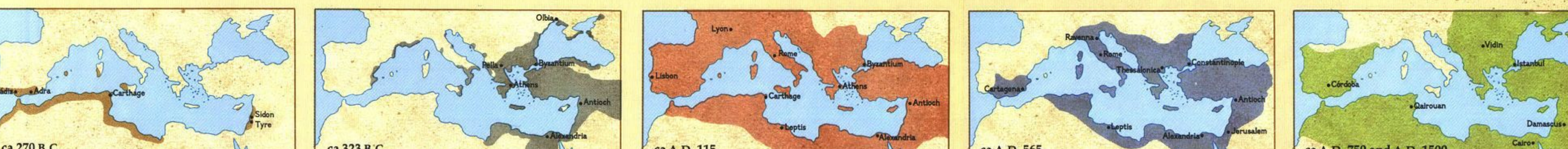
Scale 1:2,750,000 OR 43 1/2 MILES TO THE INCH
Conic Projection, standard parallels 37° and 45°
WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 1949

- Geographical Equivalents**
- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| Classical | Modern |
| Attica | Attica |
| Boeotia | Boeotia |
| Corinthia | Corinthia |
| Delos | Delos |
| Delphi | Delphi |
| Epidauros | Epidauros |
| Evros | Evros |
| Halikarnassus | Bodrum |
| Halicarnassus | Bodrum |
| Halicarnassus | Bodrum |
| Halicarnassus | Bodrum |
| Halicarnassus | Bodrum |
- Classical Equivalents**
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| Classical | Roman |
| Achilles | Achilles |
| Aeneas | Aeneas |
| Alexander | Alexander |
| Antony | Antony |
| Augustus | Augustus |
| Cicero | Cicero |
| Claudius | Claudius |
| Cornelius | Cornelius |
| Crispus | Crispus |
| Dionysius | Dionysius |
| Diogenes | Diogenes |
| Demetrius | Demetrius |
| Dionysius | Dionysius |
| Diogenes | Diogenes |
| Demetrius | Demetrius |
- Abbreviations**
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| Jeero | Jeero |
| Kilgic | Kilgic |
| Kilgic | Kilgic |
| Kilgic | Kilgic |
| Kilgic | Kilgic |
| Kilgic | Kilgic |
- James M. Darley, chief cartographer**
Compiled by W. Chamberlin, R.W. Collins, R.J. Darley, A.D. Grazzini, and R.E. McAleer. Relief by C.E. Riddford.



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The Historic Mediterranean 800 B.C. TO A.D. 1500



PHENICIAN Even before 800 B.C., seafaring merchants from Tyre and Sidon plied the eastern Mediterranean, spreading the alphabet later adopted by Greece and passed to the Western world. Colonizing Carthage as early as 814 B.C., these traders expanded their markets across the western sea into the Atlantic, until Rome crushed their power in 146 B.C.

GREEK In the eighth century B.C., Greeks colonized southern Italy and Sicily. Around 600 B.C., Greek Mediterranean states began competing with the Phoenicians and later fended off Persian invaders from the east. Alexander the Great united the fractious cities; his empire eventually extended to India. Rome swallowed Alexander's Hellenistic kingdoms in the second and first centuries B.C.

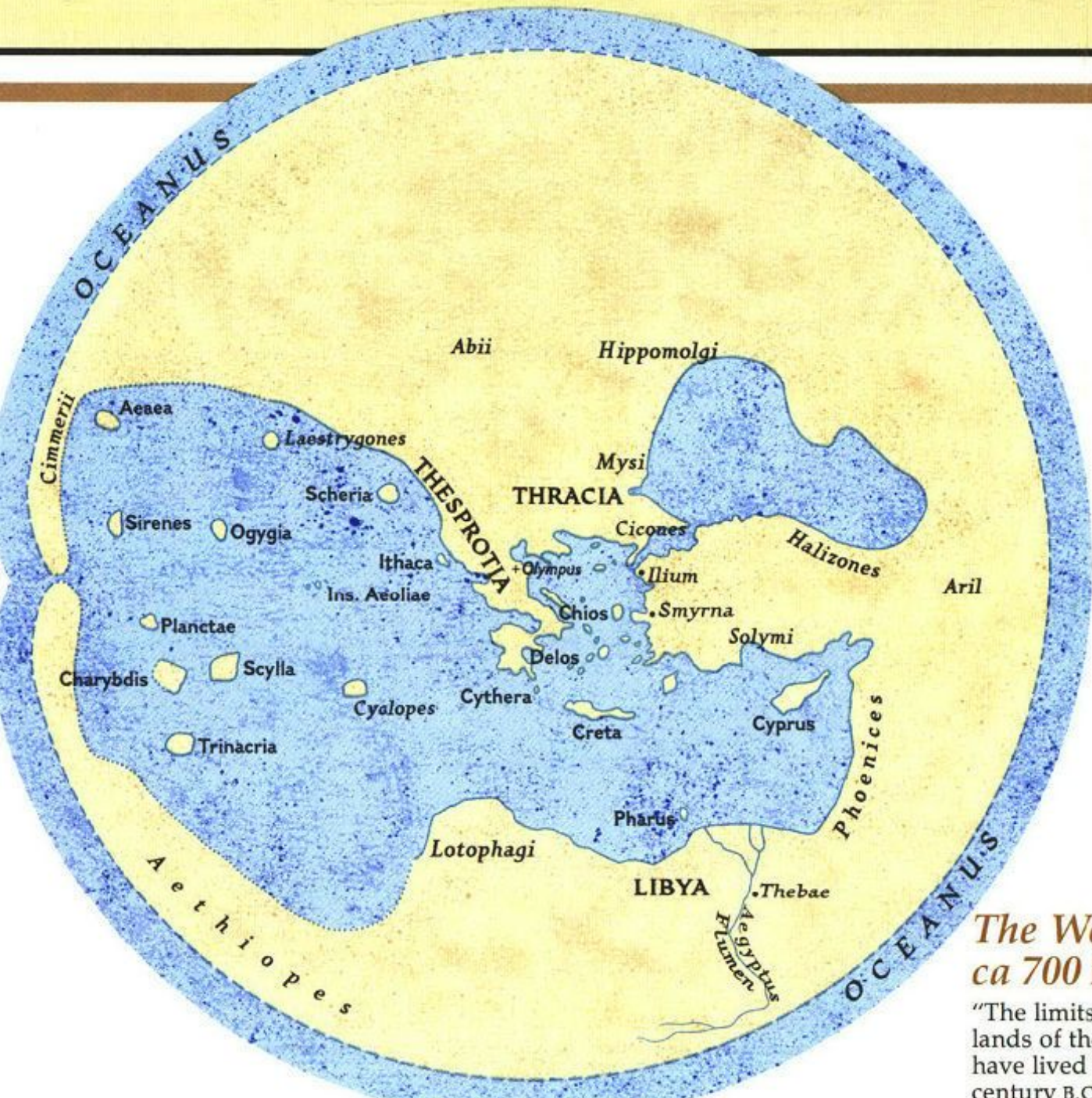
ROMAN Beginning with the conquest of Italy in the third century B.C., Rome's military juggernaut defeated both Greeks and Carthaginians, while building an empire from Africa and Asia to distant outposts in Britain. Waves of Germanic invaders ended Rome's heyday in the fifth century A.D., and Mediterranean power shifted east to Byzantium.

BYZANTINE Old Byzantium, the new Constantinople rose as a center of Christianity in A.D. 330. Strong Greek roots eventually supplanted Latin influences. Emperor Justinian passed Byzantine rule briefly to Spain and Africa before their conquest by Muslim powers. Crusaders, Byzantines, and Muslims collided in the Holy Land in the 11th century.

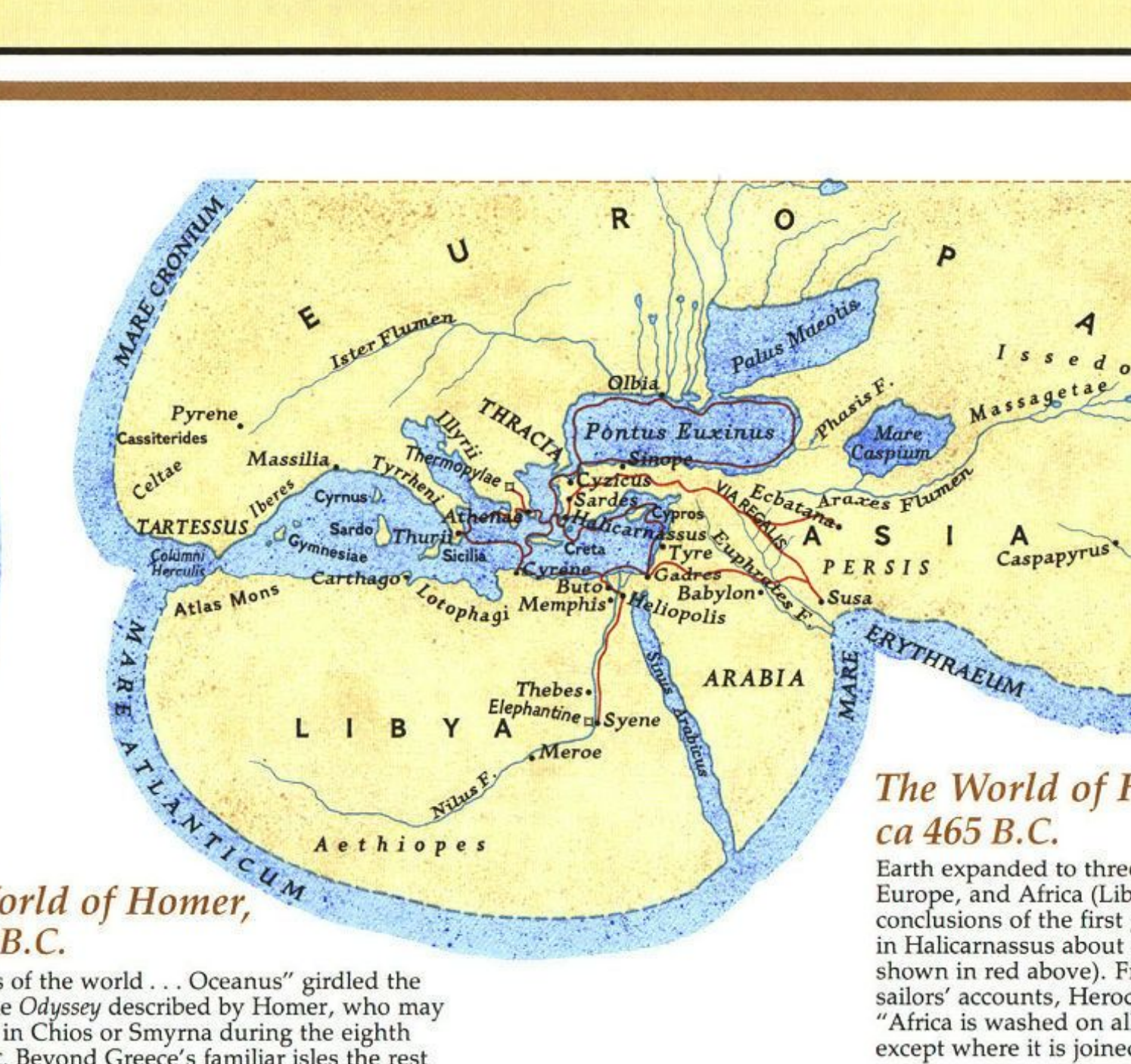
ISLAMIC Whirlwind of faith after A.D. 622 blew the word of Muhammad across North Africa to Spain in A.D. 711. Strong Greek roots eventually supplanted Latin influences. Emperor Justinian passed Byzantine rule briefly to Spain and Africa before their conquest by Muslim powers. Crusaders, Byzantines, and Muslims collided in the Holy Land in the 11th century.

Heart of an Expanding World

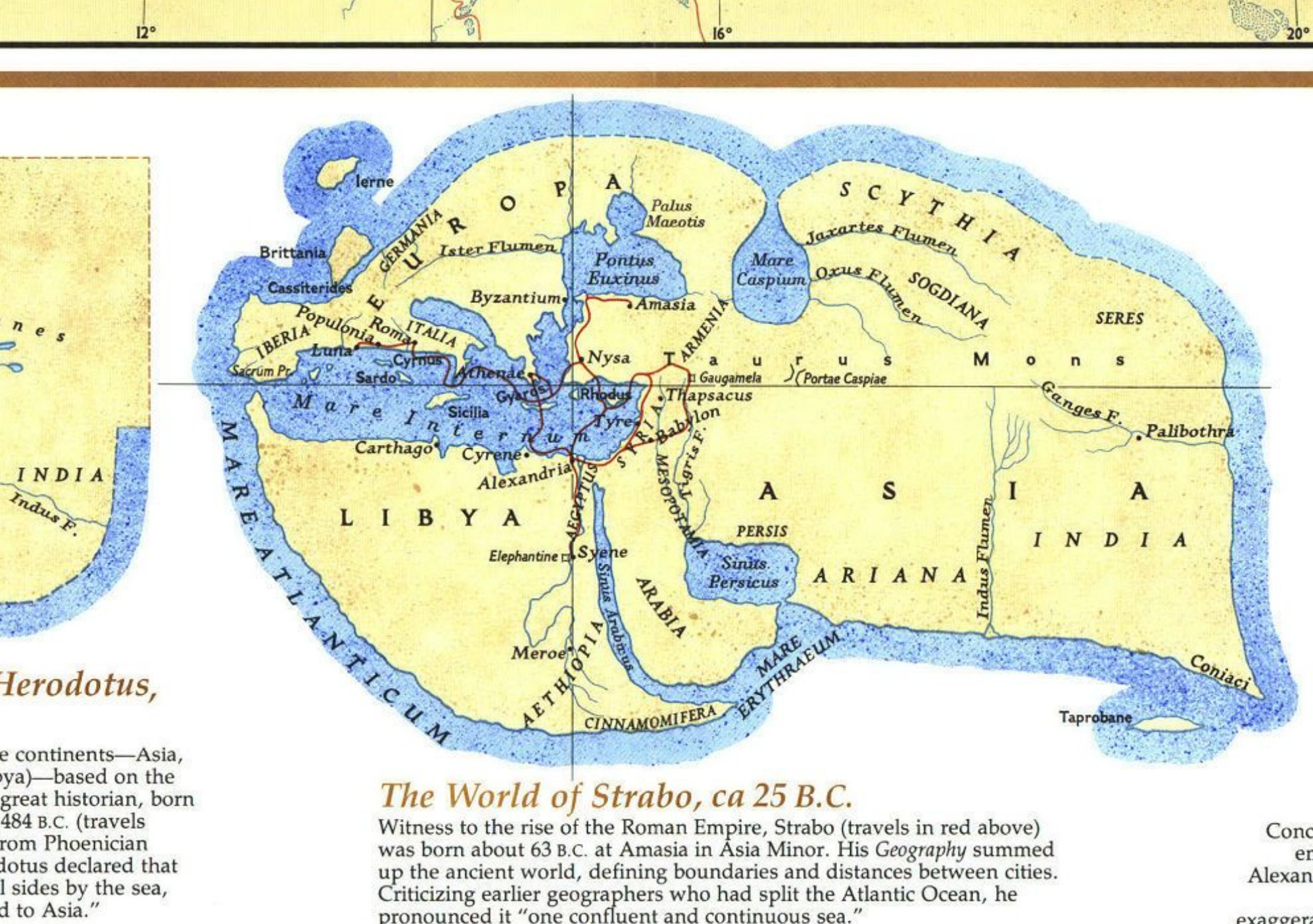
"We... live... like ants or frogs about a pond..." Thus the Greeks came to realize how their home sea dwarfed them, as they wrestled to define a "very large" earth not with mythology but with science. In Homer's time the notion of a flat disk prevailed. Thales of Miletus argued about 585 B.C. that the disk floated on water. Anaximander envisioned a cylinder crowned by a disk of inhabited land, while Anaximenes proposed a rectangle hovering on compressed air. Pythagoras decided on the sphere; Aristotle agreed, using hard evidence such as the curved shadow projected by the earth on the moon during eclipse. Eratosthenes was first to calculate earth's circumference but overestimated it by about 16 percent. His critic, Ptolemy, later underdosed the mark by a fourth. "Heresy" cried ecclesiastical scholars of the Middle Ages, because scientific advances did not jibe with their strict scriptural interpretations of the world. In place of learned debate, hearsay ran rampant with tales of monstrous horse-footed men and boiling rivers that colored maps for centuries. Topsy-turvy map at far right shows a typical medieval view.



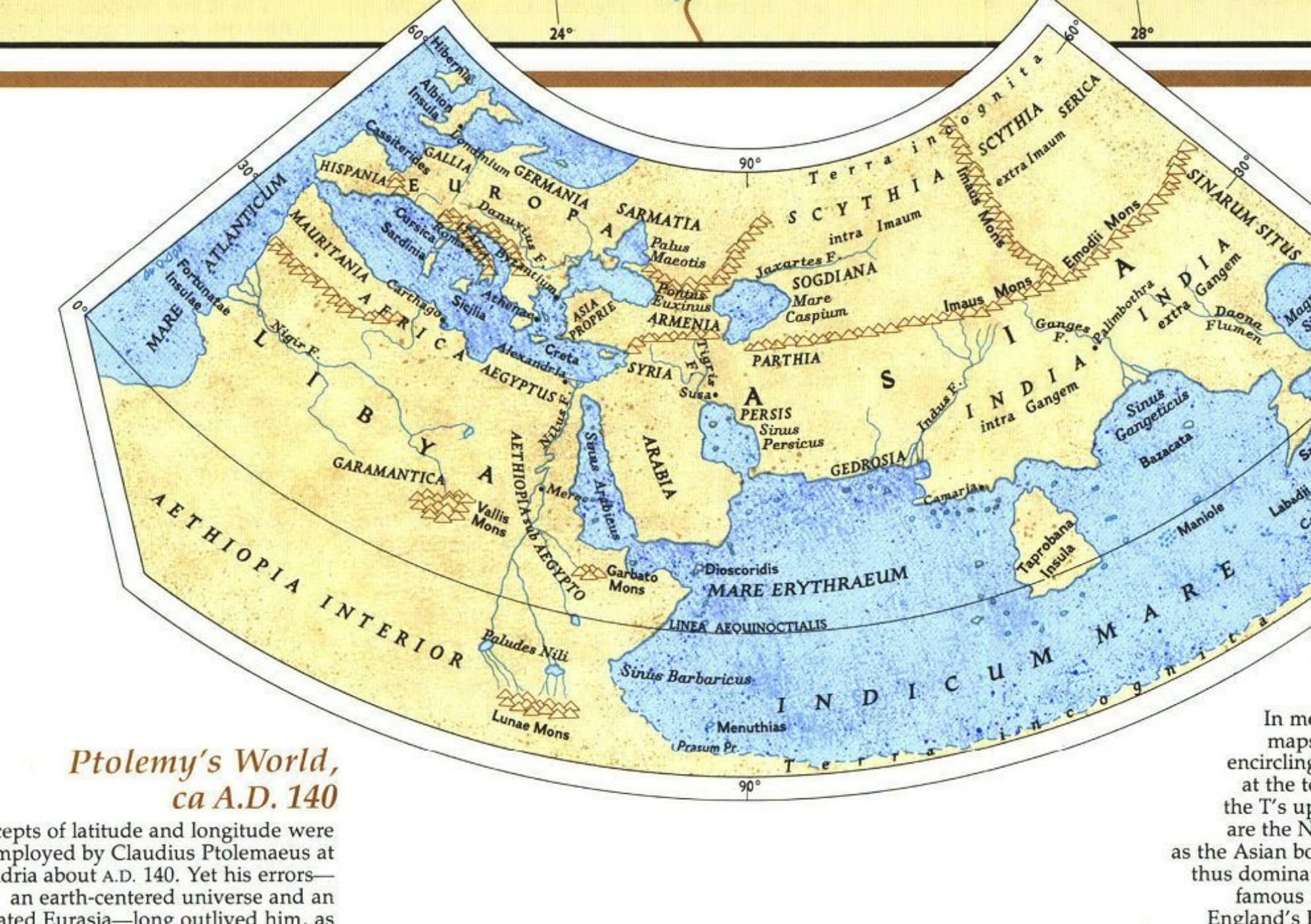
The World of Homer, ca 700 B.C.



The World of Herodotus, ca 465 B.C.



The World of Strabo, ca 25 B.C.



Ptolemy's World, ca A.D. 140



The Hereford Map, ca A.D. 1290