

Greece, that power was an outlying—a non-Hellenic one, viz: Macedonia, in the first place; in the second place, Rome. In the case of Italy, on the other hand, that power was an internal—an Italian one. The Latins, of Latium, after long and hard struggles with their Etruscan and Labellian neighbors, rose to the surface, and, as Romans, gradually brought under their sway the whole of the Italian States.

It is, perhaps, worthy of notice that the culture and civilization which Greece attained, and which she impressed upon Europe, had reached their highest development, while her component states were yet independent, or, in other words, at a time anterior to the subjugation of the country by foreign Macedonia and Rome. Italy, on the other hand, entered upon her career of progress, only after the amalgamation of her states with, or their absorption by, internal Rome.

Mommsen, in his usual lucid manner, has determined the point of civilization which the Indo-Germanic family had reached, while yet the Hellenes and Italians were members of it. He has shown, by a reference to their common vocabulary, that the stock on which, from the days of Homer down to our own time, the intellectual development of mankind has been dependent, had already advanced beyond the lowest stage of civilization, namely, the hunting and fishing epoch, and had attained comparative fixity of abode. By the time the Hellenes and Italians parted from this family, and from each other,—the one to people Greece, the other Italy, they had attained a knowledge (rude it may be) of agriculture, of land-measuring, of architecture, and of war. "The oldest problems which the world proposes to man, had been jointly solved by the two peoples at a time when they still formed one nation"

\*The antiquity of Italian husbandry is shown by the names of the oldest Latin nations, *i. e.*, the Siculi or sickle bearers, the Opisci or field laborers. And that before their separation, they had learned to till the ground, to make wine, to cultivate gardens, to build houses, and to clothe themselves decently, is proved by the fact that the terms relating to these pursuits were common to the two peoples. For instance, Latin *ager*, Greek *agros*—a field; L. *aro*, Gk. *aroo*—I plough; L. *aratrum*, Gk. *arotron*—a plough; L. *ligo*, Gk. *lathaino*, a hoe; L. *hortus*, Gk. *chortos*—a garden; L. *milium*, Gk. *meline*—millet; L. *rapum*, or *rapa* Gk. *rapos*—a turnip; L. *vinum*, Gk.

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