

**LIFE**

Strabo was a Greek geographer and historian who was born in 64 or 63 BC ( Amasia /Turkey ) in the early days of the Roman Empire. He belonged to a wealthy and renowned family and received an excellent education, initially in Asia Minor. He studied under the guidance of the rhetorician, Aristodemus, at Nysa in Caria; Aristodemus was the former tutor of the sons of Pompey (106-48 BC). In 44 BC, he moved to Rome to study with geographer Tyrannion, former tutor of Cicero, and with philosopher Xenarchus, affiliated to the Aristotelian school. Afterwards, he went to Rome where he lived for the rest of his life, studying and writing the historical and physical characteristics of the world he knew. The geography he wrote was no only a representation of the topographical and political situation of that period but also a description of the widely accepted notion of the earth. Sourced from his own experience, and knowledge shared by great men of the past, it featured all the communities and countries known to the Greeks and Romans during the rule of Augustus. His work, 'Geographica', was a very valuable collection of facts and presented a remarkable insight into the world as it appeared to knowledgeable men in the Augustan Age. He died around 24 AD, leaving behind a rich treasure of historical and geographical knowledge and wisdom.

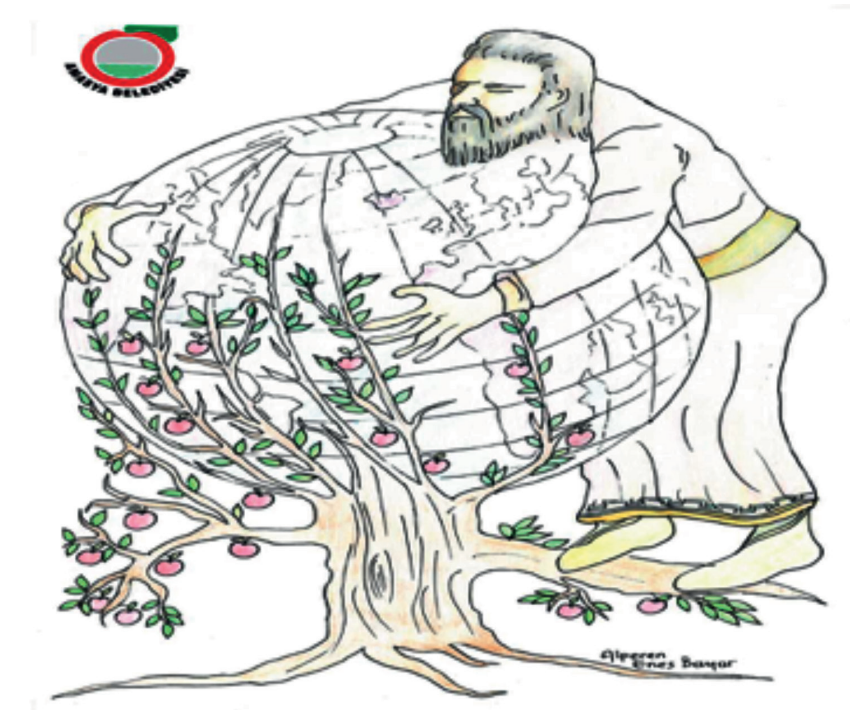
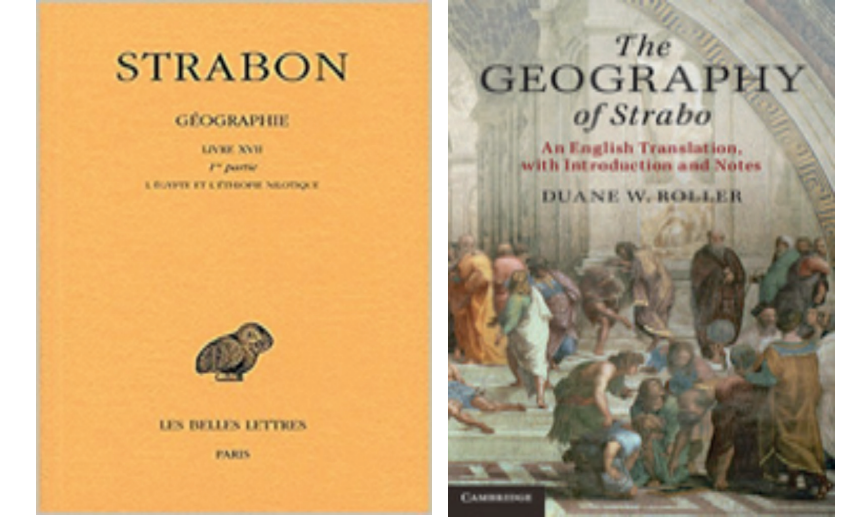
**WORKS**

Strabo again visited Rome in 35 BC and was there till 31 BC writing his first major work, 'Historical Sketches', which was published around 20 BC. The work is now lost and only a few quotations have survived. The 'Historical Sketches' covered the history of the known world from 145 BC that is, from the conquest of Greece by the Romans to the Battle of Actium (31 BC). It was intended to be an extension of Polybius's Histories. The next available reference to him is in 17 AD, when he attended the victory of the Roman general Germanicus Caesar in Rome. He devoted his last few years, from 14 AD to 21 AD, compiling his second important work, his Geographical Sketches, 'Geographica'. For writing his book on geography, he carefully selected useful information from the previous works of great scholarly men. He also took an active interest in the histories of different cities and states and cited the unusual geological occurrences of his era. 'Geographica' was his last major work before he died a couple of years later.

**STRABON**

**Born & Died:** 64B C - 24 CE  
**City :** Amasya / Turkey  
**Main Interest:** History, Geography  
**Notable Ideas:** "He is father of GEOGRAPHY"

Strabo's 'Geographica' consists of 17 books. It was compiled sometime between 14 AD and 21 AD, though some parts were undeniably written in an earlier period. The books have survived completely, except for the end of book seven. In Geographica, he pointed out errors in the map designed by Greek scholar Eratosthenes (276 to 194 BC) and appreciated the work of Polybius, ancient author of history and European geography. Apart from Polybius, he also sourced information from Poseidonius, Artemidorus, Apollodorus of Athens, Demetrius of Scepsis, et al while writing his book. His Historical Sketches covered the history of the Greco-Roman world. It spanned across several years starting from the conquest of Greece by the Romans (145 BC) to the Battle of Actium (31 BC). It was designed as a continuation of the great work of the Greek historian Polybius. Though now lost, it originally consisted of 43 books.



**KORKMAZ YIGIT ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOL**  
**Physics Teacher: HATICE KIRMACI**



The World map of Strabon



Major Works

He was **the first geologist** who told the relation Of reason and conclusion of volcanism!

The **'Historical Sketches'** covered the history of the known world from 145 BC that is, from the conquest of Greece by the Romans to the Battle of Actium (31 BC)

His work, **'Geographica'**, was a very valuable collection of facts and presented a remarkable insight into the world.

Strabo's **'Geographica'** consists of 17 books. It was compiled sometime between 14 AD and 21 AD, though some parts were undeniably written in an earlier period. The books have survived completely, except for the end of book seven.

