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## Latin colonization in Italy before the end of the Second Punic War

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Latin colonization in Italy before the end of the Second Punic War  
Colonial communities and cultural change

1. The phenomenon of Latin colonization can only be understood through a comparative approach, paying equal attention to differences and similarities between colonies.
2. The fundamental differences in the way the term romanization is used in different research traditions cause mutual misunderstandings that show the necessity of a more open and intensive international academic dialogue.
3. Contrary to research perspectives that are informed by (whatever understanding of) romanization, a globalization perspective enables a critical assessment of the role of Rome at a local level.
4. The common assumption that Latin colonies in the fourth and third centuries BC were normally led by two *praetores* is not based on any firm evidence.
5. While Roman military activity is the most likely cause for most colonial coinage production, formal and iconographical aspects were decided upon locally and could be influenced by various local and Greek traditions, as well as by Roman practices.
6. Colonies that were founded in remote or isolated areas were more active in the creation of symbolic or practical connections to Rome than others. The active evocation of Rome in Ariminum through the production of *pocola deorum* is an example of such dynamics.
7. Although Cosa has long been considered a type site of Latin colonization, it is an exceptional colony in terms of its weak embedding in the regional environment.
8. Staring out of the window of a train anywhere in Central Italy helps much to understand Roman expansion and colonization.
9. The cultural and historical knowledge of the general public in Italy can serve as an example for the Dutch, and especially for those responsible for the Dutch education system.
10. It is much easier to find a modern Samnite than to find a modern Batavian.