

Civilization the romans

[Parts of the World](#), [Europe](#)



Introduction Ancient Rome civilization is one of the classical antiquities beside ancient Greece. It grew out of a small agricultural community founded on the Italian Peninsula 10th century BC. It centered on city of Rome and located along the Mediterranean Sea. It became one of the largest empires in the ancient world. Body Law Ancient Romans had developed an excellent law system. Until the end of the 18th century, most of Western Europe used this legal system. The root of Romans Law is called Twelve Tables. Today, Roman law is no longer applied in legal practice. However, Roman law is indispensable to understand the legal systems of today. Language Latin was the native language of the Romans. It was an Italic language the grammar relies little on word order, conveying meaning through a system of affixes attached to word stems. Its alphabet was based on the Etruscan alphabet, which was in turn based on the Greek alphabet. It consists almost entirely of Classical Latin. Roman Empire spoken language was Vulgar Latin, which significantly differed from Classical Latin in grammar and vocabulary, and eventually in pronunciation. Technology The Romans had impressive technological. The most outstanding parts are Romans civil engineering and military engineering. Romans use those technologies to construction hundreds of roads, bridge, aqueducts, baths, theatres and arenas. Even today, Colosseum, Pont du Gard, and Pantheon, still remain as testaments to Romans engineering and culture. Conclusion Ancient Rome civilization contributed greatly to the development of law, language and technology in the Western world and its history continues to have a major influence on the world today. The Roman civilization was one of the greatest civilizations in ancient world and it has major impacts on the world today.