

Analysis of early roman civilization

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Analysis of Early Roman civilization Tiber River is a significant mark of Roman civilization as the society grew from the hilly parts of the region at the center of Italian peninsula (Forsythe, 30). Rome civilization began with traders and shepherds who created the republican society where the citizens shared governance. Rome Republic grew and spread its influence to other parts of the Italian peninsula, extending as far as Mediterranean Sea. The Roman civilization began after the conquests where the central ideology was practicality as opposed to philosophers and thinkers like the Greeks. The nature of civilization of the Romans made them doers. For instance, the practicality of the Roman civilization is evident from the many roads they built as well as their strong belief in faith and patriotism(Forsythe, 30). Besides, early Roman civilization stressed on morals and characters and held women in high regards unlike other civilizations like the Greek. Education was still information with the focus on teaching children about Roman religion and ideas.

Early forms of education included memorization of the Roman's Twelve Tables (Forsythe, 32). Home education would also account for civilization of early Rome as the emperor built schools because it was expanding.

Education during early Roman civilization was practical based, and this explains the Romans tremendous contribution in engineering and law.

Conversely, early civilization ideologies planted a bad culture of spectatorship among the Romans as they focused more on professionalism.

The civilization bred a materialistic culture where Romans focused more on wealth acquisition and luxury living. However, it is the luxurious nature of the civilization that would mark the decline of the emperor because barbaric groups gathered with intention of getting the rich life of the emperor without

fighting invaders (Forsythe, 38).

Work Cited

Forsythe, Gary. *A critical History of Early Rome: From Prehistory to the First Punic War*. California: the University of California Press, 2006. Print.