

As portrayed by Virgil,
what was the basis of
Roman success as an
imperial power

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Basis of Roman success as an imperial power According to Virgil, Rome conquered other nations after its founding in 753 BC. During this period, several powerful kings had ruled and the last monarch had just been dismissed. A more established and representative government that was referred to as the roman republic had been established. In the period that the government reigned Rome expanded from a small community into the Mediterranean power (Steele).

The roman military embarked on warfare that led to an enormous achievement. They conquered numerous provinces that led to accumulation of wealth that transformed the romans themselves. This imperialism brought about extremes of wealth and poverty that widened the social and economic gap that existed in the state (Steele). The slaves that had been acquired during the warfare helped a great deal in transforming the country side as they provided manpower that made small farms to give way to large plantations. They worked in the plantations thus resulting to the agricultural improvements that resulted in the state.

This consequently made the landless crofters to move to Rome and the neighboring cities (Steele). The nobles were noted to struggle for personal domination instead of honoring the collective rule. This wealth was further viewed as having corrupted the once noble leaders. Virgil then concluded that farming was the basis of Roman success as an imperial power. This is so because the territorial conquest had permitted land use reforms that results in agricultural surplus. This improved the overall economies throughout the province and across the provincial borders. At that time, their economic growth was greater than most of other economies before industrialization

period.

Work Cited

Steele, Philip. *The Roman Empire*. New York: Rosen Pub, 2009.