

# Notes on the roman republic: city-state to world empire essay sample

[History](#), [Empires](#)



Rome's great political accomplishment was to exceed the narrow political orientation of the city state & A ; to make a universe province that unified the different states of the Mediterranean universe. Rome overcame the restrictions of the city-state outlook & A ; developed an empirewide system of jurisprudence & A ; citizenship.

Their mastermind found look in jurisprudence and authorities. the practical. non the theoretical. Historians divide Roman history into 2 wide periods: the Republic began in 509 B.

C. . w/ the overthrow of the Etruscan monarchy ; the Empire began in 27 B. C. . when Octavian ( Augustus ) became the 1st Roman emperor.

stopping 500 old ages of republican self-determination. The Republic initiated the tendency toward political & A ; legal universalism. which reached fruition in the second period. the Empire.

Development OF THE ROMAN CONSTITUTION:\* The Romans. like the Greeks. came to see jurisprudence as an look of the populace will and non as the creative activity of god-kings. priest-kings. or a priestly caste.\* Between the patricians and the common mans.

or plebeians.\* Patricians owned most of the land and controlled the ground forces.\* The Senate was the chief organ of patrician power.\* The tenseness between patricians and common mans stemmed from common grudges. which included captivity for debt.

favoritism in the tribunals. bar of exogamy with patricians. deficiency of political representation. and the absence of a written codification of Torahs.\* In approximately 450 B.

C. . the first Roman codification of Torahs was written. Called the Twelve Tables.

the codification gave plebeians some grade of protection against unjust and oppressive patrician functionaries. who could construe customary jurisprudence in arbitrary manner.\* The Senate\* Tribal Assembly\* During their 200-year category battle. the Romans forged a constitutional system based on civic demands instead than on spiritual enigma. The indispensable responsibility of authorities ceased to be the regular public presentation of spiritual rites & A ; became the care of order at place & A ; the saving of Roman might & amp ; self-respect in international dealings.

\* Public involvement. non spiritual tradition. determined the content of jurisprudence and was the criterion by which all of import Acts of the Apostless of the metropolis were judged.\* The Romans. unlike the Greeks. were distinguished by practicality and common sense. non by a love of abstract idea.\* Without civic harmoniousness and stableness. Rome could non hold achieved enlargement. Roman EXPANSION TO 146 B. C.

:\* By 146 B. C. . Rome was the dominant province in the Mediterranean universe.

Roman enlargement occurred in three chief stages-1. ) The amalgamation of the Italian peninsula. gave Rome the work force that transformed it from a city state into a great power. 2. ) The hit with Carthage.

from which Rome emerged as swayer of the western Mediterranean. 3. ) The subjection of the Hellenistic provinces. which brought Romans in close contact with Grecian civilisation.\* During the 1st phase of this enlargement.

Rome extended its hegemony over Italy. repressing in the procedure neighbouring Latin kinsmen. semicivilized Italian folk. the once-dominant Etruscans.

and Grecian city states in Southern Italy.\* Rome's success was due to the character of its people and quality of its statecraft.\* Despite its army's might. Rome could non hold mastered Italy w/o the cooperation of other Italian peoples.

Like other ancient peoples. Rome plundered. enslaved. & A ; brutalized.

through generous intervention. to derive the trueness of those it had conquered.\* By 264 B. C.

. Rome had achieved two dramatic successes: 1. ) First. it had secured societal coherence by righting the grudges of the plebeians. 2.

) Second. it had increased its military might by suppressing Italy. therefore obtaining the human resources with which it would suppress the

Mediterranean universe.\* It is estimated that between 80 & A ; 8 B. C. more than 2 million enslaved foreigners were transported to Italy.

By the center of the century. slaves constituted about tierce of Italy's population.\* Roman legal experts and intellectuals regarded the division of humanity into Masterss and slaves as a regulation of nature viewed the slave as an animate tool. an object the produced trade goods.

\* Masters and Slaves.\* Rome by and large allowed its topics a big step of self-government & A ; did non interfere w/ faith and local imposts.\*

Essentially. Rome used its power for constructive terminals: to set up order ; to construct roads. aqueducts. and public edifices ; and to advance Hellenism.

CULTURE IN THE REPUBLIC:\* Rome creatively assimilated the Grecian accomplishment and transmitted it to others. thereby widening the orbit of Hellenism. Collapse OF THE REPUBLIC:\* The established Roman disposal proved unable to regulate the Mediterranean universe.\* Internal discord tore Rome apart as the thrust for domination once directed against foreign enemies turned inward against fellow Romans. Civil war replaced foreign war.

\* Finally it collapsed. a victim of category tensenesss. hapless leading. power hungry rabble-rousers. and civil war.

\* Cleopatra-o Greek queen of Egypt. belong to the Ptolemaic household. the Macedonian Greeks who ruled Egypt during the Hellenistic Age. o Cleopatra

became Julius Caesar's kept woman when the Roman leader stopped at Alexandria.

Julius Caesar - In 60 B. C. . a triumvirate.

a governing group of three. dwelling of Julius Caesar ( 100-44 B. C. ) . a politician.

Pompey. a general. and Crassus. a affluent banker.

conspired to take over Rome. o Gaul...Future Franco Caesar realized that without his military personnel he would be defenseless. o Caesar realized that republican establishment no longer operated efficaciously and that merely strong and enlightened leading could for good stop the civil warfare destructing Rome. O To better disposal he reorganized town authorities in Italy. reformed the tribunals.

and planned to codify the jurisprudence. o The terminal of senatorial authorities and their regulation. which they equated with autonomy. and as the beginning of a Hellenistic type of monarchy. Octavian emerged as maestro of Rome and four old ages subsequently became. in consequence.

the first Roman emperor. The Roman Republic. which had amassed power to a grade hitherto terra incognita in the ancient universe. was wrecked non by foreign invasion but by internal failings: the personal aspirations of power searchers ; the devolution of senatorial leading and the willingness of politicians to utilize force ; the formation of private ground forces in which

soldiers gave their trueness to their commanding officer instead than to Rome.