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The Roman Legacy

Q1. Ans:

Roman civilization is one of the privileged civilizations of the world. The decline of the Roman Empire was the physical decline only, there were some strengths of the Roman Empire that remained reserved. One of the strengths of Roman civilization was the unity among its people. The law and administrative system of the Roman Empire were so strong that it kept the whole empire integrated. The institutions of Romans continued even after the civilization of Rome changed. Even after the crisis, those organizations survived to function. Secondly, going through the crisis, the Roman culture still managed to survive through different eras and successfully transferred its heritage from one generation to another generation. The political unity of the Roman Empire is incomparable with any other civilization. Katz is so inspired by the political system of Rome which was extended over long territory, and later, it became the heritage for the next generations. The political unity, the idea of citizenship and a well-organized state system is used as an example nowadays. The proper system of Rome had impressed even Christian Poets and Philosophers that they praised it. People were so united, and they had common citizenship. Their legacy civilized the whole of Europe later on. They were the ones to spread the laws on the basis of equity and humanity.

Q2: Ans: The Roman Empire contained some strengths which are still glorified. All of its practical functions in terms of administration, law, and politics are considered most significant by the writer. They had succeeded in developing a world-state. They had the power to unify the world. Other than a strong administration, the Roman Civilization also had political standards, common citizenship, and an organized state which was having a proper law system. The Roman government was so structured regardless of the form of government. People of different origins were unified, and there was tolerance for local varieties of language, religion, and customs. Roman law is considered as one of the greatest achievements of Rome, and it also survived as an example for the rest of the world even after the decline of the Roman Empire. It is the root cause of the development of the Western World law. Roman law has influenced many other fields such as Philosophy, politics, and jurisprudence. Throughout the years, the Roman lawmakers modified the law according to their needs. Although, the Roman Culture could not survive the principles and standards became the sources for the world. Though the Roman Empire was destroyed, it still survived throughout Europe and spread over the whole world.

Q3: Ans:

The law and administration of the Roman Empire were not the only the heritage of the Roman Empire. The Estates or Villas from the Roman Culture incorporated into the middle ages. However, there was a fusion of German elements in the Roman system at that time. Moreover, the late Roman system also introduced the cultivation and holding of the land that was protected by an influential landlord. However, in the medieval period, it was common for the landlords to grab the land by using feudal methods. At the same time, the roads and streets of the Roman Period were also maintained throughout Europe. Moreover, the trade system from Roman Empire also existed in the middle ages. The infrastructure was Roman roads was so durable that survived hundreds of years. Even today, when a person travels through Europe, he or she can see the ancient routes made by the Romans. The existence of Roman cities are the indicators of the well-structured system of ancient Rome. There is no Roman Culture, but the ideals and practices still inspire the world today. It is one of the magnificent achievement for the Romans.

# Works Cited

Katz, Solomon. The decline of Rome and the rise of medieval Europe. Cornell Univ Pr, 1955.