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Enter the name of Instructor

Enduring the past

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Constantinople

1. What contributes to the success of a city? Is longevity alone enough?

From ancient times, the cities developed in different regions of the world appeared much planned and organized. The cities under the control of the Roman Empire also shared similar traits. They were organized and the citizens enjoyed public facilities near to their residences. Other than a city under the reign of Romans, the Mesopotamian cities like Uruk and Eridu in the Indus Valley civilization were also much organized and developed. During those times, the success of a city was based on the factors like how many people could be accommodated in the city, facilities like public toilets, access to clean water and places for the public rituals were some factors on which the success of the city was based on (Harries and Rich). The planners from those times make sure that each such factor is met during the making of cities. Longevity as a factor remained absent in the planning of cities. Although the material used and planning was so critical in the formation of cities that longevity dominated the rest of the critical infrastructure.

1. Does mere existence equal success?

Many remains of the cities from ancient times are still prevalent. They are regarded as historically important sites and are considered as valued places. Since during those times, wars were fought in the cruelest ways and sometimes the entire infrastructure was targeted therefore, the existence after the war was considered as part of the success. The planners made sure that the infrastructure build should sustain the war damages and natural hazards (Liebeschuetz).

1. What do you think are the factors that a city needs to be successful long term?

As argued by Harries and Rich, there are many factors which should be part of city planning while designing a city (Harries and Rich). They argue that if the human needs are considered central in planning and subsequently making of the city, there is no doubt that masses will attract toward that city. Further, a city needs the prevalence of these facilities. As like in the ancient times, the planners made sure that nothing should deny the basic rights to citizens, therefore to be successful the existence of these facilities throughout are the factors essential for the long-term success of the city.

Works Cited:

Harries, Jill, and John Rich. *The City in Late Antiquity*. 1992.

Liebeschuetz, Wolfgang. "The End of the Ancient City." *The City in Late Antiquity*, 1992, pp. 1–49.