Introduction
The Roman Ideal

When we approach a city, we first note the size and extent of the city, and then we take note of the number of buildings. In Rome, this is particularly true. The city is vast, with many large buildings and temples. In contrast, many American cities are smaller and have fewer large buildings. This is because Rome was established as an imperial capital, and the emperor wanted to show the power and grandeur of his empire. The Roman Ideal is to create an impression of power and magnificence, and this is reflected in the architecture of the city.

In Roman times, the ideal city was designed to be a symbol of the power and influence of the emperor. The emperor's palace, the Forum, and the Capitol were all designed to be grand and impressive. The city was divided into districts, each of which had its own set of buildings and temples. The emperor's palace was located in the heart of the city, and the Forum was the center of political and social life. The Capitol was the seat of the government, and the emperor's palace was the residence of the emperor.

The Roman Ideal is still visible today in the architecture of many European cities. The grandeur and magnitude of the buildings, the use of marble and gold, and the intricate detail of the statues and sculptures all reflect the Roman Ideal. Even in cities that were not part of the Roman Empire, the influence of Roman architecture can be seen in the design of public buildings and monuments. The Roman Ideal is a lasting legacy of the Roman Empire, and it continues to influence the architecture and design of cities around the world.
The Structure of Roman Society

Although the monarchy was expelled from Rome in 509 BC, and the republic was formed, the military and political institutions of the society continued to develop. The Roman Republic was a form of government that lasted from 509 BC to 27 BC. It was a system of checks and balances among the Senate, the Consuls, and the Plebeians. The Senate was made up of wealthy landowners, and the Consuls were the highest-ranking officials. The Plebeians were the commoners, and they were not allowed to hold public office or serve in the army.

The Roman Republic was divided into two classes: the senators and the plebeians. The senators were the wealthy landowners who held the highest positions in the government. They were members of the senators, and they were responsible for making laws and decisions. The plebeians were the commoners, and they were not allowed to hold public office or serve in the army.

The Roman Republic was a time of great change and growth. The Romans expanded their empire, and they built a powerful army. They also created a system of laws that lasted for centuries. The Roman Republic was a time of great achievement, and it set the stage for the rise of the Roman Empire.
The structure of Roman society

The social structure of ancient Rome was divided into various classes, each with distinct roles and responsibilities. At the top were the nobles, who held power and influence, followed by the wealthy bourgeoisie, who were involved in trade and commerce. The middle class included artisans, shopkeepers, and small farmers. At the bottom were the working class, composed of farmers, slaves, and laborers. This hierarchical society was reflected in the Roman legal system, where the rights and privileges of each class were protected. The Roman Republic was characterized by a balance of power between the Senate, which was composed of wealthy senators, and the popular assembly, which represented the interests of the plebeians. The Roman Empire, which followed the Republic, was ruled by emperors who sought to maintain control over the diverse and complex society they governed.

The Roman social hierarchy was based on various factors, including wealth, status, and occupation. The rich and powerful were those who owned land and property, while the poor were those who worked the land or were enslaved. The middle class included those who were involved in trade and commerce, while the working class was composed of laborers and craftsmen. The Roman system of education was also divided into classes, with the wealthy being able to afford private tutors and schools, while the poor had to rely on free public education. Despite the differences in wealth and status, the Roman society was based on a system of laws and customs that maintained order and stability.
Discrimination in Assessing Penalties

Although Roman law showed a determination to put an end to the exploitation of free men, it was not consistent in its enforcement. The law is not concerned with the imposition of the same penalty for all cases.

The Digest of Laws 1.110 (Ulpian)

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Deinitions of Justice and Law

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Reference to the Code of Justinian (in the Digest of Laws 1.110)

This passage from the Code of Justinian (Digest of Laws 1.110) illustrates the principle that the same penalty should be imposed for all cases of the same nature.

Civil Suits in Roman Law

The principle of justice under the law (justitia sine lege) is also reflected in the procedures for civil suits in Roman law. The principle of equal treatment before the law (ad ius aequum) is a fundamental principle of Roman law.

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The passage from the Digest of Laws 1.110 (Ulpian) on the principle of justice under the law (justitia sine lege) is a reflection of the principle of equal treatment before the law (ad ius aequum) in Roman law.

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The problem of Romanization and Roman state formation.

The process of Romanization can be seen on the formation of various political and administrative systems. This includes the development of the Roman law system, which was based on the idea of equality before the law. The Roman legal system was characterized by the use of written contracts and the establishment of a system of justice.

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system, in the essay, "A model for the physical and chemical processes involved in the creation of water on Earth, as proposed by the solar wind." The essay also discusses the implications of these findings for our understanding of the origins of life on Earth. The final page of the essay is included below for reference.

Partners in Imperial Rome

The essay's conclusion highlights the importance of understanding the physical and chemical processes that shaped the Earth's early environment and the role these processes played in the emergence of life. The conclusion notes that further research is needed to fully comprehend these processes and their implications for the origins of life.

[Note: The essay text is not fully legible, but it appears to discuss the physical and chemical processes that shaped the Earth's early environment and the role these processes played in the emergence of life.]
28. Over time, how did Roman culture evolve? How did it not evolve? (meaning, what aspects of their culture did Romans like to hold on to?)

29. Read “The Roman Ideal” on page 2.
   a. What characteristics did Romans value as their ‘national character?’

   b. How do these ideals compare to the ‘ideal’ person in the United States?

   c. What was the concept of piety?

   d. What did Horatius Cocles do to demonstrate piety?

30. What were the three major factors that determined class structure in Roman society?

31. Among free persons who were Roman citizens, what was status based on? Describe.

32. What were those advisors who acted as fathers of the state called? _______________________

33. What were the other families in the state called? ______________________

34. After the monarchy was expelled, who held the power and what were the restrictions placed on the plebeians?

35. What were the main sources of wealth for most aristocratic families in the republican period?

36. Who were the equites and how were they changing the social make-up of Roman society?

37. Read the description of the social stratification of the Roman society. Describe how Roman society was divided and COMPARE that to American society.
38. Who were the aristocracy and what did they believe that they had, that other Romans didn’t?

39. Cicero explains the aristocracy and those who are not the aristocracy. Compare his characteristics:

40. What were Roman definitions of Justice and Law?

41. The Roman legal system further encouraged the distinctions in class society. How was punishment different for those in the lower classes?

42. Give three examples of the types of punishments described by FIRA:

43. How important was the father in Roman society? How was this analogy extended to the state and social classes?

44. Who (was it believed) established the system of patronage in the monarchy and what were some of the characteristics of the relationship [read FIRA, p. 4]?

45. How did patronage change in the Republican Period?

46. Eventually, how does the patronage system evolve to a more servile system? How does Seneca the Younger describe this?

47. Why would patrons be rude to their clients? What do Seneca and Pliny say about this?

48. How does Juvenal explain the client-patron relationship? Give one example: