

In the case of the Romans, in the long period of democracy actually in which for many years the Roman people decided what would happen in their realm until they got into such a chaotic condition that some individuals of great strength were able to seize control, but even then they had these types of organization so established that gave continuing strength to them that lasted for four more centuries when they had a man whom they called an emperor.

Very seldom were there as many as three men in a row who went from father to son. In a great many cases in the Roman empire when a Emperor tried to have his son succeed him, he was found to be a failure.

Perhaps the best government that any part of the world has every had in any part of its history, was the government of the Roman empire in the second century A.D., a government perhaps which had more justice for its citizens, more general equality opportunity and freedom and general safety than almost any period in history was the 2nd century A.D. What made the 2nd century such a wonderful period was that each emperor during that period carefully studied to pick the man who would be most fitted to carry on as he did, and adopted him and then he became his successor.

Until you get to the end of the century there is no going from father to son, but neither did its leaders come to power because they could speak well and make a good impression with their personality but because of careful study of their qualities and abilities and they were selected for that. Toward the end of the 2nd century, Marcus Aurelius, very foolishly, made his own son succeed him and he proved to be one of the worst emperors Rome ever had. And it broke this succession.

But even so, even tho this was broken and for the next century the Roman ~~emperors~~ emperors were selected generally by the army, and it was an average of four years that one of them would last before he was killed and another one put in, yet generally the strength of the empire was such that it lasted in full strength for another two centuries after the end of that wonderful period fo the 2nd century A.D.

So a different kind of organization, altogether different from that of the preceeding rulership, no longer a hereditary monarchy might be considered part of the _____ but it is so important, I listed it separately. And as a result of this it lasted far longer than the others.

The Roman Senate theoretically had power over the conquered nations and the Emperor always said the Roman Senate has decreed, etc. It was a system that had great strength in it.

At this time when the Roman Catholic church endeavors to find a new head, we can notice that part of that which continues -- there has been only one time I know of when a Pope has tried to get his son made the Pope to succeed him, and since according to the law a Pope isn't supposed to have a son he did not succeed! But there is a marvellous organization in the Roman