

The Impact of Political thought in the Romanian Political thought in the European Renaissance

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Abstract

This research raises the issue of the impact of political thought in the Romanian political thought in the European Renaissance would discuss the evolution of the State as of the beginning of the Romans in 754 BCM, which is the beginning of modern monarchy in particular and the Republican era through the imperial era and the end of the first era, which was the last Alammeratori the end of the Roman Empire and the fall of the city of Constantinople in 1453.

The researcher discussed the elements of political thought, end the Romanian, who made the five elements, namely the state and the invasion and the majority (of the Ottoman Empire) as it was called Snbuga. And the constitution of mixed or as some call political thinkers principle of separation of powers and sovereignty, and finally law.

These elements are the most prominent fleares and Roman political thought, which the researchers are trying to discein through the views of the Romanian political and Avkarruadalvkr Of course there are other elements, such as justice, equality and individual freedom can be classified within these five elements referred to and this study will examine the impact of political though in the European Renaissance Romanian political thought.

Keywords: *Imperial Age, Renaissance, Royal age*

Introduction:

Researcher raises in this study the impact of Roman political thought on European political thought and its impact on renaissance until now.

The first section explains the development of Roman rule which started in 754 B.C. which considered started of kingdom age precisely. Then republic age succeed then First Imperial age and finished in Last Imperial age, which considered the end of Romanian Imperial and that by fall of Constantinople in 1453A.C. by Ottomans. Then the study ex[lain in second section elements of Romanian political thought which classified in five elements; Country, Individual, Ottoman Empire(superpower as Shikaa calls it), Mixed Constitution or as some political though calls it ,the principle of the separation of authorities and sovereignty, and finally The Law, these elements are the most prominent in problems of Romanian political thought that researcher tried to conclude through opinions and thoughts Romanian political thought volunteer as; Polybus, Ithirwon and Shikaa, also we have another elements as; Justice, Equality, and liberty these we can put them within these five elements we indicates. Take in consider that researchers are thinking the raising of Romanian political thought as an issue didn't raise before.

The study dealing in third section the answer about a question Stated in the beginning of the search which is; the impact of European political thought with Romanian political thought: "that through influenced of European political thought volunteers and these influences not a little, according to that it consists for two sections, first section dealing with volunteers of renascence specially; Malikia Philly and Jean Yudan. Second section dealing with Modern European Age and which has many volunteer but researcher chooses brightest and influential as; Thomas and the theory of absolute rule, John Locke the freedom of individual, Jean-Jacques Rousseau's theory of social contract, a public administration and Mentskjo principle of authorities separation adding to that the impact of European regimes and Western with Romanian political thought especially in USA & France.

Methodology

Historical methodology was used in based on historical events in present and future community. We can't understand any political situation unless you return to its historical roots and its development wither was negative or positive then conclude new ideas or built development and provide generalizations possible to use correctly.

Realistic inductive approach was used on restrictions and study existing realities and comparing noteworthy and obtaining scientific results could form ideological political instruction utilized in evaluating performance, correct errors , provide principles and opinions drawn from that fact in order to move from private to public.

Importance of study:

1- Identify the ancient political Roman thought

2- Checked some terms as Historical age, Reconquista centenary councils and mixed constitution.

Objectives of study:

- 1- Study Roman political thought.
- 2- Study European political thought in middle ages
- 3- Study how political rule development in European in middle ages.

Assumptions:

- 1- Democracy was prevalent in Europe since ancient times although of wars and difficulties that forced European community.
- 2- Current European Democracy Systems are a result of ancient Roman thought this mean that European thought is extended to Roman thought.
- 3- Development to any political system based on thoughts and theories subject to experimentation and life.

Chapter I
First section

First: Royal age

People of Roma were consist of thirty clan based on ratios in first, and these clan were fundament of ethic and political systems, the clan considered main political unit which independent in its internal system and it has its Head, it consists of elders and has its religion, As the clan membership includes all citizens not limited to only nobles and dignitaries (), subjected to clan authority the members outside the clan and who resorted to it for protection ().

As a result of Altroxa invasion established the city of Rome and thus became the political unity that extends its influence to all clans, which reduced influence of these tribes.

In a result of that Rome transformed from small city country to a country has influence, power and control on other neighboring cities (), this city country dependent on three bodies:

First: the king

He considers the ruler of city and in his hand the control in it all his life, but this king is not hereditary, it's choice but not democratically , the choice is restricted(), chosen by his predecessor or appointment by the Senate in other opinion().

The process of chosen after king died return to all his authorities to Senate for short time, every member in Senate practice king authorities for five days, during these five days member tries to detect gods will to set appropriate person who has qualities of virtue and pride, when chosen this person called (The Chooser) who can't be set as legitimate king unless agreement of parliament. After that the council gives to him (absolute authority). Notice that Senate has actual power in appointment of king, but parliament has the right of acceptance or rejection without discussion of Senate decisions, authority of king stretch to all fields of military, administrative and religious, King is the mediator between the gods and his subjects, He who can implement the will of God.

Second: Senate

An advisory body to the king and also consists of the heads of clans and therefore also called the parents' council.

Characteristics of this Council:

- Give opinions to king in matters related to country as declaration of war, but its decisions are not obliged on the king.
- Ratification on parliament decisions and voting on it ().
- Choosing new king and voting on parliament decisions ().

Third: Parliament

Consist of city free resident who able to carry the weapon and be party of Roman people, according to Roman community consist of two sectors: first: honorable class and noble families, second: public sector. So the sector who have political rights is honorable sector.

This council consists of thirty units, everyone has only one vote. The council specializes in:

- Acceptance or rejection right of King who candidate by the Senate ().
- Freedom in decision making in every change wanted to insert it in city system or in clan system.
- Given opinion in what present and display by king.

Second section

Second: publican age:

This age started in 509B.C. to 270B.C. this mean that this age started after exclusion of the Alotrwskih royal family (). This age enjoy with much conquests which had an impact on the political and legal system, addition to that prosperity of Industry Trade and appeared the influence. This has led to emergence and

development of a wide variation between populations, this age also marked with conflicts between aristocratic honorable class who monopolize important positions in country and commonality, result to that conflict led to obtain commonality to equality with aristocratic class gradually.

Wealth factor was and still is a factor in causing inequality and division of Roman society.

Regime in Publican age based on three bodies:

First: Consuls

They are higher executive power and they are two, in a position of king and elected by people annually. No one may be elected once again only after ten years, however, if the consul led the army in battle () which was not ended on the end of his consulate, and after approval by the Senate. Of the most important competence of the two consuls as follows ():

1- Practice absolute authority in all judicial, military and religious fields for one year.

2- Invitations to hold councils of Senate, hundreds and clans councils.

These two positions consider the prominent status in Rome.

The executive power to these two positions so every one of them partner and observer on the other and has the right to oppose on other behavior, in the case the death one of them or retirement Choose instead a temporary official named "temporary King" and called his reign, the Transition Royalty().

Researcher finds the right of opposition to one consul on other leads to disable decisions that issued by one of them.

But from real side the authority of consul is less than king especially in what related to religion authority which the king had before. When named the king this means that he is a king of religion in natural circumstances but in emergency conditions may require appointed governor.

Called "Dictator" and had absolute powers which couldn't limit even appeal to the people who was the sword on the necks of consuls by the People's council, this ruler step down when those circumstances dismissed.

Second: Senate:

Properties of this council not changed as in Royal age- although of acceptance of aristocrat class the equality with public class, that led to share public class also in Senate council in order to acquisition the right to be appointed to government offices in military and political issues such as the declaration of war and hold peace treaties and gain its legislative power.

Third: The People Assembly (groups):

After the spread of tribes diminished the role of this council than ever- which we will notice it later- Its mission became vote on the law grants authorities that named the king "ruler" after it has been done by tribes groups.

Fourth: Tribes groups:

They are the councils derived from the thirty units involved under its banner the first three tribes of Roman people.

The tribes' council concerns elected investigation rulers and markets rulers. Tribes' units' council provides in elected consuls, statistic ruler and judicial rulers as well as to participate in voting on the draft laws submitted by the consuls or judicial rulers and all citizens

Third section

Third imperial

This age started in 270B.C until 248 A.C; political system of Roman Empire didn't change if we talk in form side but in reality added emperor position to government bodies and thus focus all powers and authorities in the hands of the Emperor, and thus decay the role of other bodies (Consuls, Senate, The People Assembly, Tribes). This control on regime by emperor generated new class loyalty to emperor instead of aristocrats; new class was the class of trader, employee of emperor. In addition to formation and emergence another class succeeded it with rank which will be to it important role these are rank of army leaderships, workers and artisans and finally a class of unemployed.

First: Emperor

This position is not inherited realistically army has directed influence in selection the emperor rather than authority of Senate and limited the terms of emperor on the basis of state law on the following:

- General mandate: supervision on all empire fields and military leadership, the right of opposition on decisions that issued from provincial governors, put the laws and submitted it to people assembly and senate for approval.
- Mandate of the Supreme ruler: The highest religious authority in the country and therefore has the right to supervise all religious affairs and choose religion men.

Emperor established an advisory council called (the emperor), which consists of close to the emperor as well as senior scholars and knights specialized in what the displays of the Emperor and thus is replacing Senate

gradually.

Second: the rulers (provincial governors)

Rulers started to lose their political and military properties to Emperor and did not keep them only administrative functions.

Third: Senate

Expanded the terms of reference of the Senate in this age especially in internal political field such as the appointment of rulers, consideration of the resumed issues, the administrative and financial affairs as well as it might have fallen the terms of reference of the People's Assembly.

Authority of Emperor was obvious in case of chosen members of this council and thus influenced the decisions. And what related with foreign policy was decreased its impact a lot because it is the properties of Emperor.

Fourth: people assembly:

People's Councils in Empire age was adopted but it's not like its former, because referring all its terms of reference to the emperor or the Senate.

Fourth section

The new imperial age:

This age Started in 284 A.C until the fall of Roman Empire in Rome, Constantinople. Emperor convert in this age to absolute ruler although that emperor appointed by army, the function of rulers became namely unless the ruler of market who appointed by emperor and subjected to him.

People councils completely vanished, Senate loss its legislative authorities and converted to municipal council. People assembly losses also its political rights. The empire became through inheritance.

These events led to deterioration of economic situation in addition to death of pagan Roman religions, Greek philosophical ideas, Christianity replaced it, and deepening class within Roman society.

All these things led to deterioration of system and weakness then divided to two empires one in east and other on west every one of it has Emperor independent from other but in legislative laws stile under emperor name, this does not apply in every empire only after ratification by the other Emperor.

Chapter II

First section

Most important elements of Roman political thought

Political Roman thinkers didn't reached to the position of Greek philosophers as Aristotle and Plato, however, they considered these Romans thinkers of the best known such as Polypus and Cicero and Spetkar those from Greek political philosophers carriers, most of writers saw the greatness of Rome in fact due to achievements of political systems and established a legal system may be considered the basis on which lighted modern political thought.

This was compelling attempt to analyze and discern this Roman political thought and try to develop this thought and discussion of these elements as much as possible.

We can summarize most important elements as the following:

- 1- The state and individual
- 2- Global country
- 3- Mixed constitution
- 4- Sovereignty
- 5- The law

First: The state and individual

Roman was taken the idea of state and individual from Greek political philosophy, specially that principles which established by Stoics then they edited this idea to appropriate their circumstances and environment, Roman philosophy didn't try to make individual feels as a member in community as Greek did and didn't try to reduce importance of the state as he did and said Alabikurion, But Roman philosophy tended to separate individual from state, each of them made a certain framework of rights and duties, they believed that the state is a natural progression of life of individuals in community and made the individual at the center of legal thought and not the state.

The state didn't exist unless to maintain individual rights so the state is a legal person has authority used in specific borders. On the other hand, Roman philosophy confirmed that the individual is a legal person with rights must be protected from other people and the state, researchers believe that the idea of Roman law has evolved, and resulted in the idea of state, emergence of new political idea formed the idea of sovereignty later.

Second: Global state:

Sheshron considered from the prominent theorists who supported establishment the global state that based on natural law, without and doubt this produced by Roaki thought which Sheshron considered most popular scientist of it. He was arguing that the unity of laws will be established a global state which includes all humanity regardless of the difference between individuals in the military, race, language, religion or national

emotions and under the natural law rules, so that the individual be global citizen free and enjoy quality.

Sheshron claimed a campaign to brotherhood among peoples, and supported the link between the political and legal fields. He derived from the idea of justice and the need to apply under all circumstances without taking into account any consideration inconsistent with the idea of the right of people respect for peace, war and that all population is single-family characterized by absolute allegiance to the rule of ability God to provide happiness for his slaves, and thus were global citizens belonging to one global city. The Global City is the second type when divided their cities, as the first type is the city in which individuals are born in. Sheshron showed that the global state should be Roman Empire.

Seneca supported the idea of global state where called it Great state. He explained that superpower is not a political but a humane society and the individual member of the state called a citizen. Citizen is also a member of Human Unity (superpower) and nicknamed human and that membership in the superpower states is highest of his membership in his state.

Third: Mixed constitution or mixed ruling:

Julibus defined three types of constitutions which don't mixed and good (the Royal, aristocracy, democracy) and corresponding to these three types a bad constitutions (tyranny and correspond to Royal, Oligarchy and correspond to the aristocracy, Alokhaloukratiah and correspond to democracy) these constitutions appear when good constitutions affected with weakness and decadence. The line between good government and bad government is the work of rulers for people or for their own interests. Julibus pointed to what he called circulatory session for constitutions, he said that what affects good constitutions is decadence and decline. And that when the rulers reach to authority do not see the need for the account of neglect that brought them to this place.

This happens in the second generation of rulers who inherit stable government without perform any effort for it, and leading them to rapid conduct which helps to do revolutions and rebellion, that leads to emergence new authority. Julibus finds that the best way to prevent the so-called constitutions process is "mixed constitution" in unifying elements of the political system: the Royal, aristocracy, and democracy", but how?

Julibus finds that the habits unit and creation may not be enough to ensure stability, but that be through distribution authorities between the ruler and the people and aristocrats, what we called at the present time the principle of the authorities so that the authority is not under the influence of another authority.

Three centers of power with contrasting among them:

- two consuls " government"
- Senate " Aristocrat class"
- People Assembly "people"

Everybody is trying to maintain its influence, function and control of other two bodies and prevent any body from the control of government and imposing a dictatorial system of local government. We find that the Constitution balances between political forces and not between social classes, the government which does not apply this division may be often doomed to destruction.

Sheshron also discussed the idea of a mixed Constitution, that there are many similarities between him and Julibus in this area, Although Sheshron opposes that assists on the idea necessity decline of constitutions (session) because of decadence but Sheshron finds that constitutions cycle organized by good constitutions strong as long as the rulers observe the principle of justice.

Sheshron also finds that each section has the authority in accordance to its natural abilities not as much as his material as seen by Polybus.

To understand the existence element of Royal in the mixed Constitution we can return to Sheshron defense of Royal as a key element in the creation of the unit in power. Sheshron finds that the mixed Constitution is the only form that can be through the state's performance for all of its duties to the fullest. He believed that Mixed Constitution in line with nature to ensure that the human ingredients which society based on it.

Some writers believe that the idea of a mixed Constitution is not born of Roman political thought in itself but is a product of Greek philosophy which created by ideas of Aristotle and Plato clearly, Seneca believes that the only viable system of government is dictatorial regime any imperial system of longtime autocrat individual.

Fourth: Sovereignty

We can call it popular sovereignty. People are the source of power in the state, state and its laws belongs to the people, state cannot continue if not based on the recognition of the rights of its citizens, consequence on state the following:

- Authority of state come from the power of its citizen and be a self-governing organization supported by necessary force to maintain this entity.
- Used political power legally is in fact the using the combined power of people and elected representative exercises such authorities of the powers conferred upon him by law issued by people.
- State is subjected to the law that defines relations. This law is the natural general law.

The idea of sovereignty launched the concept that every society is characterized by some characteristics and features that are imposed on all its members to obey, for this called this feature (absolute sovereignty) where the state of the Romans is the source of all rights and the supreme authority is always a window of the people.

People exercised power through the principle of (agency) under which the people assign Emperor to exercise governance in his name and instead them.

Emperor is the agent of people responsible in front of people on implementation his duties and has the right to obedience. They created the theory of social contract under the power of people that transferred to the Governor under this contract and thus ruler does not have absolute power, nor can the people withdraw the power from him, so the Romans and scholars were allowed to raise the popular revolts against authority.

The principle of agency does not require a written contract between people and the ruling Hence it is said that the people credited with the enactment of laws and make approval of the competence of the people through their representatives in the popular assemblies and thus emergency the theory that showed the law as agreement between assemblies and governments bodies. The emergence of the social contract, implementation of laws is not imposed on the rulers to people ,the social contract, between them should respected in modern age specially Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

Fifth: The Law

Sheshron considers the most important theorists in this field, he believed in existence of natural law we can find it in reality because ha hasn't any creature but Allah, so the natural law is making by gods.

Nature recommends to this law and mind reveals it, this law in all human heart, enjoy with stability and continuity over time and ages, it considers super of existing laws.

This natural law based on absolute justice principle and seeks to quality between human.

Sheshron denied the existence of essential differences between individuals, this theory contrary to the Platonic theory that considers rulers class above all, as contrary to Aristotle's theory should be disparity between individuals and to give pastoral in a particular class of the specific capabilities and specifications.

Motivation of Sheshron didn't stem from faith of the principles of political democracy, but the reality of dignity and conviction demise of the influence of Rome if individuals did not feel the sense of the existence of a kind of equality. Sheshron believed in equality as moral need more than real.

Equality leads to regulation the relations that correspond individual and state. This calls for the need to work by the state represented by the rulers, as a result the state is not above the law but subjected to it. Constitutional state is that implements laws and exercise their powers in accordance with the rules of it. The real duties of the State is achieving the desire of individuals and keeping them and protecting them, because the rights and duties of individuals cannot be expropriated by the state. State authorities derived from the component of human society.

The Romans difference by systems Gestian in the sixth century between the three types of laws:

1 - Civil Law 2 - People Law 3 - Natural Law

Civil law meant a binding domestic and civil law. Law peoples and natural law were not clear in Sheshron and other Roman jurists because people law is the work of jurists while the natural law is used to express the Greek philosophical, this was through worship, with the passage of time jurists found logical reasons to disperse them, a point of Slavery. Natural Law believes that human beings are born free and therefore there are no slaves while Peoples Law allows the issue of slavery.

There is consensus between Roman law and natural law, especially with regard to gender, justice, honesty and respect for commitments where Roman law devised by some legislation, such as smashing the absolute authority of the father if his children (such as grants) slaves important legal .. Etc.

These views believe that the law of peoples is the evolution of the natural law developments. Civil law derives from the principles that came in the natural laws and peoples. Researcher believes that the Roman thought contributed to the development of Roman law since Sheshron and Seneca find this law indispensable, because human nature rotted more obligatory the presence of a strong authority to limit its corruption, this strength represented in the laws and government and trying to return to what Cheka called the golden age to human. The year 533 A.D Emperor collects law and published in huge volume after most of it was customary law does not depend too much on legislation such as English law.

Roman law summarized the views of Sheshron on the authority of the Governor and the relationship between governor and people:

"The emperor will have the force of law to govern that people transferred to him all authority and gave him the right in use all his authorities".

Although Roman believed in Despotism but this argument does not justify the existence of absolute rule and absolute power, but understood that people are the owner of law within the limits of its powers because the law derives from legislation passed by the popular or the Senate or of the emperor and thus there is no conflict between absolute rule and popular sovereignty.

Chapter III Impact of roman political thought on European political thought leaders First section

Renaissance:

The word renaissance means new born, this age characterized a degree of innovation in the age of philosophical ideas in all of science, knowledge, literature and the arts fields.

Renaissance period were starting from the first half of fourteen century until the end of the sixteenth century, it is believed that Britain and France from countries not affected by that wave of renewal.

Results of Renaissance Movement:

- 1- Separate religion from state, attack on morality, religion and separated them from all fields of life.
- 2- Grown National Arts Movement in Italy and in Europe.
- 3- The emergence of a new spirit practiced innovation in various fields.
- 4- Renaissance age was the first step to religion reform that happened later.

The political thinkers in this age have deep impact in tracers' new political theories which have had a significant impact in later ages. New political theories are a continuation and development of political ideas and opinions expressed by philosophers old Greeks and Romans in previous eras.

Most important thinkers are Machiavellian and Boudin

Machiavellian Famous with what is known as the national state and the separation of ethics from politics as Boudin famous with what is known as the theory of sovereignty.

First: Machiavellian

Machiavellian descended out of a nearby aristocratic He has held several senior diplomatic positions.

He witnessed the dissolution of political and social and the collapse of his native Florence, Italy in 1512, so it was very much affected by changes that happened in his country. Machiavellian left number of political books and literature, the most important work was (The Prince), written to advise the rulers of Florence towards national unity of Italy and establishment the Republic which got in the end.

Machiavellian believed that political authority is an end in itself, not a means to achieve important goals such as justice and freedom ... etc. This seeks to revealed ways to achieve control of this power through deceit and strength at the same time.

Machiavellian distinguishes between religion, creed, political morality and the separation of religion from the state, that means devising the idea of the state of the argument (the end justifies the means), that when it comes to sovereignty and integrity of the State.

Machiavellian theory aimed at enabling a politician to use every means and every tool to achieve its goals and objectives regardless of morality and religious belief. The sense of transcendence authority is on all other social values.

It is possible to exploit religion as a political means because the ruler believes that people who adhere to religion tend to adhere to the rules and obey the governance.

Machiavellian allows dictatorship as a temporary remedy for emergency crises or problems and attacking Machiavellian idea of legal separation between the divine and descriptive, which sees the ruling timetable leading natural law, the Church be the guardian on the divine law and therefore independence of the church from time authority, the church is the supreme authority because the spiritual authority over temporal power, this does not mean attacks on religion but it means accuses of the clergy in deviating from the teachings are false. Ruling can not only impose his will by force only but by religion, to be used as a tool to implement the goals of the state, this can be achieved only by put the church under the control of the state and be a state.

There is a contradiction in Machiavellian ideas about his views on the optimal system of governance through two books written by (The Prince) and (Articles).

Machiavellian divided governments into two monarchies and republics this exist in his book (The Prince) Machiavellian supported absolute monarchy that does not restricted with any law in his actions. In his book (articles) compare the monarchy and Republican, and likely republican system because the opportunity to the people's sovereignty and preserve freedoms which based on the principle of elections that meet the opportunity for citizens qualified to assume government positions, thus contributing to the development of the state and people's sense of dignity unlike the monarchy, which provides governor chosen by inherited, in addition to the republican system responds to the movement of evolution that occur on the state unlike monarchy, which is characterized by immobility. Republican system seeks to respect international treaties and conventions, and the preservation of national rights of peoples unlike the monarchy which preserves the interests of the ruling class without regard to self-general interests of the country. Some believe that the Machiavellian supported governance elsewhere condemned and the necessity of taking the existing system, whether a pure monarchy or a republican literally although he favored the Republican regime.

This contrast in Machiavellian opinions toward optimum system to govern may be return to his book

"The Prince" was an attempt to appease the country's rulers and therefore does not reflect the reality of his political belief, because he was in fact belief in the enlightened Republican. Machiavellian Considered Roman Republic his ideal and gave it an important value in his discussions. Machiavelli was very impressive with its institutions and its mixed constitution represented in consuls the Senate and the People's Assembly. Some people believe that because of the circumstances of Italy and the physical disintegration and weakness, the monarchy is the one who can unify and establish foundations and thus the establishment of the nation-state, which was Machiavellian, aspires to achieve. Machiavellian thought influenced in Roman thought, republican system, mixed Constitution or sovereignty.

Second: Jean Bodin and the theory of sovereignty

Jean Bodin is one of the most important theorists of the theory of "sovereignty" and is the first who used the term of "sovereignty" in the scientific concept of it.

The idea of the theory to the era of Greek philosopher Aristotle, who wrote in the "supreme authority" of the state, and the Roman jurists and thinkers like Sheshron and checks have pointed to the issue of sovereignty in their writings.

Boudin was deepen in the theory of sovereignty desire from him to help France's rulers to justify the unity of the state and King's claim of sovereignty to the books by senior Baudin wrote the most famous is "books in state" focus on state nature, he said also; there is no way to rescue france from current state except empowerment the absolute ownership don't restrict in it the authority of king management is the sovereignty with which to build it in achieving its objectives, he saw that state didn't sovereignty unless in absolute royal system " The state is the legitimate government, which involve a large number of families and have high above of it super sovereignty". The state doesn't base on the presence of three pillars: (family, legitimate government, sovereignty).

According to Baudin individual doesn't have any importance in the basic building and that the individual can have an active effect when it melts with the community and the community, state is not a gathering of individuals, but made up of different groups interact through friendship and kinship but state concerned the by force. Boudin dealt with the concept of citizenship that they are not only the parish of nationals of the State no citizen has the right to participate.

As this we can conclude that sovereignty is the superpower which imposed on citizens and things, and that of its advantages:

- 1- The absolute power not subject to a higher authority or any internal or external influence.
- 2- It is comprehensive on all members of the state and its institutions
- 3- Sovereignty constantly continuing survival of the state despite differences in regime
- 4- Can waive sovereignty or any part of them
- 5- It is indivisible the state doesn't have more than one sovereignty

Jean Bodin believes that people can be corrected errors if they follow the ruling approach that planned it, despite his support for the absolute governance of governor and support the right of the power compared to the seeds of chaos and unrest. This thought allows to revolution on ruler and opposite with Roman thought, it is also contrary to Roman thought that the individual, state, rights and duties towards each other.

Conclusion

In the end we can say that the Roman political thought had an impact on modern European political thought through the legal concept of political system. We have noticed that the Roman Empire has developed a system ruled the circumstances in which it was surrounded by the beginning of its establishment was tracking the monarchy which is the helm of governance under the control of the king and a minority of the people of the aristocracy or nobility.

In 270 BC. Began the first imperial age which has been developed in this age a new position which is the position of empire under it found a new class included relatives and staff of Emperor, In addition to that this era marked by military influence in the vulnerability of the elections and the selection the emperor or isolated him.

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