

Persia but reached nearly to Persia, but took most of the Persian Empire and The ~~XX~~ Roman Empire succeeded ~~x~~ in destroying most everything in its way and welding it together, and just as you have the image : you think of the head, then you think of the soldiers , and ~~xy~~ you think of the thighs , and then the legs are about as long as the rest put together , and the Roman Empire lasted actually much longer than any one of the other empires had and it was characterized by this strength; there was a cohesion which ~~lx~~ established a power which has not been paralled since up to this day. Charlemagne established an empire that --~~α~~ Charlemagne, the greatest soldier between Julius Caesar and Napoleon established an empire that covered 2/3s of Europe but with his death, ~~α~~ very soon after it fell to pieces, and the succeeding men after Charlemagne who took the name of Emperor and claimed to be ~~x~~ his successors called themselves emperors of the Holy Roman Empire . The name Roman was preserved--~~tye~~ they didn't call it Babylonian Empire or Greek or Persian or they didn't represent ~~t-as~~ it as a new Empire . They took the name of the Roman Empire, although
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Rice/says it was neither Holy, Roman, nor an Empire, but the attempt to make it continued from 700, from the time of Charlemagne right up to ~~the~~ till 814 when the Holy Roman Empire, the attempt to have such an empire , came to an end. And to this day it is Roman civilization~~x~~ and Roman ideas of law and the Roman culture of the West ~~x~~ that is dominant in Western Europe and to quite an extent ~~em-~~ in America here . There has no new empire risen since that time that could be compared with any one of those four empires in our Western World. Napoleon tried to establish an empire covering about ~~3/2-~~ 2/3s of Europe but before his death it had broken up into ~~lik-~~ little kingdoms again. Hitler declared he was going to establish an empire that ~~x~~ would last for a thousand ~~ya~~ years,