

第三節

Latifundia

A latifundium is a very extensive parcel of privately owned land. The latifundia (Latin: latus, "spacious" and fundus, "farm, estate") of Roman history were great landed estates specializing in agriculture destined for export: grain, olive oil, or wine. They were characteristic of Magna Graecia and Sicily, Egypt, Northwest Africa and Hispania Baetica. The latifundia were the closest approximation to industrialized agriculture in Antiquity, and their economics depended upon slavery.

During the modern colonial period, the European monarchies often rewarded services with extensive land grants in their empires. The forced recruitment of local laborers allowed by colonial law made these land grants particularly lucrative for their owners. These grants, fazendas (in Portuguese) or haciendas (in Spanish), were also borrowed as loanwords, Portuguese latifúndios and Spanish latifundios or simply fundos. Agrarian reforms aimed at ending the dominance of the latifundia system are still a popular goal of several national governments around the world.

Coloni

In the late Roman Empire and the Early Middle Ages a colonus (plural: coloni) was a tenant farmer. Known collectively as the "colonate", these farmers operated as sharecroppers, paying landowners with a portion of their crops in exchange for use of their farmlands.

The coloni's tenant-landlord relationship eventually degraded into one of debt and dependence. As a result, the colonus system became a new type of land tenancy, placing the occupants in a state between freedom and slavery. The colonus system can be considered a predecessor of European feudal serfdom.

Foedus

Foederati (singular: foederatus) were peoples and cities bound by a treaty, known as foedus, with Rome. During the Roman Republic, the term identified the socii, but during the Roman Empire, it was used to describe foreign states, client kingdoms or barbarian tribes to which the empire provided benefits in exchange for military assistance. The term was also used, especially under the empire, for groups of "barbarian" mercenaries of various sizes who were typically allowed to settle within the empire.

聯盟（拉丁語：foederati），在古羅馬時代，是專指最初羅馬共和國的部落結盟，該結盟直至羅馬帝國晚期，甚至以不同方式還存在着。羅馬共和國初期，羅馬條約訂定，促進了這次聯盟，聯盟聯繫着古羅馬不同部落與其殖民地，並以聯盟公權力，來解決著部落間任何問題。古羅馬維持一定數量的聯盟，其中以拉齊奧最具代表性。