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RELATIONS OF THE VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE REPUBLICAN MONETARY SYSTEM IN ANCIENT ROME

The appearance in the Roman state in the middle of the III c. B.C. of distinct tendencies towards devaluation which increased during the second Punian War, led to the unsettling of the hitherto system of value.

An important element of the changes initiated by the semilibsol reduction were the essential changes in the scale of the relation of the fundamental monetary metals, accompanied by the increased purchasing power of silver and copper. As regards gold, its fluctuations adapted in principle a trend to lessen, though it is worth noting, that golden units were often only theoretically the functioning coin, whereat the copper coin participated in the trade exchange supported by the obligatory course imposed by the authority of state, whereat, the possibility of exchanging it for full value units was guaranteed.

The discussion has so far been devoted to the economic problems of ancient Rome and the problems of the ore market were connected with the unsettling of the financial equilibrium at the decline of the republic alongside the decreasing efficiency of the monetary ore mines, on these have been shown the decreasing national income obtained due to war booty or contribution and tributes. On the base, however, of the collected reference material it is hard to consider this to be satisfactory.

It should be noticed that the intensifying of the the souring tendency possessed defined consequences of an economic nature, and in connection with the spreading symptoms of a luxurious life led to the excluding from the monetary currency a considerable part of the ore resources. More than once attempts made to counteract against these phenomena did not bring the expected effects, whereat the ready money was to a constantly higher degree thesaurized by private persons or exchanged for consumer goods. In result of the stabilizing of August's policy there was attained the strengthening of the role of money in the economic life of the Roman state. The establishing in these conditions of a strictly defined dependence between the monetary units, was followed by the checking during the I c. A.D. of the decline of the purchasing power of silver and copper, and contributed to the **stabilization, of the convertible relation of gold and silver.**

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СТОИМОСТНЫЕ СООТНОШЕНИЯ ЗОЛОТА И СЕРЕБРА В РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКОЙ ДЕНЕЖНОЙ СИСТЕМЕ ДВЕРНЕГО РИМА

Появление в римском государстве в половине III в. до н.э. отчётливых девальвационных тенденций, которые подверглись углублению в период второй пунической войны, привело к разрушению своевременной стоимостной системы.

Важным элементом изменений начатых семиллибральной редукцией были существенные изменения в величине соотношений основных денежных металлов, сопутствовал им рост покупательной силы серебра и меди. В случае золота колебания его стоимости, в принципе, приобретают вид понижающегося направления, хотя следует заметить, что золотые единицы часто были только "теоретически" функционирующей монетой, за-то бронзовые деньги принимали учас-