The goal of this thesis is to summarize and describe August's accession to power and his legal reform in the spheres of the administration of the empire, financial administration, military, justiciary and family law. It is fascinating how one man during the period of his government managed to change all the political arrangements of the most powerful empire in the world in such a way that determined its direction and the development of the constitutional system for centuries ahead. The truth is, there was enough time for that. If August's government counts from the Battle of Actia, it took 45 years. No other emperor ruled the Roman Empire longer than him. This brought him the possibility to carry out all the reforms individually and gradually and he was very careful so that all his actions would make the appearance of continuity with the old republican system, and could not therefore be accompanied by any revolt by his contemporaries, although from the present perspective, these reforms in their totality were revolutionary indeed. However, we can also say that, with exceptions, such as the strong opposition of the population with his laws on family relations, these changes have been accepted peacefully. Indeed, this was also given by the fact that the company was already tired of a period of constant unrest and civil wars. However, Augustus has been able to use this mood and situation without hesitation and to assert his ideas about the state organization. He made it so firmly that all his successors were referring to his work and accepted his name, which became the title. It is a question we may not be able to answer: where the history of Rome and its fate would go if Augustus did not intervene. We can say, however, that the unique revival of the republic by a monarchist form unparalleled in history and a long-lasting peace throughout the empire has made his actions such a work that even his most ghastly critics did not dare to deconstruct it.