

Terms, People, and Places

Etruscans:

Republic:

Patrician:

Senate:

Consul:

Dictator:

Plebian:

Tribune:

Veto:

Legion:

The Twelve Tables:

Lesson Objectives

- Describe the physical and cultural settings in which Roman civilization arose
- Outline how the Roman republic was structured and governed
- Understand the rights and religious practices that characterized Roman society
- Explain how the Roman republic grew and maintained its conquests

Summary

“The Roman World Takes Shape”

Rome expanded across the Mediterranean to build a huge, diverse empire. In the process, it spread the civilizations of Greece, Egypt, and the Fertile Crescent westward into Europe. After the Romans threw out their Etruscan king, they set up a republic. Eventually, commoners were allowed to be elected to the Roman senate.

Rome's location on the Italian peninsula, centrally located in the Mediterranean Sea, benefited the Romans as they expanded. In addition, Italy had wide, fertile plains, which supported a growing population. Rome began on seven hills near the Tiber River.

Romans shared the Italian peninsula with Greek colonists and the **Etruscans**—a people who ruled most of central Italy for a time. The Romans learned from the Etruscans, studying their engineering techniques and adapting their alphabet.

In 509 B.C., the Romans drove out the Etruscans and founded the state of Rome. They put in place a new form of government called a **republic**. To keep any individual from obtaining too much power, the republic was run by officials who represented the people. The most powerful governing body was the senate. Its 300 members were all **patricians**, or members of the landholding upper class. Each year, the senators nominated two **consuls** from the patrician class to supervise the administration and command the armies. Also, in the event of war, the senate might choose a temporary **dictator**, or ruler with complete control over the government.

Initially, all government officials were patricians. **Plebeians**, or common people, had little influence. However, the plebeians fought for the right to elect their own officials, called **tribunes**. The tribunes could **veto**, or block, laws that they felt harmed the plebeians. Although the senate still dominated the government, the plebeians had gained access to power and their rights were protected.

The family was the basic unit of Roman society. Although women could own property and, in later Roman times, run businesses, men had absolute power over the family. Romans also believed in education for all children. Religion, too, was a significant part of Roman society.

By 270 B.C., Rome controlled most of the Italian peninsula. This was due mainly to a well-trained army. The basic military unit was the **legion**. Each legion included about 5,000 citizen-soldiers. As Rome occupied new territories, they treated their defeated enemies well. As long as conquered peoples accepted Roman rule and obeyed certain laws, the Romans allowed them to maintain their own customs and governments.

Review Questions

1. What governing body in the republic had the greatest power?

2. What were the consuls' responsibilities?

READING CHECK

What were the two main social classes in the Roman republic?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

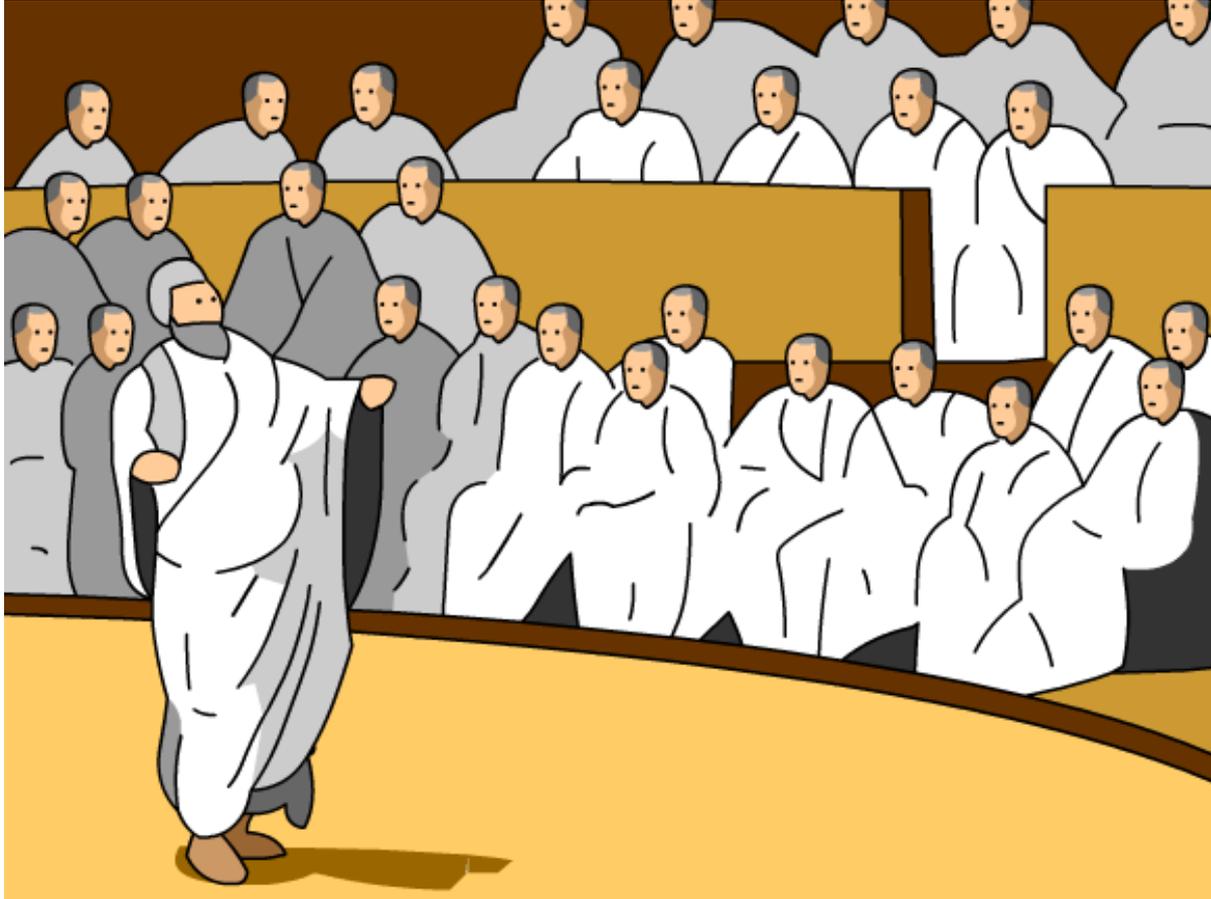
What does the word *dominated* mean in the underlined sentence? The word *dominate* originates from the Latin word *dominus* which means "master." Use this word-origins clue to help you figure out the meaning of *dominated*.

READING SKILL

Identify Causes and Effects

What was the cause and what was the effect of the establishment of the office of tribune?

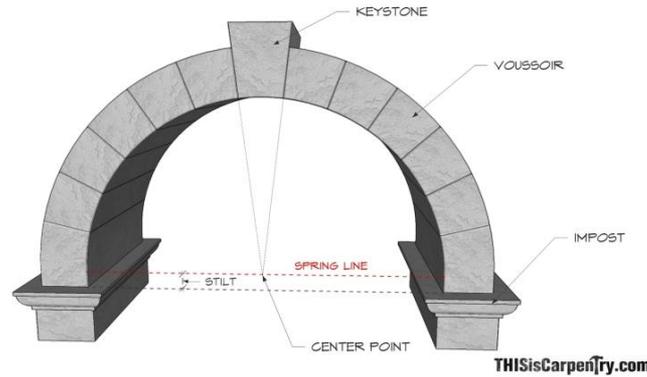
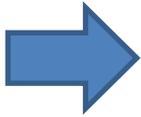
Aim #18: How did the Roman Republic develop?



Geography



Origins of Rome: Early Settlement



Modern Roman	A	B	G	D	E	F	Z	H	I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
Early Latin	A	B	<	>	E	F	Z	H	z	K	L	M	N	O	Γ	Q	P	z	T
Greek ↑	Α	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε	Ζ	Η	Θ	Κ	Λ	Μ	Ν	Ξ	Ο	Π	Φ	Ψ	Σ	Τ
Phoenician	𐤀	𐤁	𐤂	𐤃	𐤄	𐤅	𐤆	𐤇	𐤈	𐤉	𐤊	𐤋	𐤌	𐤍	𐤎	𐤏	𐤐	𐤑	𐤒



Checkpoint

How did geography influence the origins and expansion of Rome?

What form of government do we have
in the United States?

What values are embedded in this
system of government?

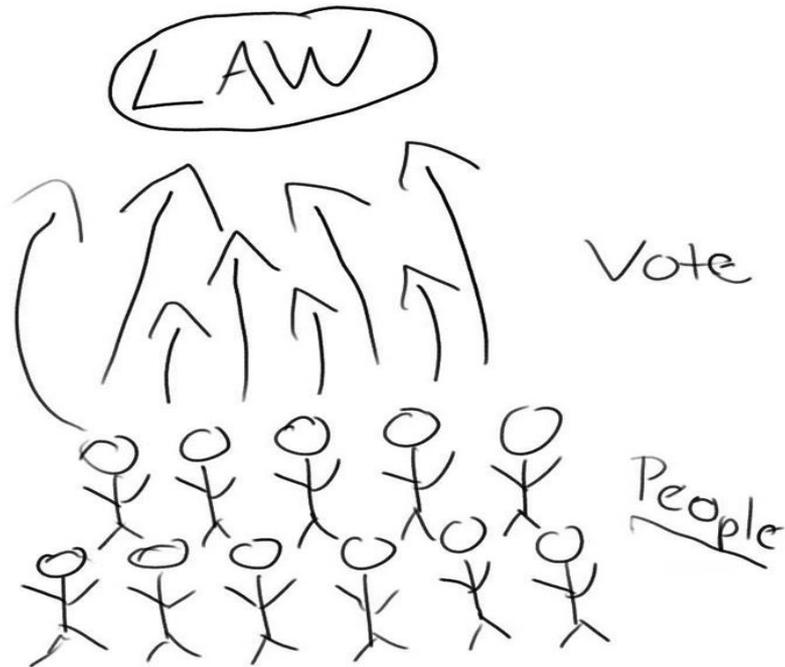
Romans Establish Republic (509-27 BCE)

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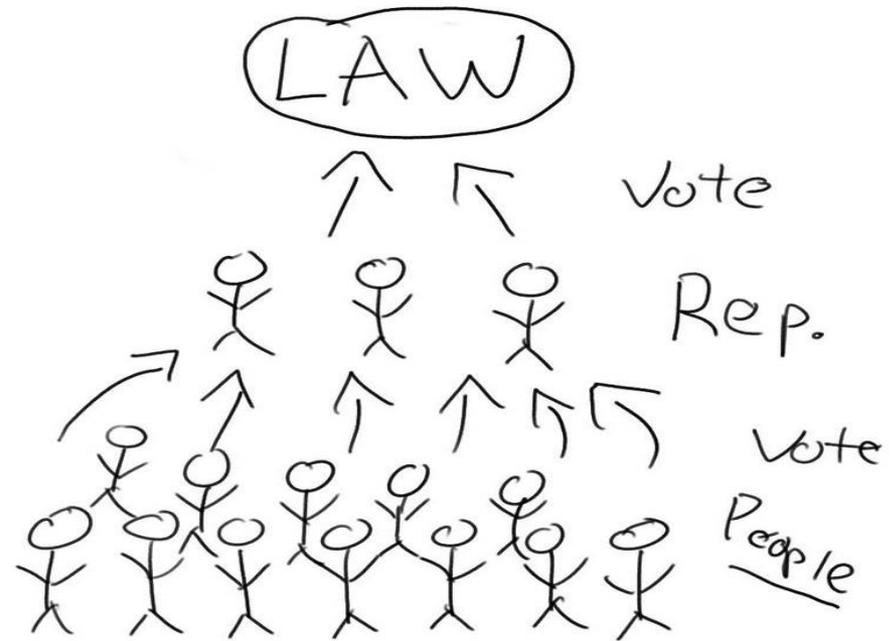


Direct Democracy VS. Republic

Democracy



Republic

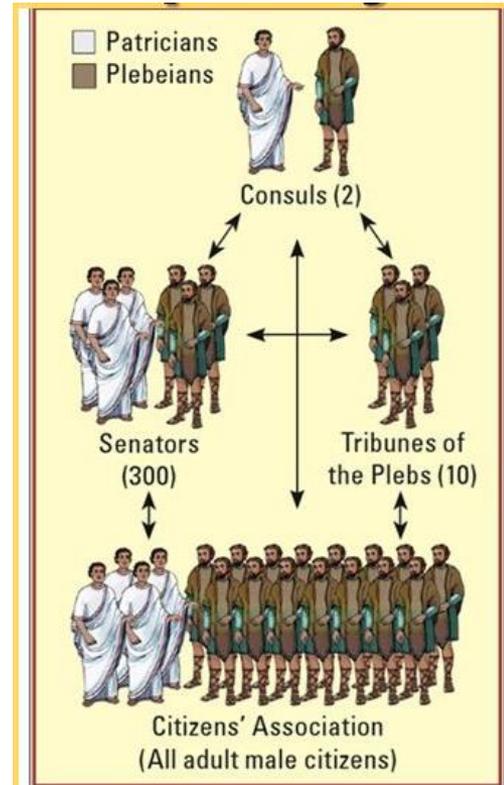
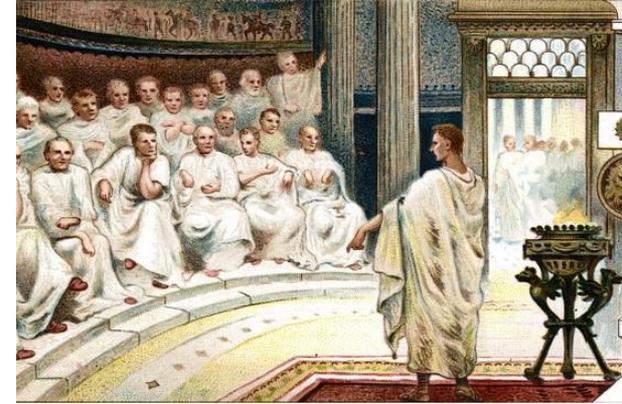


Republic: Rome & U.S.

	Rome	United States of America
Executive	Two consuls, elected by the assembly for one year—chief executives of the government and commanders-in-chief of the army.	A president, elected by the people for four years—chief executive of the government and commander-in-chief of the army.
Legislative	Senate of 300 members, chosen from aristocracy for life—controls foreign and financial policies, advises consuls. Centuriate Assembly, all citizen-soldiers are members for life—selects consuls, makes laws. Tribal Assembly, citizens grouped according to where they live are members for life—elects tribunes and makes laws.	Senate of 100 members, elected by the people for six-year terms—makes laws, advises president on foreign policy. House of Representatives of 435 members, elected by the people for two years—makes laws, originates revenue bills.
Judicial	Praetors, eight judges chosen for one year by Centuriate Assembly—two oversee civil and criminal courts (the others govern provinces).	Supreme Court, nine justices appointed for life by president—highest court, hears civil and criminal appeals cases.
Legal Code	Twelve Tables—a list of rules that were the basis of Roman legal system	U.S. Constitution—basic law of the United States
Citizenship	All adult male landowners	All native-born or naturalized persons

	Rome Republic	United States of America
Civil Law - written law	12 tablets	the constitution and the bill of rights.
Tripartite Government - government made of three branches	Magistrate, senate, assemblies and tribunes	executive, legislative, and judicial
Checks and Balances - forbidding someone to do something	The assembly can veto. There are two counsels so not one can be too powerful.	The president can veto a law, the Judicial branch can declare a law unconstitutional, and the legislative branch controls the budget of the president.
Civil Duty - Duty that citizens have	To vote, and to participate in meetings and know what's going on in the government.	To vote, and to participate in meetings and know what's going on in the government.
Citizenship - the status of a citizen with rights and duties	Only free men	Everyone born in U.S, or you can apply for one.
Meeting place - central place of government.	the Forum	Washington D.C.

Structure of Roman Republic



In the Roman Republic, eventually patricians were forced to share power with the plebeians.

ROMAN REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT = ALL CITIZENS HAVE RIGHT TO VOTE

2 EXECUTIVE CONSULS

12 STONE TABLETS IN FORUM

APPOINTED BY

WRITTEN ON

SENATE

VETO LAWS MADE BY SENATE

PEOPLES ASSEMBLY

MADE UP OF

PLEBEIANS

STRUGGLE FOR POWER WITH

A.K.A.

REAL POWER OF IMPORTANT DECISIONS

ALWAYS MAINTAIN

PATRICIANS/PATRONS

TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE

ARE

PROTECT & CONTROL

GETS POWER BY

LAND-OWNING ARISTOCRACY

CLIENTS

ARE

COULD NOT

STRIKES & REFUSALS TO DO DUTY

CITIZEN FARMERS/TRADERS

HOLD PUBLIC OFFICE OR MARRY PATRICIANS

MADE UP OF

ALLOW

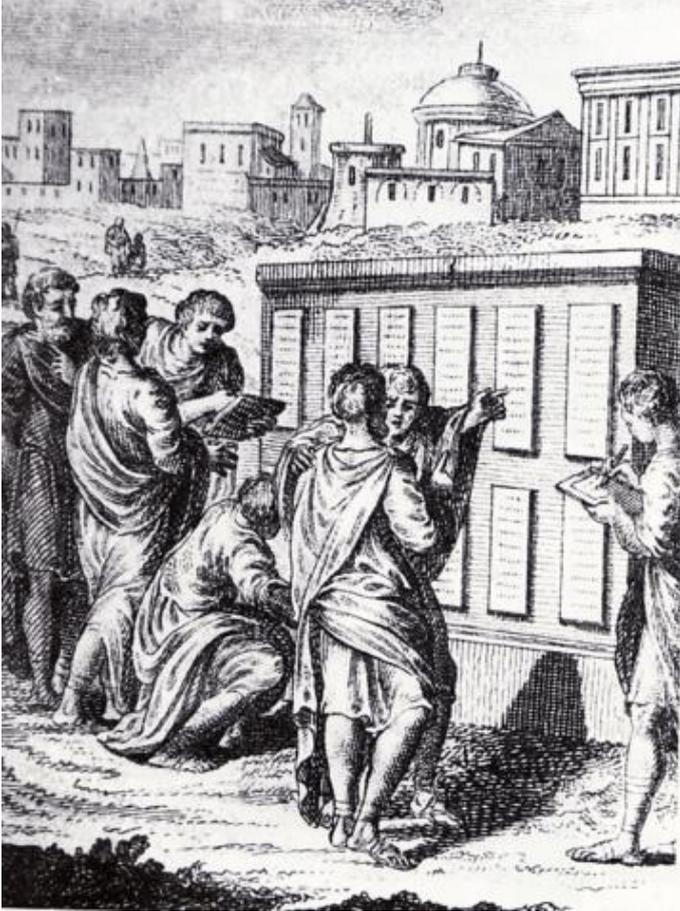
POOR/SLAVES/NEWCOMERS

PATRONS STATUS AND INFLUENCE

Structure of Government Under the Republic

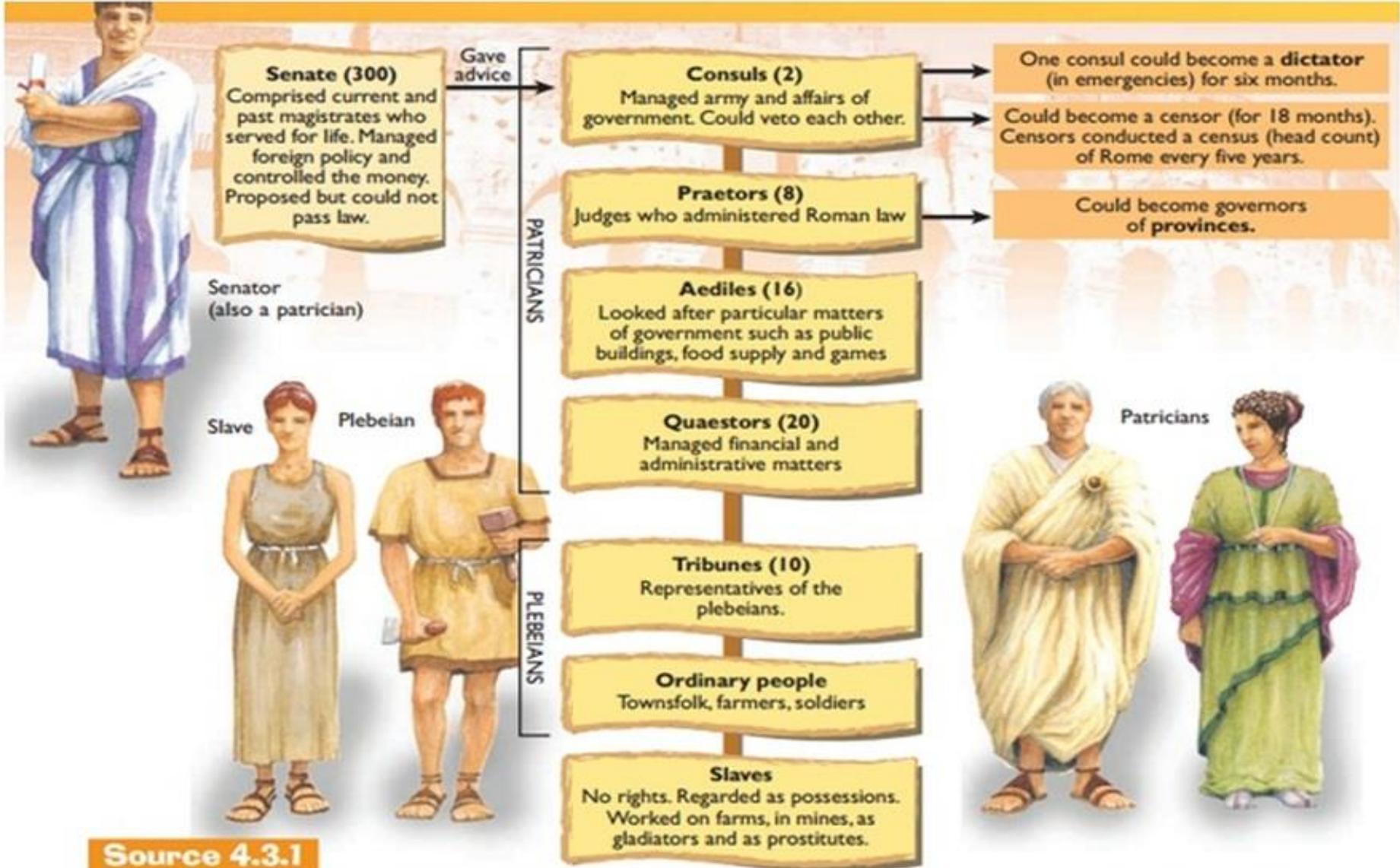
<i>2 Consuls Head of Government</i>	<i>Senate (300 members)</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
PATRICIANS	PATRICIANS	PLEBEIANS
1 year term	Life term	
Consuls chose the Senators		Elected the 2 Consuls
Ran the government, overseeing the work of other government officials.	Advised the consuls. Advised the Assembly.	Elected government officials including judges.
Directed (commanded) the army	Directed spending, including tax dollars	
Acted as judges	Approved or disapproved laws made by the Assembly	Voted on laws suggested by government officials
In an emergency, consuls could choose a dictator – a single ruler to make quick decisions.	Made decisions concerning relationships with foreign powers	Declared war or peace
Both consuls had to agree on their decisions. Each had the power to Veto the other. In Latin, veto means “I forbid.”		

Roman Law- Twelve Tables



Earliest written form of Roman law. Before their publication, judgments of the courts were based on unwritten custom. Until the Plebeians demanded a written law code, a small group of Patrician scholars were the only people who had exact knowledge of these customs. The code was probably engraved on bronze tablets. It described in clear, simple, and exact language, the rights and duties of citizens. Although the Laws of the Twelve Tables were a step toward the rule of law, it was a harsh code that maintained class divisions by banning marriage between patricians and plebeians. The code also gave fathers the legal right to whip, imprison, sell, or kill their children.

Government of Roman Republic

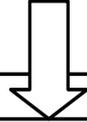


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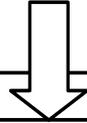
The structure of the Roman Republic, c.80 BC. Elected officials were those from the quaestors upwards on the *cursus honorum*.

Summary: ***The Early Republic***

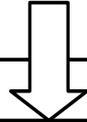
1. Romans want to prevent one person from gaining too much power.



2. Romans set up republic in 509 B.C.



3. All government officials are patricians. Plebeians have little power.



4. Plebeians demanded written laws. Plebeians win right to choose their own officials. Plebeian officials have right to veto laws that harm them. Plebeians can hold any office in the government.



5. More than 2,000 years later, writers of the U.S. Constitution use Roman ideas about government.

Romans created a republican form of government between 509 B.C. and 133 B.C.



Checkpoint

How was the Roman republic structured
& governed?

Roman Society

- patriarchal by law
- Role of Women:
 - ideal woman is loving, obedient, honorable, & strong
 - own property
 - own businesses
- Education
 - All boys & girls learned to read & write
 - Rich had tutors
 - ❖ history & rhetoric

Roman Mythology & Religion

Gods and Goddesses

- Polytheistic
- Mythology very similar to Greeks'

The Olympians are a group of 12 gods who ruled after the overthrow of the Titans. All the Olympians are related in some way. They are named after their dwelling place, Mount Olympus. The Romans and the Greeks shared the same stories, but they used different names. Choose from the list below and find the correct Roman god.

Roman Name of God	Greek Name of God	Description
	Zeus	He was the master of the gods and the main god of the Romans. In his hand he held thunderbolts which he could hurl from the sky.
	Hera	She was the wife of Jupiter, the goddess of women and fertility. Her symbols were a pomegranate and a peacock.
	Ares	He was the god of war, the strongest and most fearsome god, except for Jupiter.
	Aphrodite	She was the goddess of love and beauty.
	Athene	She was the goddess of wisdom, learning, art crafts and industry. Her symbol was the owl.
	Poseidon	He was the powerful god of the sea. His symbol was the trident.
	Demeter	She was the goddess of the harvest, always depicted carrying a bundle of grain.
	Hephaistos	He was the blacksmith of the gods and a god of the underworld. If he stoked his furnace too hard volcanos might erupt. He was the god of blacksmiths and volcano.
	Artemis	She was the goddess of hunting and a goddess of the moon.
	Hermes	He was the messenger of the gods. the wings on his helmet and sandals allowed him to travel very quickly to wherever a god might send him. He was the god of travellers and tradesmen.
	Hestia	She was the goddess of the heart and home and was very important to Romans. In her temple a flame was always kept burning as in the 'hearth of Rome'.
	Apollo	God of music, healing, light, and truth. He moved the sun across the sky

Greek Name	Roman Name
Zeus	Jupiter
Hera	Juno
Poseidon	Neptune
Dionysus	Bacchus
Apollo	Apollo
Artemis	Diana
Hermes	Mercury
Athena	Minerva
Ares	Mars
Aphrodite	Venus
Hephaestus	Vulcan
Demeter	Ceres
Hades	Pluto
Hestia	Vesta
Eros	Cupid

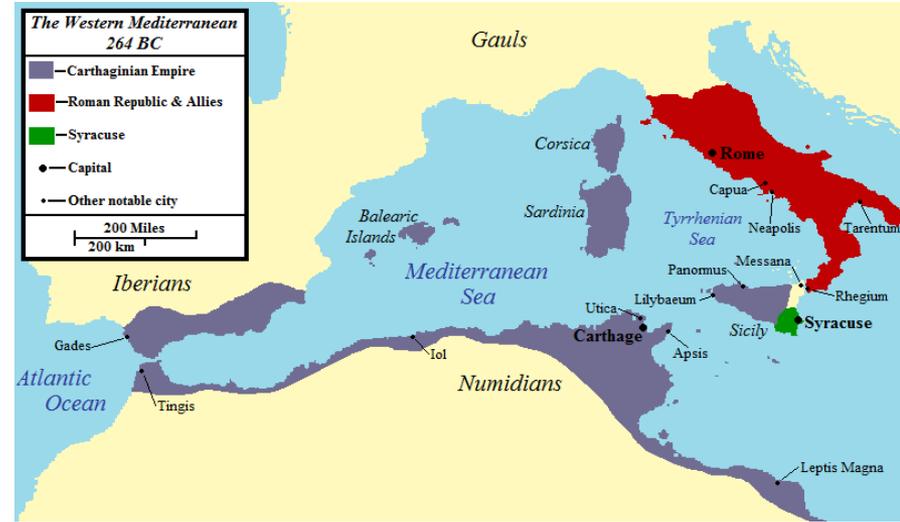
JUNO	VESTA	MERCURY	DIANA
CERES	VULCAN	VENUS	NEPTUNE
MARS	JUPITER	APOLLO	MINERVA



Checkpoint

What rights & religious practices characterized Roman society?

Roman Republic Grows





Checkpoint

How did the Roman republic grow & maintain its conquests?



I don't get it...



I get it!

EXIT CARD
Please jot down what you
have gotten from today's
lesson and what you still
have questions on.