**Name \_\_\_\_KEY\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_P#\_\_\_\_HR\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

***Section 2: The Roman Republic***

**ROME’S GOVERNMENT p.269**

**MAIN IDEA:** Rome’s republic was shaped by a \_struggle\_ between wealthy \_landowners\_ and regular \_citizens\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as it gradually expanded the right to \_\_vote\_\_\_.

**COMPARE / CONTRAST**

|  |
| --- |
| Early Rome was divided into 2 classes |
| **Patricians** – wealthy landowners or nobles* Rome’s ruling class
 | **Plebeians** – artisans, shopkeepers, owners of small farms* Lower class
* Could not hold office
* Most of Rome’s people
 |
| Both-considered citizens -had to pay taxes -served in the army-had the right to vote -could not marry people in different class |

**HOW DID ROME’S GOVERNMENT WORK? p.269-270**

**Tripartite –** 3 part governmentWho? ONLY patrician men

Checks and Balances – no group has too much power = 3 part gov.

**3.\_Acted as Judges\_\_\_**

**Praetors**:

-interpret laws

-act as judges in court

**2.\_Made Laws\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Senate**: most important lawmaking body

Who? 300 patrician men

What did they do?

-gave advise to consuls

-200s B.C. proposed laws, held debates, & approved building programs

Term: Life

Assembly of Centuries:

-elected consuls & praetors

-passed laws

**1.\_Ran the government\_**

**Consuls**: top government officials; 2 patricians chosen a year

Jobs of each

1.-headed the army

2.-ran the government

Term: 1 year

**Veto**: reject other’s decisions

**PLEBEIANS AGAINST PATRICIANS p.270-271**

Why were the Plebeians upset with the Patricians?

After they fought in the army and paid taxes to support the Roman Republic, they wanted to have more of a say.

How did the Plebeians take action? What did they do?

494 B.C. – Plebeians went on strike

* They refused to serve in the army
* They left the city to set up their own republic

Were the Plebeians actions effective? YES

What was the outcome? Patricians agreed to share power; needed plebeians to serve in their army

**Council of the Plebs –** 471 B.C. – plebeians set up their own body of representatives

**Tribunes –** elected officials who brought concerns to the government; could veto decisions

Steps towards Equality

455 B.C: plebeians & patricians were allowed to marry

300s BC: plebeians could become consuls

287 BC: Council of Plebs could pass laws

 Male citizens: ALL male citizens had EQUAL power

Women: women still had NO government rights

**WHO WAS CINCINNATUS? p.271**

Define a dictator today…

An oppressive ruler with complete authority over the state

Describe the roles of a dictator in Rome.

* Ruled on a temporary basis during emergencies
* Appointed by the Senate in times of danger/crisis
* Gave up power when danger was over

**Cincinnatus –** best known early Roman dictator; loyal & devoted farmer

460 B.C. – he gathered an army & defeated the enemy

Why was Cincinnatus chosen for the job? His virtues rose high above any reward that wealth could bring

(refer to BIOGRAPHY p.272)

How did he feel about the job? He believed it was his civic duty & responsibility to help his country

After defeating the enemy, what did he do? Returned to his farm 15-16 days later

 George Washington is compared to Cincinnatus…

* both were farmers when asked to lead an army
* both returned to farming after defeating the enemy

\*Washington later agreed to become the first president of the US

**ROMAN LAW p.273**

Rome’s first law code – Twelve Tables

CAUSE / EFFECT – Why did the plebeians demand laws be put into writing? Judges favored their own class and to ensure everyone knew the laws

Describe the Twelve Tables. (use information from “***History Makers***” on p.273)

* Laws that described the rights of each person in the Roman Republic
* Putting them on public display ensured everyone knew laws & judges were fair
* Explained rights regarding property, wills, behavior, family & court action
* First step toward equal rights – ALL citizens / ALL classes

Describe the “rule of law.”

* Law applied equally – everyone is treated the same
* Upper class = special privileges & lower class = little to no legal rights (before rule of law)
* Basis of our (U.S.) legal system today

Describe the Law of Nations.

* Collection of laws that applied to all people - everywhere
* Innocent until proven guilty
* The accused could defend themselves in court