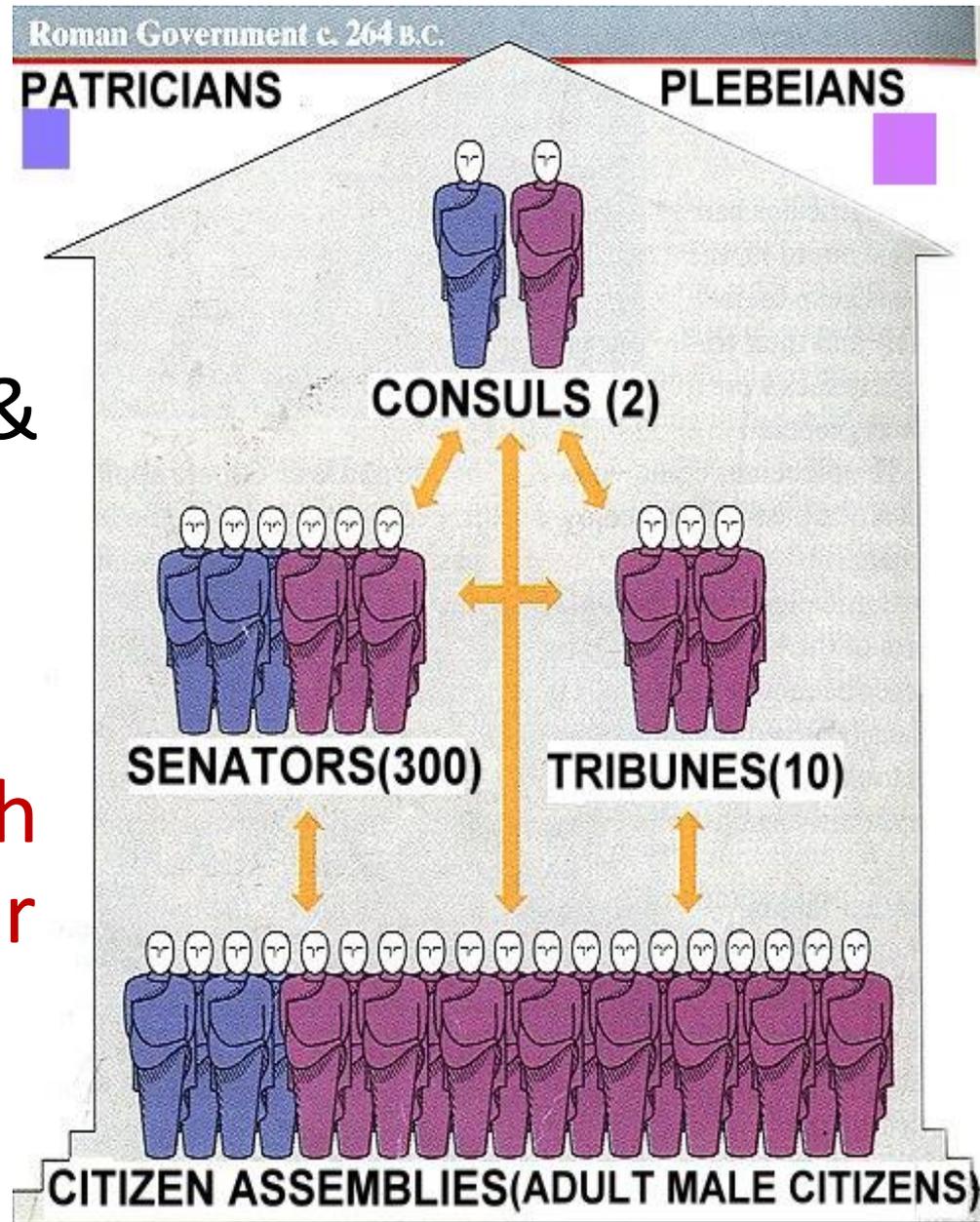


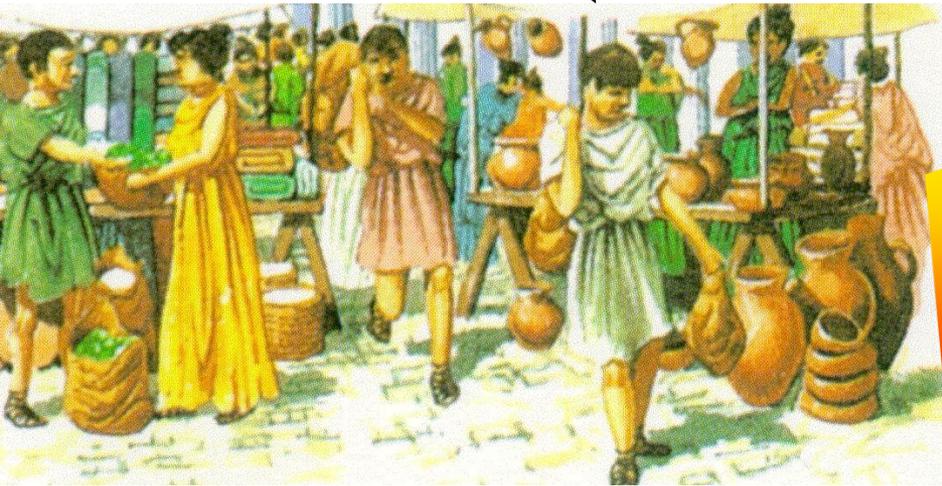
THE GOVERNMENT OF ANCIENT ROME

Rome was originally ruled by kings, but in 509 B.C. the Romans rebel against the King & created a republic.

A republic is a form of government in which citizens have the power to elect their leaders.



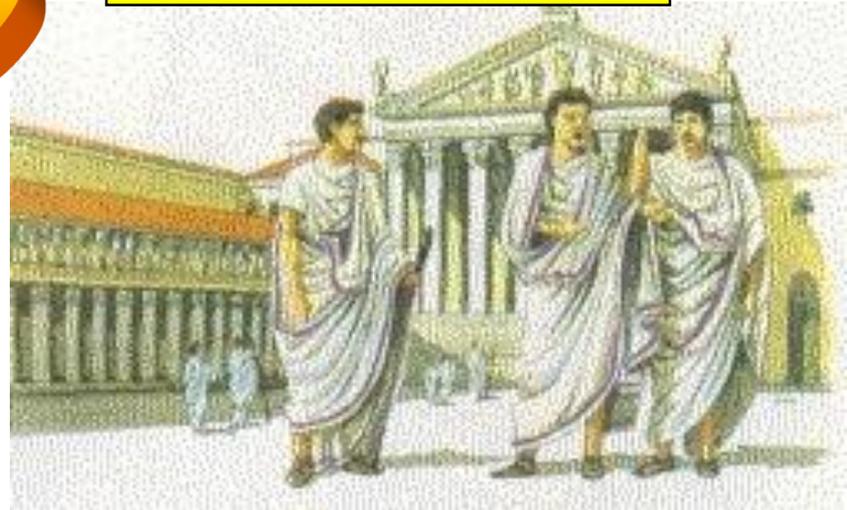
★ Rome's republic was shaped by a struggle between wealthy nobles and regular citizens.



Plebeians

VS

Patricians



Strike



Plebeians are tired & having no say in the gov't so they go on strike. They leave the farms and the army to go sit on the Palatine Hill (Forum).

These strike to win more rights is known as the **Conflict of Orders**.

Rights Gained

1. Right to join the army
2. Form their own assembly
3. Twelve tables
4. Veto power
5. Elect their own leaders called the Tribunes

THE TWELVE TABLES

Based on custom

Written so everyone
could understand
(Plebeians)

On display in the Forum
Romanum

Written on brass tablets,
called tables

Harsh but equal



FORUM ROMANUM



TABLES 1-4

1. You must appear in court if you are summoned
2. If a witness does not show in court, they will be summoned every three days until they show
3. You have 30 days to pay a debt
4. If a child is born deformed, they will be killed immediately & inheritance goes to the eldest son

TABLES 5-8

5. Females must have a guardian
6. You cannot take another person's property
7. Roads must be kept in order
8. Thieves cannot be killed by day; seditious gatherings at night are forbidden

TABLES 9-12

9. The penalty of receiving a bribe is death
10. You cannot bury/burn a corpse within the city; women cannot wail/cry at funerals
11. Marriages between Plebeians and Patricians are forbidden
12. Whatever laws are passed by the Senate, are official laws in the empire.

Roman Government

MONARCHY

753-509 B.C.

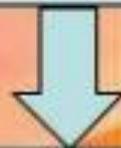
KING



REPUBLIC

509-27 B.C.

DEMOCRACY



EMPIRE

27 B.C.-476 A.D.

EMPEROR

Executive - Consuls

1. Top government official
2. Two chosen every year
3. Headed the army and ran the government
4. Served short term....avoided risk of abusing power
5. Veto - The right of the consul to reject the other's decision. Latin for "I forbid"



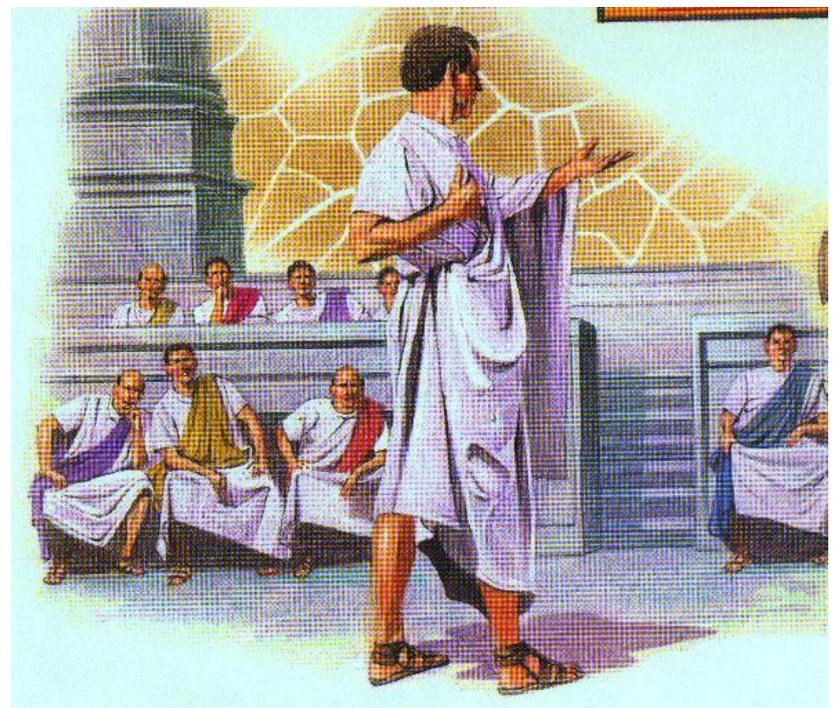
Legislative – Senate

Latin for “old men”

1. 300 men
2. Chosen for life
3. Controlled by the Patricians
4. Elects/Advise Consul
5. Gained control of financial affairs
6. Makes laws

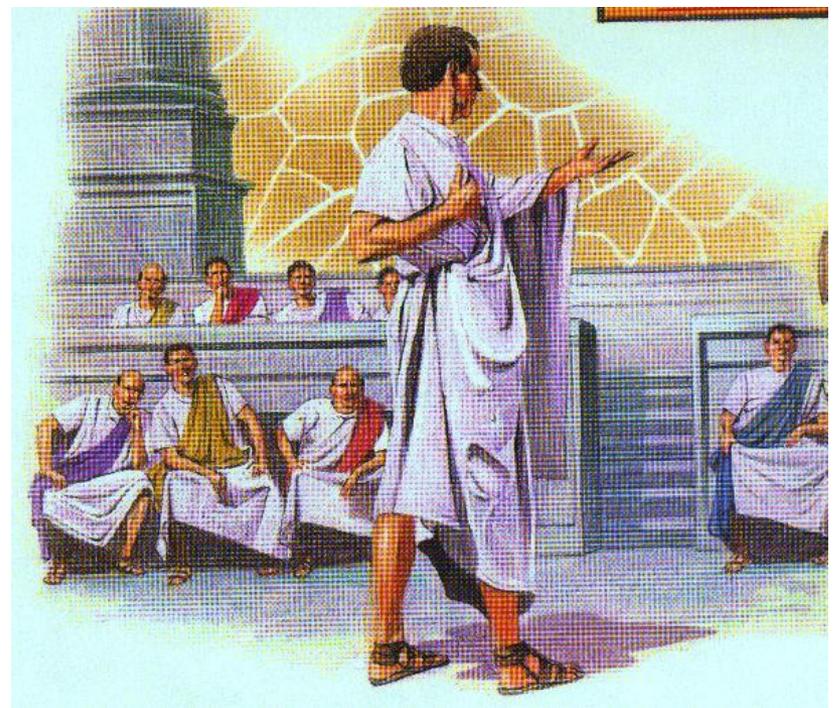


Legislative – Assembly/ Tribunes



1. Represented the common people
2. Declared War
3. Approved/Rejected laws
4. Approve public works
5. Veto decisions of consuls
6. Tribunes only elected for 1 year

Judicial – Praetors



1. In the beginning there was only 1 but added more later on
2. Chosen for 1 year
3. Equal standing with the Consuls
4. Could rule Rome if Consuls were away
5. Interpret the law

Comparing Republican Governments

	Rome	United States of America
Executive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two consuls, elected by the assembly for one year—chief executives of the government and commanders-in-chief of the army. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A president, elected by the people for four years—chief executive of the government and commander-in-chief of the army.
Legislative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Praetors, eight judges chosen for one year by Centuriate Assembly—two oversee civil and criminal courts (the others govern provinces). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supreme Court, nine justices appointed for life by president—highest court, hears civil and criminal appeals cases.
Legal code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twelve Tables—a list of rules that was the basis of Roman legal system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. Constitution—basic law of the United States
Citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All adult male landowners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All native-born or naturalized adults