

Another Roman foundation legend, which has its origins in ancient Greece, tells of how the mythical Trojan Aeneas founded Lavinium and started a dynasty that would lead to the birth of Romulus and Remus several centuries later. In the *Iliad*, an epic Greek poem by Homer, Aeneas was the only major Trojan hero to survive the Greek destruction of Troy. The story told of how he and his descendants would rule the Trojans, but since there was no record of any such dynasty in Troy, Greek scholars proposed that Aeneas and his followers relocated to Italy.

Do Now: Later Roman rulers would embrace this myth and claim to be decedents of this Trojan Hero. Why do you think they did this?

Tuesday

OBJECTIVES

- SWBAT describe the government of the Roman Republic.

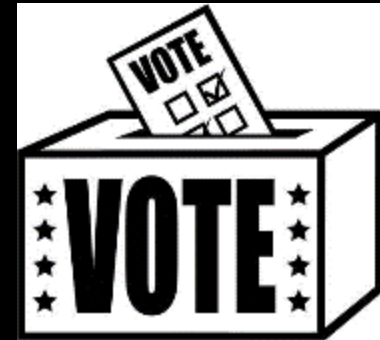
Ancient Rome

- Ancient Rome was divided into three phases

- **Roman Kingdom: 753 BCE – 509 BCE**
(Monarchy)



- **Roman Republic: 509 BCE – 27 BCE**
(Democracy)



- **Roman Empire: 27 BCE – 476 CE**
(Monarchy)



The Roman Kingdom

- 753 BCE – 509 BCE:
Seven different kings
governed the Romans
- The seventh king was
so cruel that the
Romans rose up
against him



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ImzD8Th4vOU>



During the 8th century, Rome became a kingdom and its ruler was Tarquin the Proud. He ruled harshly that the people overthrew him and decided to never live under a king again! So they decided that they wanted their government to be at the will of the people. A republic was born.

The roman republic



Ancient Rome

- Ancient Rome was divided into three phases

- Roman Kingdom: 753 BCE – 509 BCE
(Monarchy)



- **Roman Republic: 509 BCE – 27 BCE**
(Democracy)



- Roman Empire: 27 BCE – 476 CE
(Monarchy)



The Birth of a Republic

- In 509 BCE, Rome set up a republic
- **Republic**: A government in which citizens have the right to choose their leader
- *Check for Understanding*: Is the United States a republic?

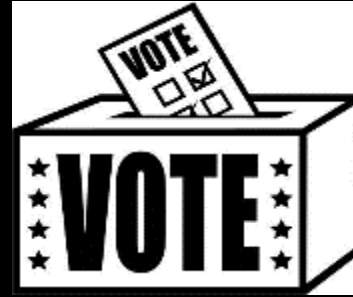


SPQR

- The new government ordered the letters **SPQR** to be chiseled onto public buildings, armor, coins, and even park benches.
- The new government was composed of the Senate and the People of Rome. That's what SPQR stood for - 'Senatus Populus Que Romanus' - the Senate and the People of Rome.
- Every time people saw the letters SPQR, they were reassured that things had changed. The kings were gone. It was a time of new leadership and new government. It was the time of the Roman Republic.



Kingdom => Republic



- What has changed?

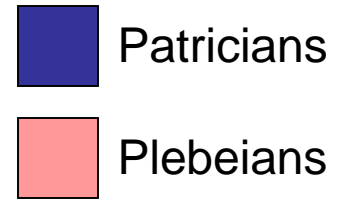
Patricians and Plebeians

- Patricians = PATS = wealthy, landowning families
 - Had all the power, served in the government
- Plebeians = PLEBS = farmers, artisans, merchants
 - “Free,” but had little say in the government

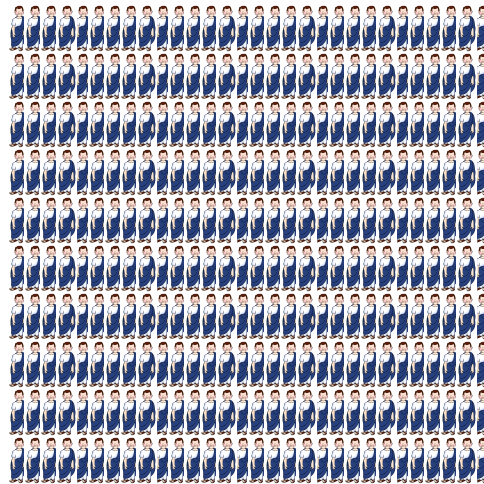


Would you rather be a pat or a pleb? Why?

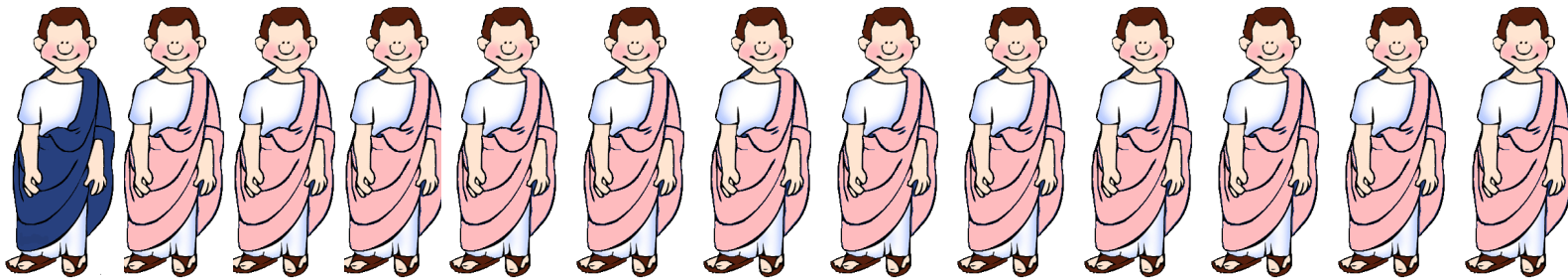
Government in the Roman Republic



CONSULS (2)



SENATORS (300)

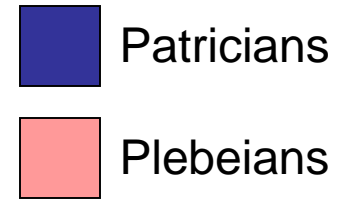


THE ASSEMBLY (All males)

Government in the Roman Republic



CONSULS (2)



What powers does each group have?

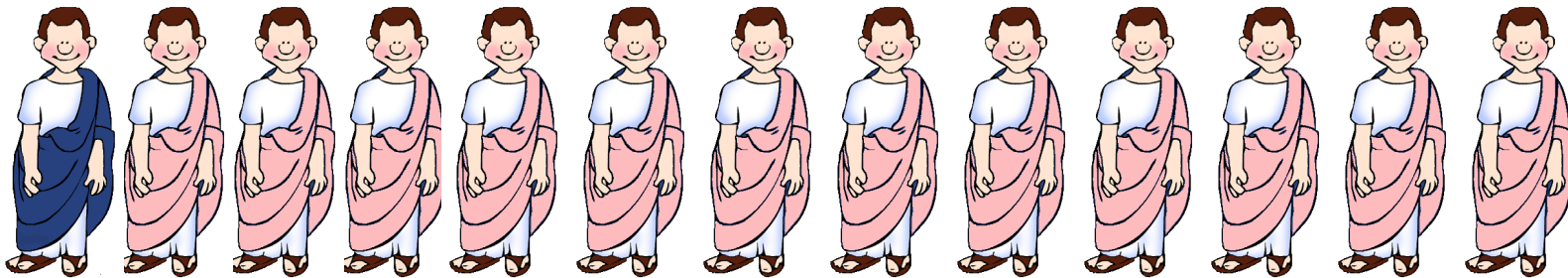
“Separation of powers”

What limits the power of each group?

“Checks and balances”



SENATORS (300)



THE ASSEMBLY (All males)

Consuls

Mr. Ritchie will now give 5 hours of homework every night!

VETO!

POWERS

- Commanded Rome's army
- Acted as judges
- Collected taxes
- Conducted the census

LIMITS TO POWER

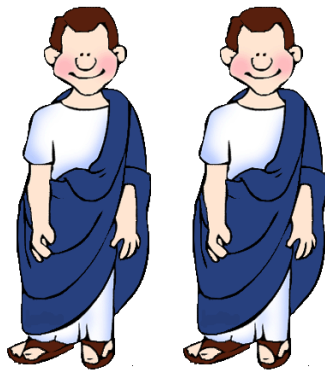
- Could only serve for one year
- One consul could shout "Veto!" to stop actions of other Consul
 - *Veto* is Latin for "I forbid!"



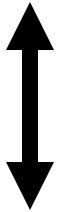
Senators

POWERS

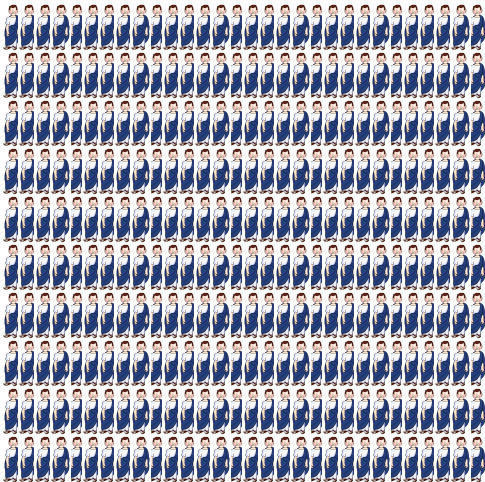
LIMITS TO POWER



CONSULS (2)



- Gave advice to the Consuls
- Passed laws
- Served for life



SENATORS (300)

Consuls

Oh no!
A senator
has died!

Let's choose a
new senator!



POWERS

- Commanded Rome's army
- Acted as judges
- Collected taxes
- Conducted the census
- Chose a new senator if a senator died

LIMITS TO POWER

- Could only serve for one year
- One consul could shout "Veto!" to stop actions of other Consul
 - *Veto* is Latin for "I forbid!"

Consuls

Some feared that the consuls had too much power...



PRAETORS (2)



CENSORS (2)

POWERS

- Commanded Rome's army
- Acted as judges —————→ **Praetors**
- Collected taxes —————→ **Censors**
- Conducted the census —————→ **Censors**
- Chose a new senator if a senator died

LIMITS TO POWER

- Could only serve for one year
- One consul could shout "Veto!" to stop actions of other Consul
 - *Veto* is Latin for "I forbid!"

Government in the Roman Republic



CONSULS (2)



PRAETORS (2)



CENSORS (2)



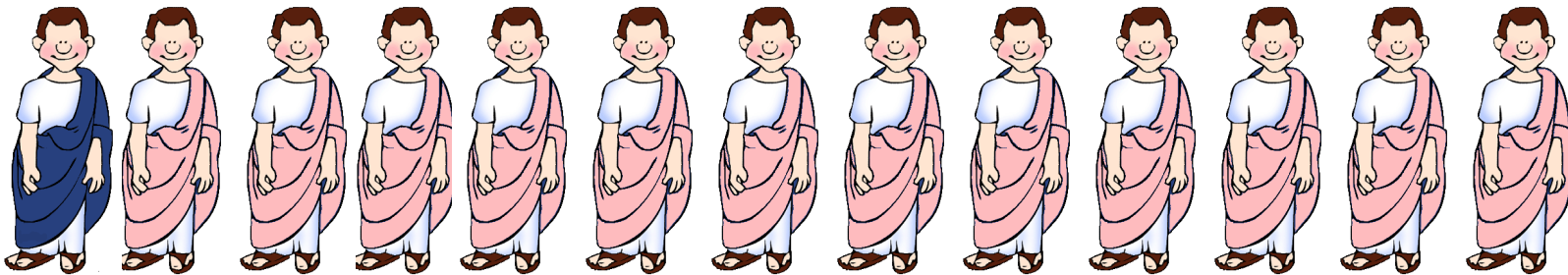
Patricians



Plebeians

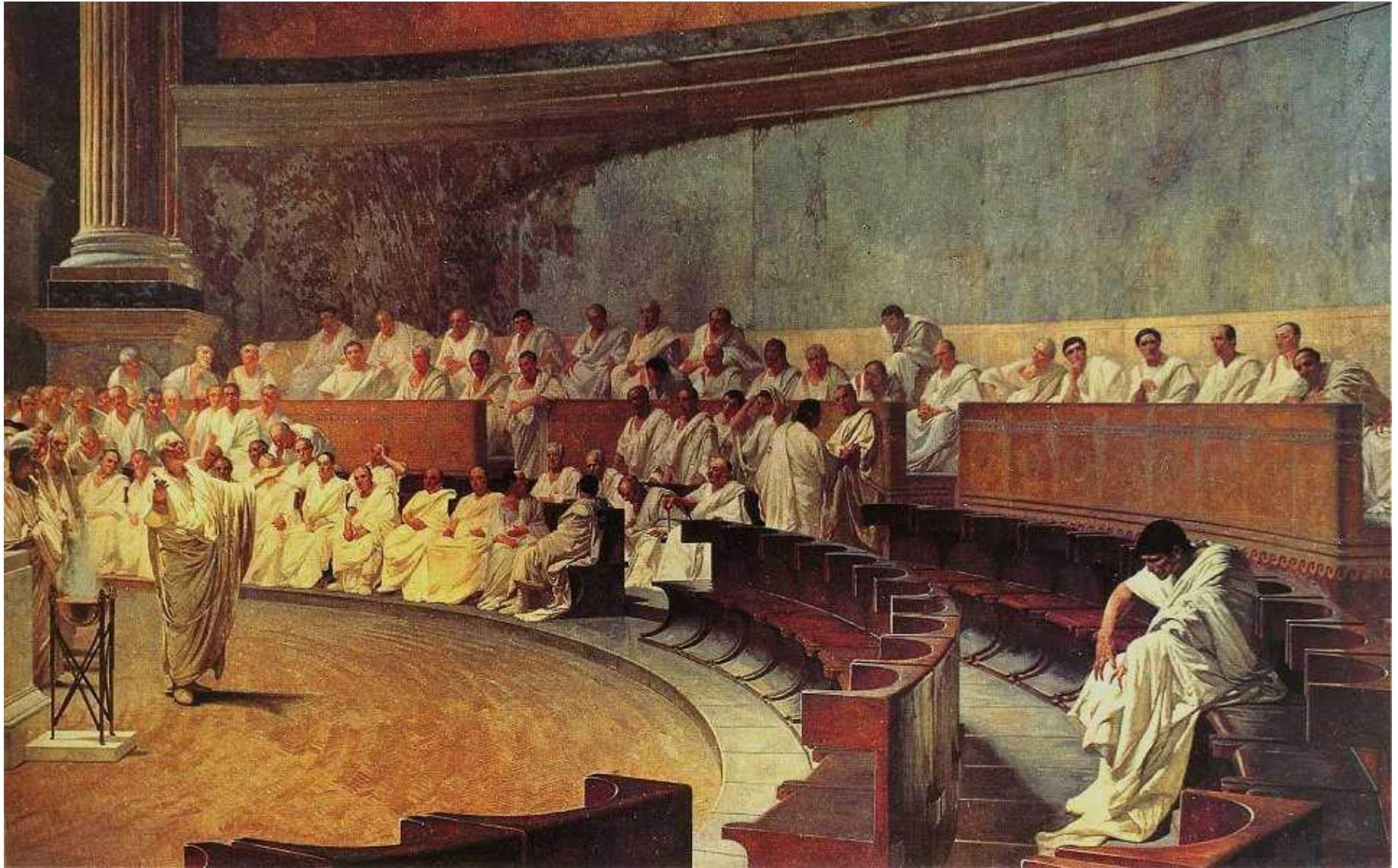


SENATORS (300)



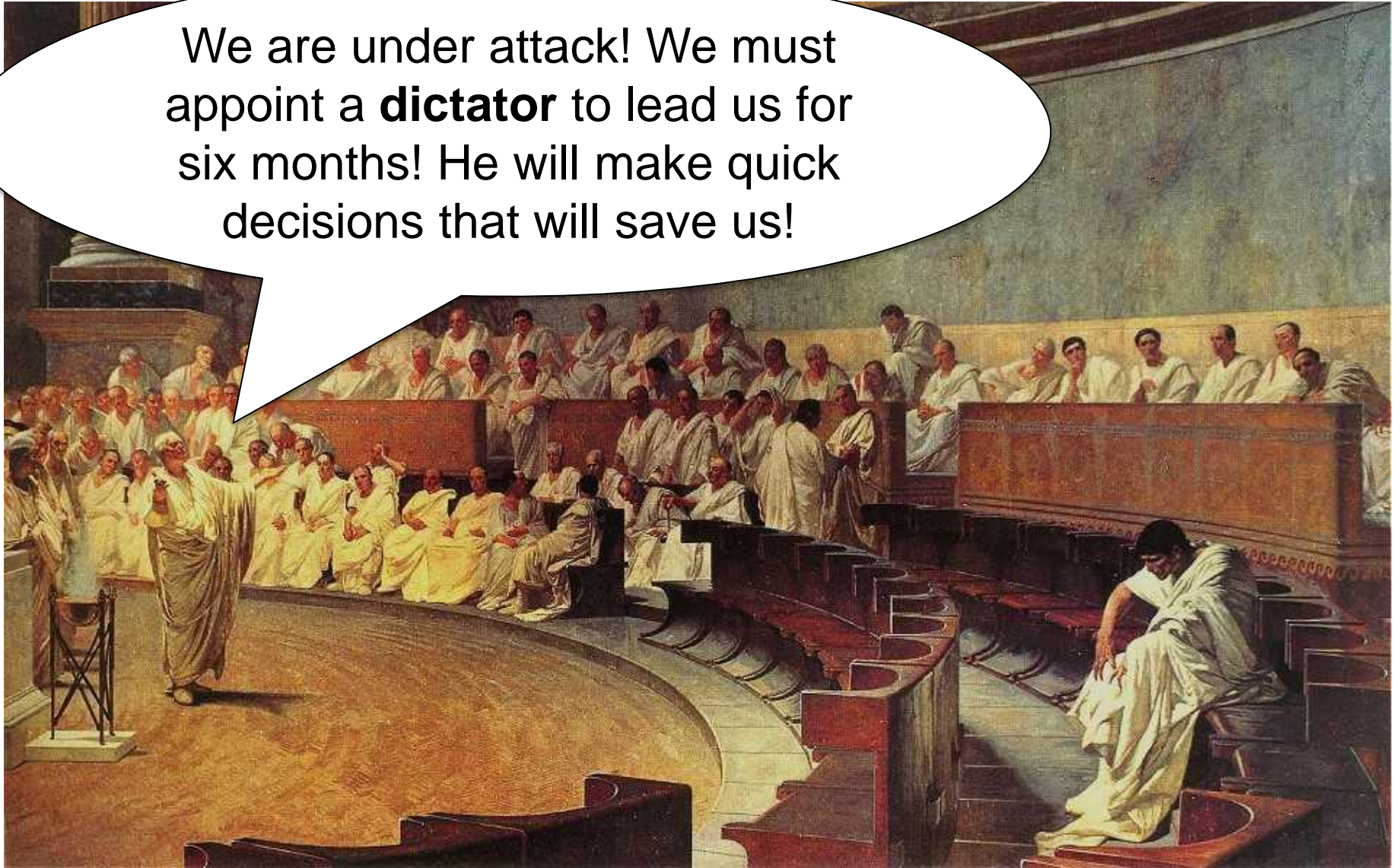
ASSEMBLIES (All males)

The Roman Senate had one more power...



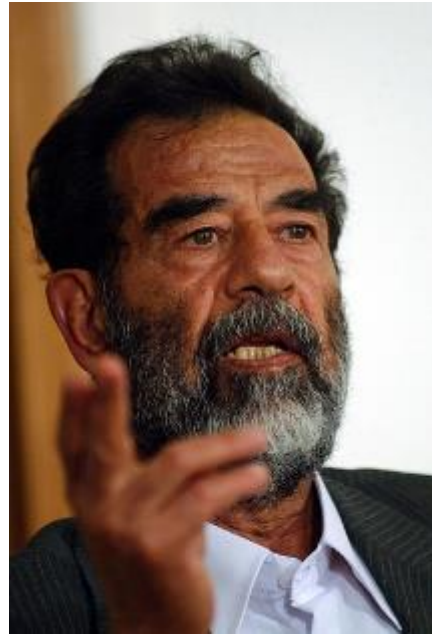
The Roman Senate had one more power...

We are under attack! We must appoint a **dictator** to lead us for six months! He will make quick decisions that will save us!



What is a dictator?

A dictator is a ruler with absolute power

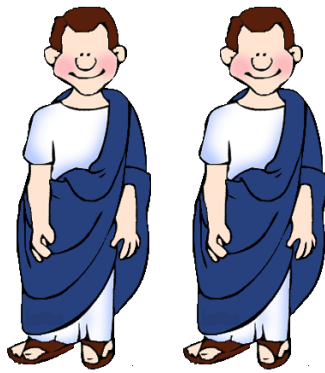


How might a dictator become a problem for a republic?

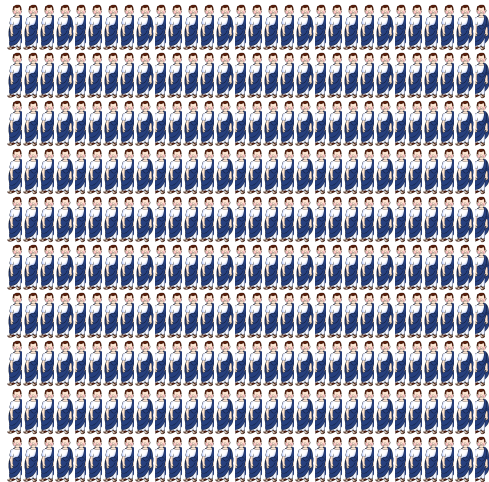
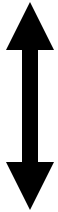
Cincinnatus: A Roman Hero



Senators



CONSULS (2)



SENATORS (300)

POWERS

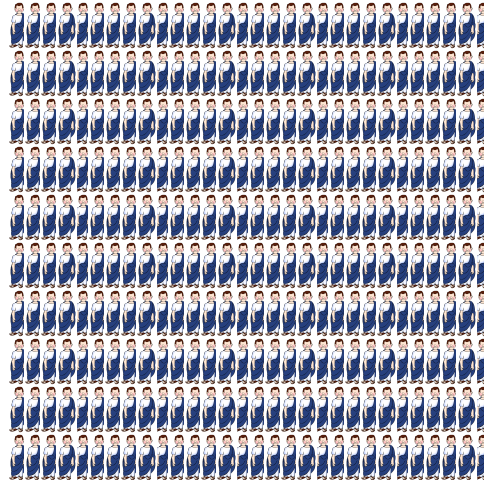
- Gave advice to the Consuls
- Passed laws
- Served for life
- Could select a dictator to rule Rome for six months (ex. Cincinnatus)

LIMITS TO POWER

The Assembly

POWERS

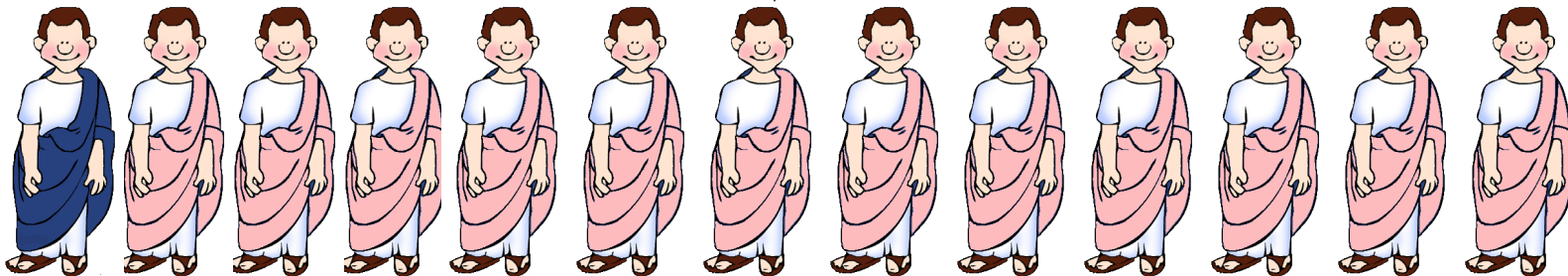
- The Assembly could pass laws
- The Assembly could vote to declare war



SENATORS (300)

LIMITS TO POWER

- The Senate could block laws
- The Senate could block declaration of war
- Laws passed by the plebeian Assembly applied only to plebeians.



THE ASSEMBLY (All males)

The Assembly

POWERS

- The Assembly could pass laws
- The Assembly could vote to declare war
- The Assembly voted each year on which two members of the Senate would serve as

LIMITS TO POWER

- The Senate could block laws passed by the plebeian Assembly
- The Senate could block declaration of war

The Assembly
had one very
important
power...



THE ASSEMBLY (All males)

Government in the Roman Republic



CONSULS (2)



PRAETORS (2)



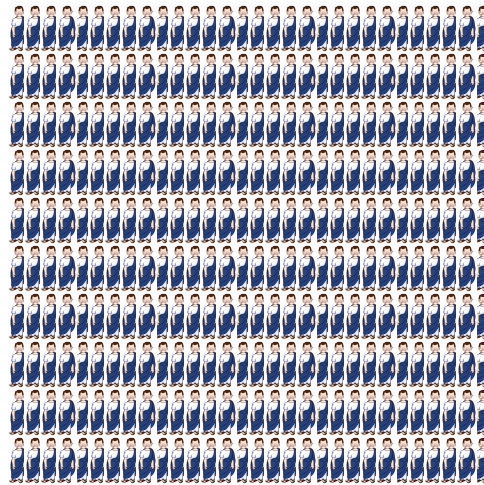
CENSORS (2)



Patricians

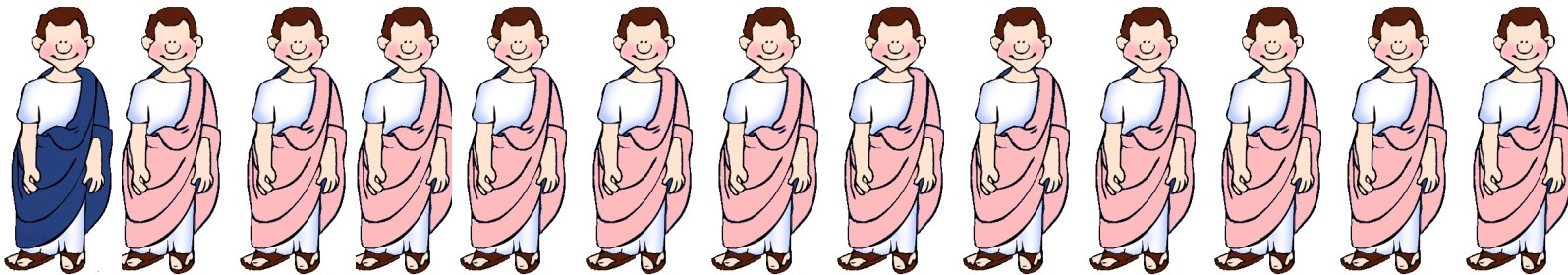


Plebeians



SENATORS (300)

Which class has
more power?
The patricians or
the plebeians?



ASSEMBLIES (All males)

DO NOW: Thursday

- 1. The city of Rome is located on the continent of Europe.
- 2. According to legend, an oracle predicted that Romulus would become the first king of Rome.
- 3. During the Roman *Kingdom*, which type of government did Rome have?
During the Roman Kingdom, Rome had a monarchy.
- 4. The wealthy landowners in Rome were known as the patricians.

Thursday

OBJECTIVES

- Students will be able to explain how the government of the Roman Republic evolved.

**Not
everyone
was happy
with the
Roman
Republic...**



CONSULS (2)



PRAETORS (2)



CENSORS (2)



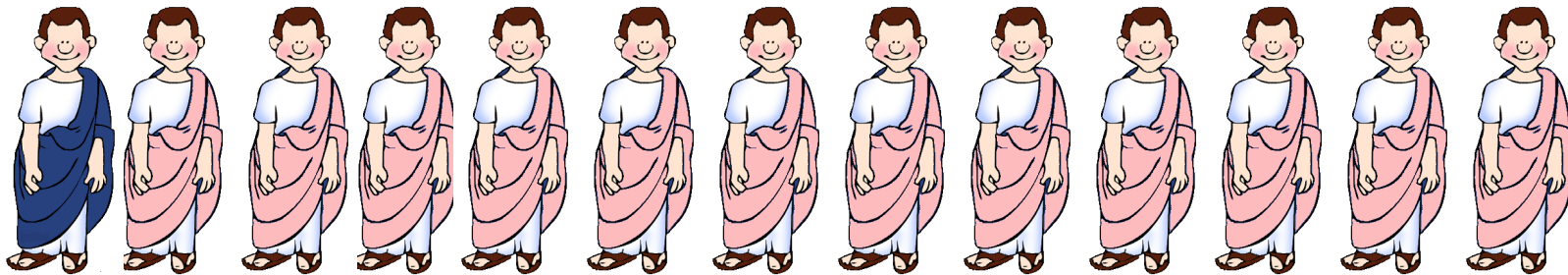
Patricians



Plebeians



SENATORS (300)



ASSEMBLIES (All males)

The Conflict of the Orders

**I want more
power!**

NO!



The Plebeians Rebel!



- In 494 BCE, the unhappy plebeians marched out of Rome and threatened to build their own city.
- Do you think the plebeians' idea worked?

The Plebs' Protest Worked!

- Why do you think the plebs' protest worked?
- The patrs were afraid of losing the labor of the plebs...
- Rome needed farmers, artisans, merchants, and soldiers.
- So the patrs gave the plebs more power to make them happy!



In your notes...

- The plebs protested against the pats by

and this strategy worked because



Tribunes

494 BCE

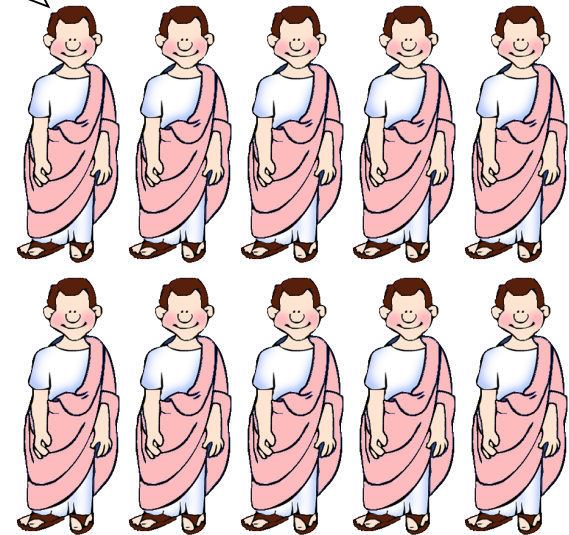
We vote to spend taxpayer money on a new bathhouse for pats only!

- The plebs' walkout led to the creation of tribunes
 - Tribunes: officials who were elected to protect plebeian interests
 - Every year, the plebs elected 10 tribunes to represent them
 - The tribunes could propose new laws to the Senate or even veto laws passed in the Senate



SENATORS (300)

VETO!



TRIBUNES (10)

Government in the Roman Republic



CONSULS (2)



PRAETORS (2)



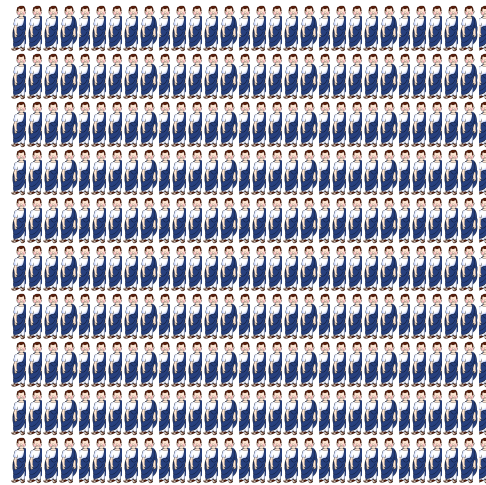
CENSORS (2)



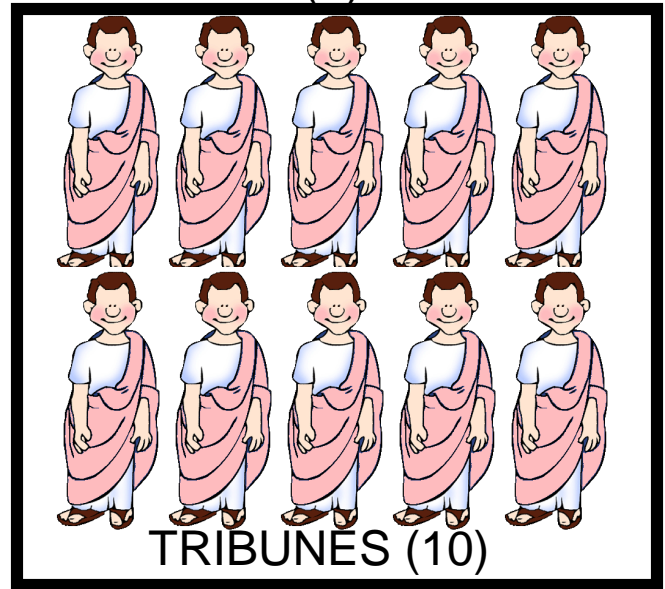
Patricians



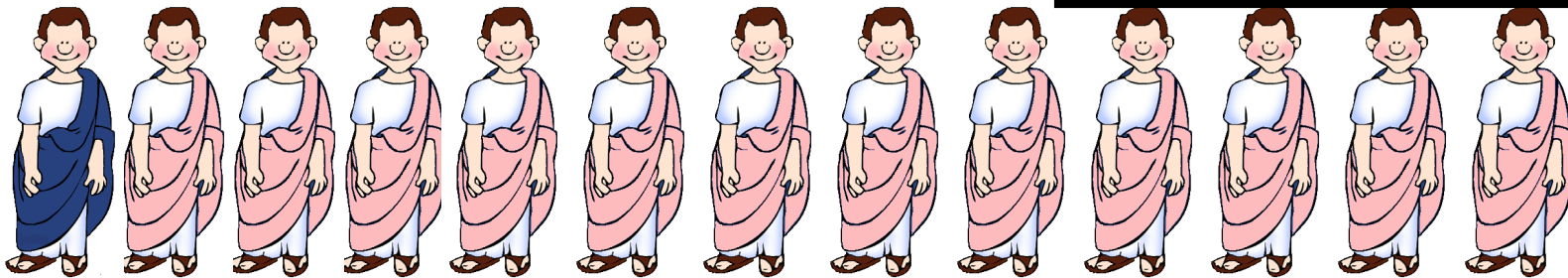
Plebeians



SENATORS (300)



TRIBUNES (10)



ASSEMBLIES (All males)

Attention! The Senate has just passed a new law!



The Twelve Tables

451 BCE

- In 451 BCE, the laws of Rome were carved on twelve bronze tablets and placed on the walls of public buildings
- Why was this another victory for the plebs?





Laws from the Twelve Tables

- If you are called to go to court, you must go. If you don't show up, you can be taken to court by force.
- If you need a witness to testify and he will not show up, you can go once every three days and shout in front of his house.
- Should a tree on a neighbor's farm be bent crooked by the wind and lean over your farm, you may take legal action for removal of that tree.
- If it's your tree, it's your fruit, even if it falls on another man's land.

- A person who had been found guilty of giving false witness shall be hurled down from the Tarpeian Rock.
- No person shall hold meetings by night in the city.
- A dead man shall not be buried or burned within the city.
- Marriages should not take place between plebeians and patricians. (As time went on, this law was changed. When the tables were first written, this was the law.)



Government in the Roman Republic



CONSULS (2)



PRAETORS (2)



CENSORS (2)



Patricians



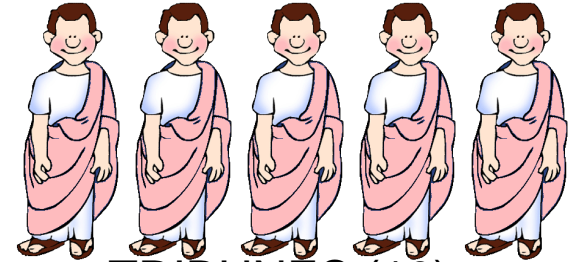
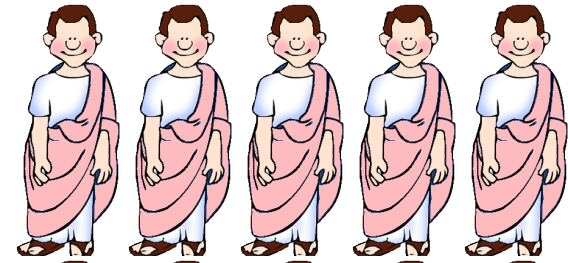
Plebeians



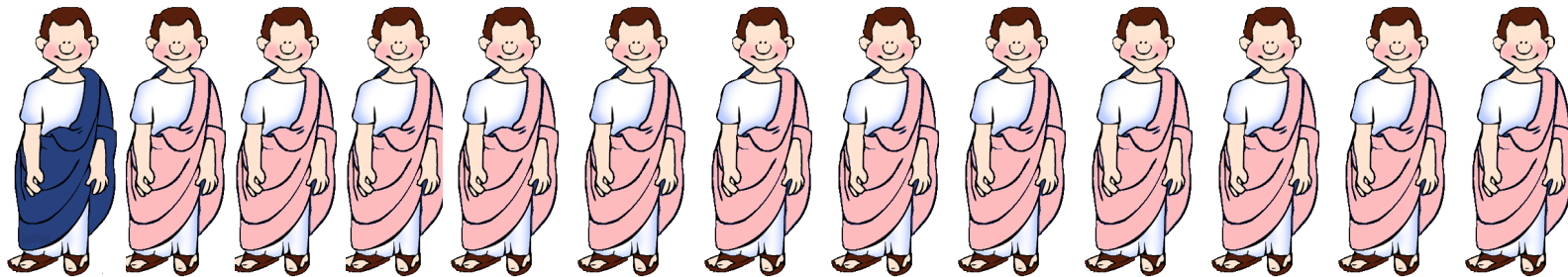
SENATORS (300)



TWELVE TABLES



TRIBUNES (10)

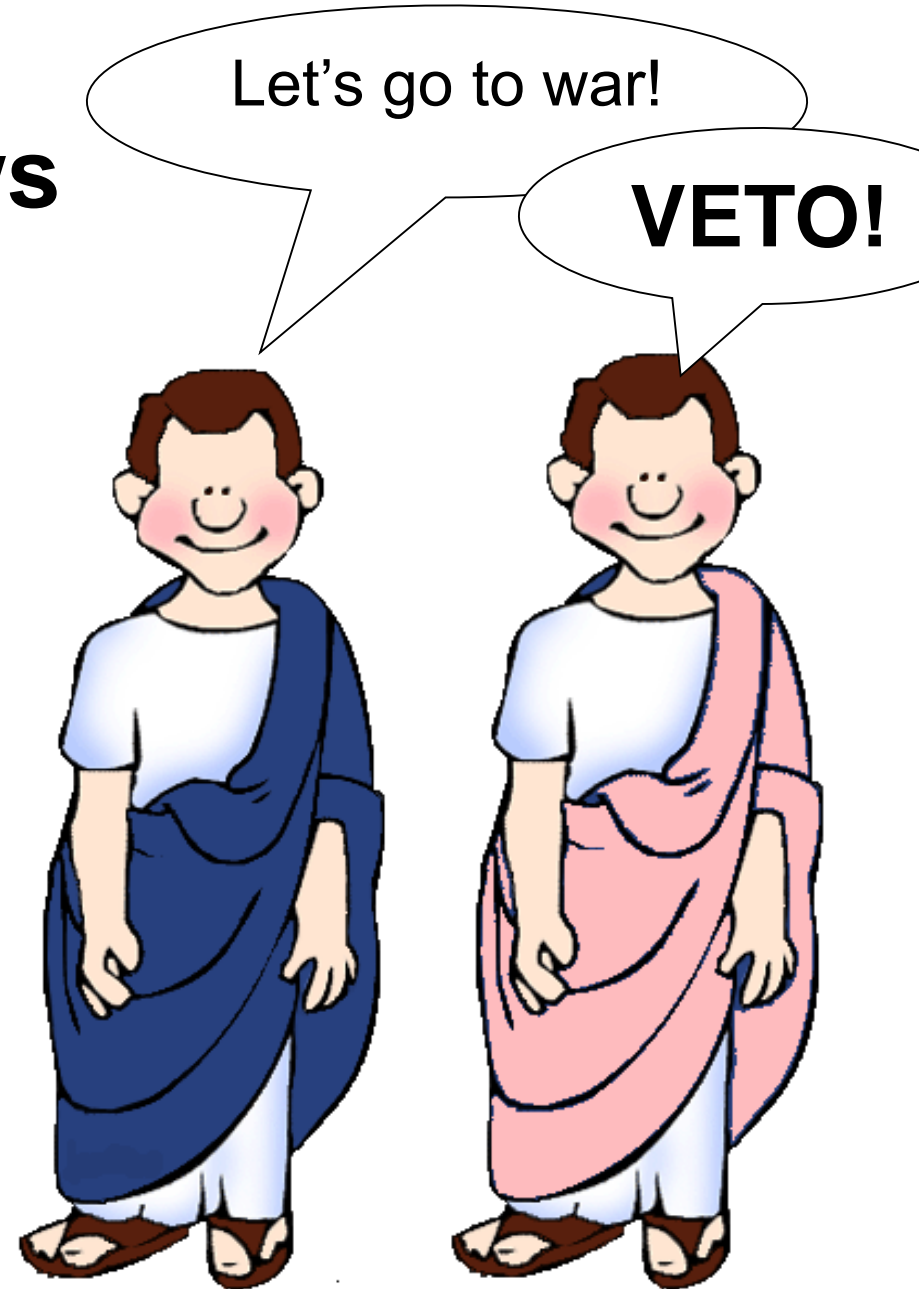


ASSEMBLIES (All males)

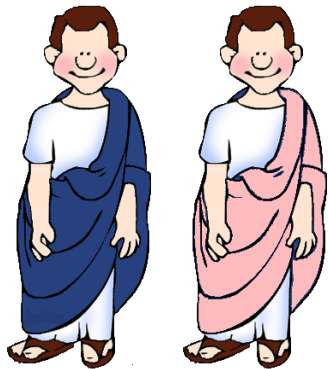
Licinian-Sextian Laws

367 BCE

- In 367 BCE, the Licinian-Sextian Laws required that at least one Consul be a plebeian.



The Domino Effect



CONSULS (2)

In 367 BCE, a pleb was elected to be consul.



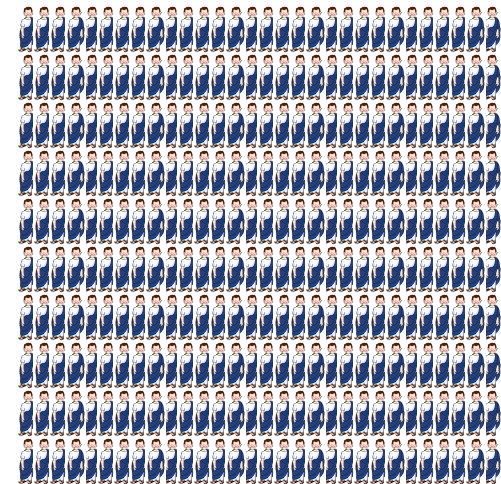
CENSORS (2)

In 351 BCE, a pleb was elected to be censor.



PRAETORS (2)

In 337 BCE, a pleb was elected to be praetor.



SENATORS (300)

After finishing their term, these plebs became senators!

Government in the Roman Republic



CONSULS (2)



PRAETORS (2)



CENSORS (2)



Patricians



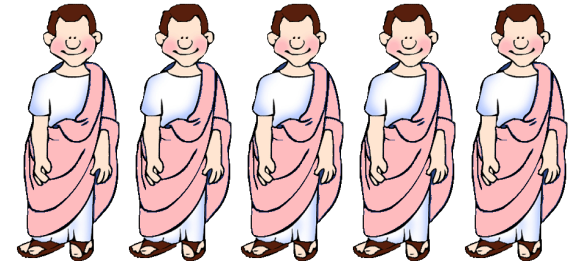
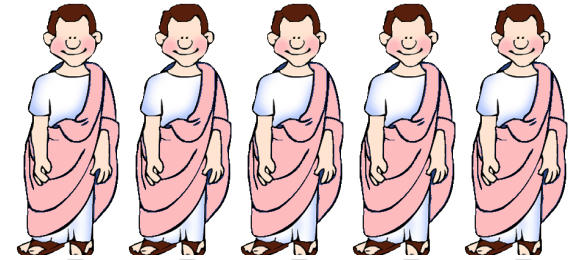
Plebeians



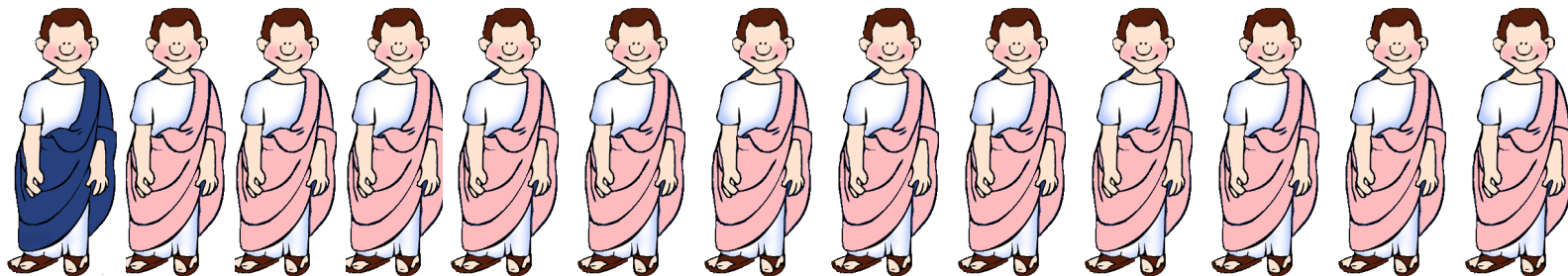
SENATORS (300)



TWELVE TABLES



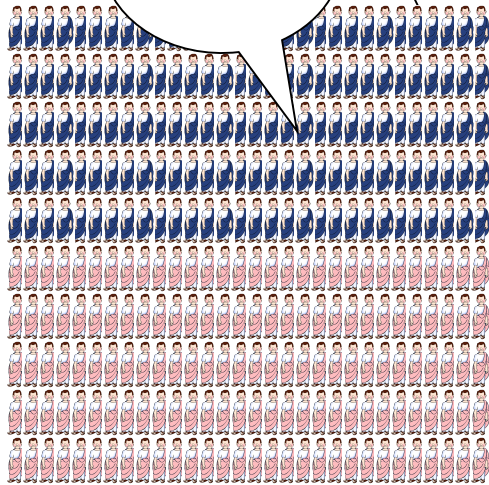
TRIBUNES (10)



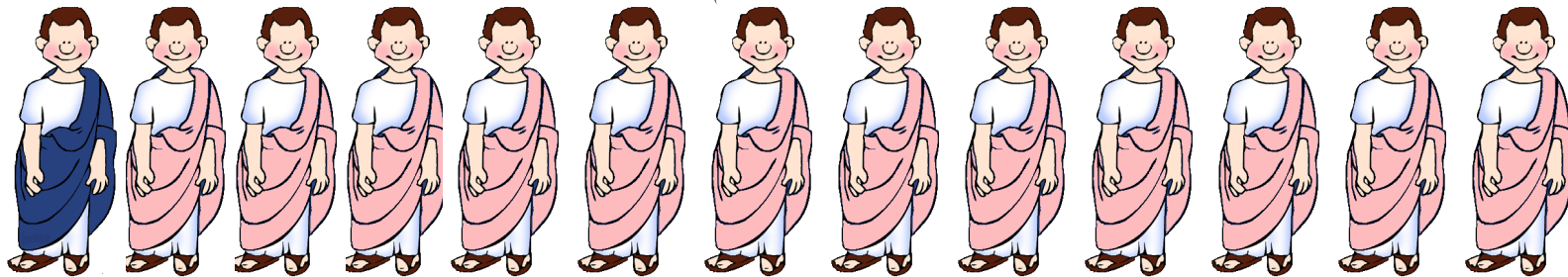
ASSEMBLIES (All males)

Everyone in Rome must...

OK...



SENATORS (300)



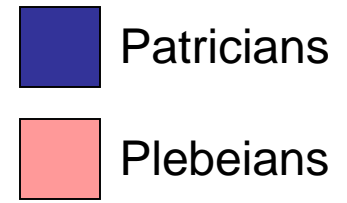
ASSEMBLIES (All males)

Hortensian Law

287 BCE

- In 287 BCE, the Hortensian Law removed the Senate's power to block laws passed by the Assembly!
- Furthermore, laws passed by the Assembly now applied to **EVERYONE**, not just plebs!

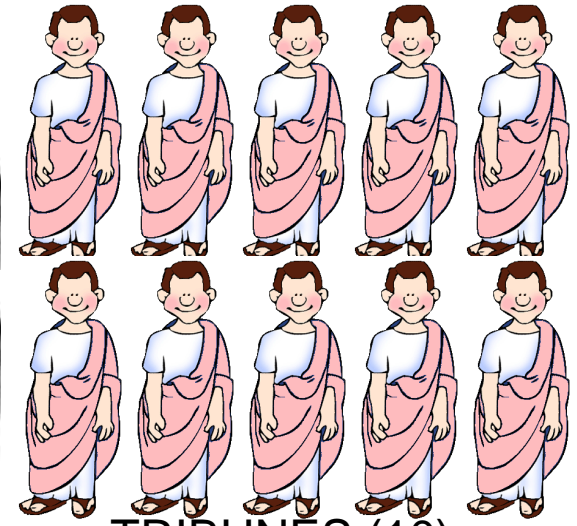
Government in the Roman Republic



CONSULS (2)



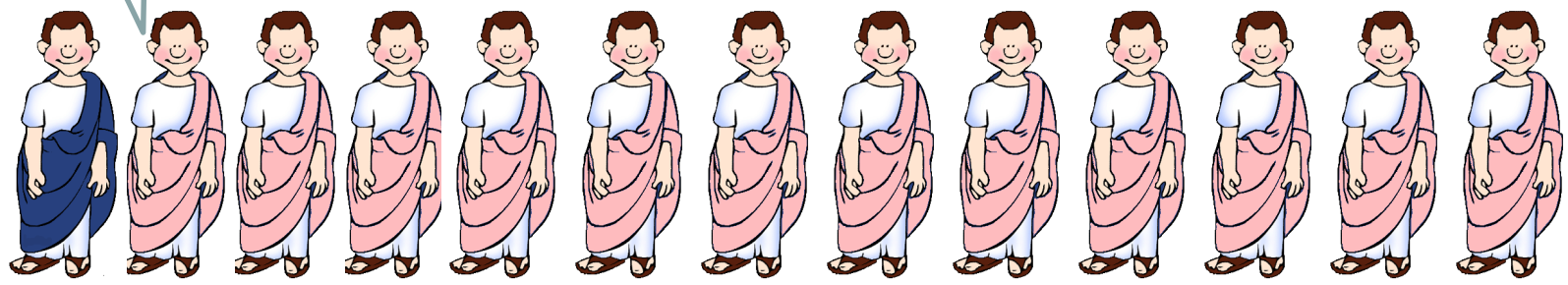
OK... TWELVE TABLES



TRIBUNES (10)

Everyone
in Rome
must...

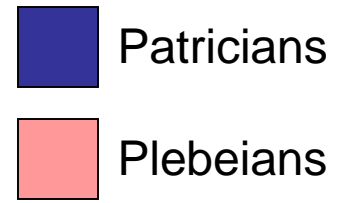
SENATORS (300)



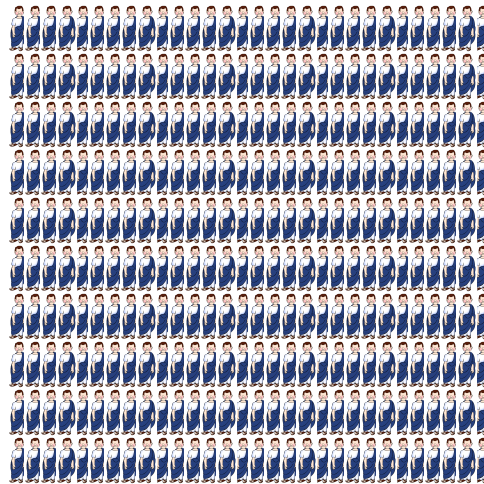
ASSEMBLIES (All males)

The Effect of the Plebeian Revolution

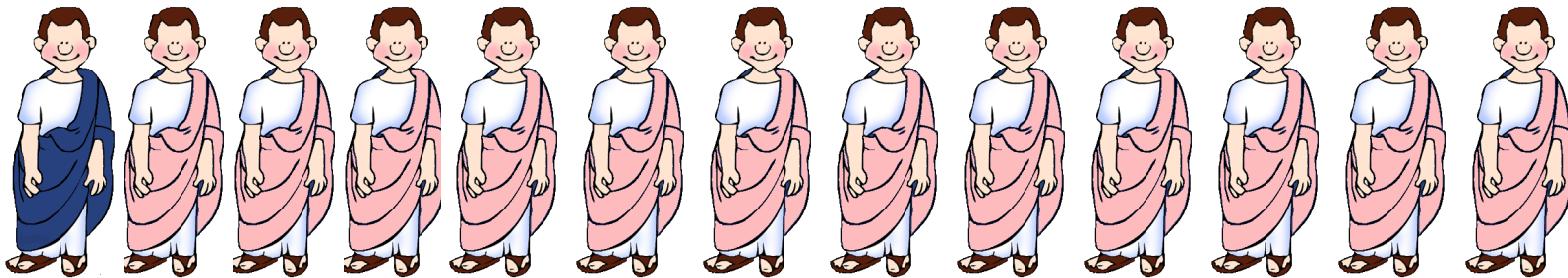
- How did the Roman Republic change?



CONSULS (2)



SENATORS (300)



THE ASSEMBLY (All males)



CONSULS (2)



PRAETORS (2)



CENSORS (2)



Patricians



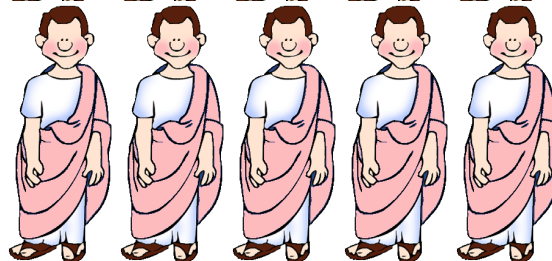
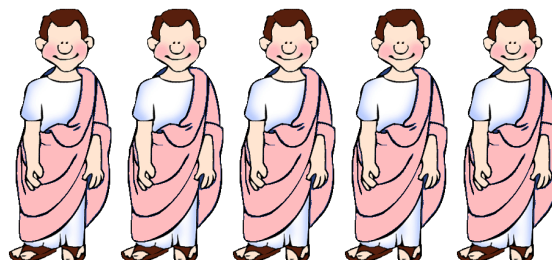
Plebeians



Everyone in Rome must...

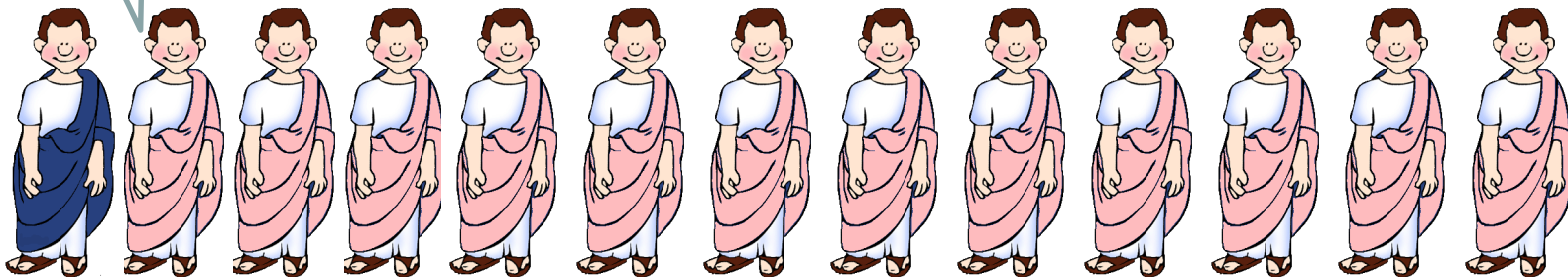


OK... TWELVE TABLES



TRIBUNES (10)

SENATORS (300)



ASSEMBLIES (All males)

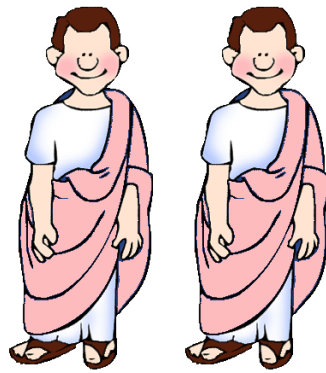
The Government of the Roman Republic

- Patricians
- Plebeians



How did the Roman Republic evolve?

509 BCE



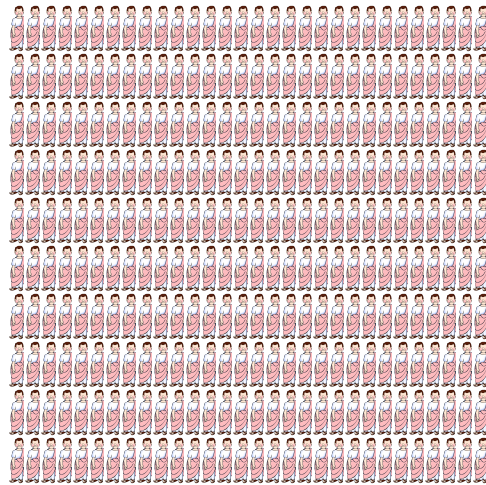
CONSULS (2)



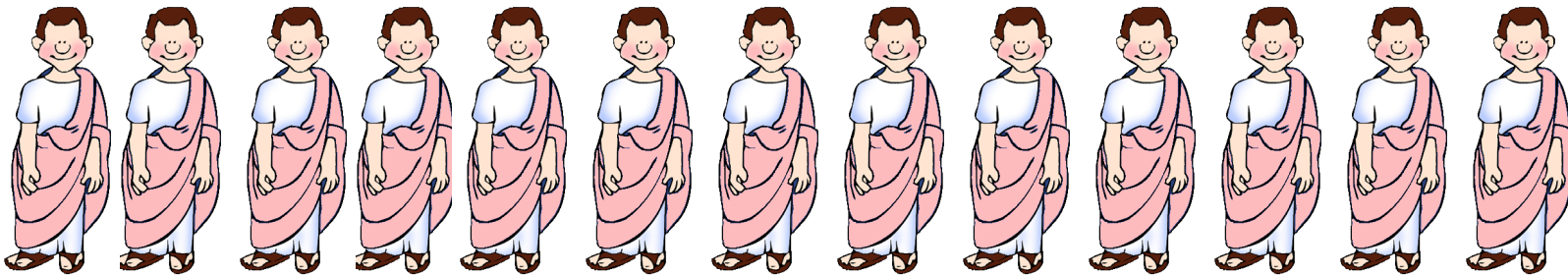
PRAETORS (2)



CENSORS (2)

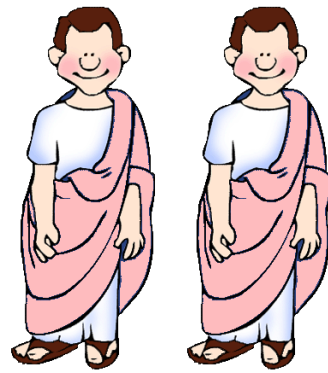


SENATORS (300)



ASSEMBLIES (All males)

494 BCE



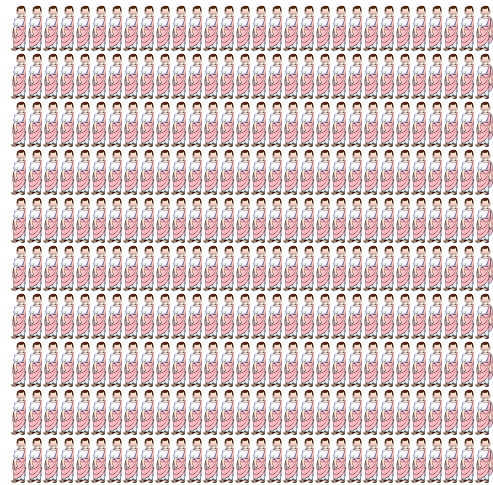
CONSULS (2)



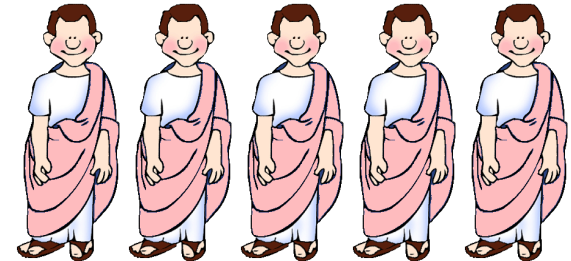
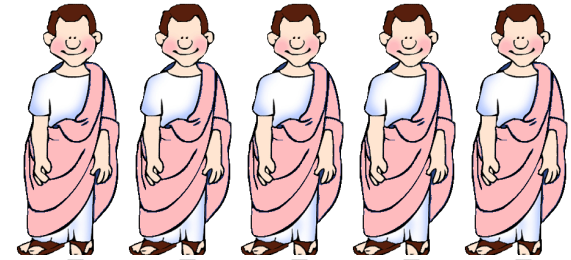
PRAETORS (2)



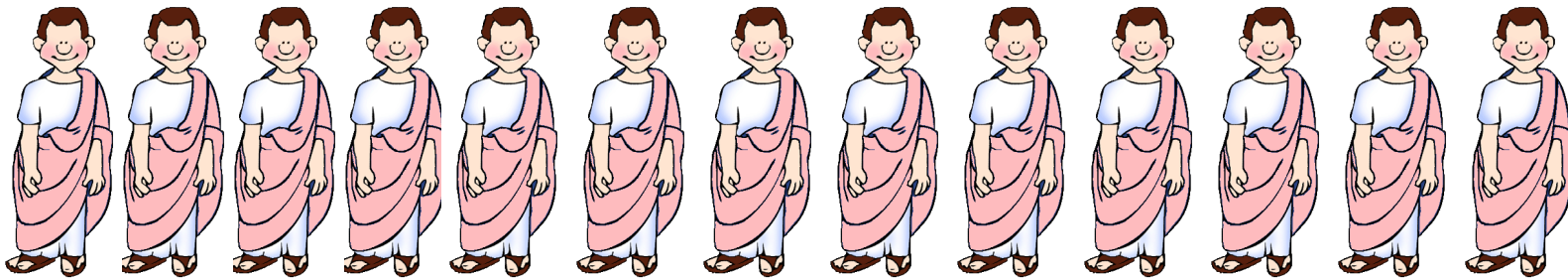
CENSORS (2)



SENATORS (300)

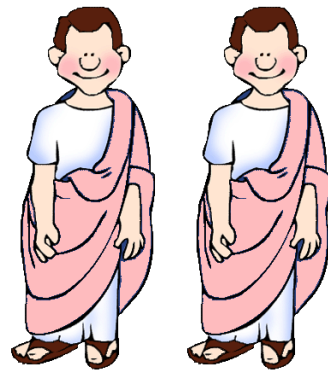


TRIBUNES (10)



ASSEMBLIES (All males)

451 BCE



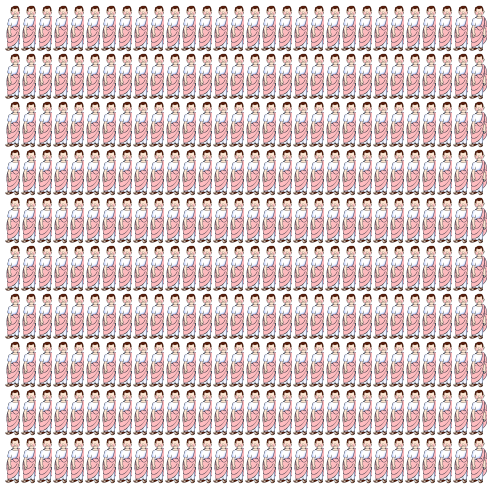
CONSULS (2)



PRAETORS (2)



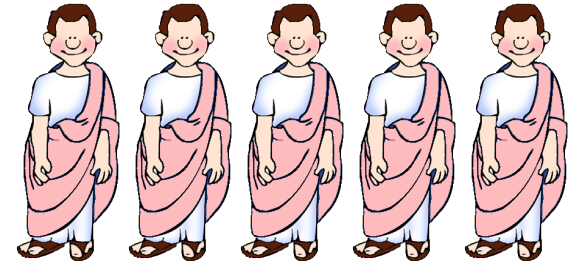
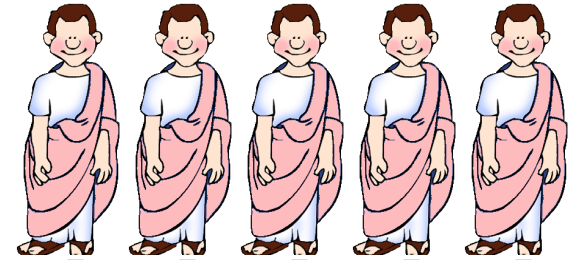
CENSORS (2)



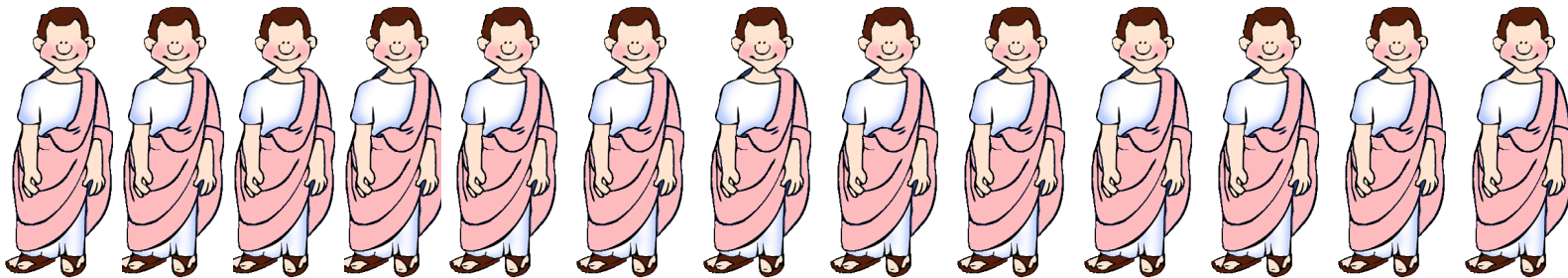
SENATORS (300)



TWELVE TABLES

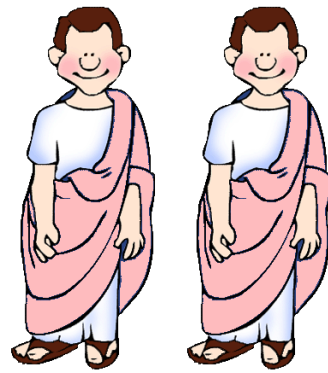


TRIBUNES (10)



ASSEMBLIES (All males)

367 BCE



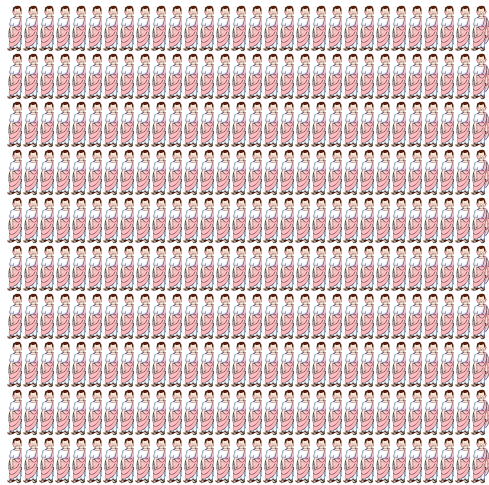
CONSULS (2)



PRAETORS (2)



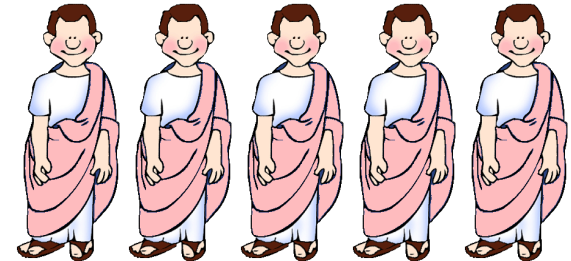
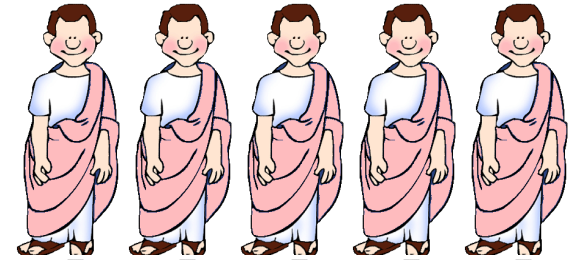
CENSORS (2)



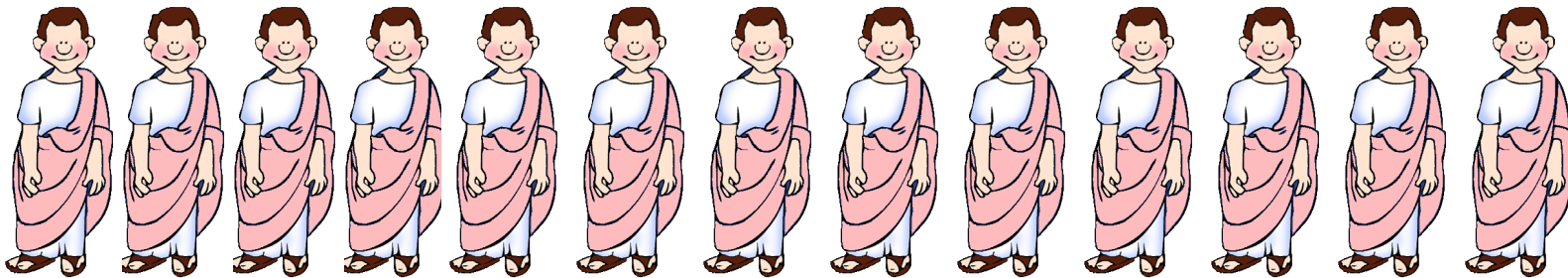
SENATORS (300)



TWELVE TABLES

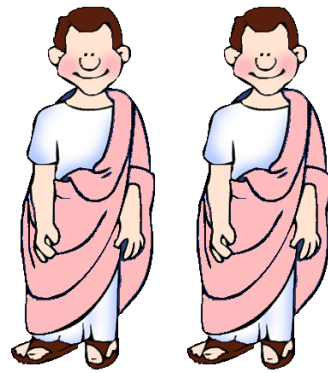


TRIBUNES (10)



ASSEMBLIES (All males)

287 BCE



CONSULS (2)



PRAETORS (2)



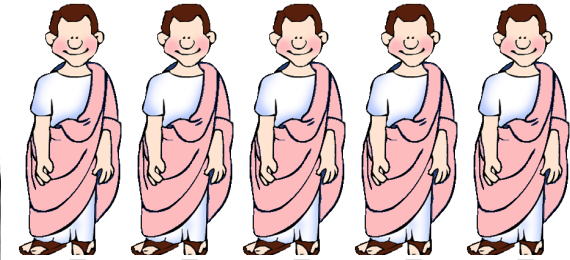
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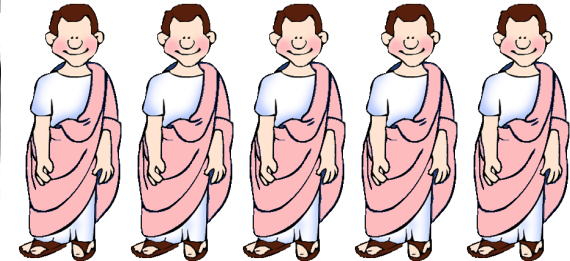
SENATORS (300)



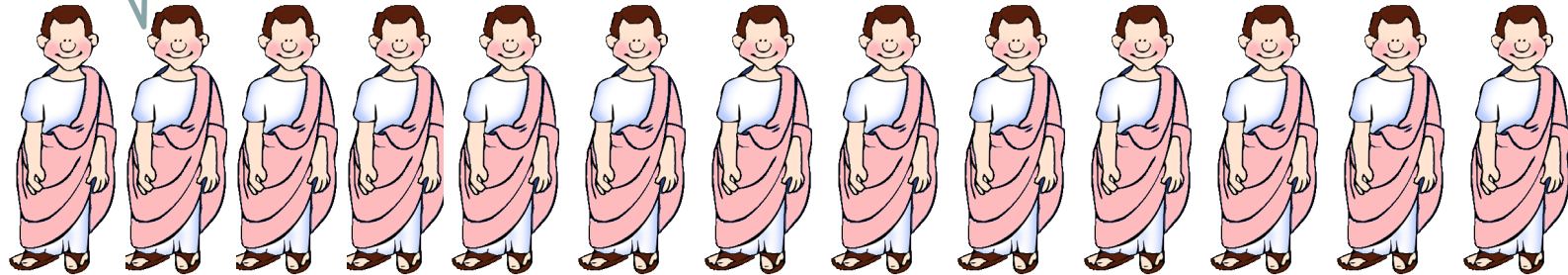
TWELVE TABLES



TRIBUNES (10)



Everyone in Rome must...



ASSEMBLIES (All males)

IWOQ

Write about how the plebeians gained more power in the Roman Republic.

- 1: Why did the **plebeians** rebel against the **patricians**?
- 2: How did the **plebeians** rebel against the **patricians**?
- 3: Why did the **patricians** give the **plebeians** more political rights?
- 4: What political rights did the **plebeians** gain? Include at least 3.