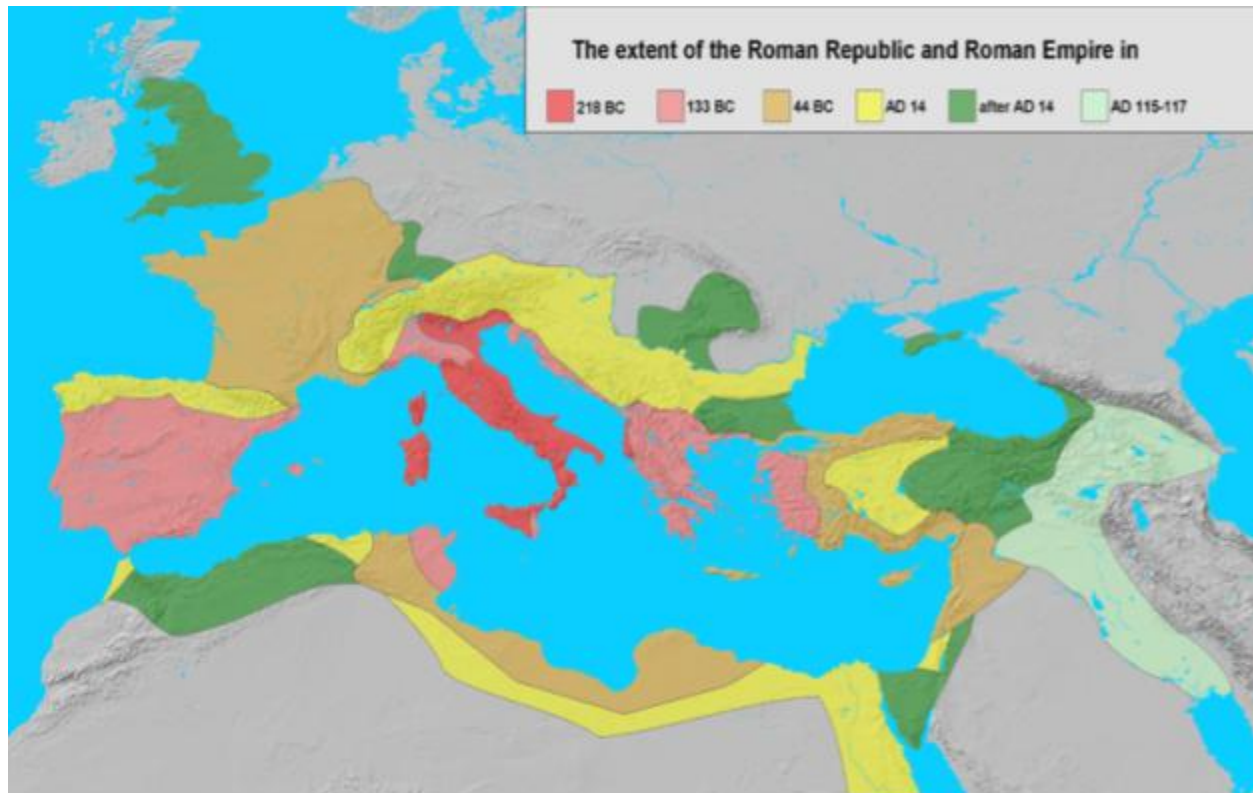


What is a republic? How did the Roman Republic function?

Objective: Identify the location of the Roman Empire, when it ruled, and the reasons for its rise and fall.



The expansion of Rome. The Roman Republic is represented by the expansion from 218- 44 BCE.

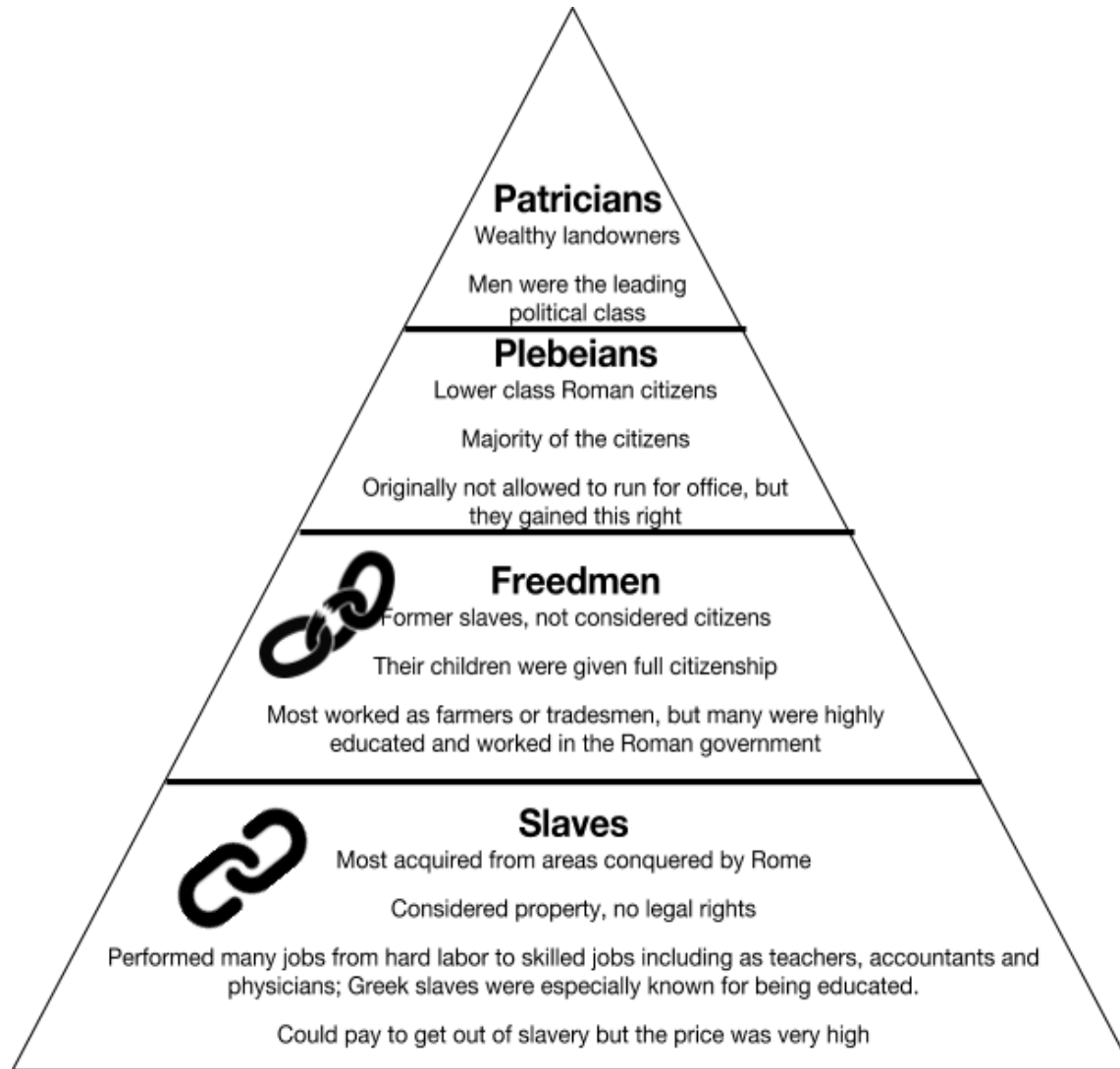
Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Extent_of_the_Roman_Republic_and_the_Roman_Empire_between_218_BC_and_117_AD.png

1. Describe the extent of the Roman Republic in 218 BCE.

2. Describe the extent of the Roman Republic in 44 BCE

3. Based on your study of other empires, how do you think the Romans expanded their territory and consolidated and maintained their power?

The Structure of Roman Society



Women in Rome

- considered citizens, but not allowed to vote
- took the social statuses of their father or husband
- more rights for women of higher classes than lower classes

1. What distinguished patricians from plebeians in Roman society?

2. Where did most of the slaves in Rome come from?

3. Could Roman slaves get out of slavery? If so, how?

4. Explain the status of women in Roman society.

The Roman Republic's Government



Senate (300)

Made up of **landowning men** from the **patrician** class (plebeians were allowed later) who gave "advice" in the form of **suggested laws and politics to the Consuls** and other members of the government. They had a lot of power and most of their "advice" was put into practice. One could become a senator if they were appointed after serving as a magistrate.

Magistrates

Government workers who put laws and policies into practices



Consuls (2)

Two men who shared power in the republic and managed the army and passed laws. They served one year terms and could veto each other. **Elected from the patrician class.**



Praetors (8)

Judges who administered laws; **elected from the patrician class**



Aediles (16)

Managed public buildings, food supply and games; **elected from the patrician class**



Quaestors (20)

Managed financial matters
Elected from the patrician class



Tribunes (10)

Representatives of the **plebeians** who were **elected** to office by other plebeians. At first had little power, but became more powerful with ability to veto laws that were unfavorable for Plebeians. Tribunes were a **check on the power of the Senate and Consuls.**

*Though magistrates were originally only for men from the patrician class, in the later republic plebeians were allowed to be elected to these positions, even the position of Consul.

1. Based on the chart, what was the purpose of having magistrates? Who could become a magistrate?

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2. What powers did the Consuls have?

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3. What role did the Senate play in the Roman Republic? Who could be a Senator?

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4. What role did the Tribunes have in the Roman Republic? Who could be a Tribune?

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5. Identify two checks on power in the Roman Republic.

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