THE RISE OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

WHAT I NEED TO KNOW:
1. DESCRIBE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ROMAN GOVERNMENT DURING THE REPUBLIC
2. DESCRIBE THE GROWTH OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC TO BECOME MORE DEMOCRATIC.
3. DEFINE PATRICIAN, PLEBEIAN, REPUBLIC, SENATE, CONSUL, TRIBUNE, VETO, CONSTITUTION
EARLY ROME

• Early Rome was ruled by a series of Etruscan Kings.
• We aren’t entirely sure about what really did and did not happen under these kings.
  • The Etruscan language is not entirely readable to us.
  • There are many myths and legends about what happened under the Etruscan kings.
• What we do know for sure is that in ______________ BCE the Roman’s overthrew the Etruscan Kings and established a ___________.

**PATRICIANS AND PLEBEIANS UNDER ETRUSCAN RULE**

Under the Etruscans Roman society was divided into two social classes. The Patricians were some advisors to the Etruscan king, held the important military and religious offices. Some were of the Latin word —Father, paternal, paternity test. In this sense they were the “fathers” of the state.

The Plebeians were ______________________ of the population.
One day, two Etruscan princes went to see the famous oracle at Delphi in Greece. A Roman named Lucius Junius Brutus went with them.

The Etruscan princes asked the oracle who would be the next king of Rome--she said, "The next man to rule Rome will be the first to kiss his mother!" Brutus pretended to trip, fell on his face, and his lips touched the Earth--"the mother of all things!"

True ?? Hmm. . . But the Romans believed and told the story

What we do know is that Brutus did lead a __________________________ that drove out the last Etruscan king.
ROME BECOMES A “REPUBLIC”

• When the last Etruscan king was driven out the created a “republic”.
  • A Republic is a

__________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________

What type of democracy is this most like?

• ________________________________ = republic

• Think Pledge of Allegiance “I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the _____________ for which it stands. . .”

• The US has a __________________________.
WHAT DID THE EARLY ROMAN REPUBLIC LOOK LIKE?

• “The People” in the early Roman republic were the patricians, not the plebeians.

The Senate
• ___________ patricians elected by ______________________
• Served for ______________________
• Appointed government officials and served as judges

Consuls
• ______________
• ______________
• Senate “advised” them; but really just told them what to do.

Was Rome a democracy under the early republic?
• ______________________
• ____________________________
• ____________________________.
THE PLEBEIANS REBEL

• Plebeians grew frustrated with this system they had to _________________ the decisions of the Senate and Consuls, but they had ________________.

• Laws were not written – kind of crazy
  • Patricians often __________________________ the laws to suit their needs – UNFAIR!!

• **Conflict of the Orders**
  • Plebeians began to demand more rights/power etc.
  • This struggle between the pat and the plebs becomes known as the _________________.
  • The struggle between _____________________.
WAR DEEPENS THE DIVIDE BETWEEN PLEBS AND PATS

• In times of war the Conflict of Orders heats up.
• Why?
  • Plebs have to _____________________ in the wars.
  • But have
    _________________________________
    ____.
THINGS REACH A BREAKING POINT

• In 494 BCE Rome is a city of 20,000 – 40,000 people
  • Most of them are ______________
  • They _____________________________ of the city and camped out on a nearby hill
  • __________________________________________________
  • __________________________________________________
  • __________________________________________________

• Pats FREAKED out
  • __________________________________________________
  • __________________________________________________
  • __________________________________________________
  • Turns out they __________________ the plebs!!!
PLEBEIANS GAIN MORE POLITICAL POWER

- The plebeian revolt leads to a major change in Roman government
  - Patricians agree to give in to some of the Plebs demands
    - **Tribune of Plebs**
      - A group of elected plebeians
      - Spoke for the plebeians in the Senate and with the Consuls
      - Originally had two tribunes – eventually had 10
    - **Council of Plebs**
      - Again elected plebeians
PLEBS GAIN EQUALITY -- FINALLY

- Over the next 200 years plebs gain equality – but it comes in steps.

  **Twelve tables**
  - 451 BCE
  - Laws were written down ________________________________ on engraved tablets called the Twelve Tables.
  - ____________________________________________________.

  **Consuls**
  - 367 BCE
  - One of the two consuls had to be a __________________________.
  - Former consuls became senators – This means eventually that the Senate will have
    ________________________________________________________
    ________.

- Right to make laws for all citizens.
  - 287 BCE
  - ________________________________________________________
  - _______.

- Citizens’ Association
  - All roman citizens
  - Could approve or reject laws.