

THE ROMAN REPUBLIC



Essential Question:

HOW WAS THE
REPUBLIC FORMED
AND HOW DID IT
WORK?

(1) WHY DID THE RULE OF KINGS END?

- Tarquinius Superbus, the **THIRD** Etruscan king, was a terrible ruler
- He ignored the people and committed terrible crimes
- No one dared stop his horrible reign
- Finally, two Romans, Brutus and **COLLATINUS**, stood up to him
- They forced the king and his family to leave Rome



- (2)
- The Romans did not want another **KING**, they wanted a more stable government
 - Brutus and Collatinus were elected to rule for one **YEAR**
 - Tarquinius wanted the throne back and plotted with the **SONS** of Brutus to regain it
 - Brutus uncovered the plot and had his sons **KILLED**



(3)

- Tarquinius attacked with an **ETRUSCAN** army, but were stopped, but Brutus died
- Tarquinius attacked again, gaining allies with 30 Latin cities
- According to **LEGEND**, twin gods, Castor and **POLLUX** rode in on white **HORSES** to save the day, Tarquinius was beaten again



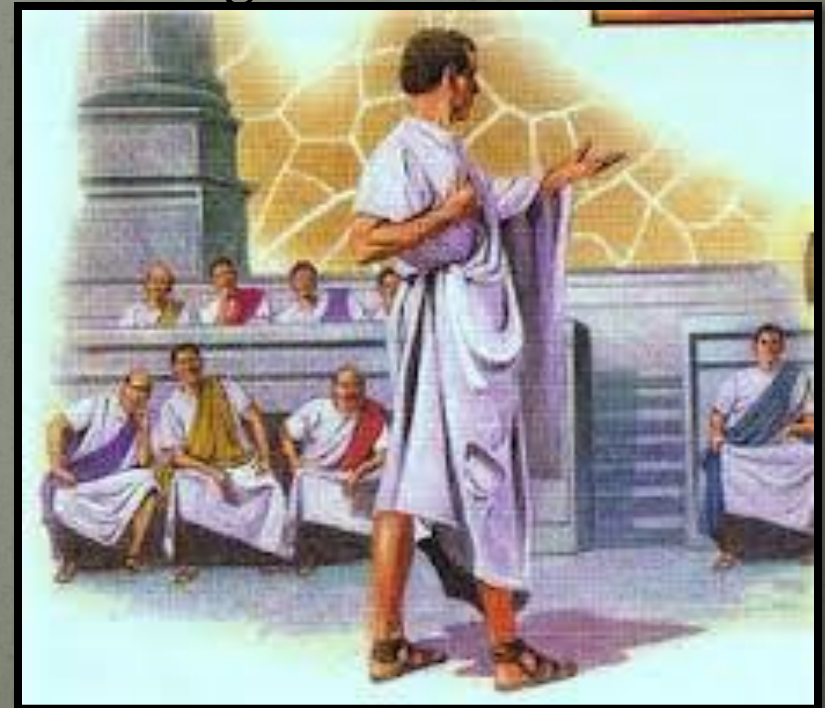
WHY DID THE RULE OF KINGS COME TO AN END?



(4)

HOW DID THE NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT WORK?

- By 509 B.C. the Romans had begun their **REPUBLIC**, this allowed the citizens to elect their own leaders
- The new system was a **TRIPARTITE** system, composed of three parts, with each part overseeing the others
- Two **CONSULS** were elected each year to run things, they replaced the king
- The consuls led the army, carried out laws, and acted as **JUDGES**



(5)

- The second part of the government was called the **SENATE**
- There were **300** men on the senate, they advised the consuls
- If a consul wanted to be elected again, they would not ignore **ADVICE** from the senate



(6)

- The third part was the **ASSEMBLIES**
- The assemblies were composed of all the **MALE** citizens of Rome
- They made the laws and elected the Consuls



Consuls



(7)

- If there was an emergency, the Romans could appoint a **DICTATOR** to be in complete control for **SIX** months
- In 458 B.C. the Romans elected Cincinnatus to help them defeat an army
- Cincinnatus had retired from the army and was now a farmer
- He took control of Rome, defeated the enemy, celebrated, then went back to his farm, all in one day!



A photograph of a classical Roman temple with a portico of columns. A red banner with a circular emblem is draped across the front. The image is framed by a blue border.

ROMAN GOVERNMENT EXPLAINED



[How did the republic of Rome work? 8 min](#)



**HOW DID THE NEW
GOVERNMENT WORK?**

(8)

WHAT WERE THE DIFFERENT SOCIAL CLASSES?

- The two social classes in Rome were the **PATRICIANS** and the **PLEBEIANS**
- The Patricians were the wealthy people (the ‘rich ones’)
- The Plebeians were the poor ones (‘poor as pebbles’)
- Only Patricians could be **SENATORS**
- The Plebeians were the soldiers, farmers, and merchants



(9)

- When it was time for war, the **PLEBEIANS** would leave their homes to fight
- When they returned, they would find their homes and land destroyed, they had to borrow money from the Patricians
- If they could not pay the money back, they became **SLAVES**
- In 494 B.C. the Plebeians refused to **FIGHT** any more

(10)

- The strategy worked, the debts were cancelled, and the Plebeians were allowed to elect leaders called **TRIBUNES**
- The Tribunes could **VETO** any law that was not fair to the Plebeians
- In 450 B.C. all the laws were written down and posted for everyone to see
- These laws were called the **TWELVE TABLES**



ROMAN GOVERNMENT - BY 333CINDY

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We are tired of being ruled by a king.
What can we do?

We are Patricians!
Let's order Rome to be a Republic!



Now that Rome is a Republic and I am rich, I can be a member of the senate.

I want to be a member of the senate too.



Plebeians can't be members of the Senate. They are poor and unimportant. They must follow our rules.

Then we will elect a tribune to protect our rights.



PATRICIANS

PLEBEIANS



CONSULS (2)



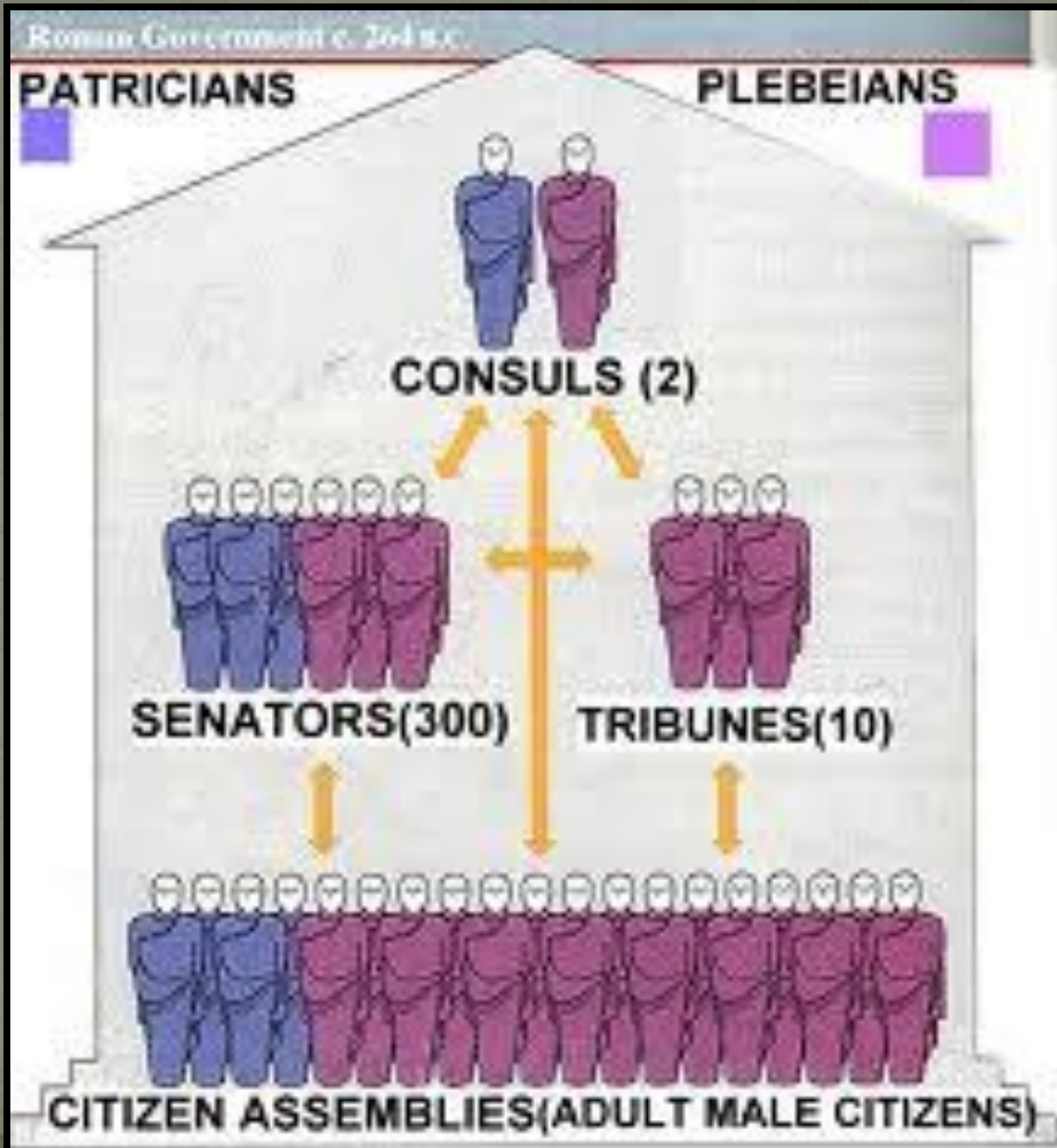
SENATORS (300)



TRIBUNES (10)



CITIZEN ASSEMBLIES (ADULT MALE CITIZENS)



A historical painting depicting a large assembly of men in a grand, ornate hall. The men are dressed in formal attire, including white shirts and dark trousers. They are gathered around a large, curved table or desk, possibly a legislative or judicial body. The architecture features high ceilings, large columns, and a prominent archway. The scene is filled with activity, with many men standing and talking, while others are seated at the table. The overall atmosphere is one of a significant public or official event.

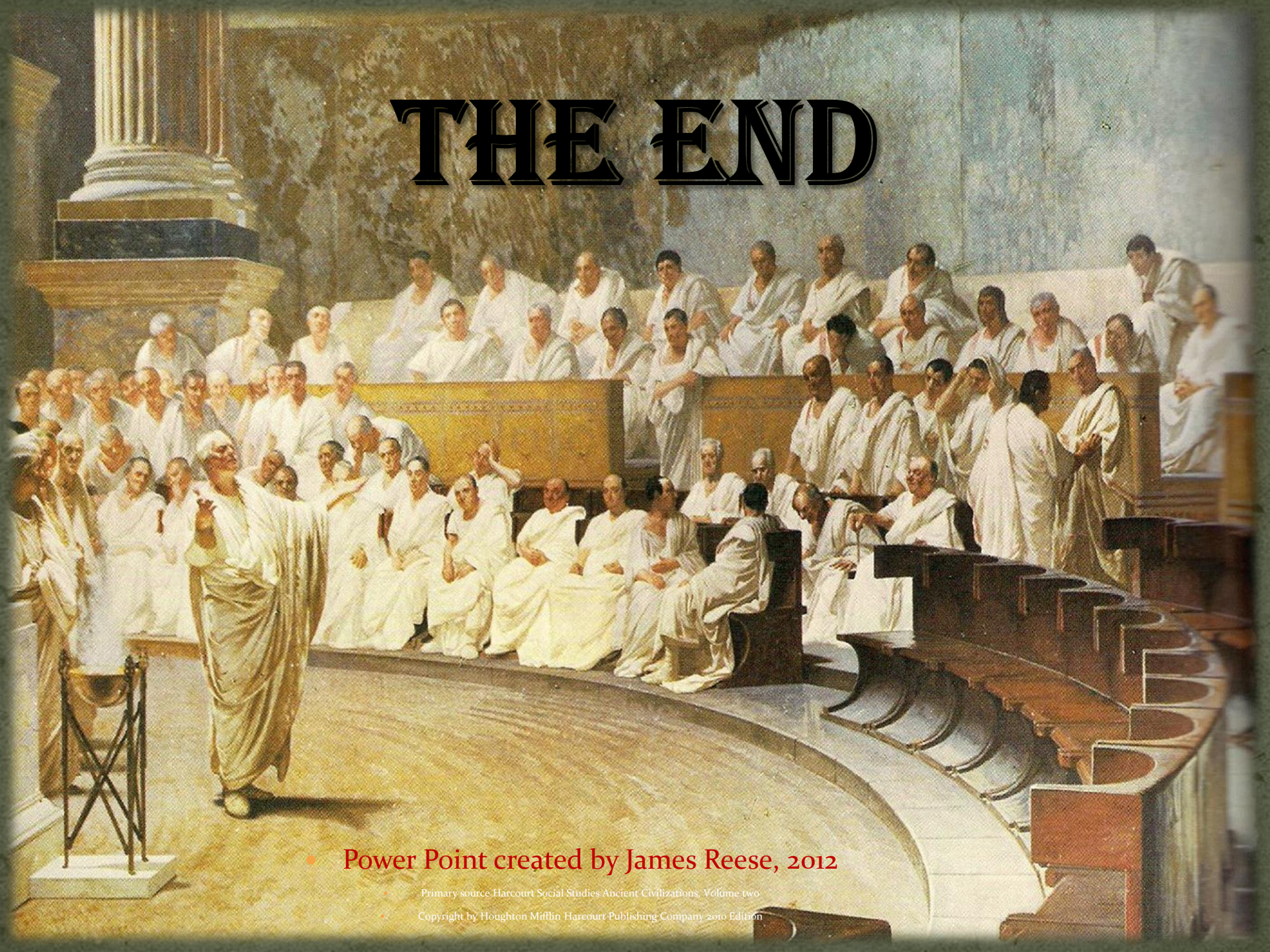
**WHAT WERE THE
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CLASSES?**

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Use the words: Tripartite, Assembly, Consul, Senate, Patrician, Plebian, and Tribune in your answer.

THE END



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