

World Civilizations
Founding of the Roman Republic (7.1)
Guided Notes #1



Name _____

The _____ of Italy had a great deal to do with the rise of _____ power. The top is sheltered by the _____ and to the east is the _____ Sea. A disadvantage to its geography was its large _____.

In 700BC the _____ moved into west-central Italy. They built villages along the _____ River. In 600BC Rome came under the rule of _____ kings from northern Italy.

The Etruscans had a _____ language. They crafted _____, made fine clothing, and worked skillfully in metal, pottery, and _____. They knew how to pave _____, drain marshes, and construct sewers. _____ grew into a large and prosperous city.

Some _____ also settled in ancient Italy. They had _____ in southern Italy and on Sicily. Greek _____ strongly influenced the Romans. Many Roman _____ mirrored Greek gods.

_____ was built on seven hills along the Tiber River. Rome laid along a shallow part of the Tiber, making Rome at the center of _____ routes that spread out across the land in all directions.

509BC wealthy Roman landowners overthrew the _____ king and vowed never again to be ruled by a _____. Romans established a _____. A _____ is a form of government in which voters elect officials to run the state. Only adult _____ citizens were entitled to vote and to take part in government.

Three important groups of citizens helped govern the _____.

1. The _____
2. The _____
3. Variety of popular _____.

The _____ was the most influential and _____ of the three governing bodies. They controlled public _____ and decided _____ policy. They sometimes acted as the _____. In times of emergency the Senate could propose that a citizen be named _____, absolute ruler. They would have complete command over the _____ and the courts.

The _____ were elected officials, which included _____, _____, and _____, or chief executives, ran the _____, commanded the _____, and could appoint _____.

Each consul could _____, or refuse to approve, the acts of the other consuls. Division of power was an example of the principle of _____. This prevents any one part of the government from becoming to _____.

_____ in times of war commanded the _____. In times of peace they oversaw the Roman _____ system. Interpretations of legal questions made by praetors formed much of the _____ in Rome.

_____ voted on _____ and elected _____, including the consuls. They voted to make _____ or peace. Some served as _____. Elected officials called _____, who had some power over actions by the _____ and other public officials.

Struggles existed over time because of the attempts of _____ people to win more _____. These struggles became known as the _____. In early _____, Romans were divided into two classes of people:

1. _____
2. _____

_____ were powerful landowners who controlled the government. _____ were mainly farmers and workers. Plebeians made up most of the _____ and had few _____. They could vote but they were barred from holding most public _____. They could not know Roman _____ because the laws were not _____ down. Also, only _____ served as judges.

Plebeians increased their power through _____ and _____. Plebeians gained rights to join the _____, hold government _____, form their own assembly, and elect _____. The Greatest victory may be when they forced the government to write down the _____ of the Roman Republic.

In 450BC Romans engraved laws on tablets called the _____. The tablets were placed in the _____, the chief public square for all to view. By 300BC many _____ had become so powerful and wealthy themselves that they joined with patricians to for the Roman _____. Nobles still controlled the _____.

The years of the Roman Republic were not a time of _____. They fought many _____ against neighboring peoples. Romans extended their republic with both a well-organized, impressive _____, and wise _____ policies.

Every adult _____ citizen who owned _____ was required by law to serve in the Roman army. _____ discipline was very strict! The major unit of the army was the _____, consisting from 4,500 to 6,000 citizens called _____. They later established the _____, which were units made up of _____.

Romans had a talent of _____ other people. They granted full _____ to the inhabitants of nearby Italian cities they conquered. They did this to keep them _____ to Rome. They also granted _____ citizenship to more distant cities they conquered.

Romans also expected conquered people to provide _____ for Roman farmers. This land policy helped the Romans to maintain _____ over conquered areas. They also spread _____ language, Roman _____, and other aspects of Roman _____ throughout Italy