

VOCAB
R.S.
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CHAPTER 7

Main Idea Activities 7.1

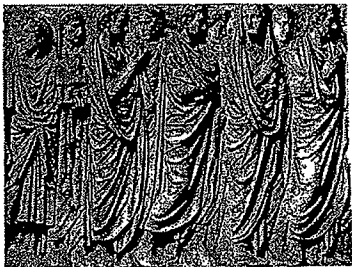
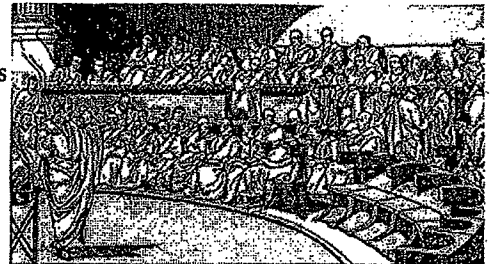
**Founding the Roman Republic
(READ PP. 150-154)**

VOCABULARY Some terms to understand:

- Republic:
- Dictator:
- Consuls:
- Veto:
- Checks and balances:
- Praetors:
- Censors:
- Tribunes:
- Patricians:
- Plebeians:

*** ORGANIZING INFORMATION** Fill in the graphic organizer by writing the functions of each group of citizens in the early Roman Republic.

- controlled public funds
- had power over the actions of the Senate and other public officials
- Oversaw the Roman legal system
- commanded the army; had power to veto
- decided on foreign policy
- oversaw the moral conduct of citizens



GOVERNING BODIES OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

Senate



Magistrates

Assemblies

Chapter 7, Main Idea Activities 7.1, continued

EVALUATING INFORMATION Mark each statement *T* if it is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1. Italy's geography enabled it to control regions to its north and south.
- _____ 2. Rome's location helped protect it from invasion by sea.
- _____ 3. Citizens in assemblies did not have real power.
- _____ 4. The plebeians gained more power through demands and strikes.
- _____ 5. The Roman Republic was mostly a time of peace.
- _____ 6. Every landowning citizen was required to serve in the Roman army.
- _____ 7. Only wealthy nobles could afford to hold a Roman office.
- _____ 8. Even partial citizens in distant cities could vote in Roman elections.



REVIEWING FACTS Choose the correct items from the following list to complete the statements below.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------|
| Apennine | Tiber | Twelve Tables | legionnaires |
| checks and balances | plebeians | Conflict of the Orders | |
| Senate | Etruscans | patricians | |

- 1. The _____ Mountains run the length of the Italian peninsula.
- 2. The earliest city dwellers in Rome were called the _____.
- 3. Rome was built on seven hills along the _____ River.
- 4. The most influential and powerful of Rome's governing bodies was the _____.
- 5. The division of power among the magistrates was called _____.
- 6. The struggles between plebeians and patricians were called the _____.
- 7. The _____ were mainly farmers and workers.
- 8. The _____ were powerful landowners who controlled the government.
- 9. The engraved Roman laws were called the _____.
- 10. Citizens in the major unit of the army were called _____.

