



THE STRUCTURE OF THE REPUBLIC



ESTABLISHING THE REPUBLIC

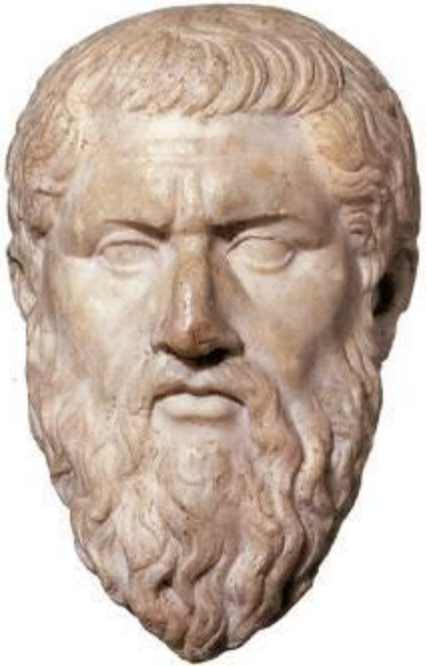
- Romulus and Remus – 753 BC
- Etruscans conquer Rome
- Latins expelled the Etruscans in 509 BC
- Regained control of Rome
- Vowed to never again have kings rule over them again

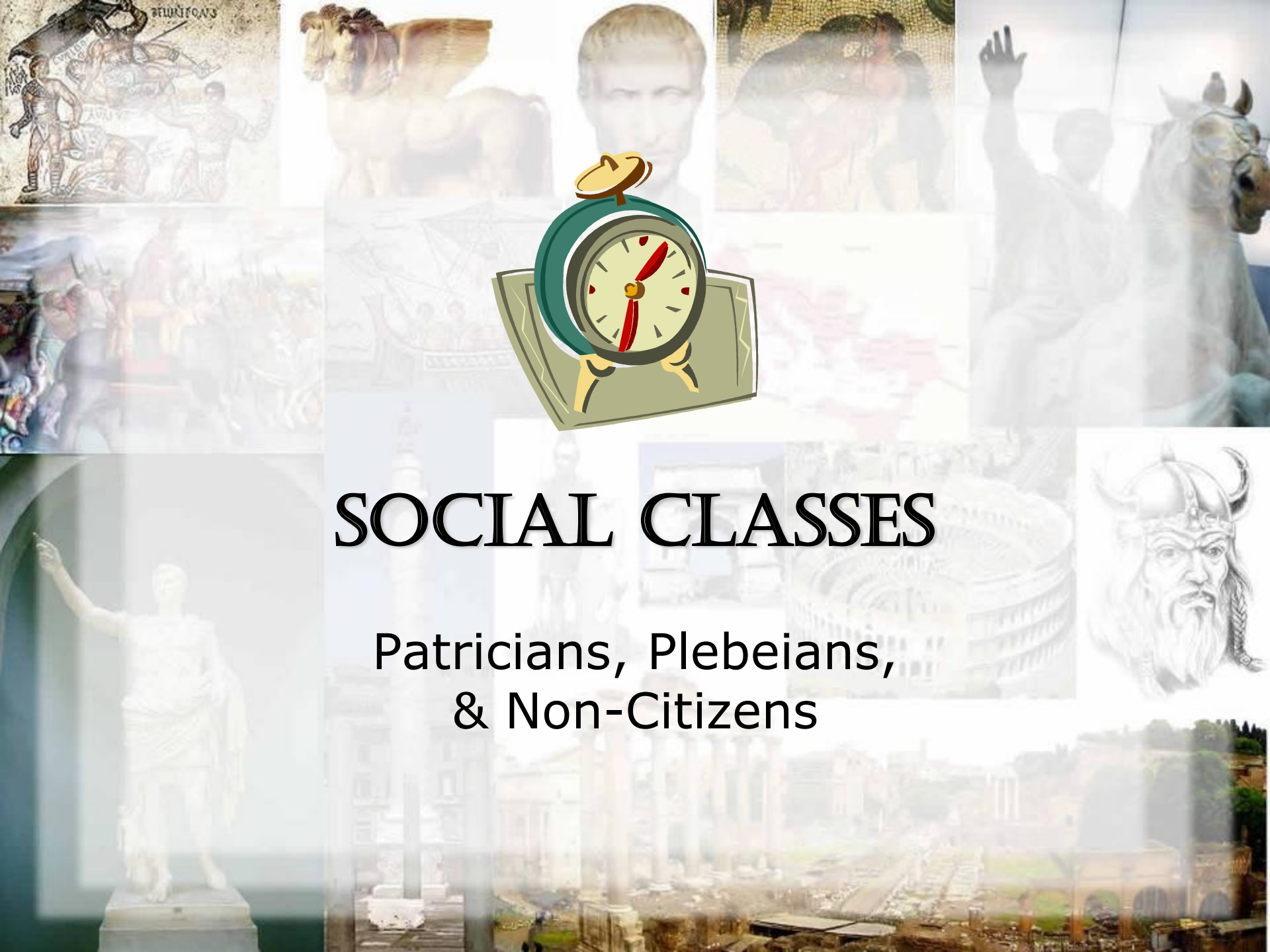


THE REPUBLIC

- Established the Roman Republic
 - Got idea from ...
 - Plato's book "The Republic"

Forum = business and government center of the city



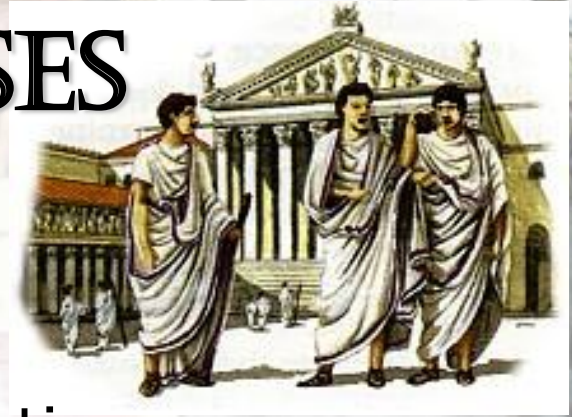


SOCIAL CLASSES

Patricians, Plebeians,
& Non-Citizens

SOCIAL CLASSES

PATRICIANS



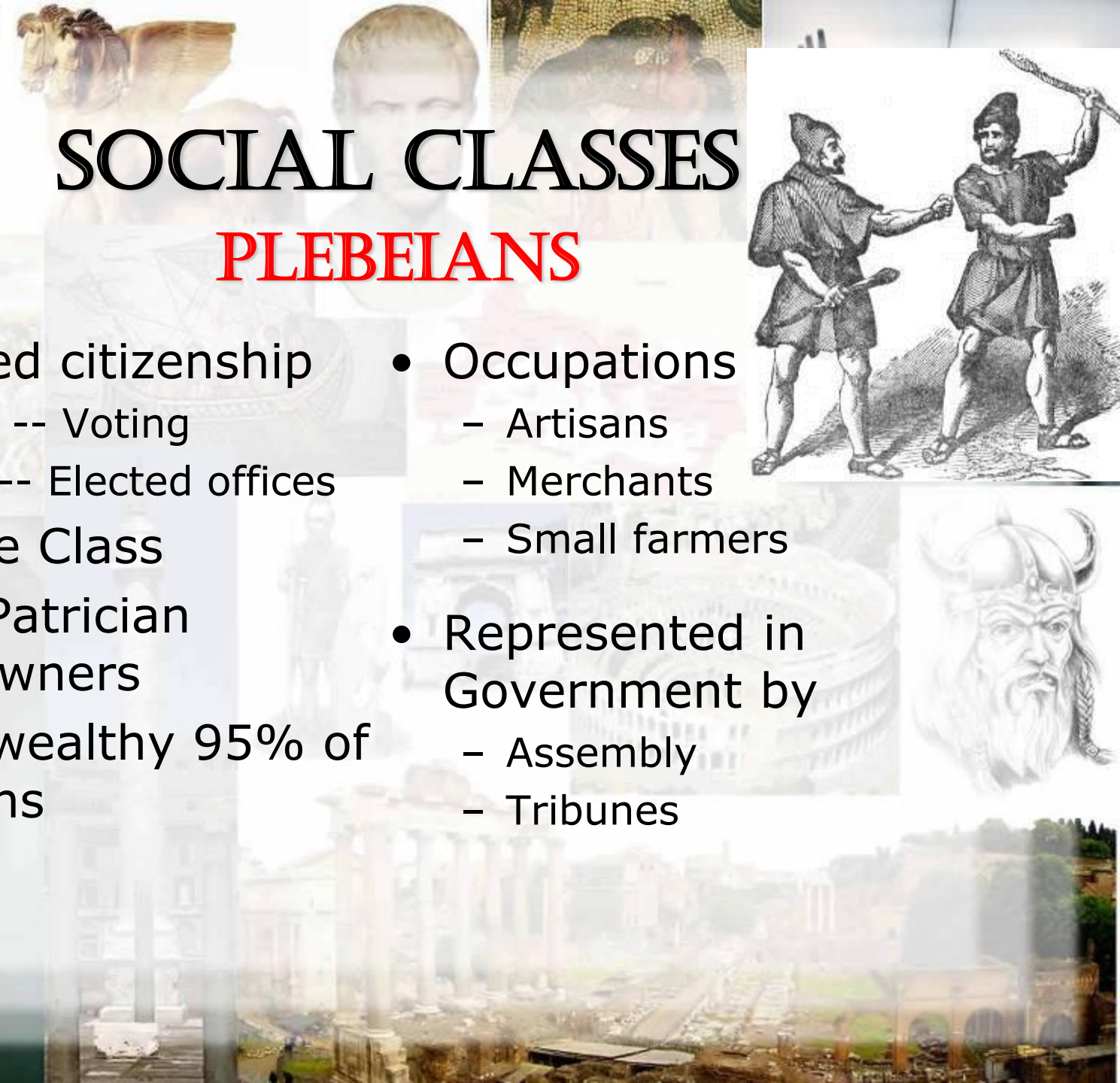
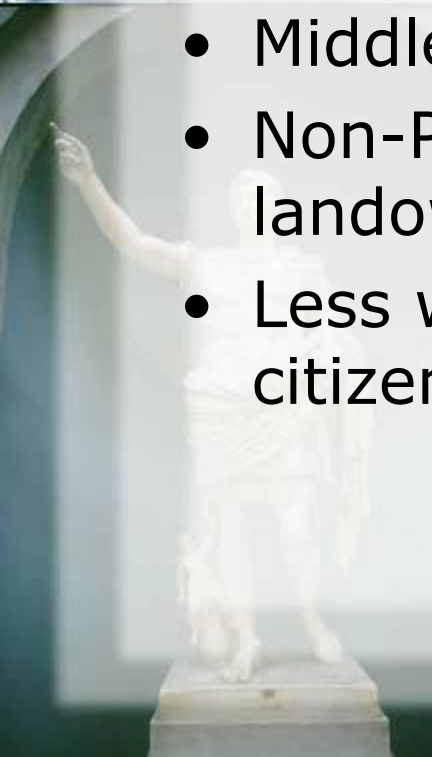
- Full citizenship
 - Yes -- Voting
 - Yes -- Elected offices
- Upper Class
- Descendents of the founding families of Rome
- Wealthiest 5% of citizens
- Occupations
 - Aristocrats
 - Large landowners
 - Governing class
- Represented in Government by
 - Consuls
 - Senate



SOCIAL CLASSES

PLEBEIANS

- Limited citizenship
 - Yes -- Voting
 - No -- Elected offices
- Middle Class
- Non-Patrician landowners
- Less wealthy 95% of citizens
- Occupations
 - Artisans
 - Merchants
 - Small farmers
- Represented in Government by
 - Assembly
 - Tribunes

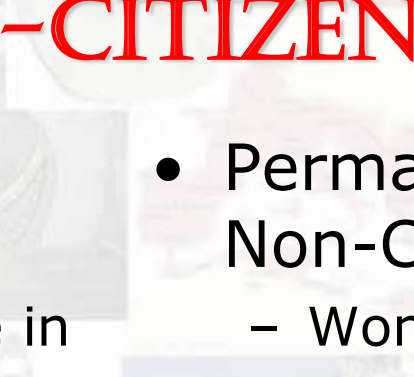
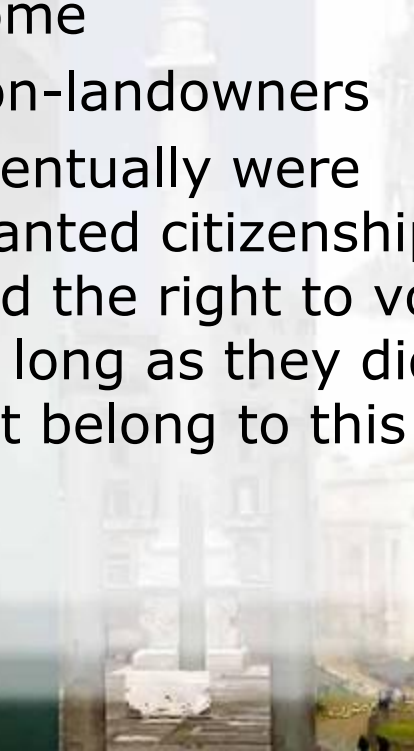
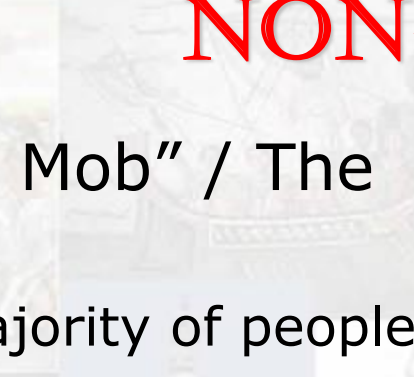
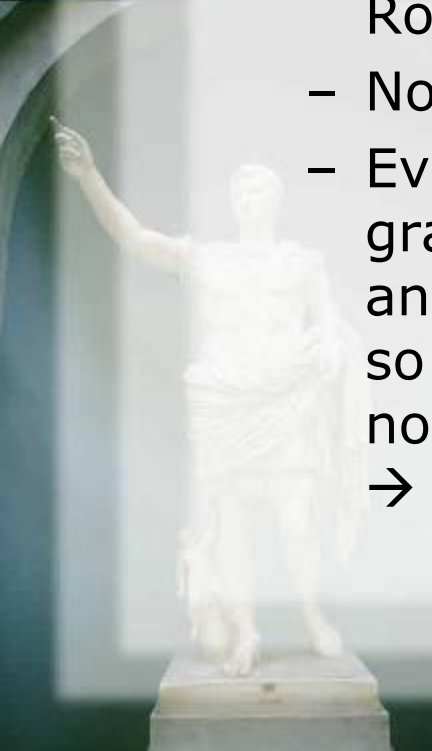
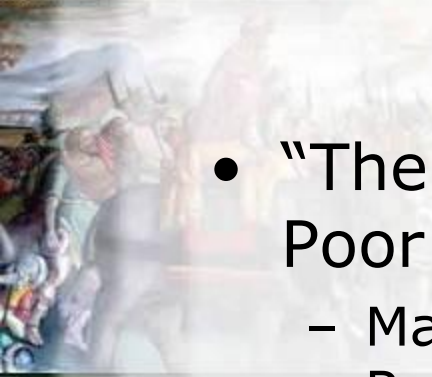
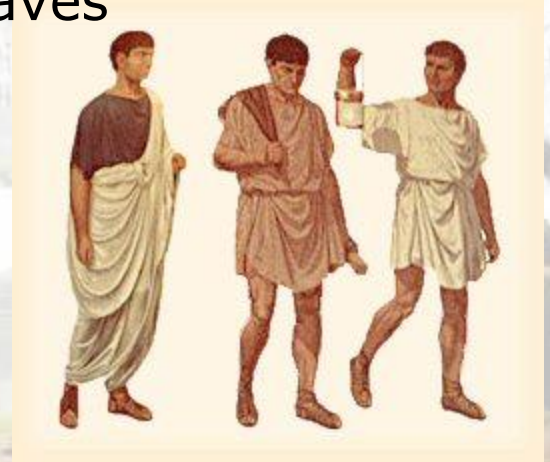


SOCIAL CLASSES

NON-CITIZENS

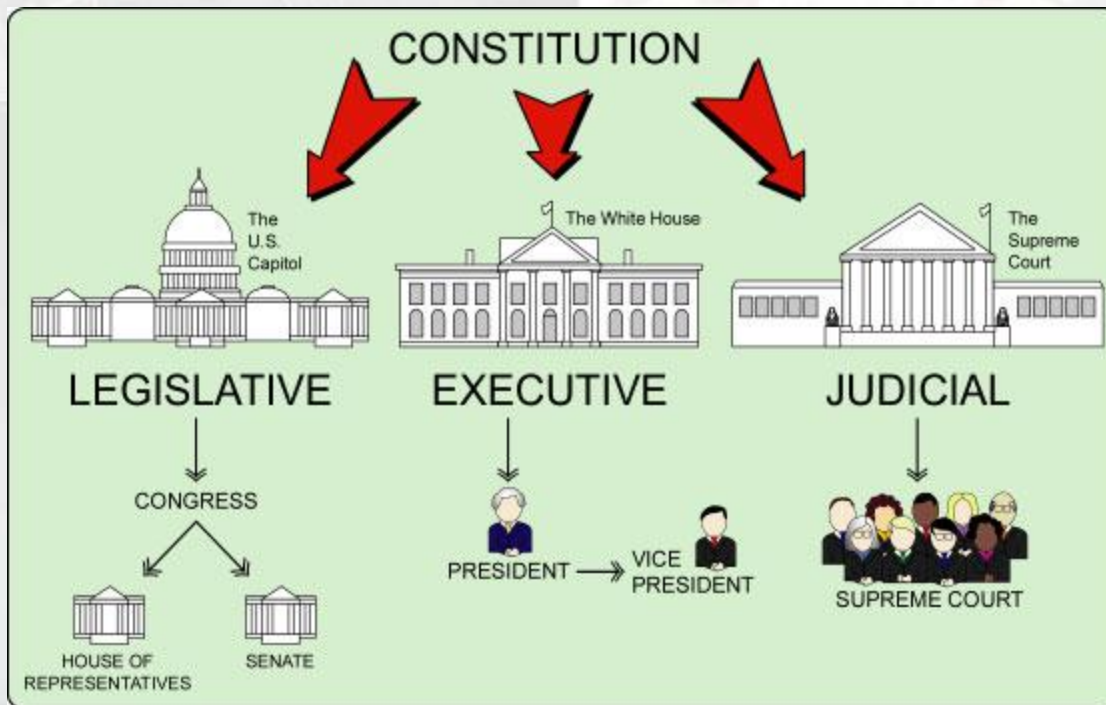
- “The Mob” / The Poor
 - Majority of people in Rome
 - Non-landowners
 - Eventually were granted citizenship and the right to vote so long as they did not belong to this list
→

- Permanent Non-Citizens
 - Women
 - Foreigners
 - Freedmen
 - Slaves



TRIPARTITE GOVERNMENT

- “tripartite” = 3 part
- The basis for the US government



MAGISTRATES

- In Ancient Rome, they had
 - Consuls
 - 2 of them → Similar to President
 - Led the government → 1 year
 - Made laws
 - Led the army
 - Acted as judges
 - Controlled finances (early Republic)
 - Dictator
 - Emergencies → up to 6 months
 - Cincinnatus
 - Read about Cincinnatus, pg. 285 *"The Early History of Rome"* – Livy



USA equivalent → combination of Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Branches

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

- In the US, we have
 - President and Vice-President
 - Cabinet Departments and Organizations

The President's Cabinet



Department of Agriculture



Department of Commerce



Department of Defense



Department of Education



Department of Energy



Department of Health and Human Services



Department of Housing and Urban Development



Department of the Interior



Department of Justice



Department of Labor



Department of State



Department of Transportation



Department of the Treasury



Department of Veterans Affairs



SENATE, ASSEMBLIES, AND TRIBUNES



FOR THE PATRICIANS

- In Ancient Rome, they had:

- Senate

- Patricians
- 300 members
- Advised consuls
- Served for life
- Controlled finances, tax monies, and foreign policy (later Republic)



USA equivalent → Legislative Branch - Senate

FOR THE PLEBEIANS

- In Ancient Rome, they had:
 - Assembly
 - Plebeians
 - Protected the commoners
 - Had little power, compared to the Senate but gradually gained more responsibilities
 - **Tribunes**
 - 10 of them → Supported the Plebeians
 - Had veto power (Latin for “I forbid”) over elections and laws

USA equivalent → Legislative Branch – House of Reps.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

- In the US, we have:
 - Congress → Senate & House of Representatives



LEGISLATIVE

↓
CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SENATE

↓
AGENCIES

Architect of the Capitol
Congressional Budget Office
General Accounting Office
Government Printing Office
Library of Congress



CHECKS AND BALANCES

- What are Checks and Balances?

- Keep one branch of government from getting too powerful

- Then

- Term limits
- One consul could block another
- Laws proposed by Senate approved by magistrates

- Now

- Term limits
- One house of Congress makes a law, the other house has to approve it
- Presidential veto

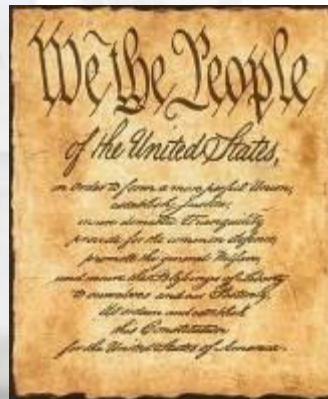
WRITTEN LAWS

- The Twelve Tables – 450 BC
 - Plebeians pressured Patricians to give them equal protection and rights under law
 - Laws carved on twelve stone tablets and hung in Forum
 - Became basis for law in the Republic

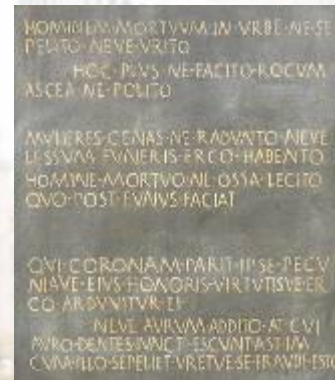
A cross between Hammurabi's Code and our US Constitution ???



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THE TWELVE TABLES

- **Table III.**

- 1. One who has confessed a debt, or against whom judgment has been pronounced, shall have thirty days to pay it in. After that forcible seizure of his person is allowed.

- **Table IV.**

- 1. A dreadfully deformed child shall be quickly killed.
- 2. If a father sells his son three times, the son shall be free from his father.
- A child born after ten months since the father's death will not be admitted into a legal inheritance.

- **Table VIII.**

- 2. If one has maimed a limb and does not compromise with the injured person, let there be retaliation. If one has broken a bone of a freeman with his hand or with a cudgel, let him pay a penalty of three hundred coins. If he has broken the bone of a slave, let him have one hundred and fifty coins. If one is guilty of insult, the penalty shall be twenty-five coins.
- 10. Any person who destroys by burning any building or heap of corn...shall be bound, scourged, and put to death by burning at the stake...
- 23. A person who had been found guilty of giving false witness shall be hurled down from the Tarpeian Rock.

- **Table IX.**

- 6. Putting to death of any man, whosoever he might be unconvicted is forbidden.

- **Table XI.**

- 1. Marriages should not take place between plebeians and patricians.

THEN AND NOW

- Magistrates

- Consuls
- Dictator

- Executive Branch

- President & Vice-Pres.
- Cabinet departments

- Patricians

- Senate

- Legislative Branch

- Senate
- House of Representatives

- Plebeians

- Assembly
- Tribunes

- Judicial Branch

- Supreme Court
- Court system

