

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Chapter 5: The Roman World

MAIN IDEA 5.1

REVIEWING VOCABULARY

clan	group of related people or extended family organization
patronage system	politicians give protection and money to voters in exchange for votes and support
patrician	member of the Roman Senate and his family
plebeian	an ordinary citizen, a commoner
tribune	elected official of the plebeians
constitution	the basic legal plan and system of a government
Senate	the Roman group of officials who advised on all government matters, including foreign affairs
consuls	the two individuals who served as head officials or kings
censors	elected individuals in charge of records and appointing Senators
praetors	elected judges who often also served as consuls
nobility	the upper class of patricians and wealthy plebeians
paterfamilias	the head of the family; the oldest male in the family
animism	a religion which believes in the spiritual nature of all living things
augur	a priest who reads signs and warnings from the gods

UNDERSTANDING MAIN IDEAS

Two classes of people made up the Roman Republic, the **patricians** and the **plebeians**. For several hundred years the plebeians tried to take more power from the patricians. The patricians fought to keep their special advantages. Next to each fact below, write **patrician** if the event helped patricians. Write **plebeian** if the event helped plebeians. Write **both** if the event helped both patricians and plebeians.

1. _____ The Law of the Twelve Tables gives a written set of laws for the first time.
2. _____ Slavery for debt ended in 494 B.C.
3. _____ Government officials worked for no pay.
4. _____ Roman soldiers had to be in the army for more years.
5. _____ Plebeian Council placed in charge of plebeian affairs.
6. _____ All government offices gradually become open to all citizens.
7. _____ Plebeians elect tribunes.
8. _____ People without property are allowed to become soldiers.
9. _____ Senate gives Rome's allies from Italy Roman citizenship.

MAKING CONNECTIONS

Roman government was as well organized as the Roman army. Different officials had different powers and duties. Some had more and some had less power in making decisions. Rank the officials below in order of their power with the most powerful on top and the least powerful at the bottom.

consul senator censor praetor tribune

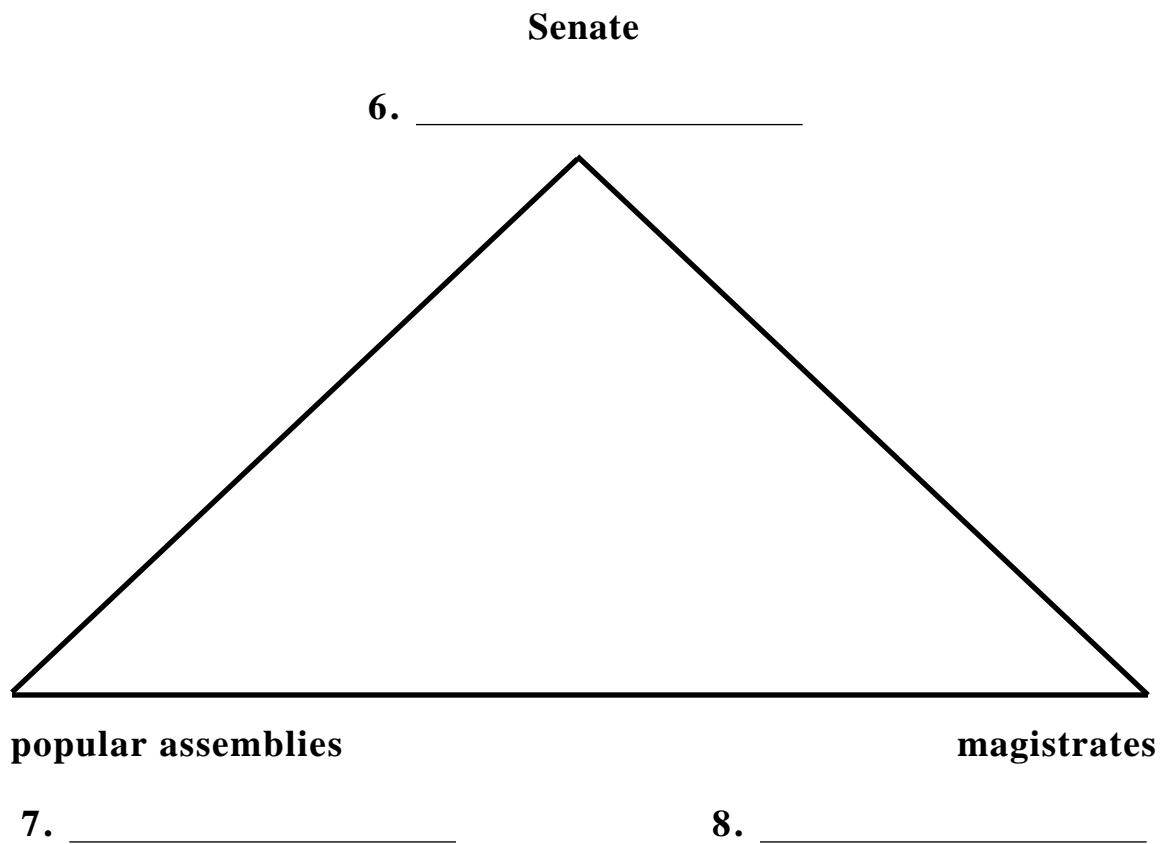
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

The government of republican Rome had three separate parts. These three parts balanced each other like the points of a triangle. In the triangle below, put the correct duty under each part of the Roman government.

A. carry out laws

B. vote on laws and elect officials

C. advise officials, control money, and direct foreign affairs



The Roman Republic had many different problems after 200 B.C. Match each leader or leaders below to a change in the Roman social and political system.

Julius Caesar

Marius

Sulla

Spartacus

Gracchi brothers

9. _____ accepted citizens who did not own land into the army
10. _____ won a civil war; then the Senate made himself dictator for life
11. _____ gave public land to small farmers without any land
12. _____ led a bloody slave revolt in southern Italy
13. _____ won a civil war, made himself dictator, and then killed all his opponents