

$\frac{10}{10}$ Very good

iod: 3

Democracy in Rome

* Answers must be in full sentences.

✓ 1). What did the Romans call their system of government? Provide the Latin name, and the English translation.

thing or affair = rēs
public = pūblica

✓ 2). Describe how Rome differed from Athens in terms of its territorial control. Why did Rome differ from Athens?

Rome differed from Athens because even though they were both originally city states, Rome expanded rapidly by conquest and annexation far beyond its original borders to encompass all the Mediterranean world and much of western Europe.

✓ 3). Until the 1st century B.C., how was Rome's government organized?

Until the 1st century B.C. Roman assemblies were held in the very small forum at the centre of the city.

4). How did Roman citizenship differ from that of Athens? (Recall that Athenian citizenship was limited to those who were born in Athens to Athenian parents)

The only way to become a citizen in Athens you had to be born in Athens and have Athenian parents. In Rome, as long as your country had been conquered by Rome and you agreed to live under their rule you could be a citizen.

✓ 5). What problem did the Roman Republic have? What was the eventual solution?

Because Roman assemblies continued to meet in the Forum most citizens who did not live in or near the city itself were unable to participate and were thus excluded. The Romans never solved this problem until two millennia later, electing representatives to a Roman legislature.

6). Describe the various branches of the Roman government. (Senate, Curiata, Centuriata, Concilium Plebis, and Tributa)

✓ The Romans used not only an extremely powerful senate, but also four assemblies, each called comitia ("assembly") or concilium ("council"). The comitia curiata was composed of 30 curiae, or local groups, drawn from 3 ancient tribes, or tribes; the comitia centuriata consisted of 193 centuries, or military units; the concilium Plebis was drawn from the ranks of the plebes, or plebians (common people); and the comitia tributa like the Athenian Assembly, was open to all citizens. In all the assemblies, votes were counted by units (centuries or tribes) rather than by individuals; thus insofar as a majority prevailed in voting, it would have been a majority of units, not of citizens.

7). Describe the Roman senate.

- ✓ The senate, an institution inherited from the earlier era of the Roman monarchy continued to exercise great power. Senators were chosen indirectly by the comitia centuriata; during the monarchy, they were drawn exclusively from the privileged patrician class, though later, during the republic, members of certain plebian families were also admitted!

8). In the space below, describe the similarities and differences between Athenian Democracy and the Roman Republic.

Similarities

- ✓ - both systems provided a way for the people to control and have a voice in government.

Differences

- ✓ - The Athenian poor masses had more control over government than the ~~Greek~~ Roman.
- ✓ - Because Rome was bigger they sent representatives to vote instead of having all citizens go to vote like in Athens.

9). What was the main reason that Athenian Democracy and the Roman Republic differed?

- ✓ One of the main differences between Athenian and Romanian democracy was that Rome was much bigger so they had representative democracy and Athens was not forced to change from direct democracy.