

Concept Development

The **Roman Republic** (509 B.C.E. – 27 B.C.E.) was an empire that controlled most of the land around the Mediterranean Sea.

The **Government of the Roman Republic** was a tripartite system with **three different parts** with **different powers**.

- *The three part also had powers over each other to act as checks and balances for each other.*

↪ Definitions and examples



Cicero Denounces Cataline 1889
by Cesare Maccari

Government of the Roman Republic	
Consuls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two consuls were elected each year. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The term for a consul was one year.</i> • Held executive power (like the president of the United States)
The Senate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group of 300 noble men. • Chosen by the consuls and serving for life. • Created laws.
The Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Assembly was made up of all citizens of Rome. • Could declare war and suggest laws, but it could be overruled by the Senate. • Chose which senators would become consuls.
Dictators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senate could call for a dictator to be appointed in emergencies. • Dictator held all the power of the government as long as the emergency lasted and no more than six months.



(left) Statue of Pompey the Great, Roman Consul in 89 B.C.E.



(right) Bust of Julius Caesar, the last dictator named in the Roman Republic.

CFU 2

Describe the office of consul in the Roman Republic. Who was the Roman Senate made up of? ...the Assembly?
Why would a dictator be appointed? For how long could he be dictator?
In your own words, describe the government of the Roman Republic.

CFU questions →