

Ancient Rome

The Roman Republic

Listen to the track about Ancient Rome.

1. For the paragraph one and two drag and drop the following words.

Councils Democracies 500 leaders constitution

magistrates laws officials

1. For _____ years Ancient Rome was governed by the Roman Republic. This was a form of government that allowed for people to elect _____. It was a complex government with a _____, detailed _____, and elected officials such as senators. Many of the ideas and structures of this government became the basis for modern _____.

Who were the leaders of the Roman Republic?

2. The Roman Republic had a number of leaders and groups that helped to govern. Elected officials were called _____ and there were different levels and titles of magistrates. The Roman Government was very complicated and had lots of _____ and _____. Here are some of the titles and what they did:



The Roman Senate by Cesare Maccari

2. Listen and complete paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 drag and drop the following words.

magistrates dictator Plebeian taxes Senators
Republic Consuls war life powerful
Assembly prestigious

3. _____ - At the top of the Roman _____ was the consul. The consul was a very _____ position. In order to keep the consul from becoming a king or _____, there were always two consuls elected and they only served for one year. Also, the consuls could veto each other if they didn't agree on something. The consuls had a wide range of powers; they decided when to go to _____, how much _____ to collect, and what the laws were.

4. _____ - The Senate was a group of _____ leaders who advised the consuls. The consuls usually did what the Senate recommended. Senators were selected for _____.

5. _____ **Council** - The Plebeian Council was also called the Peoples _____. This was how the common people, plebeians, could elect their own leaders, _____, pass laws, and hold court.

3. Listen and complete paragraphs 6, 7, 8 and 9 drag and drop the following words.

festivals province Senate proconsuls Governors
finances census morality citizens
Tribunes governor Plebeian Aedile popularity

6. _____ - Tribunes were the representatives of the _____ Council. They could veto laws made by the _____.

7. _____ - As Rome conquered new lands, they needed someone to be the local ruler. The Senate would appoint a _____ to rule the land or _____. The governor would be in charge of the local Roman army and would also be responsible to collect taxes. Governors were also called_____.

8. **Aedile** - An _____ was a city official who was responsible for the maintenance of public buildings as well as public _____. Many politicians who wanted to be elected to a higher office, like consul, would become aedile so they could hold big public festivals and gain _____ with the people.

9. **Censor** - The Censor counted the _____ and kept track of the _____. They also had some responsibilities to maintain public _____ and to look after public_____.

3. Listen and complete paragraphs 10 and 11 drag and drop the following words.

gender branches civilizations power Tribunes

wealth citizenship aristocracy Constitution

guidelines vote

The Constitution

10. The Roman Republic did not have a precise written _____. The constitution was more of a set of _____ and principles that were passed down from generation to generation. It provided for separate _____ of government and balances of_____.

Were all people treated equally?

11. No, people were treated differently based on their _____, _____, and _____. Women did not get the right to

_____or hold office. Also, if you had more money, you got more voting power. Consuls, Senators, and Governors only came from the rich_____. This may sound unfair, but it was a big change from other _____where the average person had no say at all. In Rome, the regular people could band together and have considerable power through the Assembly and their_____.