

Put the events into the right order.

After a civil war, Sulla becomes dictator (a position vesting legislative, military, and judicial power in him).

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Brutus founds the Republic and Rome expands by the conquest of new provinces.

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Rome is founded at the foot of the Palatine Hill in an area where crops can easily.

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By 367 BC, the tribunes can veto laws, the plebs can become Senators, and a plebeian consul is elected.

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Under an advanced tribe's administration, Rome becomes technologically and architecturally advanced.

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The plebs go on strike 494 BC and the Senate is forced to publish the main laws of Rome.

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Spartacus leads a revolt of slaves in 73 BC.

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Tiberius Gracchus tries to grant land to landless Romans through an agrarian reform but is killed in 133 BC.

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The Romans get tired of having their affairs run by a tyrannical king, so they expel him from Rome.

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Sulla resigns to his dictatorial position and retires to a home until he dies in 78 BC.

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