Cerstubor : 7. Polmana kralı, Vdalronk istilası sırasındaki kahramanca komutanlığı ile ünlüdür

Gins’herez : Putsura işgali ile Yaruwtor’un yıkılmasını sağlayan ve Sabarda imparatorluğunu en geniş sınırlarına ulaştıran Senabio imparatoru

Tubodam : MÖ 701’de Batı Onulorp’ta yalvaçlığını ilan etti

Henlata :

Imosuna :

Ovinarb :

Aridde :

Rilakzap :

Morbank :

Utkaja :

Karmêz :

Kinslop :

2. Albent :

Zhatakam :

Cholevn :

Torchun :

Worbanth :

3. Deglath :

4. Deglath :

5. Nexrulon :

Tron, Finthor, Melgern :

2. Karperin :

3. Orginzhek :

The senate was a political institution in the ancient [Roman Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Kingdom). The word *[senate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Senate" \o "Senate)* derives from the [Latin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin) word *[senex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Senex" \o "Senex)*, which means "old man"; the word thus means "assembly of elders". The prehistoric [Indo-Europeans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proto-Indo-Europeans" \o "Proto-Indo-Europeans) who settled Italy in the centuries before the founding of Rome in 753 BC[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_3-1) were structured into tribal communities,[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_1-2) and these communities often included an aristocratic board of tribal elders.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_12-3)

The early Roman family was called a *gens* or "clan",[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_1-2) and each clan was an aggregation of families under a common living male patriarch, called a *[pater](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paterfamilias" \o "Paterfamilias)* (the Latin word for "father").[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_6-4) When the early Roman *gentes* were aggregating to form a common community, the *[patres](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patres" \o "Patres)* from the leading clans were selected[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate" \l "cite_note-Abbott,_16-5) for the confederated board of elders that would become the Roman senate.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_6-4) Over time, the *patres* came to recognize the need for a single leader, and so they elected a [king](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_of_Rome) (*rex*),[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_6-4) and vested in him their sovereign power.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Byrd,_42-6) When the king died, that sovereign power naturally reverted to the *patres*.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_6-4)

The senate is said to have been created by Rome's first king, [Romulus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romulus" \o "Romulus), initially consisting of 100 men. The descendants of those 100 men subsequently became the [patrician](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patrician_(ancient_Rome)" \o "Patrician (ancient Rome)) class.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-7) Rome's fifth king, [Lucius Tarquinius Priscus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lucius_Tarquinius_Priscus" \o "Lucius Tarquinius Priscus), chose a further 100 senators. They were chosen from the minor leading families, and were accordingly called the *patres minorum gentium*.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-8)

Rome's seventh and final king, [Lucius Tarquinius Superbus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lucius_Tarquinius_Superbus" \o "Lucius Tarquinius Superbus), executed many of the leading men in the senate, and did not replace them, thereby diminishing their number. However, in 509 BC Rome's first and third [consuls](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_consul" \o "Roman consul), [Lucius Junius Brutus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lucius_Junius_Brutus" \o "Lucius Junius Brutus) and [Publius Valerius Publicola](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Publius_Valerius_Publicola" \o "Publius Valerius Publicola) chose from amongst the leading equites new men for the senate, these being called *conscripti*, and thus increased the size of the senate to 300.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-9)

The senate of the [Roman Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Kingdom) held three principal responsibilities: It functioned as the ultimate repository for the executive power,[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_10-10) it served as the king's council, and it functioned as a legislative body in concert with the [people of Rome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spqr" \o "Spqr).[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_17-11) During the years of the monarchy, the senate's most important function was to elect new kings. While the king was nominally elected by the people, it was actually the senate who chose each new king.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_10-10)

The period between the death of one king and the election of a new king was called the *[interregnum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interregnum" \o "Interregnum)*,[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_10-10) during which time the [Interrex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interrex" \o "Interrex) nominated a candidate to replace the king.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_14-12) After the senate gave its initial approval to the nominee, he was then formally elected by the people,[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Byrd,_20-13) and then received the senate's final approval.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_14-12) At least one king, [Servius Tullius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Servius_Tullius" \o "Servius Tullius), was elected by the senate alone, and not by the people.[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-14)

The senate's most significant task, outside regal elections, was to function as the king's council, and while the king could ignore any advice it offered, its growing prestige helped make the advice that it offered increasingly difficult to ignore. Only the king could make new laws, although he often involved both the senate and the curiate assembly (the popular assembly) in the process.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_17-11)

**Senate of the Roman Republic**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Roman_Senate&action=edit&section=3" \o "Edit section: Senate of the Roman Republic)]

*Main articles: [Constitution of the Roman Republic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_the_Roman_Republic" \o "Constitution of the Roman Republic) and [Senate of the Roman Republic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Senate_of_the_Roman_Republic" \o "Senate of the Roman Republic)*

[giyim, iç mekan, kişi, şahıs, cenaze içeren bir resim

Açıklama otomatik olarak oluşturuldu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Cicero_Denounces_Catiline_in_the_Roman_Senate_by_Cesare_Maccari.png)Representation of a sitting of the Roman senate: [Cicero](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cicero) attacks [Catiline](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catiline" \o "Catiline), from a 19th-century fresco in Palazzo Madama, Rome, house of the [Italian Senate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italian_Senate" \o "Italian Senate). It is worth noting that idealistic medieval and subsequent artistic depictions of the Senate in session are almost uniformly inaccurate. Illustrations commonly show the senators arranged in a semicircle around an open space where orators were deemed to stand; in reality the structure of the existing [Curia Julia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curia_Julia" \o "Curia Julia) building, which dates in its current form from the Emperor [Diocletian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diocletian" \o "Diocletian), shows that the senators sat in straight and parallel lines on either side of the interior of the building. In current media depictions in film this is shown correctly in [*The Fall of the Roman Empire*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Fall_of_the_Roman_Empire_(film)), and incorrectly in, for example, *[Spartacus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spartacus_(film)" \o "Spartacus (film))*.[İnsan yapımı, Oyma, duvar, taş oymacılık içeren bir resim

Açıklama otomatik olarak oluşturuldu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Togato_Barberini.jpg)The so-called "[Togatus Barberini](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Togatus_Barberini" \o "Togatus Barberini)", a statue depicting a Roman senator holding the *[imagines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_funerals_and_burial" \l "Funerary_art" \o "Roman funerals and burial)* ([effigies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effigies" \o "Effigies)) of deceased ancestors in his hands; marble, late 1st century BC; head (not belonging): mid-1st century BC

When the Republic began, the Senate functioned as an advisory council. It consisted of 300–500 senators who served for life. Only patricians were members in the early period, but plebeians were also admitted before long, although they were denied the senior magistracies for a longer period.

Senators were entitled to wear a [toga](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toga" \o "Toga) with a broad purple stripe, maroon shoes, and an iron (later gold) ring.

The Senate of the Roman Republic passed decrees called *[senatus consulta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Senatus_consultum" \o "Senatus consultum)*, which in form constituted "advice" from the senate to a magistrate. While these decrees did not hold legal force, they usually were obeyed in practice.[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Byrd,_44-15)

If a *senatus consultum* conflicted with a law (*lex*) that was passed by an [assembly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_assemblies" \o "Roman assemblies), the law overrode the *senatus consultum* because the *senatus consultum* had its authority based on precedent and not in law. A *senatus consultum*, however, could serve to interpret a law.[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_233-16)

Through these decrees, the senate directed the [magistrates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_magistrate" \o "Roman magistrate), especially the [Roman Consuls](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Consul) (the chief magistrates), in their prosecution of military conflicts. The senate also had an enormous degree of power over the civil government in Rome. This was especially the case with regard to its management of state finances, as only it could authorize the disbursal of public funds from the treasury. As the Roman Republic grew, the senate also supervised the administration of the provinces, which were governed by former consuls and [praetors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Praetors" \o "Praetors), in that it decided which magistrate should govern which province.

Since the 3rd century BC the senate also played a pivotal role in cases of emergency. It could call for the appointment of a [dictator](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Dictator" \o "Roman Dictator) (a right resting with each consul with or without the senate's involvement). However, after 202 BC, the office of dictator fell out of use (and was revived only two more times) and was replaced with the *[senatus consultum ultimum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Senatus_consultum_ultimum" \o "Senatus consultum ultimum)* ("ultimate decree of the senate"), a senatorial decree that authorised the consuls to employ any means necessary to solve the crisis.[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_240-17)

While senate meetings could take place either inside or outside the formal boundary of the city (the *[pomerium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pomerium" \o "Pomerium)*), no meeting could take place more than a mile (in the Roman system of measurement, now approx. 1.48 km) outside it.[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Byrd,_34-18) The senate operated while under various religious restrictions. For example, before any meeting could begin, a sacrifice to the gods was made, and a search for divine omens (the *[auspices](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auspice" \o "Auspice)*) was taken.[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Lintott,_72-19) The senate was only allowed to assemble in places dedicated to the gods.

Meetings usually began at dawn, and a [magistrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_magistrate" \o "Roman magistrate) who wished to summon the senate had to issue a compulsory order.[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Lintott,_75-20) The senate meetings were public[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate" \l "cite_note-Byrd,_34-18) and directed by a presiding magistrate (usually a [consul](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_consul" \o "Roman consul)).[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Byrd,_42-6) While in session, the senate had the power to act on its own, and even against the will of the presiding magistrate if it wished. The presiding magistrate began each meeting with a speech,[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Lintott,_78-21) then referred an issue to the senators, who would discuss it in order of seniority.[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Byrd,_34-18)

Senators had several other ways in which they could influence (or frustrate) a presiding magistrate. For example, every senator was permitted to speak before a vote could be held, and since all meetings had to end by nightfall,[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Byrd,_44-15) a dedicated group or even a single senator could talk a proposal to death (a [filibuster](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Filibuster" \o "Filibuster) or *diem consumere*).[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Lintott,_78-21) When it was time to call a vote, the presiding magistrate could bring up whatever proposals he wished, and every vote was between a proposal and its negative.[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Lintott,_83-22)

With a dictator as well as a senate, the senate could [veto](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Veto) any of the dictator's decisions. At any point before a motion passed, the proposed motion could be vetoed, usually by a [tribune](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tribune" \o "Tribune). If there was no veto, and the matter was of minor importance, it could be put to either a voice vote or a show of hands. If there was no veto and no obvious majority, and the matter was of a significant nature, there was usually a physical division of the house,[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Byrd,_34-18) with senators voting by taking a place on either side of the chamber.

Senate membership was controlled by the [censors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_censor" \o "Roman censor). By the time of [Augustus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustus), ownership of property worth at least one million sesterces was required for membership. The ethical requirements of senators were significant. In contrast to members of the [Equestrian order](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equestrian_order" \o "Equestrian order), senators could not engage in banking or any form of public contract. They could not own a ship that was large enough to participate in foreign commerce,[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Byrd,_34-18) they could not leave Italy without permission from the rest of the senate and they were not paid a salary. Election to magisterial office resulted in automatic senate membership.[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Byrd,_36-23)

**Senate of the Roman Empire**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Roman_Senate&action=edit&section=4" \o "Edit section: Senate of the Roman Empire)]

*Main articles: [Constitution of the Roman Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_the_Roman_Empire" \o "Constitution of the Roman Empire), [Senate of the Roman Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Senate_of_the_Roman_Empire" \o "Senate of the Roman Empire), and [Constitution of the Late Roman Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_the_Late_Roman_Empire" \o "Constitution of the Late Roman Empire)*

After the fall of the [Roman Republic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Republic), the constitutional balance of power shifted from the Roman senate to the [Roman Emperor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Emperor). Though retaining its legal position as under the republic, in practice, however, the actual authority of the imperial senate was negligible, as the emperor held the true power in the state. As such, membership in the senate became sought after by individuals seeking prestige and social standing, rather than actual authority.

During the reigns of the first emperors, legislative, judicial, and electoral powers were all transferred from the [Roman assemblies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_assemblies) to the senate. However, since the emperor held control over the senate, the senate acted as a vehicle through which he exercised his autocratic powers.

[dış mekan, bina, kilise, gökyüzü içeren bir resim

Açıklama otomatik olarak oluşturuldu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Curia_Iulia.JPG)The [Curia Julia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curia_Julia" \o "Curia Julia) in the [Roman Forum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Forum), the seat of the imperial Senate

The first emperor, [Augustus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caesar_Augustus), reduced the size of the senate from 900 members to 600, even though there were only about 100 to 200 active senators at one time. After this point, the size of the senate was never again drastically altered. Under the empire, as was the case during the late republic, one could become a senator by being elected *[quaestor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quaestor" \o "Quaestor)* (a magistrate with financial duties), but only if one were already of senatorial rank.[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_381-24) In addition to quaestors, elected officials holding a range of senior positions were routinely granted senatorial rank by virtue of the offices that they held.[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-25)

If an individual was not of senatorial rank, there were two ways for him to become a senator. Under the first method, the emperor manually granted that individual the authority to stand for election to the quaestorship,[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_381-24) while under the second method, the emperor appointed that individual to the senate by issuing a decree.[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_382-26) Under the empire, the power that the emperor held over the senate was absolute.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_385-27)

The two consuls were a part of the senate, but had more power than the senators. During senate meetings, the emperor sat between the two consuls,[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_383-28) and usually acted as the presiding officer. Senators of the early empire could ask extraneous questions or request that a certain action be taken by the senate. Higher ranking senators spoke before those of lower rank, although the emperor could speak at any time.[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_383-28)

Besides the emperor, consuls and praetors could also preside over the senate. Since no senator could stand for election to a magisterial office without the emperor's approval, senators usually did not vote against bills that had been presented by the emperor. If a senator disapproved of a bill, he usually showed his disapproval by not attending the senate meeting on the day that the bill was to be voted on.[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_384-29)

While the [Roman assemblies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_assemblies) continued to meet after the founding of the empire, their powers were all transferred to the senate, and so senatorial decrees (*senatus consulta*) acquired the full force of law.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_385-27) The legislative powers of the imperial senate were principally of a financial and an administrative nature, although the senate did retain a range of powers over the provinces.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_385-27)

During the early Roman Empire, all judicial powers that had been held by the Roman assemblies were also transferred to the senate. For example, the senate now held jurisdiction over criminal trials. In these cases, a consul presided, the senators constituted the jury, and the verdict was handed down in the form of a decree (*senatus consultum*),[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_385-27)[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_386-30) and, while a verdict could not be appealed, the emperor could pardon a convicted individual through a veto. The emperor [Tiberius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tiberius" \o "Tiberius) transferred all electoral powers from the assemblies to the senate,[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Senate#cite_note-Abbott,_386-30) and, while theoretically the senate elected new magistrates, the approval of the emperor was always needed before an election could be finalized.

Around 300 AD, the emperor [Diocletian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diocletian" \o "Diocletian) enacted a series of constitutional reforms. In one such reform, he asserted the right of the emperor to take power without the theoretical consent of the senate, thus depriving the senate of its status as the ultimate repository of supreme power. Diocletian's reforms also ended whatever illusion had remained that the senate had independent legislative, judicial, or electoral powers. The senate did, however, retain its legislative powers over public games in Rome, and over the senatorial order.

The senate also retained the power to try treason cases, and to elect some magistrates, but only with the permission of the emperor. In the final years of the western empire, the senate would sometimes try to appoint their own emperor, such as in the case of [Eugenius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eugenius" \o "Eugenius), who was later defeated by forces loyal to [Theodosius I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theodosius_I" \o "Theodosius I). The senate remained the last stronghold of the traditional Roman religion in the face of the spreading Christianity, and several times attempted to facilitate the return of the [Altar of Victory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Altar_of_Victory" \o "Altar of Victory) (first removed by [Constantius II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantius_II" \o "Constantius II)) to the senatorial curia.

According to the *[Historia Augusta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustan_History" \o "Augustan History)* (*Elagabalus* 4.2 and 12.3) emperor [Elagabalus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elagabalus" \o "Elagabalus) had his mother or grandmother take part in Senate proceedings. "And Elagabalus was the only one of all the emperors under whom a woman attended the senate like a man, just as though she belonged to the senatorial order" (David Magie's translation). According to the same work, Elagabalus also established a women's senate called the *senaculum*, which enacted rules to be applied to matrons regarding clothing, chariot riding, the wearing of jewelry, etc. (*Elagabalus* 4.3 and *Aurelian* 49.6). Before this, [Agrippina the Younger](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agrippina_the_Younger" \o "Agrippina the Younger), mother of [Nero](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nero), had been *listening* to Senate proceedings, concealed behind a curtain, according to [Tacitus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tacitus)