

	Who/what	When	Where	Significance
<b>12 Tables</b>	The most basic form of written law of early Rome.	Written in 450 BCE	Displayed in the forum of Rome. Some bits and pieces have been since their creation	To outline proper judicial and legal procedure along with other long-established customary practices
<b>Groma</b>	Surveying tool used by the romans that was used to map out straight lines and right angles	Used when designing a city	Used in developing roman cities and villages	Kept a uniform layout for cities across ancient Rome. Also helped build straight roads to connect cities
<b>Pons Fabricius</b>	Bridge built by Fabricius	Built in 62 BCE	Rome spanning the Tiber to reach the Tiber Island	First major bridge to span the Tiber. Used an arch.
<b>Pozzolana</b>	Volcanic ash sand that when mixed with limestone, and a coarse aggregate, make extremely durable concrete	Used when making concrete for a structure	Found in bay of Naples	Allowed building to be made bigger and stronger when mixed into concrete.
<b>Segmented Arch</b>	Roman variation of the corbelled arch. Made with voussoir stones topped with a keystone	Built when a large gap needed to be crossed	Used frequently in roman bridges and interiors and hallways like vomitorium.	Allowed architects to build longer bridges, aqueducts, and larger interior spaces
<b>Consul</b>	The highest elected official in the roman republic	Roman republic	Rome	Each year, two consuls are elected to share a one-year term.
<b>Corvus</b>	Device used to forcefully board other naval vessels. Attached to enemy ships by a long spike that pierced the deck of the targeted ship	Used during the Punic wars	Bow of a naval vessel	Aided the romans on their conquest to secure all the Mediterranean Sea
<b>Cloaca Maxima</b>	Large sewer system built by the romans to drain the Campus Martius into the Tiber.	Constructed around 600 BCE	Under Rome and the Campus Martius	Was one of the earliest sewar systems to be built and allowed for major construction to begin on the land above it
<b>Sulla</b>	Second in command to Gaius Marius as a lieutenant. Later elected consul for multiple consecutive terms	Born in 138 BCE and died in 78 BCE	Fought wars in Africa and northern Italy. Became consul in Rome	Disagreed with his commander on many issues and hated him. Both Sulla and Marius minted coins with their faces on them
<b>Imperium</b>	The right to command an army. Basically a 5-star general in wartime. Sulla was named Imperatore and stepped down years later.	An Imperatore was named to command the military when in wartime	Imperatore was usually stationed outside of Rome, closer to the front lines	Had the goal of giving unchecked power to win conflicts. Could result in authoritarian leaders taking over the republic if not careful.

## Essay Questions A.

1. How long was Rome governed by a monarchy, and what two strategies did the Romans employ to guard against a return to autocracy?

Rome was governed by a monarchy from the time of its founding in 753 BCE to 509 BCE and again from 27 BCE to 395 CE. To guard against autocracy, the Romans had checks and balances to balance one's power. They also made consuls serve short terms in office.

2. What were the primary elected offices of the Republic?

The primary elected office of the Republic was office of the Consul. Other offices were the Tribune of the Plebians, the Praetor, and the Dictator.

3. What office did they create to deal with emergencies, when the intentionally slow working of the Republic would be a disadvantage?

The office of the dictator was given full authority to deal with mainly military threats. The dictator could cut through much of the red tape of the republic and act much faster to deal with issues.

4. How many assemblies were part of the initial Republic, and what crucial office, and assembly, did the Romans create early in the Republic as adjustments to provide more access to power for the plebeians?

There were three assemblies of the roman republic, the Tribal Assembly, the Concilium Plebis Tributum and the Centuriate Assembly. The Concilium Plebis Tributum was created with the goal to give plebeians a more equal legislative standing compared to the patricians.

5. Was the roman republic a success?

I think the roman republic was a success. It would not have lasted nearly 500 years if it were not successful. It gave roman people a mix of democracy and an elective monarchy.