8-2 Notes

* Rome was divided into two social classes: PATRICIANS – wealthy landowners who made up the ruling class; PLEBEIANS – most of Rome’s people who were artisans, shopkeepers, and owners of small farms
* Consuls – two patricians who were chosen every year that headed the army and ran the gov’t
* Veto – term used to keep one consul from gaining too much power; it means to reject.
* Praetors – important officials whose job was to interpret the law and act as judges in court
* Plebeians had very little power in gov’t. They went on strike, refused to serve in the army and moved outside of the city to set up their own republic.
* The patricians allowed the plebeians to form the Council of the Plebs and take part in the Assembly.
* Dictator – during Roman times were people chosen to rule on a temporary basis during an emergency
* Civic duty – the idea that citizens have a responsibility to help their country
* Cincinnatus – the best known early Roman dictator of the Republic who served for 16 days
* Twelve Tables – Rome’s first written code of law
* Rome fought Carthage in the Punic Wars for control of the Mediterranean region.
* First Punic War – Rome defeated Carthage in 241 BC
* Second Punic War – Carthage attacked the city of Rome
* Scipio – roman general who helped win the Second Punic War
* Third Punic War – Rome enslaved 50,000 Carthaginians