**Tiber River -** Tiber River, center of Italy.

**Peninsula –** Body of land surrounded by water on 3 sides

**Republic -** supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives

**Senate -**

**Consuls -**Highest civil and military leader, Highest Elected official

**Tribunes -** Elected representatives of the **Plebeians**, Had the right to veto laws of the Senate and other assemblies, chief representative of the Roman plebeians, the tribune's house was required to be open to all at all times, day or night had the power to exercise capital punishment against any person who interfered in the performance of his duties

**Dictator -** Held full power for 6 months. After that time he relinquished power back to the consuls and Senate. Appointed in time of War.

**Patricians -** Great landowners, they were the ruling class, minority of the Roman Republic.

**Plebeians -** Lower class of the Roman Republic, Made-up of less wealthy landholders, craftspeople, merchants, and small farmers. They were the workers, majority of the population.

**Laws of the Twelve Tables -** First codification of Roman Law, only applies to citizens.

**Veto -**  right to reject a decision or proposal made by a law-making body

**Legion –** Group of Roman soldiers, usually around 6,000.

**Punic Wars -** Rome vs Carthage. Rome won all three. 1st sea battle, 2nd Carthage into Rome, 3rd Rome to Carthage burning capital and throwing salt on ashes.

**Imperialism -** a policy of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force.

**Latifundia -**large estates worked by slaves

**Tiberius & Gaius Gracchus –** Tribunes who attempted many land reforms, tried to give back lands to the poor. Tiberius- killed in riot, Gaius- Killed by servant, Head was used for reward.

**Julius Caesar –** Roman General, made Dictator for Life

 **“Veni, vidi, vici”** - I came, I saw, I conquered

**Julian calendar -** introduced by the authority of Julius Caesar in 46 BC, in which the year consisted of 365 days, every fourth year having 366 days.

**Octavian (Augustus) –** Part of Second Triumvirate, gained control of Western lands of Empire. First Emperor of Rome.

**Civil service –** Governmental jobs were awarded based on merit, only qualified hires.

**Census –** A population count of a certain geographical area.

**Marcus Aurelius -** Last emperor of the Pax Romana, Economic and legal reforms

**Pax Romana -** The Roman Peace, 200 year period of peace in the Mediterranean region

**Realism –** Represents subject matter truthfully

**Mosaic –** a picture or pattern produced by arranging together small colored pieces of hard material, such as stone, tile, or glass

**The Pantheon –** Built to celebrate all of the Roman gods

**Ptolemy –** known as a mathematician, astronomer, geographer, astrologer, and poet of a single epigram in the Greek Anthology, based in Alexandria.

**Civil law -** core principles are codified into a referable system which serves as the primary source of law.

**The law of nations –** customary rules that determine the rights that regulate the intercourse of independent countries in peace and war

**Emperor Diocletian-** Split Empire into two parts to slow down decline of Empire.

**Inflation -** sustained increase in the general level of prices for goods and services

**Mercenaries –** Soldiers for hire with no prior loyalty, serve the highest bidder.