



The Patricians Vs. The Plebeians



The Patricians are referred to as the _____ families or _____ in ancient Rome. They dominated the Senate and _____. Ruled _____, treated Plebeians unfairly. The Plebeians are the _____ / _____ class of Rome. Had _____ power but **NO** control of the Republic. Not fairly represented.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE ORDERS

This was the Plebeian struggle for _____ & _____ rights. The Plebeians wanted a change in the _____. They wanted more say. The Patricians held all the power in the Republic and were the only ones allowed to hold office. They had _____ main grievances or complaints.

- **POWER OF THE PATRICIANS**

The Patricians and the Plebeians both worked to kick out the _____ but the Patricians reaped all the _____.

Plebeians could vote but couldn't _____.

The _____ of Rome rested in the upper class only.

The power exercised by the Patricians was _____ and _____.

- **POVERTY**

_____ left the Plebs dependent and poor. Not protected by city walls.

Out fighting for country while home was _____. Poor when they came back.

- **UNJUST LAW OF DEBT**

Having lost everything because of war they now need to borrow _____.

If they couldn't pay off the _____ the Plebs could be _____, thrown into a dungeon, and made a _____ to that person. This was meant to keep them from getting money or power.

- **UNEQUAL DIVISION OF LAND**

The land acquired after wars should have been _____ up among the people. Instead the Patricians _____ it between themselves. The longer patricians controlled the land, the more they would look upon it as their _____ property.

THE REVOLT

The Plebeians could not take the injustices any more so they _____. Throwing down their weapons and abandoning the _____.

In 494 B.C. the Plebeians _____ their own council of elected officials.

This _____ many of the Patricians because they thought Rome would fall apart if the 2 groups couldn't work together.

Patricians knew if plebeians stayed _____, they might rise up and _____ the whole government.

To calm the angry Plebeians, the Patricians made some _____ in the government.

The law of _____ had been revoked and anyone imprisoned was released.

The most important effect was the creation of a new office, _____.

Tribunes = _____. Only could be held by a Plebeian and they had the power to _____.

Before the _____ the laws were not written down, laws were interpreted by the Patricians. 450 B.C. ten officials began writing down Rome's laws.

▪ How would this have been a disadvantage for Plebeians? _____

These became a basis for Roman _____.

It developed the idea that all free citizens had a right to the _____ of the law.

494 BCE: the First Secession of the Plebs, during which they established their own assembly and elected their own magistrates and the Tribunes

450 BCE: the Law of the Twelve Tables, the first written Roman law

445 BCE: patricians and plebeians were permitted to intermarry

367 BCE: plebeians became eligible for the consulship

342 BCE: law passed making it mandatory that one of the two Consuls must be a plebeian