

Dump and Clump--Ancient Rome

- Cut vocabulary cards into individual pieces
- At your table group, DISCUSS the relationships between words
- Group words into 4-5 different categories based on similar factors or characteristics
- You should title each category **creatively**
 - This does not work if categories are basic like “people” or “places”
 - Have **deep dialogue** about the words to really consider how the words overlap and relate
 - For example, grouping **maniple** and **legion** under the heading “Military” would be easy to do. Think deeper--What other words could you group with maniple? With legion?

<p style="text-align: center;">forum</p> <p>An open area in a city filled with public buildings, temples, and markets. It was the center of government in Rome.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">republic</p> <p>A government in which citizens have the right to vote and elect officials.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">legion</p> <p>The basic unit of the Roman army; had 4500 to 5000 heavily armed soldiers (mostly infantry or foot soldiers)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">maniple</p> <p>A unit in the Roman army of about 60 to 160 soldiers</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">constitution</p> <p>A system of rules by which a government is organized; a written plan of government</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">magistrates</p> <p>Elected officials who enforce the law; one-third of the tripartite (three parts) government in Rome</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">The Senate</p> <p>Part of the Roman government; worked like an oligarchy; made up of wealthiest and best-known, older Roman men; chosen by an official called the censor; didn't represent the people but were supposed to guide the state; advice of Senate almost always followed</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Assemblies</p> <p>The democratic part of the Roman government; all adult male citizens could participate in assemblies but vote of wealthy counted more than vote of poor; a form of direct democracy</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">veto</p> <p>To stop or cancel the action of a government official or body; in Latin, veto means “I forbid”</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">counsel</p> <p>One of two elected leaders in ancient Rome; these two leaders had equal power; led the state and the military</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">separation of powers</p> <p>The idea that power is shared among different people with set roles/duties within government</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">patricians</p> <p>The 1st order of citizens in Rome; members of the oldest families in Rome; wealthy; in early days of republic of Rome, these people probably controlled all government office</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">plebeians</p> <p>The 2nd order of citizens in Rome; plebeians did not come from wealthy families; most were common farmers or artisans; majority of Romans were plebeians</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">tribune</p> <p>Also known as tribune of the plebeians (plebs); acted as protector of plebeians; could veto any law; harming a tribune or stopping him from doing his job was forbidden</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">rule of law</p> <p>A principle in Roman government that meant the law applied to everyone</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">checks and balances</p> <p>A principle in Roman government that meant power was divided equally among the three branches of government (assemblies, senates, magistrates); no one branch had total power and one branch could check (or stop) another branch from misusing its power</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">patriarchal society</p> <p>It means that men ruled their families and that people traced their origins through male ancestors, not female ancestors</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">paterfamilias</p> <p>The oldest man in a Roman family; means "head of household"</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">established religion</p> <p>An official religion supported by the government</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">tenant farmers</p> <p>Common men and women in Rome who rented land or a home from wealthy Roman landlords</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Paul</p> <p>A Christian missionary who spread his faith throughout the eastern Mediterranean region (4BC to some time in the 60sAD)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Etruscans</p> <p>Most powerful people in central Italy (just north of Rome) when Rome was founded; their culture was influenced by Greeks and Phoenicians; they helped shape culture of Rome</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Race of Honors</p> <p>A set course for lower offices to higher offices; at the beginning of the "race" was:</p> <p>1) Quaestors (kept track of money); 2) Tribunes of the Plebs; 3) Aediles (maintained city buildings and services like water supply); 4) Praetors (judged cases, led armies, governed city of Rome); 5) Counsels (led state and military)</p>	