**Station 3**

**Roman Republic Silver/Purple Directions**

**Answer the following questions on page 83 of your spiral**

1. Looking at the government of Stuart, what kind of government do we have here? (Monarchy/Dictatorship/Oligarchy/Democracy) **Provide 3 pieces of evidence/examples to support your answer.**
2. Analyze the following chart of Rome’s government as well as the United States. Glue this chart on to page 83 of your spiral
3. Complete the 3rd column for Stuart’s government thinking of example for each of the following areas and what their role would be here at Stuart: Executive/Legislative/Judicial/Legal. **Provide 3 pieces of evidence/examples to support your answer.**
4. Answer the following question below the chart. How did the United States adapt Rome’s government when creating the United States Constitution?
5. After completing the chart, analyze Rome/United States/Stuart government system and determine which system you would want to live under. Provide evidence to support your answer.

Now let’s take a deeper look at the Roman Legal Code. Read threw the following laws of the 12 Roman Tables.

**Table I**: mandates that when a person is accused of something, both accused and accuser must be present at a hearing or trial on the matter. Also, if both parties don't show up for a court date, the judge is free to rule in favor of the party that did show up.

**Table III**: gives debtors 30 days to pay off a debt. After that, a creditor is free to seize the debtor and make him or her a prisoner.

**Table IV:** give approval to put to death a dreadfully deformed child.

**Table V:** keeps women in guardianship regardless of age.

**Table VI:** makes a man's will binding.

**Table VIII**: lists specific punishments for certain crimes. It also says that if a person fails to show up as a trial witness, then that person will never again be allowed to be a witness. Most importantly, it says that a person shown to have lied in court will be put to death.

**Table IX:**  specifies capital punishment for judges who have taken bribes and for people who have committed treason.

**Table XI**: prohibits marriages between plebeian and patrician.

Answer the following questions on page 83 of your spiral.

1. Of the 12 Tables, which two are the best laws? Explain why
2. Of the 12 Tables, which two seem unfair laws? Explain why

**Purple Directions**

1. Students will be participating in a jig-saw activity where they will use the Amendments worksheet (the worksheet for 2/20 class edited to fit the Twelve Roman Tables) to evaluate the Twelve Tables of Rome, then teaching each other about each of the Twelve Roman Tables. Each student will get one of the Twelve Roman Tables that is is cut up individually. Using the Amendments worksheet edited to fit the Twelve Roman Tables, give each student about 10 minutes to evaluate one of the Twelve Roman Tables individually.
2. Once the time is up, have students present to the class which of the Twelve Roman Tables they studied and their understanding/further explanation. (with presentations, the teacher can either have students present orally in the front of the class to work on presentation skills or create a poster that will allow students to participate in a gallery walk)
3. Student will use the information from the Amendment's worksheet to answer the following processing question:
4. What are the factors that influenced the development of civilizations and nations?
5. To what extent are ideas from ancient Rome important in today’s world?
6. Note for extension: I am going to be teaching this lesson in less then 1 week but next time I teach this, I would love to have the students then look at the Bill of Rights, comparing similarities/differences, answering the question, “How are the governments similar/different? What is one idea found in one of the governments but not in the other?”

Student will use the information from the Amendment's worksheet to answer the following processing question:

1. What are the factors that influenced the development of civilizations and nations?

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Summary of the Twelve Tables

The Twelve Tables were very simply much like the American Constitution and Bill of Rights, they were a codified and listed set of rules citizens had to follow, and limits on the powers the government had over them. They were created following a Secessio Plebis. A Secessio Plebis is a withdrawal of the commoners, or as it could be otherwise, a general strike of all plebeian citizens where they leave the city and close all businesses, effectively shutting down commerce and the whole economy of Rome. This was used several times during Roman history to force the Patricians to consider the views of the Plebeian citizens. In 499 BCE, Plebeians had enough with the tyranny of magistrates following the expulsion of the Tarquins and Etruscans, and a Secessio Plebis was declared, so the Twelve Table were written as a way to balance power between the two classes and all Roman citizens. They were carved on tablets, and displayed in the Forum for all Romans to see, until they were likely destroyed during a Gallic raid in 387 BCE.

Roman Citizens were required to serve in the military, but they were the only ones allowed to serve, or at least they were until later on in the Empire. Romans were always put first in the Twelve Tables, far above their slaves, the Barbarian groups that surrounded them, and the other civilized peoples. Appeals had to be heard, and a Roman citizen could only be executed for treason, and could never be executed via crucifixion.

In many ways, The Roman Twelve Tables were like our own Constitution and laws, in that it created a government for its people and set down defined laws Romans had to follow. But, it was also very different from our Constitution. It was much stricter and much less inclusive than the document than our Founding Fathers penned.

Here is a brief overview of a few of the twelve tables:

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<http://50613261.weebly.com/the-twelve-tables.html>

<http://www.csun.edu/~hcfll004/12tables.html>