SPQR

PAULVS AEMILIVS ZEPHYRVS
HIERONYMVSMORONVSCOSSS
The Expansion of Rome, 264–44 B.C.E.
The Roman Republic 510 – 23 BCE

**Roman Offices:**

- **Consuls** (2) – joint heads of state and commanders of army
- **Dictator** – only in a crisis, but had absolute power
- **Pontifex Maximus** – high priest
- **Censors** (2) – registrars of Rome, oversaw finances and taxation, inspected public works, oversaw public morality
- **Praetors** (6) – judiciary law officers, deputies to Consuls
- **Aedile** (4) – supervisors of public works, oversaw temples, markets and festivals
- **Quaestors** (4) – in charge of civic and military treasuries, as well as the keeping of records
The Roman Republic 510 – 23 BCE

Roman Assemblies:
The Senate – originally Patrician, but later Plebeians as well, mostly advisory though customarily accepted
Comitia Curiata – people’s assembly, not much power
Comitia Centuriata – elected higher magistrates, declared war and peace
Comitia Tributa – tribal assembly for “new” tribes, elected lower magistrates
Concilium Plebis – Plebeian assembly, chief law-making body
Via munita
Roman roads at the height of the Empire
The Roman Empire at Its Greatest Extent, 97–117 C.E.