**Key Terms #5 Greek and Roman Government**

1. **Western civilization-**the modern culture of Europe and North America and the study of this culture.
2. **Classical civilizations-**the ancient Greeks and Romans
3. **Athenian Assembly-**the regular meeting in Athens where all men could vote on important issues.
4. **Council of 500-** a group of people in Athens, chosen randomly to serve for a year, who made day-to-day decisions for the city-state**.**
5. **Ostracism-** a process for kicking out anyone in Athens who people believed to be a threat to the democracy. Citizens voted on who would be ostracized. (Ex: Socrates)
6. **Stipend-**a salary for public service. Athens had this to make it possible for even poor people to serve in their gov’t.
7. **Jury (Athens)-**decisions in trials were made by a jury, which included hundreds of people in Athens [don’t write: in US, juries have 12 people]
8. **Roman Senate**-the group that makes the laws in Rome; made up of patricians.
9. **Twelve Tables**-the law code of Rome. Most of the laws in Western civilization are based on the Twelve Tables.
10. **Republic**-a form of gov’t where people rule through their elected representatives (examples: Rome, USA)
11. **Patrician**-the upper class in Rome; you are born into it. They control the Senate.
12. **Plebeian**-the common people in Rome.
13. **Tribune**-an elected official in Rome who represented the plebeians, or common people. They could veto acts of the Senate.
14. **Consul-**2 consuls lead Rome [don’t need to write this: they are kind of like our president….], they are selected by the Senate
15. **Veto**-the right to reject or overrule a decision made by a law-making body.
16. **Roman dictator**-during the Roman Republic: a person appointed to lead Rome during a time of crisis. They could make decisions on their own without consulting others. They would step down when the crisis was over. Changes when: Julius Caesar has himself declared dictator for life.