

ROMAN KINGDOM TO REPUBLIC TRANSITION

The Monarchy (753 - 509 BCE)

Characterized by lifelong rule of kings, the Senate as an advisory body, and the Curiate Assembly.

The Republic (509 - 27 BCE)

Characterized by elected magistrates, shared power (collegiality), and limited terms of office.

FEATURE	ROMAN KINGDOM	ROMAN REPUBLIC
Head of State	The King (Rex) - Life term	Two Consuls - 1 Year term
Power Type	Absolute / Religious Authority	Shared Power (Veto rights)
The Senate	Purely advisory to the King	Directed foreign policy & treasury
Legal Code	Customary / Royal decrees	Written Law (Twelve Tables)
Social Struggle	Patrician dominance	Conflict of the Orders (Plebeian rights)

Note: 509 BCE marks the expulsion of Lucius Tarquinius Superbus and the establishment of "Libertas."