

THE ROMAN REPUBLIC GOVERNANCE TIMELINE

Evolution of Civic Structure & Law (509 BCE - 27 BCE)

509 BCE

Expulsion of Kings

Overthrow of Lucius Tarquinius Superbus. Establishment of the dual-consulship system to prevent singular tyranny.

494 BCE

First Secession of the Plebs

Plebeians strike against Patrician rule. Creation of the **Tribune of the Plebs** with veto power.

451 BCE

Twelve Tables

The first formal codification of Roman Law. Displayed publicly to prevent arbitrary judicial decisions.

367 BCE

Lex Licinia Sextia

Constitutional reform requiring at least one of the two yearly consuls to be a Plebeian.

287 BCE

Lex Hortensia

Resolutions passed by the Plebeian Council (Plebiscites) become binding laws for all citizens, including Patricians.

133 BCE

Gracchi Reforms

The rise of the Populares. Tiberius Gracchus attempts land redistribution, signaling the beginning of internal instability.

82 BCE

Dictatorship of Sulla

Sulla restores power to the Senate and limits Tribunes. Establishes the precedent of using the military to seize domestic power.

27 BCE

Octavian / Augustus

End of the Republic: Octavian is granted the title "Augustus." Governance shifts from representative magistracies to the Principate (Empire).