

Aim: What ideas about government are represented in Classical Republicanism?

- **Early Roman government:**
Monarchy
- **Patricians:** Wealthiest families
- **Plebeians:** small farmers and city workers



Brutus and His Sons

- Tarquinius: king of Rome (535 BCE – 509 BCE)
- Fasces: Symbol of the Roman king and his power. A bundle of rods tied with an axe in the center



Brutus and His Sons

- What does the story of Brutus and His Sons tell us about the Romans?
- What qualities did they admire in political leaders?

- **Civic Virtue**: a person who sets aside personal interests to promote the common good (little concern with protecting the common good)
- Which is more important? The individual or society?
- Is civic virtue possible in our society?
- **Moral Education**: citizens must be taught civic virtue from childhood
- What is the purpose of education?
- Can you teach morality?

Classical Republicanism

— Sam. 8

- Small Uniform Communities
- Would only work in small homogeneous communities
- Differences would divide people into interests groups rather than work for the common good

- Is this true?

- **Twelve Tables (450 B.C.E.)**: codified laws
- *Codification: arranging and writing down

- **Adam Smith**: Individuality is necessary to promote the common good. (take care of yourself & you support society)