VOCABULARY_UNIT 5. ROME FROM REPUBLIC TO EMPIRE

TERM	TRANSLATION	DEFINITION
Archaeological remains	Restos arqueológicos.	Evidences from the past buried on the ground and discovered years after by archeologists and historians.
Palatine Hill	Colina Palatina	Hill near Tiber Island easy to defend and well communicated. Traces of huts and tools have been discovered there.
Latins	Latinos	Group of people or community who occupied the seven hills, around the River Tibe,r in the 7th century BC to protect themselves from their enemies and also from flooding. The first settlements were formed and eventually they came together to form the city of Rome.
Etruscans	Etruscos	People who lived in the north of Italy who occupied Latium. The last three kings during the monarchy were Etruscans.
Aeneid	Eneida	Poem written by Virgil, a Roman poet. It said that Rome was founded because of the wishes of the gods and heroes of Greek mythology.
Plebeians	Plebeyos	Numerous social group that included peasants, artisans and traders who had settled in the city. They had no political rights, paid taxes and had to join the army.
Patricians	Patricios	Minor aristocratic families (gentes) who controlled the government, made laws, exercise justice and monopolised public positions.

Senate	Senado	Centre of political life. People of Rome had to consult the Senate to all the matters and they also controlled the money.
Magistrates	Magistrados	They were in charge of the government and acted in the name of the Senate and the people of Rome.
Assemblies	Asambleas	Body made up of citizens who voted for laws and elected magistrates.
Legion	Legión	Group of soldiers made up of 5500 men
Pax Romana	Paz Romana	Period between the 1st and 2nd centuries AD with few wars and cultural, economic and social prosperity.
Libertus or freedmen	Liberto	Slaves who attained their freedom
Hebrews	Hebreos	People that lived on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, in an area called Palestine, they followed Judaism.
Germanic tribes/Germanic peoples	Pueblo Germanos	Semi-nomadic groups from the Scandinavian Peninsula and central Europe who live off very primitive livestock farming and agriculture. They understood iron metallurgy and made high-quality weapons. They were organised into families, who formed a clan.