

## Assemblies of the Roman Republic

<b>Assembly:</b>	<b>Curiate Assembly (<i>comitia curiata</i>)</b>	<b>Centuriate Assembly (<i>comitia centuriata</i>)</b>	<b>Council of the Plebs (<i>concilium plebis</i>)</b>	<b>Tribal Assembly (<i>comitia populi tributa</i>)</b>	<b>Council of Elders (Senate)</b>
<b>Created in:</b>	early monarchy	ca. 550 BC	ca. 480 BC	NLT 450 BC	early monarchy
<b>Organized into:</b>	<i>curiae</i>	property classes, subdivided into centuries	territorial tribes	territorial tribes	300 members; consists of ex-magistrates, ranked by the highest office they have held; senators serve for life
<b>Convoked by:</b>		consuls or praetors	tribunes of the plebs	consuls or praetors	consuls, praetors, or tribunes
<b>Elects:</b>	does not elect	consuls praetors censors	tribunes of the plebs  plebeian aediles	quaestors military tribunes curule aediles	does not elect
<b>Legislates:</b>	no; confirms election of consuls and praetors via <i>lex curiata de imperio</i>	yes (laws passed by this assembly have the title <i>lex</i> )	yes (laws passed by this assembly have the title <i>plebiscita</i> )	yes (laws passed by this assembly have the title <i>lex</i> )	does not legislate; it advises magistrates via a <i>senatus consultum</i> which is effectively binding
<b>Other Functions:</b>		declares war and peace; levies death penalty		holds minor trials	assigns provinces to governors; oversees foreign policy, military policy, and finances