

# Roman Government Officials of the Republic

OFFICE	NUMBER	QUALIFICATIONS	TERM	ELECTED BY	DUTIES
Consul	2	Age 42 and 5 years since elected praetor	1 year	Centuriate Assembly	<i>imperium</i> ; chief officer of state; presided over Senate and Centuriate and Tribal Assemblies; commanded armies; supervised all other officers and governors
Praetor	8	Age 39 and 5 years since elected quaestor	1 year	Centuriate Assembly	<i>imperium</i> ; judicial official; presided over courts; could command armies
Aedile	4	previously quaestor	1 year	Tribal Assembly	city commissioner; had limited power to regulate business, police, fire, sewer, water, and other public works in Rome
Quaestor	16	Age 30	1 year	Tribal Assembly	financial official in Rome or provinces; oversaw treasury and tax collection
Tribune	6	none	1 year	Tribal Assembly	presided over Tribal Assembly; had veto power in Senate; could protect people from punishment by other officials
Censor <sup>1</sup>	2	previously consul	5 years	Centuriate Assembly	conducted census; placed new citizens in voting tribes; certified senatorial and equestrian ranks

Chart 4-3

## and of the Empire

Consul	2	Age 42 and 5 years since elected praetor	1 year	Senate	presided over Senate; supervised other officials and Senate-appointed governors on a limited scale
Praetor	12	Age 39 and 5 years since elected quaestor	1 year	Senate	judicial official; presided over courts
Aedile <sup>2</sup>	4	previously quaestor	1 year	Senate	city commissioner; had limited power to regulate business, police, fire, sewer, water, and other public works in Rome
Quaestor	32	Age 30	1 year	Senate	financial official in Rome or provinces
Tribune <sup>3</sup>	6	none	1 year	Senate	had limited power to judicially protect citizens of Rome

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## Explanation

Out of the old Etruscan monarchy, the Roman Republic was founded in 509 B.C. With the Licinian-Sextian reforms of 346 B.C., the familiar structure of the Republic was put into place and continued basically unchanged past the end of the Republic and through the time of Augustus's principate. The organization of government officials in the Roman Republic is represented in chart 4-3.

Though magistrates were elected by various citizen assemblies, most of these individuals were members of the Senate, a body of elected or hereditarily appointed officials who served for life. In tandem with the Senate, the Republic's magistrates expanded a city-state to an empire that spanned the known world.

As the instruments and machinery of the Republic became archaic and inadequate for the administration of the far-flung empire, changes were effected that ultimately produced the new governmental structures of the empire. The old magisterial offices were preserved but with different functions and modes of selection. Chart 4-4 represents the role of government officials under the empire during New Testament times.

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## References

Richard J. A. Talbert, *The Senate of Imperial Rome* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1984).

Lily Ross Taylor, *Party Politics in the Age of Caesar* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1949).

<sup>1</sup>Discontinued during Augustus's principate.

<sup>2</sup>Includes the period of the principate of Augustus Caesar (27 B.C.–A.D. 14).

<sup>3</sup>Discontinued in A.D. 222.