**OCR ANCIENT HISTORY OPTION 2: ROME UNIT 1: FOUNDATIONS OF ROME**

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| Key Topic | Sub Topic | Key topics | Red | Amber | Green |
| The legendary kings: Origins of Rome 753–616 BC | Political Changes  | The Aeneas and Romulus foundation myths |  |  |  |
| Romulus’ political initiatives |  |  |  |
| Rome’s relationship with the Sabines |  |  |  |
| the role of the Senate |  |  |  |
| Romulus’ death and the succession of Numa |  |  |  |
| Numa’s diplomacy and religious policies |  |  |  |
| the legal system in the reign of Tullus Hostilius |  |  |  |
| Ancus Marcius’ expansion of Rome |  |  |  |
| Social and Religious Changes | Romulus’ religious initiatives |  |  |  |
| Numa’s religious reforms |  |  |  |
| Military developments  | Romulus’ organisation of the Roman army |  |  |  |
| Romulus’ conflicts with neighbouring communities |  |  |  |
| Tullus Hostilius’ conflict with Alba Longa |  |  |  |
| Nature of Ancient Evidence | The nature and origin of the historical evidence for this period, including archaeological and geographical issues |  |  |  |
| The Etruscan kings: 616–509 BC | Political Changes | The manner in which each monarch gained power |  |  |  |
| the methods adopted by the Etruscan Kings to secure their power |  |  |  |
| Servius Tullius’ reforms |  |  |  |
| the tyranny of Tarquinus Superbus |  |  |  |
| Social and Religious Changes | The development of the city of Rome |  |  |  |
|  the influence of omens ascribed to Servius Tullius |  |  |  |
| the importance of the Tarquin’s personal wealth in gaining popularity |  |  |  |
| Military developments | Reorganisation of the army |  |  |  |
| the political and economic significance of Tarquinus Priscus and Servius Tullus’ victories; |  |  |  |
| the impact of Tarquinus Superbus’ military record |  |  |  |
| Nature of Ancient Evidence | The nature and origin of the historical evidence for this period, including both the literary and archaeological sources |  |  |  |
| Origins of the Republic: 509–494 BC | Political Changes | The removal of Tarquinus Superbus  |  |  |  |
| the creation of the early Republic including the development of the Consulship and the Senate  |  |  |  |
| Social and Religious Changes | Impact of the foundation of the Republic upon the plebeian and patrician class, in particular the tensions developing between the two groups |  |  |  |
| Military developments | Military challenges to the early Republic and the Roman response, including the battle of Silvia Arsia |  |  |  |
| the invasion of Lars Porsena |  |  |  |
| and the battle of Lake Regilius |  |  |  |
| Nature of Ancient Evidence | The nature and origin of the historical evidence for this period. |  |  |  |
| Securing the Republic: 494–440 BC | Political Changes | The development of Plebeian influence on government |  |  |  |
| Sicinius and the First Secession of the Plebeians |  |  |  |
| the Volero Publilius uprising and the reforms of 471 |  |  |  |
| the Decemvirates |  |  |  |
| Second Secession and Twelve Tables;  |  |  |  |
| the Valerio-Horatian laws |  |  |  |
| reforms of the 440s |  |  |  |
| Social and Religious Changes | Change and continuity in patrician and plebeian lives |  |  |  |
| the power of the patricians relative to the plebeians and the problems facing the plebeian class |  |  |  |
| the impact of Appius Claudius’ and his family upon patrician and plebeian relations. |  |  |  |
| Military developments | The military implications of the plebeian revolts and the role of soldiers in those revolts;  |  |  |  |
| impact of war upon Roman politics. |  |  |  |
| Nature of Ancient Evidence | The nature and origin of the historical evidence for this period. |  |  |  |