



Document A

The Romans built aqueducts to carry water to the cities so that the people could have indoor plumbing.



Document B

Virgil, "The Early History of Rome" (9 BCE)

The following is taken from the story of Cincinnatus, a simple farmer who was chosen as temporary dictator to lead the army to save Rome. After he does so, he returns to his farm.

"A delegation came from the city, found him at work on his land – digging a ditch, maybe, or ploughing. Greetings were exchanged, and he was asked... to put on his toga and hear the Senate's instructions... he told his wife to run to their cottage and fetch his toga... and wiping the grimy sweat from his hands and face he put it on; at once the envoys from the city salute him, with congratulations, as Dictator..."

Document C

Roman Bill of Sale for a Slave Girl

In the consulship of L. Cuspius Rufinus and L. Statius Quadratus, at Side, before L. Claudius Auspicatus, demiurge and priest of the goddess Roma, on 26 Loos. Pamphilos, otherwise known as Kanopos, son of Aigyptos, from Alexandria, has purchased in the marketplace from Artemidoros, son of Aristokles, the slave girl Abaskantis, or by whatever other name she may be known, a ten-year old Galatian, for the sum of 280 silver denarii. M. Aelius Gavianus stands surety for and guarantees the sale. The girl is healthy, in accordance with the Edict of the Aediles,...is free of liability in all respects, is prone neither to wandering nor running away, and is free of epilepsy.

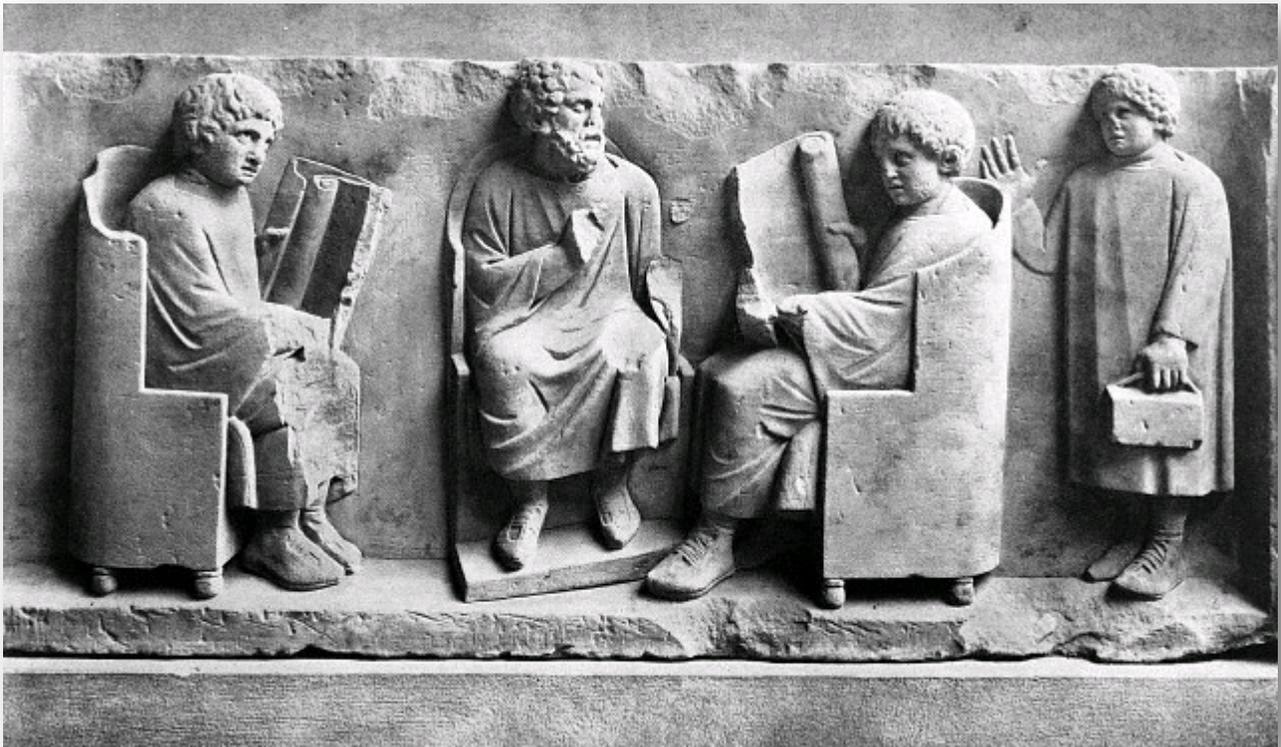
Document D

From your textbook

The good emperors also created new social programs. Trajan, for example, provided state funds to assist poor parents in raising and educating their children.

Document E

A wall relief carving of an ancient Roman public elementary school.



Document F

From a contemporary article on the Roman Family by Ginger Kazay

The Roman family was headed by the "pater familias" or family father. The pater familias was the oldest living male in the family. He had the power of life and death over his wife, children, grandchildren, and the household slaves; "patria potestas", father's power. He could kill them or sell them into slavery with impunity. The only restriction was that he could not sell the same family member into slavery more than three times. This power could be used as a source of extra income in bad times or as a punishment; when times were better he would buy his family members back or if he felt they had learned their lesson he could also redeem them.

Document G

The Roman Coliseum was home to many sporting events. The coliseum was built for all Romans and games could (occasionally) be attended for free to boost morale and ensure the general happiness of the citizens.



Document H

A Roman wall relief of a gladiator fight. Slaves were often forced to fight each other for their freedom. In addition, sometimes humans would be forced to fight other animals.

