

# The Fate of Ancient Rome

## Chapter 9

Section 1

# **ROMAN DAILY LIFE**

# Roman Citizens

- Rome was HUGE- overflow of people- as many as large cities today
- Over \_\_\_\_\_ during Augustus' reign
- Being Counted a Citizen
  - Ppl took pride in being a citizen
    - Republic and early empire- only cities in Rome could be citizens
  - Every 5 years men had to register at the census  
( \_\_\_\_\_ )- only way to claim citizenship
    - Had to declare fam, wealth, and property (including \_\_\_\_\_)
    - If you didn't register, you could lose property or become a slave
    - Women, kids, and slaves weren't counted- only considered in relationship to citizens

# Roman Citizens

- Citizens and City
  - As empire expanded, so did the ability to get

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  - City still was center of Roman religion, politics, and culture

# Roman Social Classes

- A Life of Luxury

- Few rich people- vast wealth beyond most people

- Elegant homes in city or villas

- (\_\_\_\_\_)

- Wealthy were known for overdoing it

- Wealthy ate \_\_\_\_\_

- Special occasions-

- \_\_\_\_\_

- Musicians, dancers, performers

# Roman Social Classes

- Another way of Life for the Poor
  - Most people were \_\_\_\_\_
  - Lived in poor homes
  - Many in apartments- no toilets or running water- food carried upstairs
  - \_\_\_\_\_ dumped out the window
  - Made of \_\_\_\_\_ - homes often burned and killed inhabitants

# Roman Social Classes

- Bread and Circuses
  - People relied on \_\_\_\_\_ - when harvest was bad or shipments didn't arrive, people rioted
  - To prevent riots, emperors held circuses and gave free bread
    - \_\_\_\_\_ - animal vs. animal, animal vs. human, human vs. human, public execution
    - \_\_\_\_\_ - usually slaves captured from battle, others were free men and women seeking fame and fortune
    - Fought to the \_\_\_\_\_ - if wounded, could be spared if fought well- spectators would wave handkerchiefs or give a thumbs down

# Roman Family Life

- Support from the Government
  - Usually to upper classes
  - Under Caesar:
    - fathers of 3 or more kids got \_\_\_\_\_
    - Freeborn mothers of 3 or more and freed slaves of 4 or more got other privileges
    - Unmarried men and couples w/o kids got \_\_\_\_\_
    - Purpose- to increase upper class and continue family names



# Roman Family Life

- The Roman Household
  - Head of the family- \_\_\_\_\_ - “head of the family”
  - Family- women, children, slaves
  - *Paterfamilias* could be dad, grandpa, great-grandpa
    - Common for 3 or more generations to live under one household
  - *Paterfamilias* had absolute power- everything in household (and everyone) was his- he could even sell his kids (power later reduced)
  - to do business or own property, a son had to be \_\_\_\_\_ (freed) from the family
  - # of people varied- rich had hundreds of slaves

# Roman Family Life

- The Roles of Women in Society
  - Women were viewed as \_\_\_\_\_
  - Her role depended on her marriage type
    - Type 1: left her family to live with family of her husband- role of a \_\_\_\_\_
    - Type 2: remained with birth family- only purpose to husband was to \_\_\_\_\_
  - Freedom depended on status- rich women were very \_\_\_\_\_ - some engaged in medicine or became doctors for other women
  - Poor women often worked in a \_\_\_\_\_

# Slavery in Rome

- By 50bc- about 1/3 of Italy's population were slaves
  - Slaves rarely paid but almost always
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- Slave-master relationship was
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- Slaves were companions in raising children
  - Slaves outside of households didn't have it so easy
    - Slaves in fields were chained together 24/7
    - Mining slaves worked in awful conditions
    - Gladiators risked death daily
    - Rowing slaves powered large ships
  - Some slaves (gladiators/chariot racers) often saved tips and wagers and bought freedom-
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