

7 What do Sources D, E and other sources reveal about social class in Pompeii and Herculaneum? 7

The statue of Eumachia in source D highlights and exemplifies her services as an elected official. The statue reinforces the valuable contributions officials eg; decurions, aediles delivered to society. Eumachia was a female therefore implies women were able to gain status in elected roles as officials. This indicates a lack of gender prejudice in relation to the ability to gain elected official posts. Source E highlights the varied social classes from quinquennial decurions, to freedmen and women. It reveals how they were all able to access burial in the same ~~burial~~ cemetery, eliminating discrimination amongst <sup>social</sup> classes in that respect. There were however gender inequality in ability to attain jobs and manual labour as it was portrayed as <sup>predominantly</sup> male work. Tomb inscriptions indicate freedmen or men could erect tombs for themselves however for others eg; Gnaeus Vibius Saturninus, his freedman Callotus erected ~~to~~ his tomb, this highlights the leniency and options available to social class.

End of Question 7