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

In Pompeii and Herculaneum, social class was recognized through different levels in society. Source D refers to Cumans, who was a generous woman of Pompeii. Although she was a woman and of some social claim, her generosity was recognized by the people of Pompeii and Cicero in particular. Similarly, in honor, slaves in Pompeii and Herculaneum were able to bring their freedom. Once they became freedmen, they were able to work for themselves and their children would possibly get citizenship. Although they are referred to as freedmen, they had as much right as any other social class citizen as seen in the text instructions in Source E. The sources reveal that the social class were able to make tombs for themselves as well as others recognized throughout the society. In addition, through their actions, they could be recognized as something greater than a social class citizen.

End of Question 7