

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

The social hierarchy in Pompeii and Herculaneum were significantly visible due to their lavish lifestyles and ~~large~~ extensive honours which can be found all over Pompeii and Herculaneum thanks of their constant services to the city. This is evaluated in Source "D" the image of Eumachia as an idolised statue shows her significance in Pompeii and Herculaneum where the statue immediately denotes social hierarchy of wealth and furthermore promotes her own image as a patron to the city. As for Source E an analysis reveals that customs of the city and their burial procedures for the social hierarchy and those less fortunate freedmen, freed women and slaves. It shows the social political hierarchy "Aulus Vleus" duovir receives extravagant farewells as evaluated through "military tribune" and by "decree of the town council". This extravagance is ~~contrasted~~ contrasted through the socially unaccepted "Freedmen of women" who must bury one another without any farewell or extravagance.

End of Question 7