

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

7

Both Sources D and E give the historian a <sup>better</sup> ~~great~~ understanding of social class in Pompeii and Herculaneum. Source D is a statue of Eumachia from Pompeii. Eumachia was a wealthy ~~or~~ patroness who ~~of~~ donated generously to the city of Pompeii. This statue allows us to <sup>understand</sup> ~~know~~ that by her contributions, Eumachia was 'immortalised' in ~~the~~ the city of Pompeii. The stance in which she is depicted ~~also with~~ and holding her garments makes her appearance almost goddess-like and royal.

Source E contains several inscriptions from a cemetery in Herculaneum. It is evident ~~clear~~ in these inscriptions that citizens and the upper classes of Roman society were treated with a greater respect and reverence. By examining the inscriptions, ~~it~~ <sup>an</sup> ~~can~~ observation makes that freedmen <sup>and/or</sup> ~~and~~ slaves were obligated to bury ~~there~~ their masters and "set it up". This too shows the ~~a~~ clear distinction between social classes. In the inscriptions it also describes the accomplishments of the Roman "duumvir with Judicial Powers, quinquennial..." where as for the slaves and freedmen it simply states their name. This too shows that even after their passing,

continued.

Romans wanted their names and status remembered  
thus ~~very~~ revealing social classes in Pompeii & Herculaneum.

End of Question 7

This shows that the upper class was more respectable in society. Their wealth could buy them influence and status within the city.