

# **GCSE Latin**

## **Component 3**

**Tuesday 5th March 2024**

# **LO: to analyse source material on Roman men and women**

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Today we will look at:

What is a source?

Why are sources useful?

What can the sources tell us about daily life for Roman men?

What can the sources tell us about daily life for Roman women?

## What Is a Primary Source?

A primary source is an original first-hand account of an event, topic, or historical period in time. Anything that contains original information on a specific event, topic, or period in time is considered a primary source. They are produced at the time of the specific event by a person who has experienced it. Primary sources can also be made after an event has occurred in the form of personal memoirs or oral histories.

## What Is a Secondary Source?

A secondary source is a second-hand account that interprets or critiques primary sources. They often analyze and draw conclusions from events that are discussed or featured in primary sources.

### Examples of Secondary Sources:

- textbooks
- essays and reviews
- commentaries



**Are sources  
from Roman times  
primary or secondary  
sources?**

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**Answer: Primary!**

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# Analysing sources to find out what they can tell us

Divide a double page into the following layout:

| Source Title | Type of source | Who is was written by | What it can tell us about daily life of men/women |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1            |                |                       |   |
| 2            |                |                       |   |
| 3            |                |                       |   |
| 4            |                |                       |   |
| 5            |                |                       |   |
| 6            |                |                       |   |



**Source 1** A father looks on as his wife feeds their child.



# Source 2 A father, mother and their children.



# Source 3

Romulus granted absolute power to the Roman father over his son, and this power was valid until the father's death. He could decide to imprison him or whip him, to put him in chains and make him work on a farm or even to kill him. Romulus even allowed the Roman father to sell his son into slavery.

Dionysius of Halicarnassus 2. 26-27

## Source 4

The historian Tacitus describes the relationship between Agricola and his mother who took an active role in her son's education, moral guidance and political career.

His mother was Julia Procilla, a lady of exceptional virtue. Close by her side with fond affection, he spent his boyhood and youth being gently trained in every aspect of honourable attainment. He was guarded from the enticements of immorality not only by his own good and straightforward character, but also by living as a child in Massilia, a place where Greek refinement and provincial frugality were blended. I remember that he used to tell us how in his early youth he would have been absorbed by a keener love of philosophy than was proper for a Roman and a senator, had not his mother's good sense controlled his ardent and passionate nature.

Tacitus, Agricola 4, 2-4 (adapted)

## Source 5 An epitaph to a faithful wife and mother

Friend, what is written here is short —stop and read it all.  
This is the unattractive tomb of an attractive woman.  
Her parents named her Claudia  
She loved her husband with her whole heart.  
She had two sons and leaves one of them  
On the earth, but placed the other beneath it.  
She was charming in conversation; but proper in behaviour.  
She looked after her house. She made wool. I have said it all. Go.

# Source 6 Image of the Eumachia building in Pompeii



## **Your task:**

- 1. Find the question you completed last week comparing daily life of Roman men and women.**
- 2. Re-write it so that you include 4 of the sources we have looked at today to back up points that you have made**
- 3. Remember: P.E.E.L**

**Due: Tuesday 12th March**