

SOCIAL HIERARCHY IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE

Social Hierarchy

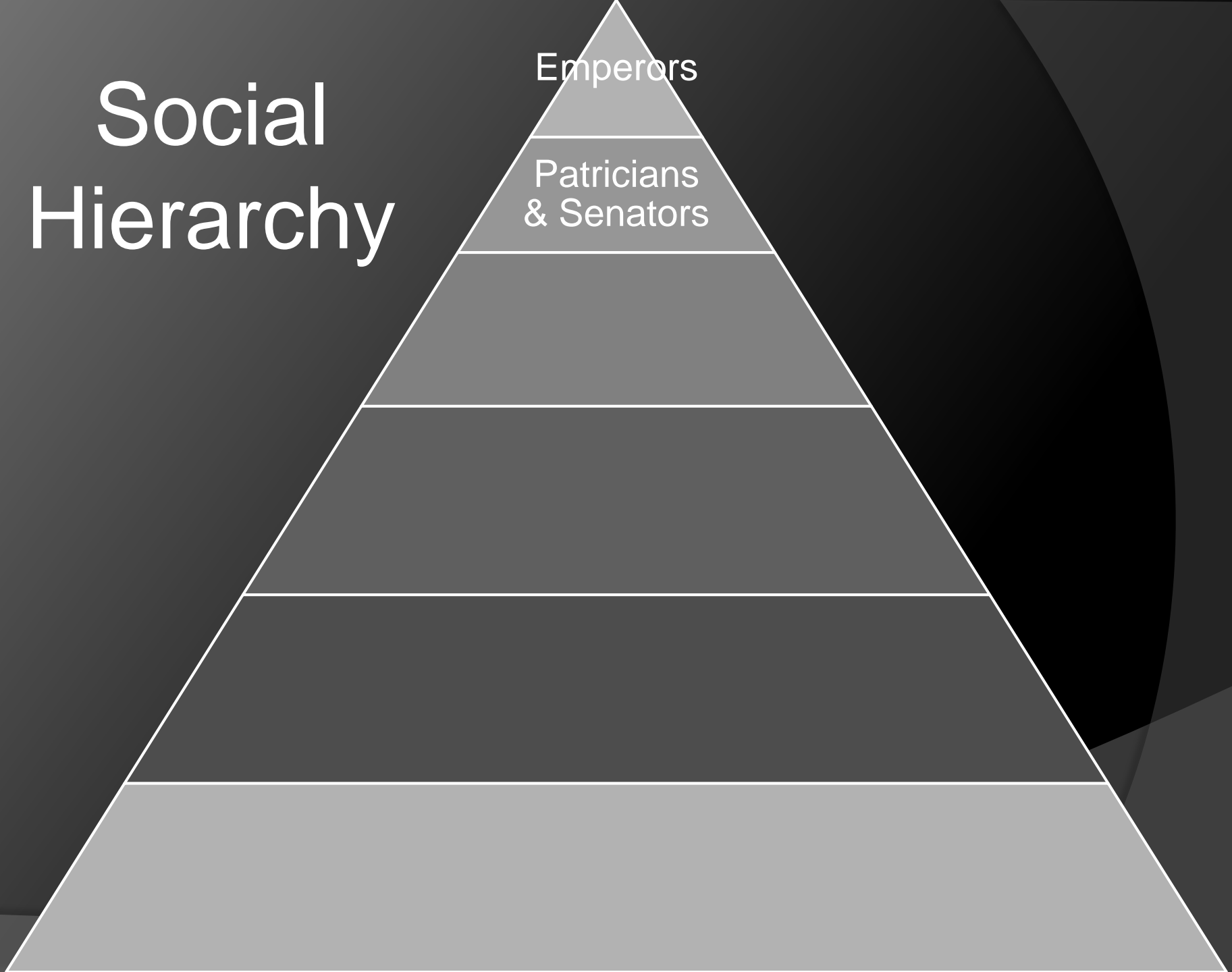
Emperors



Social Hierarchy

Emperors

Patricians
& Senators

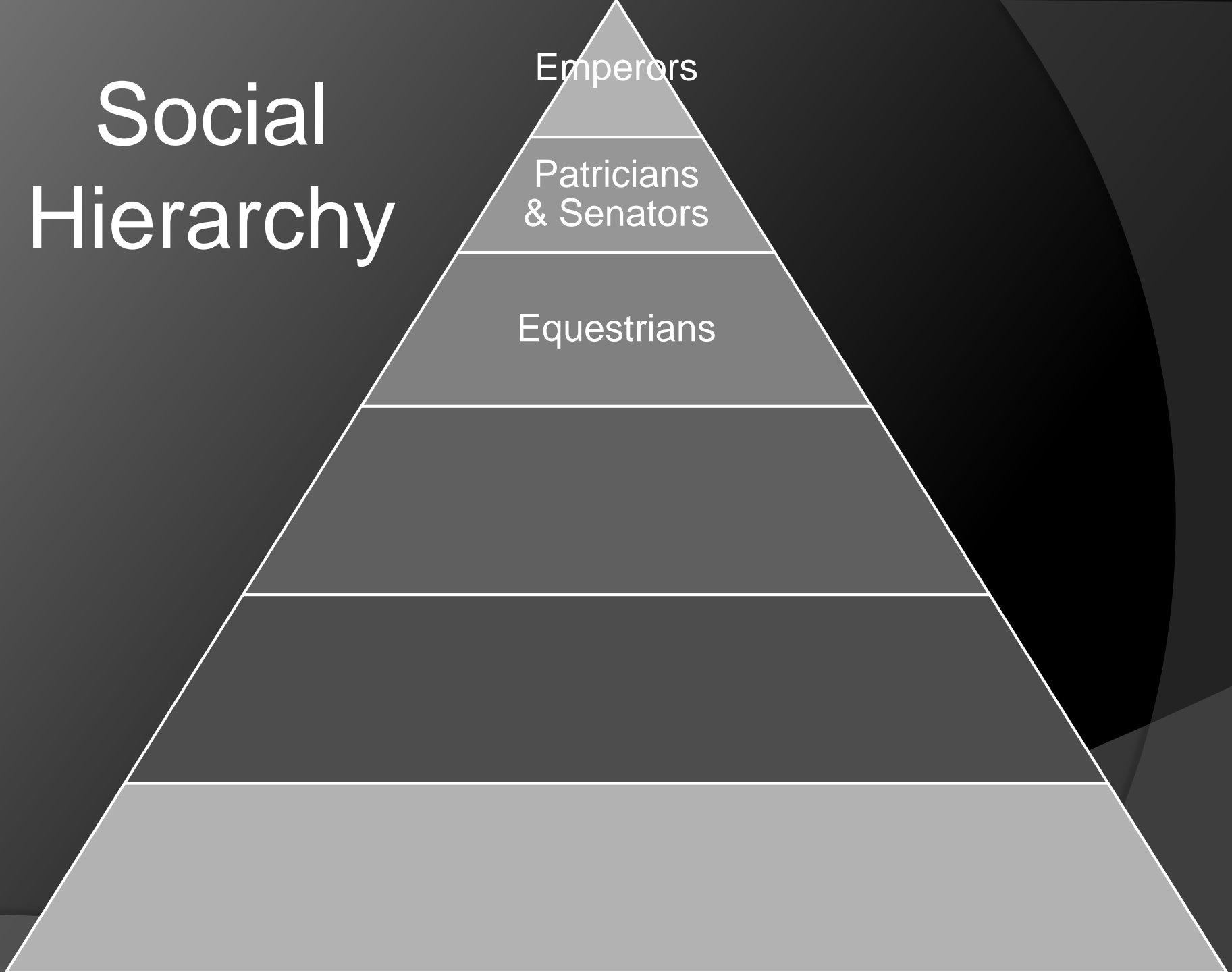


Social Hierarchy

Emperors

Patricians
& Senators

Equestrians



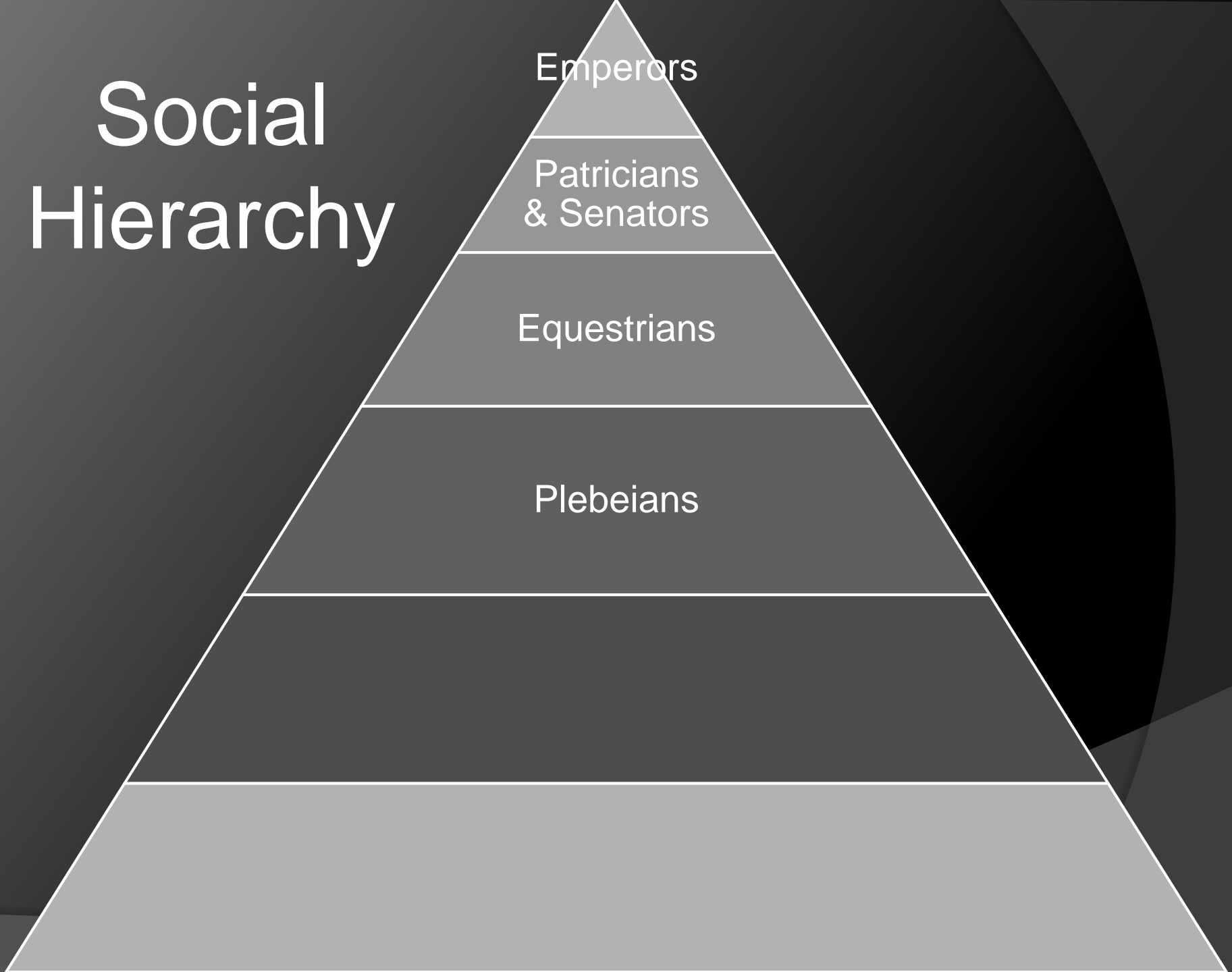
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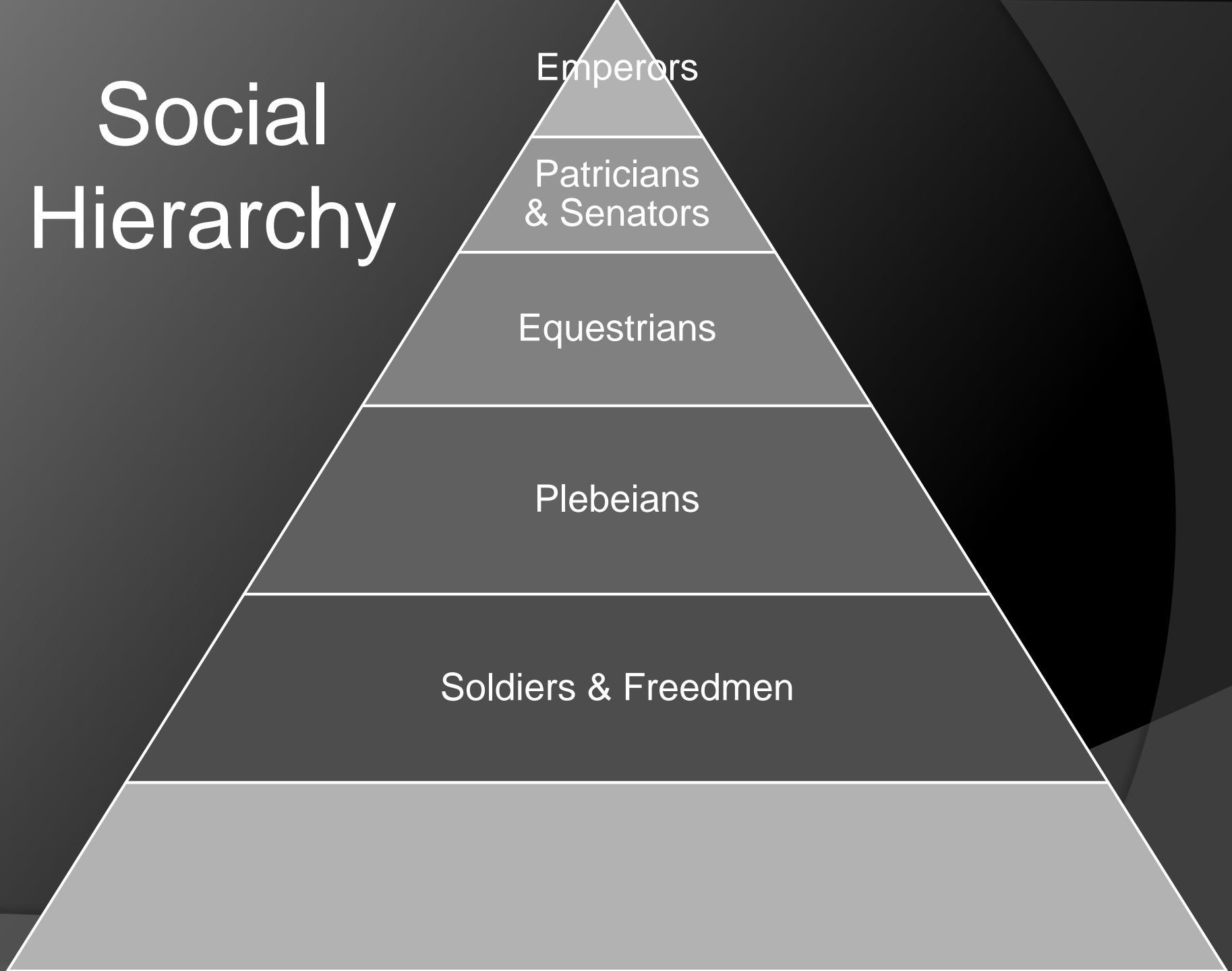
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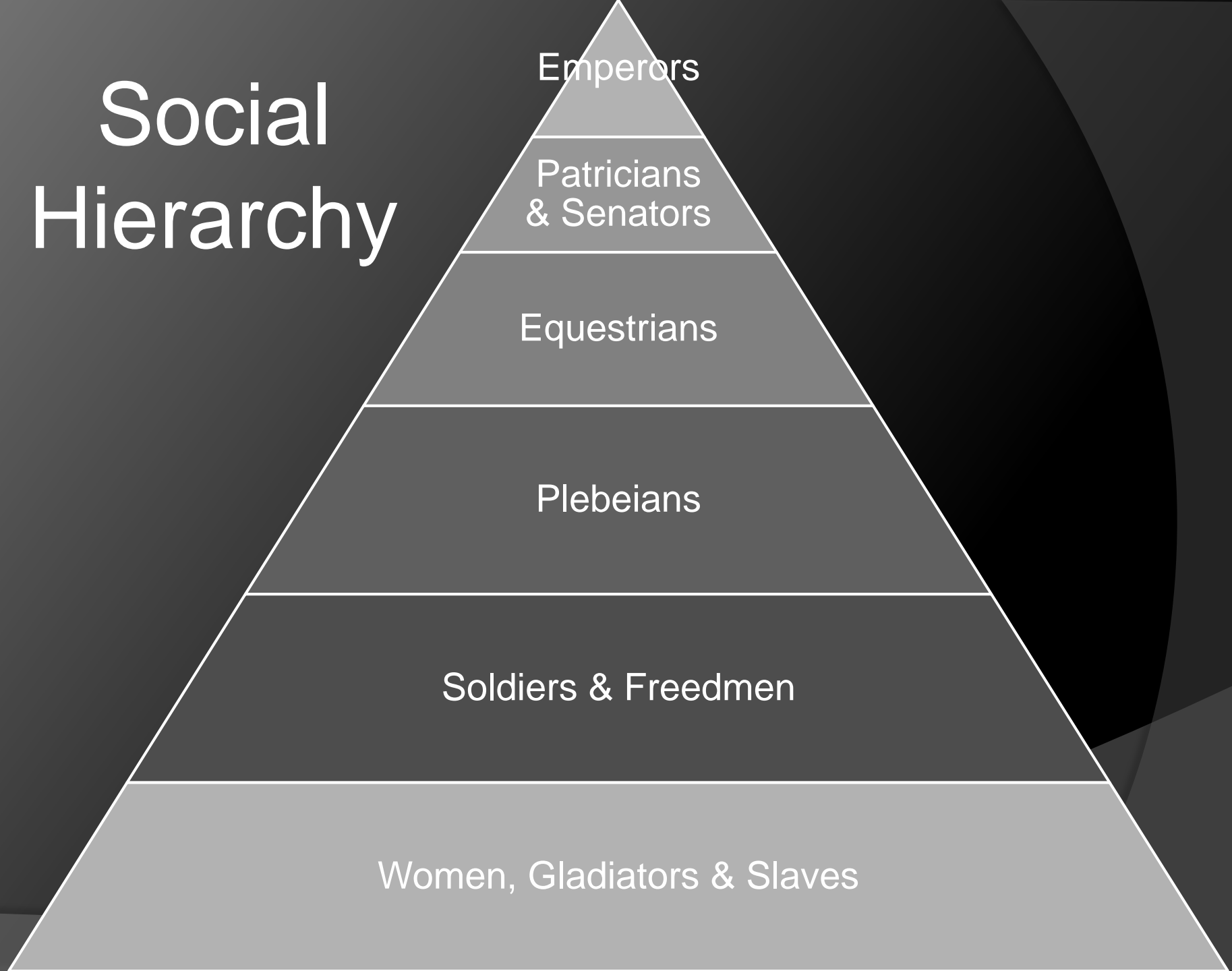
Plebeians



Social Hierarchy



Social Hierarchy



Emperor

- Absolute ruler of the _____...lived in style in the best _____, eating the best _____ and wearing the best _____. He had lots of _____ and _____.



Emperor

- Absolute ruler of the Roman Empire...lived in style in the best _____, eating the best _____ and wearing the best _____. He had lots of _____ and _____.



Emperor

- Absolute ruler of the Roman Empire...lived in style in the best villas, eating the best _____ and wearing the best _____. He had lots of _____ and _____.



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Emperor

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Emperor

- Absolute ruler of the Roman Empire...lived in style in the best villas, eating the best food and wearing the best clothes. He had lots of power and _____.



Emperor

- Absolute ruler of the Roman Empire...lived in style in the best villas, eating the best food and wearing the best clothes. He had lots of power and authority.



Emperor



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- The emperor's family lived the life of the _____ and _____...they spent time with favorite pastimes, like music, poetry, hunting, and horse racing.

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- But there was still drama...the throne could be passed to _____, stepsons, or even favored courtiers, and sometimes heirs had to be approved by the _____. As a result, royal palaces were constantly filled with political plots and _____.

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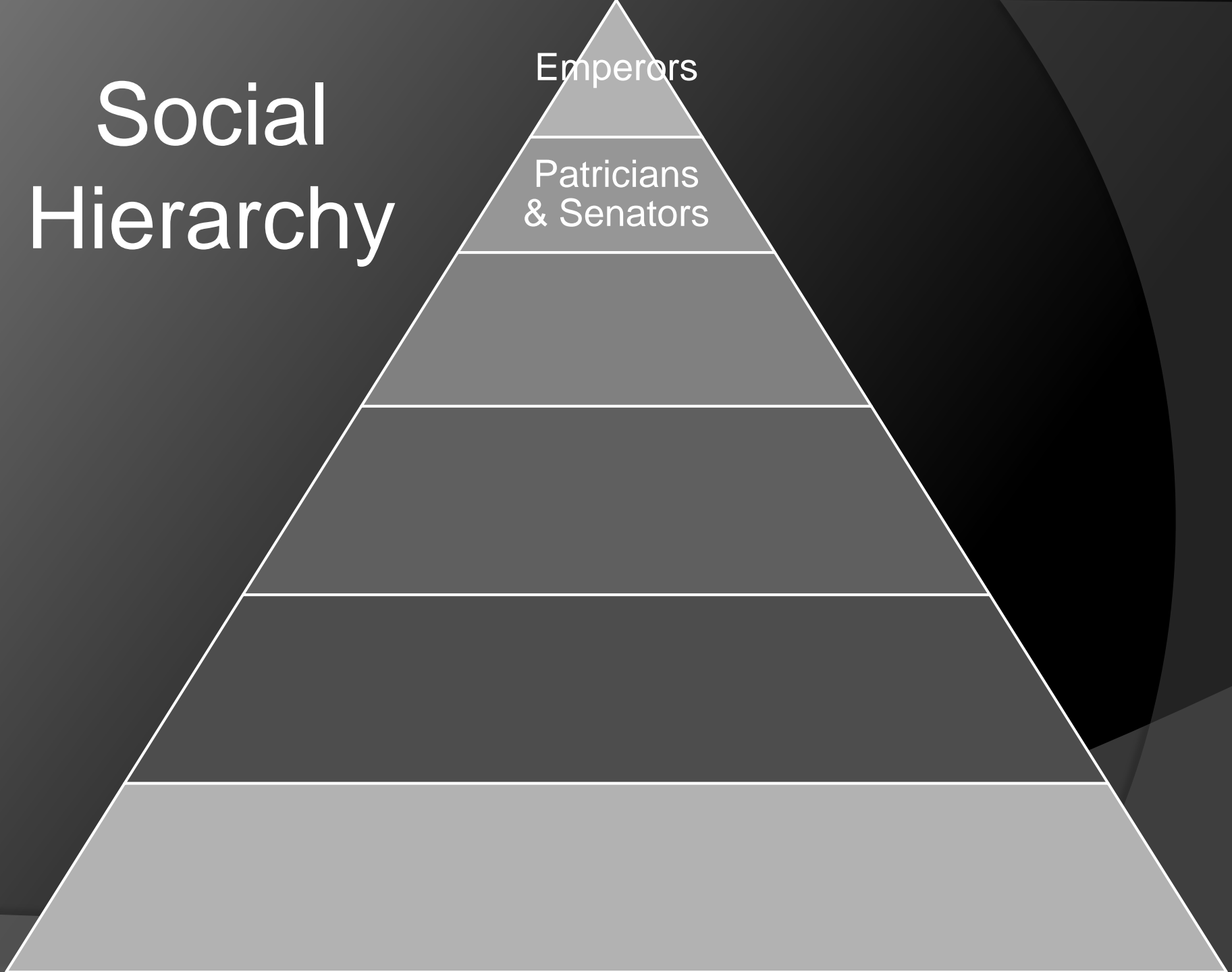


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Social Hierarchy

Emperors

Patricians
& Senators



Patricians



- Ranked just _____ the emperor and his relatives, the patrician families _____ Rome and its empire. These families provided the empire's _____, _____, and _____ leadership.

Patricians



- Ranked just below the emperor and his relatives, the patrician families _____ Rome and its empire. These families provided the empire's _____, _____, and _____ leadership.

Patricians



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Senators



- The Roman Senate started as an _____, filled entirely with _____, when Rome was under _____. By the last two centuries of the republic, however, it had become much more powerful and a major player in politics and government.

Senators



- The Roman Senate started as an advisory council, filled entirely with _____, when Rome was under _____. By the last two centuries of the republic, however, it had become much more powerful and a major player in politics and government.

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- Once Rome became an empire, senators held much ____ power than they did in the past, although the Senate still had some _____ power, and occasionally decided who would become emperor.

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- This alone ensured that the Senate and its members remained _____ and _____.

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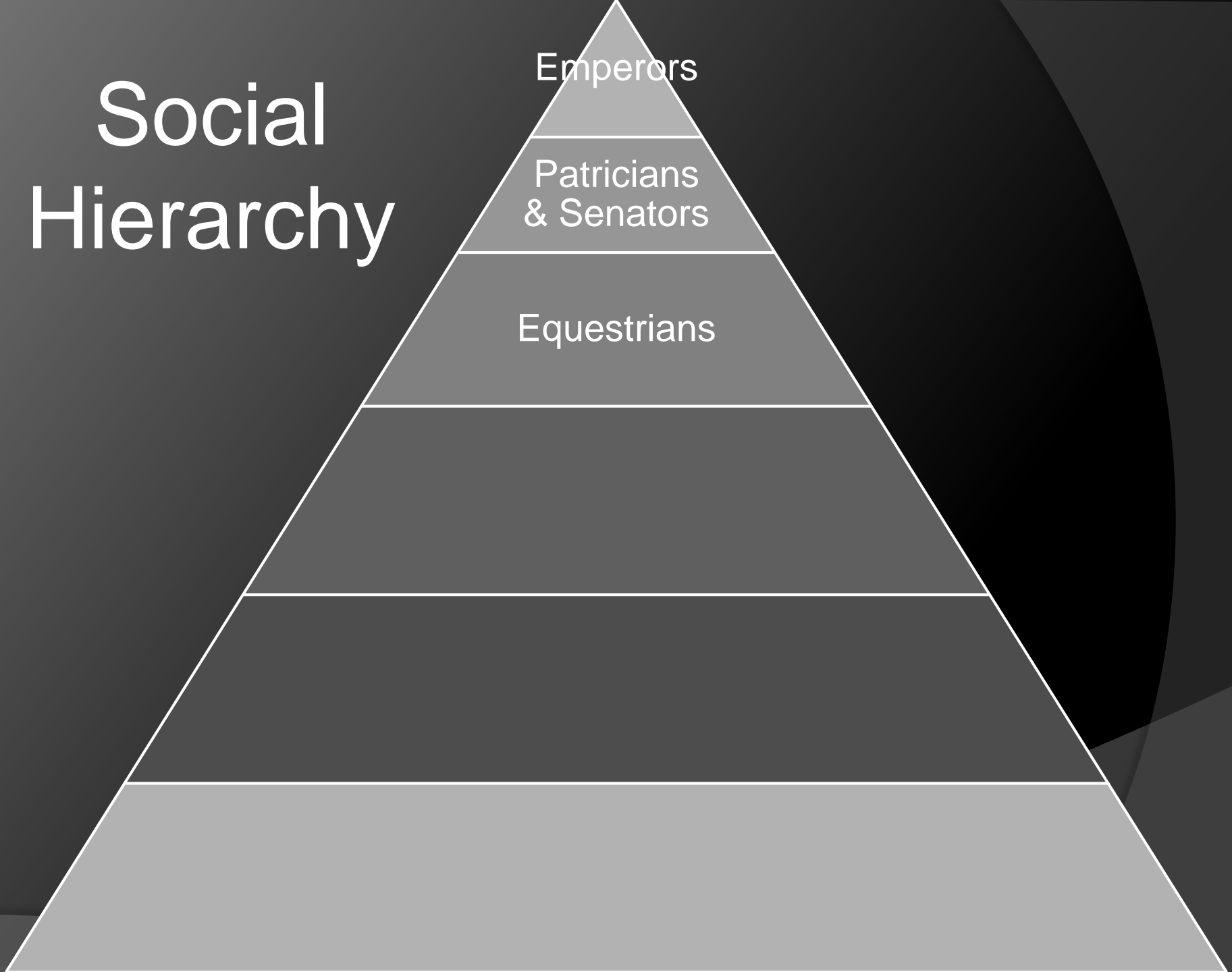
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Social Hierarchy

Emperors

Patricians
& Senators

Equestrians



Equestrians

- Ranking immediately below senators, equestrians became an important _____, whose work was key to the smooth running of the Roman Empire.



Equestrians

- Ranking immediately below senators, equestrians became an important human resource, whose work was key to the smooth running of the Roman Empire.



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- As its name suggests, the equestrian class was originally composed of the _____ . In 218 BCE, equestrians took on more _____ related roles when Senators were prevented from becoming involved in trade or business.



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- As a result, many in the equestrian class became _____. Many were tax collectors, _____, miners and exporters, while others managed things like road building and _____.



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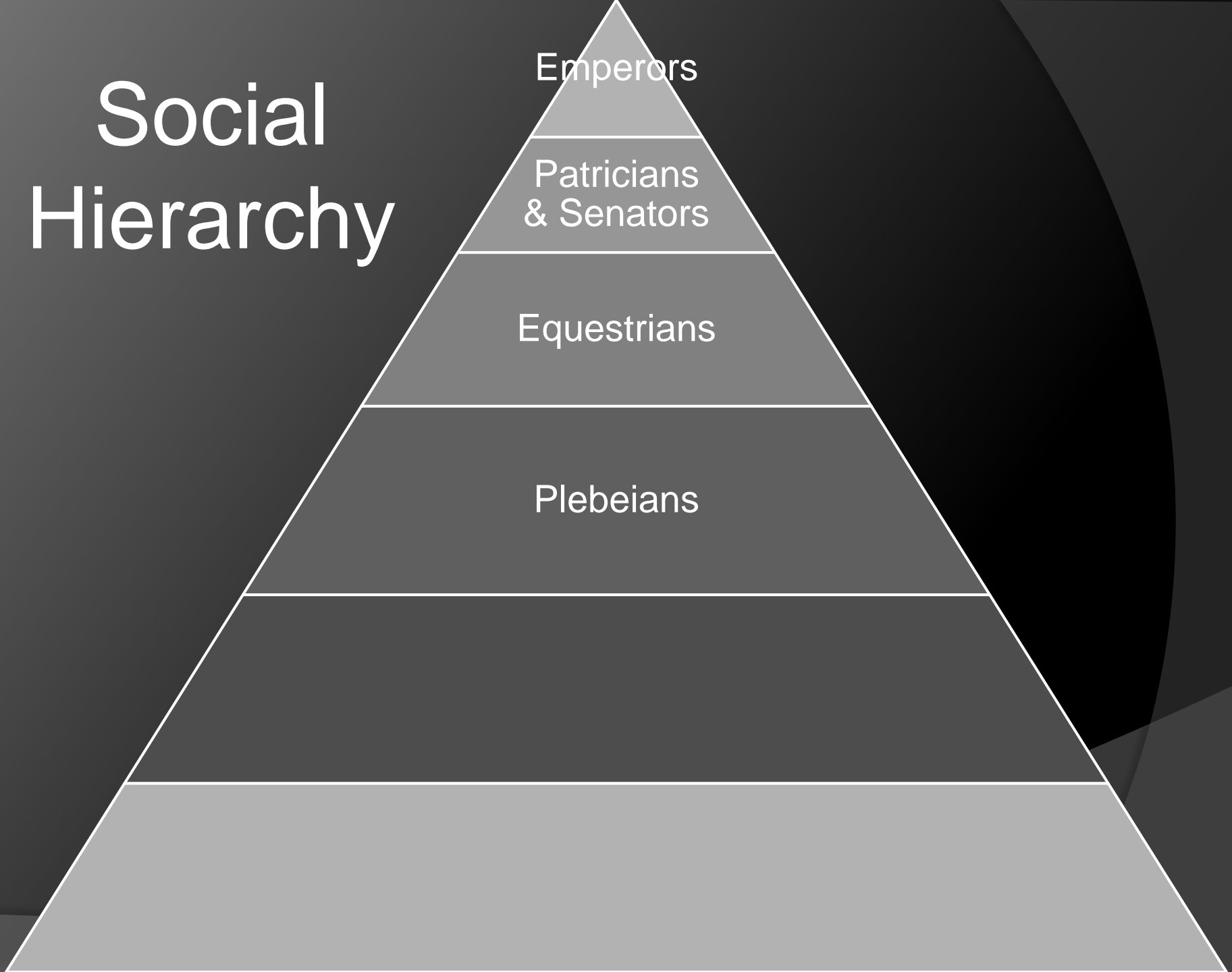
Social Hierarchy

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Plebeians



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•Rome's _____ class, the plebeians, had little _____power.

Grouped together, however, they became a Roman ___ and had to be handled carefully.



Plebeians

• Rome's working class, the plebeians, had little _____ power.

Grouped together, however, they became a Roman ___ and had to be handled carefully.



Plebeians

- Rome's working class, the plebeians, had little individual power.

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- By the first century CE, plebeians comprised a formal class, which held its own _____, elected its own _____ and kept its own records.



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- The term plebeian referred to all free Roman citizens who were not members of the patrician or equestrian classes.
- Plebeians were average working citizens of Rome – _____, _____, builders or craftsmen – who worked hard to support their families and pay their _____.

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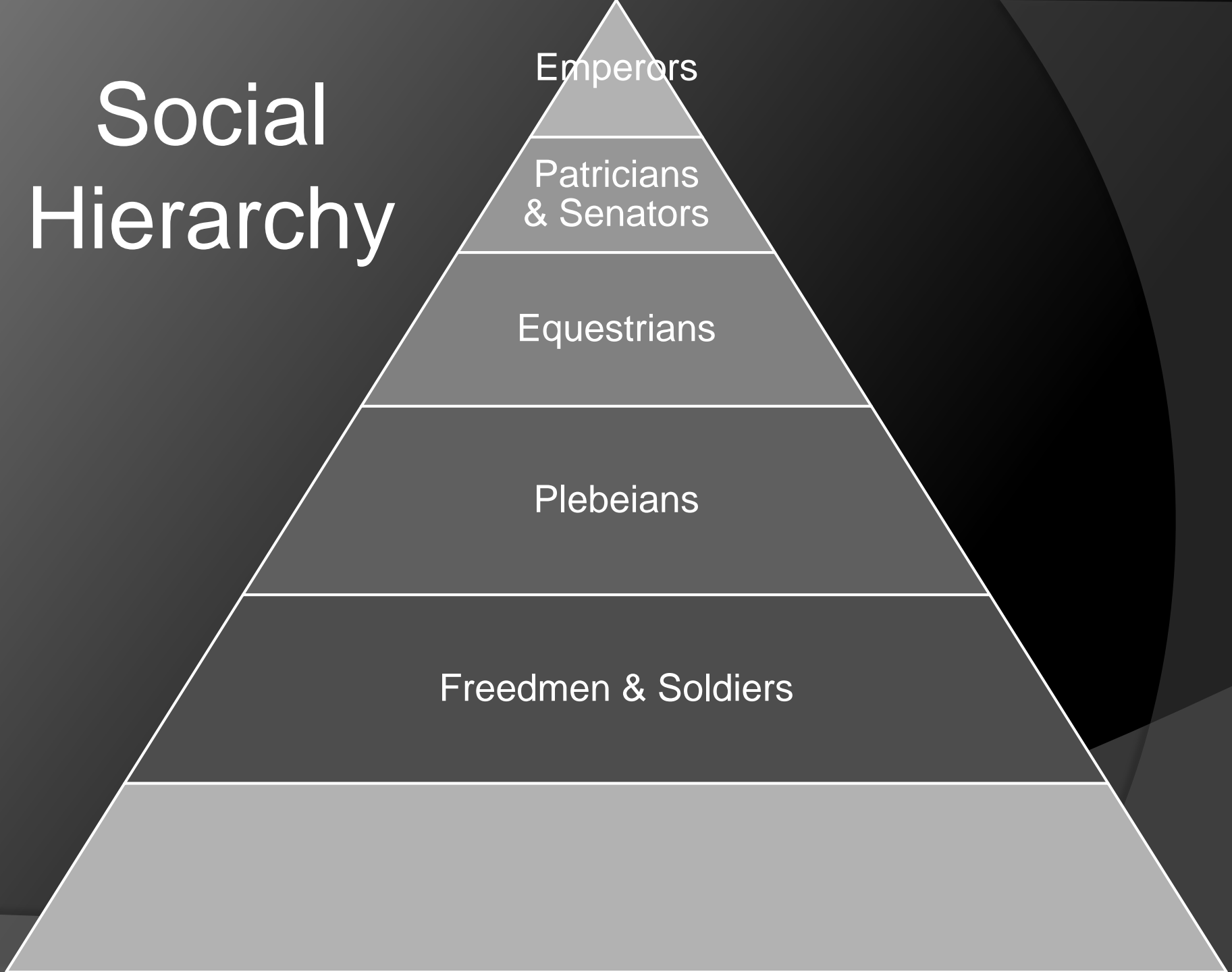
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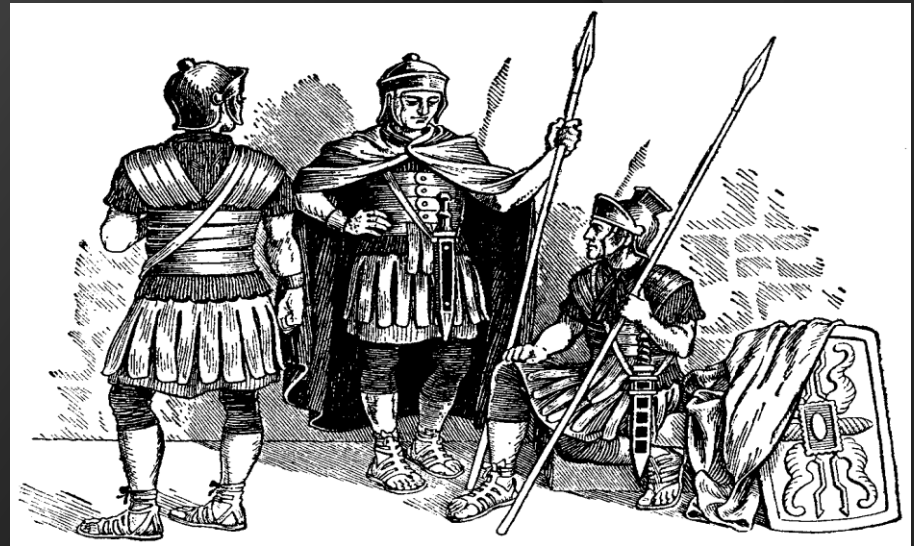
Plebeians

Freedmen & Soldiers



Soldiers

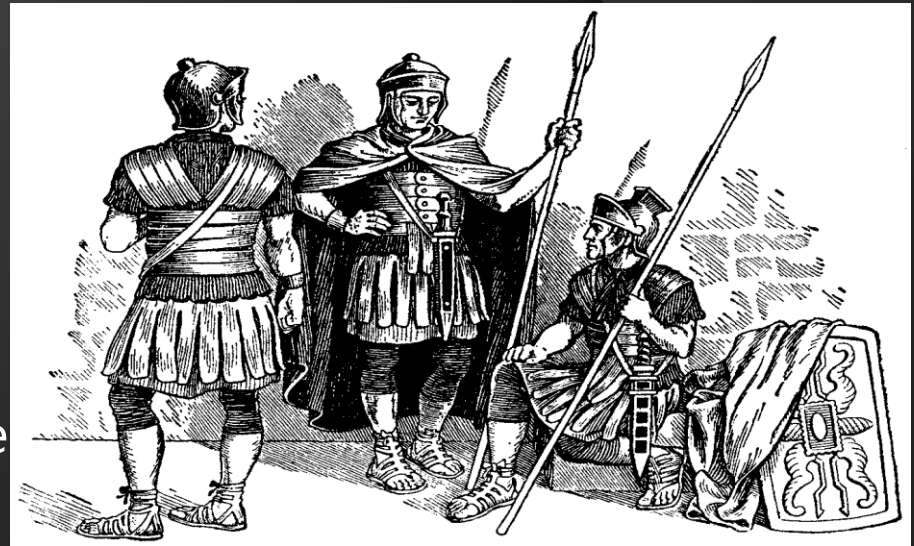
- The Roman Army was one of the most _____ in the history of the world and its soldiers were rightly feared for their training, discipline, and _____. As a result, the army was a major player in Roman politics and maintaining its _____ was important for any Emperor.



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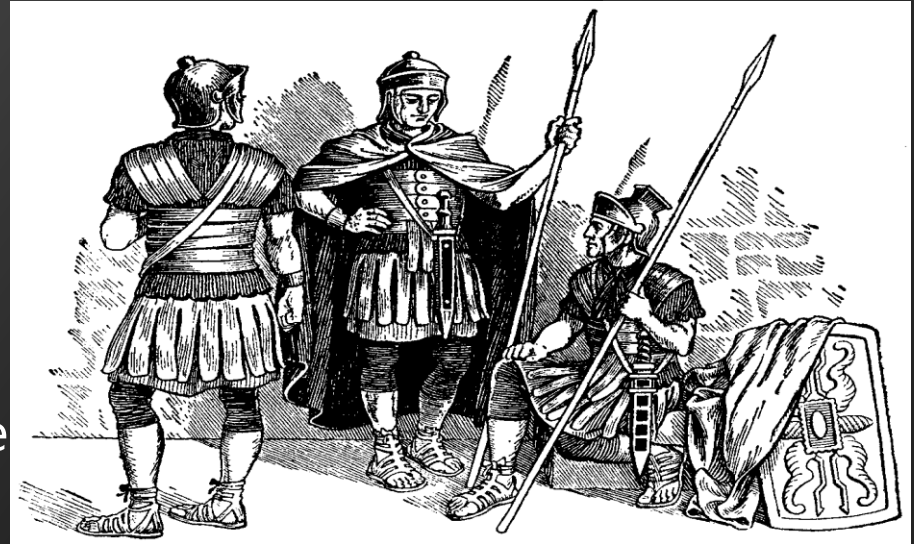
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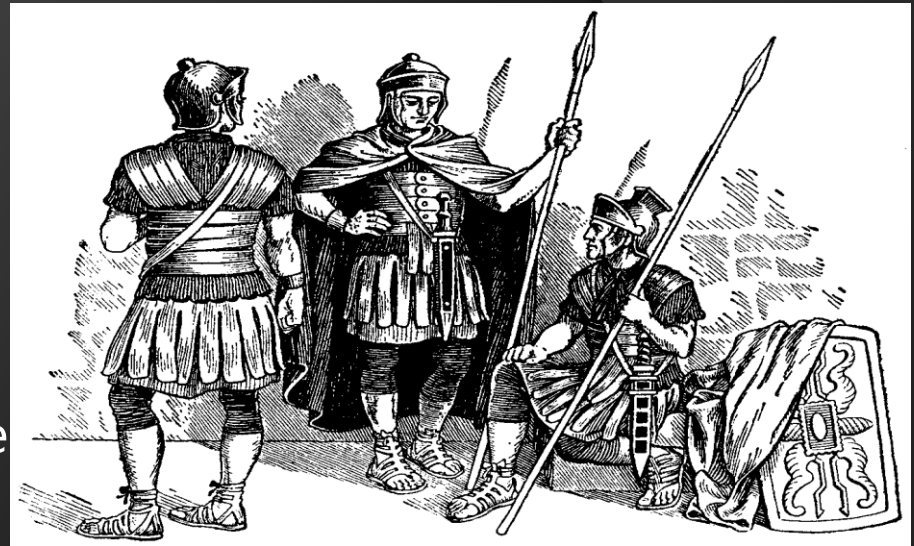
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Soldiers

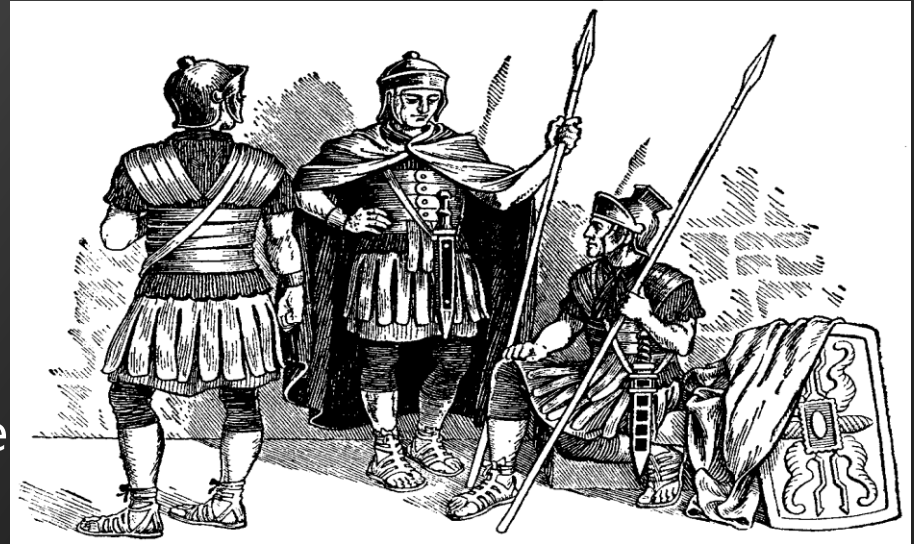
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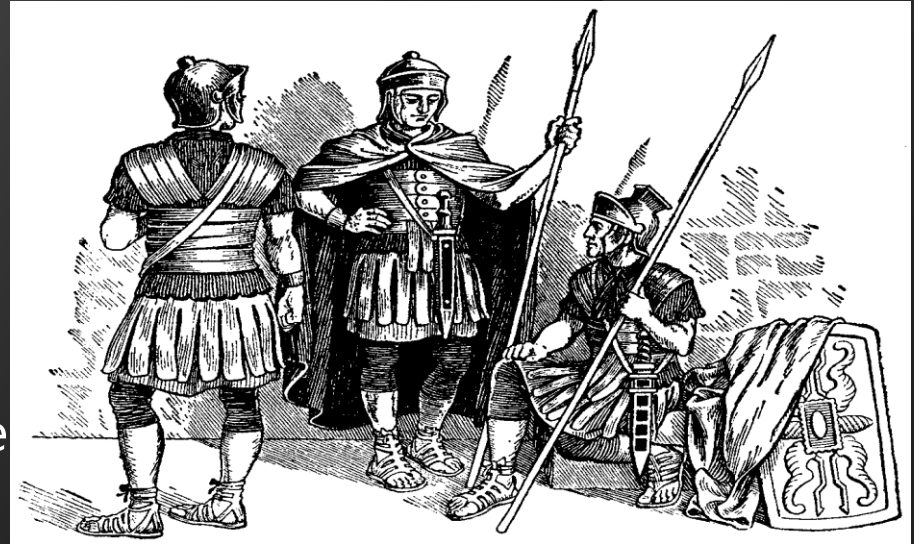


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- The Roman _____ – The Roman Empire was created and controlled by its soldiers. At the core of the army its legions, who were highly skilled in their training, discipline, and _____.

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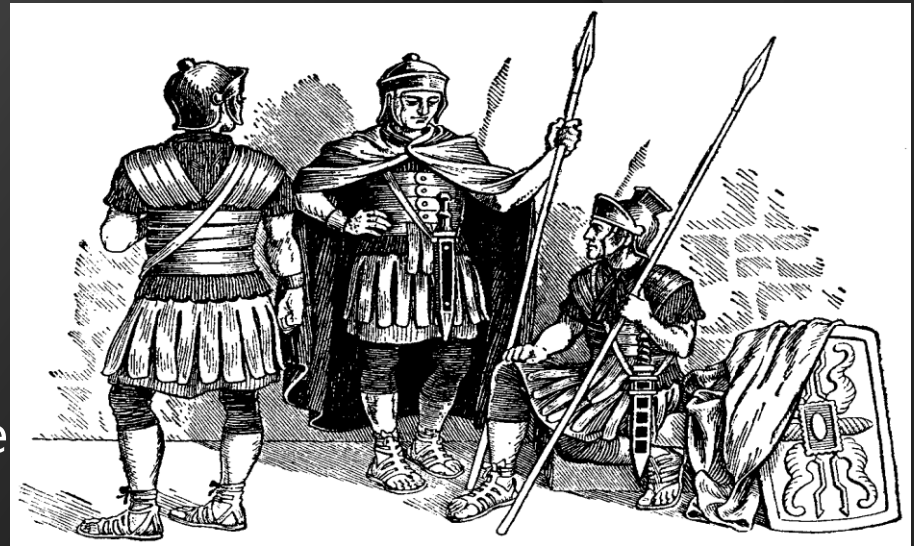


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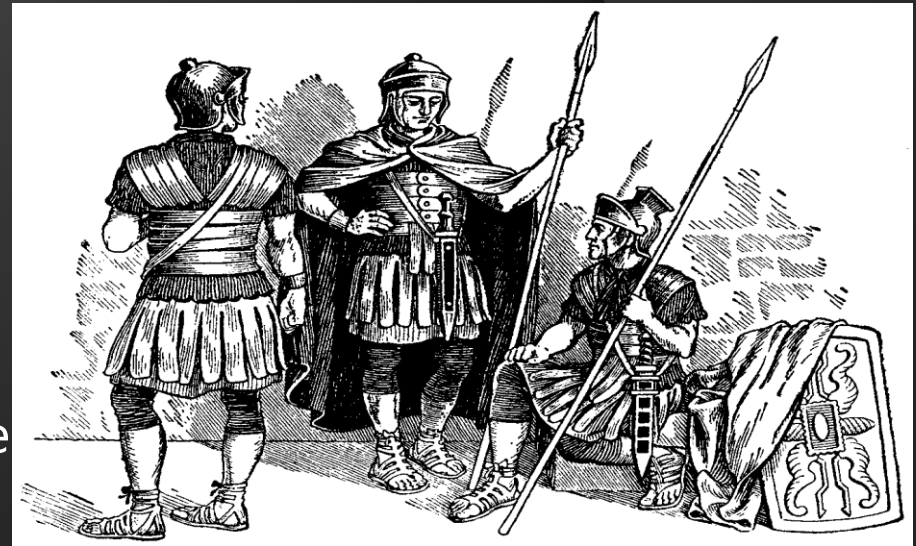
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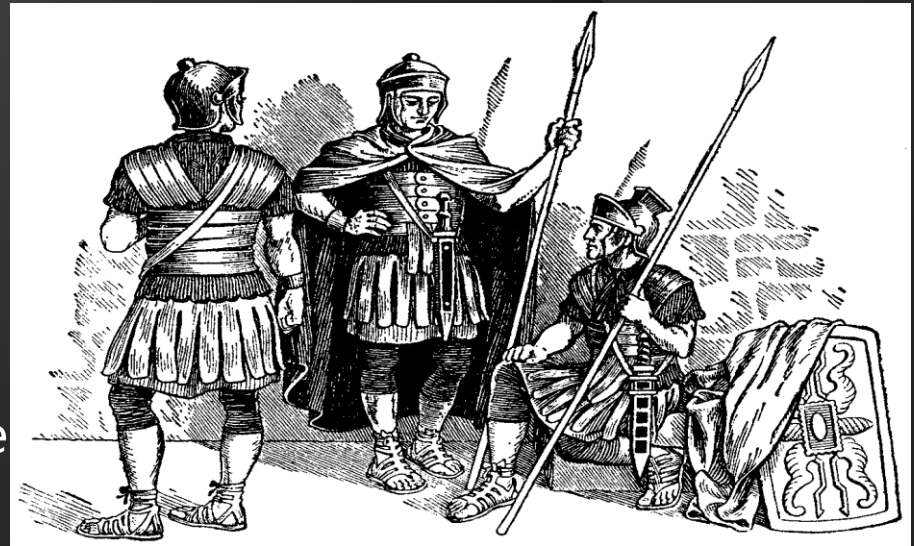
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Freedmen

- Once freed, former slaves could work in the same jobs as plebeians – as craftsmen, midwives, or _____. Some even became wealthy.



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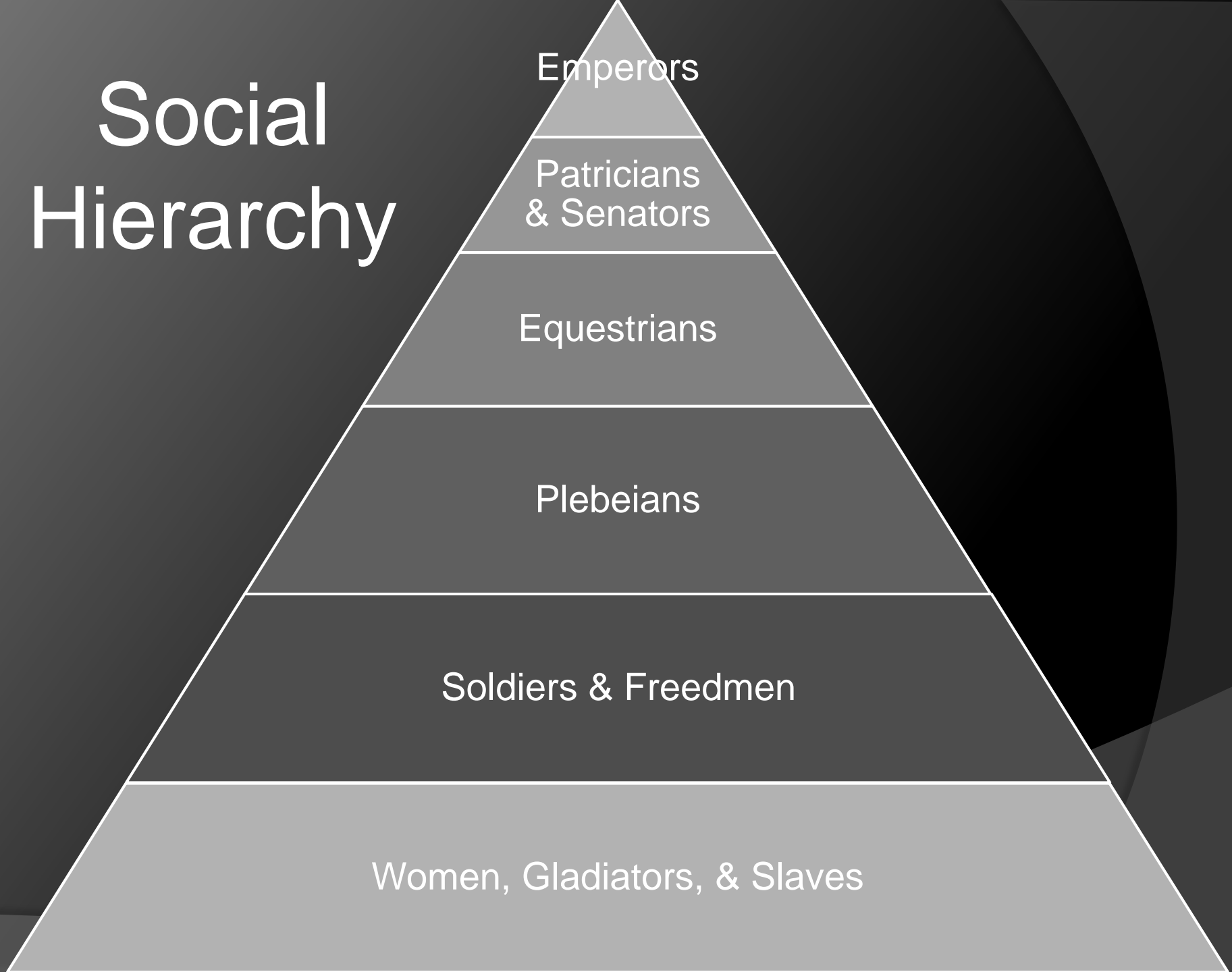
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Social Hierarchy



Women

- Defined by the men in their lives, women in ancient Rome were valued mainly as _____. Although some were allowed more freedom than others, there was always a limit, even for the _____ of an emperor.



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- Defined by the men in their lives, women in ancient Rome were valued mainly as wives and mothers. Although some were allowed more freedom than others, there was always a limit, even for the _____ of an emperor.



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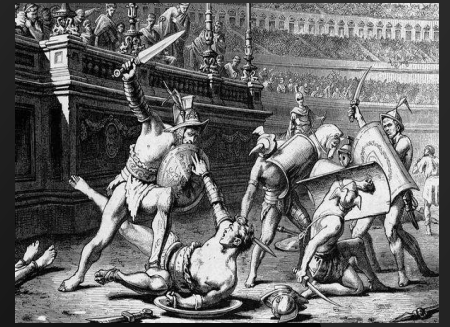
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Gladiators

• Successful gladiators were the _____ of the first century.

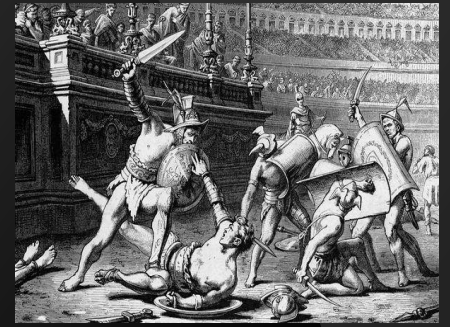
Bloody, brutal but popular, gladiator matches are often seen as the dark side of Roman civilization. Gladiators were one particular class of _____.



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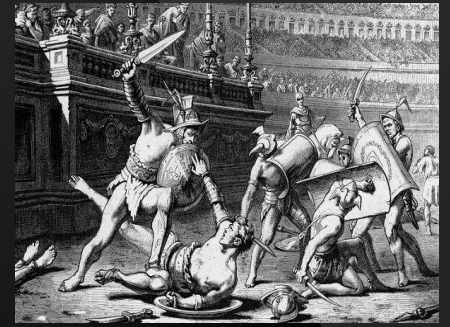
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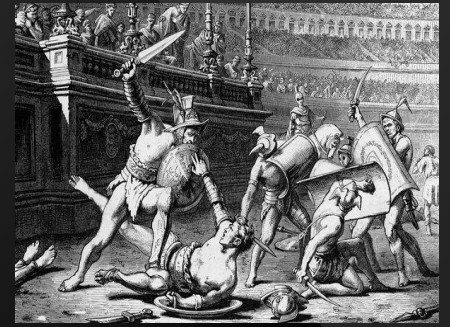
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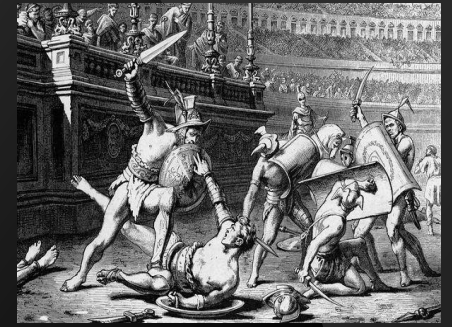
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- Ceremonial, public violence had been a favorite _____ of the Romans for centuries. The practice began as an ancient Etruscan _____ ritual: when a tribal chief died, his warriors would make a blood sacrifice to his spirit by fighting to the death by his tomb.

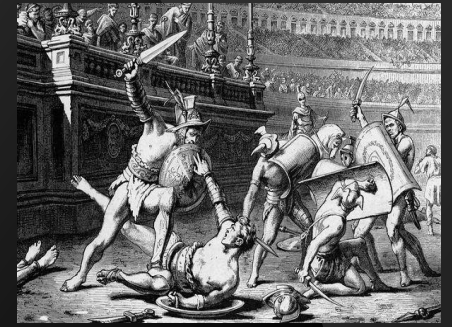
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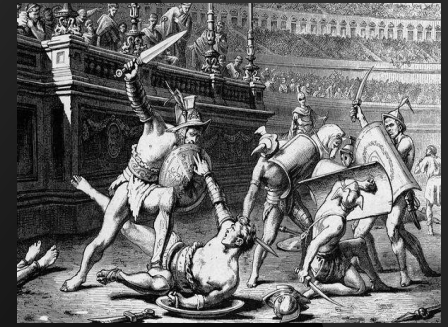
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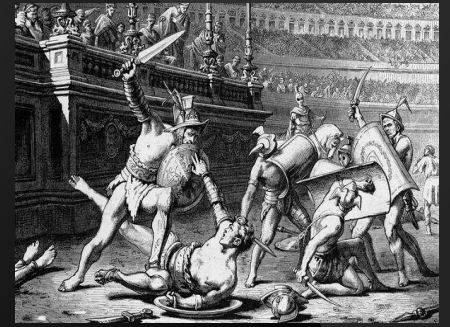
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- This changed over time. The nobility began to put on gladiator shows in memory of the _____ and by the time _____ was in charge, these exhibitions had become public spectacles.



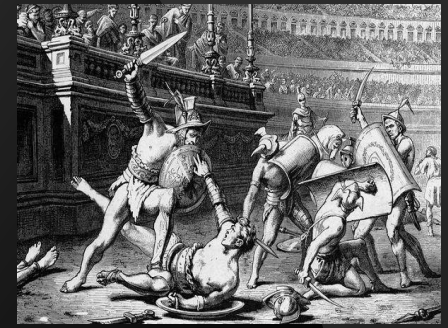
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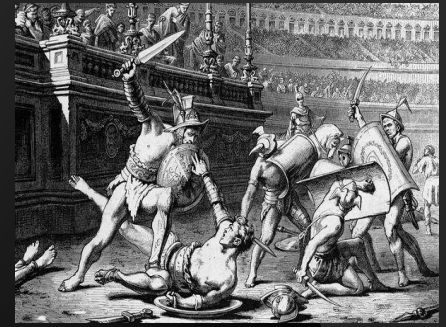


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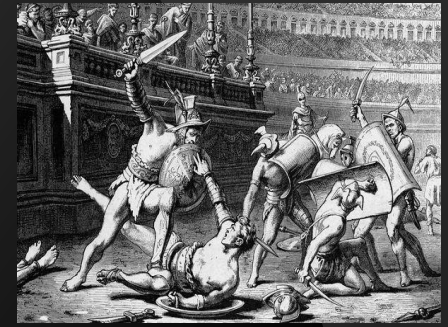


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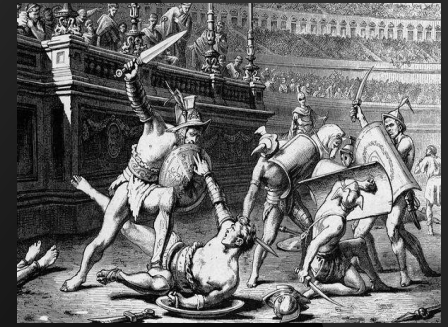
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- Organized games - The games took place in _____. Gladiators would be sent to the arena to fight to the death before cheering crowds of _____. As the contests became more organized gladiators became more _____.

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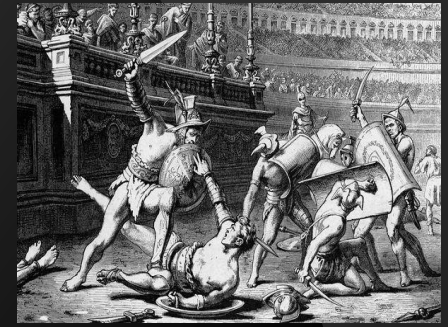
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Slaves

- The most unfortunate slaves were the _____, who were worked often to the point of _____ by their owners.



Slaves

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- You will also find information from your graphic organizers/notes pertaining to the articles we read.

Hierarchy Project:

- 10 categories in the pyramid (30 points)
 - 10 pictures (1 pt. each)
 - 10 descriptions (2 sentences at least, 2 pts. each)
- Title, Creativity, NEATNESS, spelling, punctuation, etc... (10 points)

Total Project: 40 points