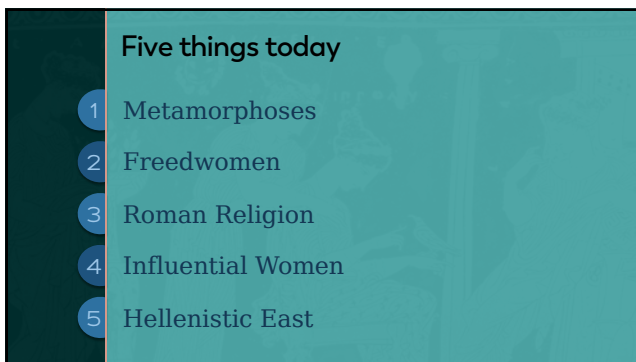
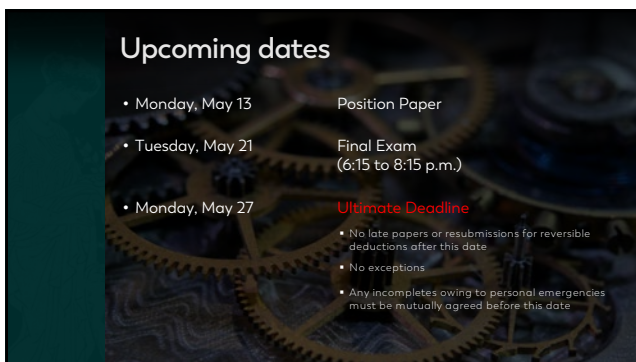


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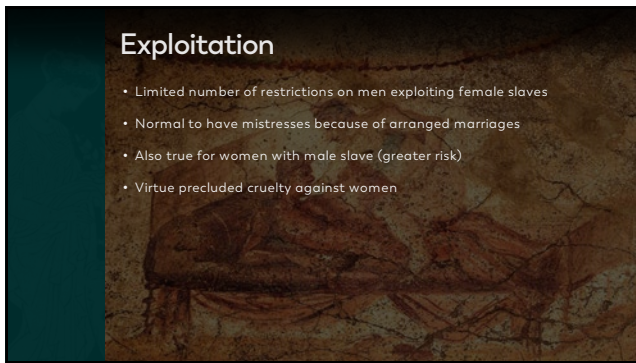
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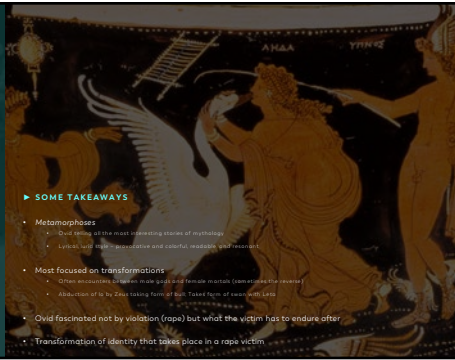


6

Secondary Source Reading

Leo C. Curran

“Rape and Rape Victims in *The Metamorphoses*”

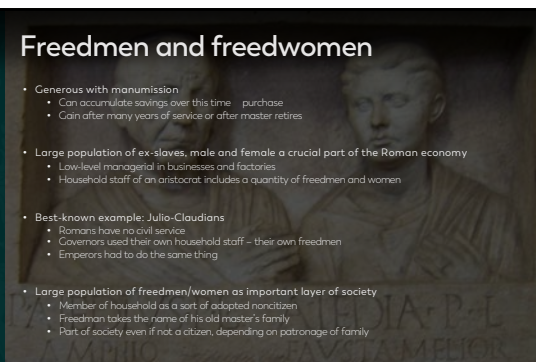


SOME TAKEAWAYS

- **Metamorphoses**
 - One of the most interesting stories of mythology
 - Lively and colorful, descriptive and colorful, readable and resonant
- **Most focused on transformations**
 - Often associated to women, male and female (and of course the reverse)
 - Abduction of it by Zeus (using form of swan, forest form of search with Leda)
- **Ovid fascinated not by violation (rape) but what the victim has to endure after**
 - Transformation of identity that takes place in a rape victim

7

Freedmen and freedwomen



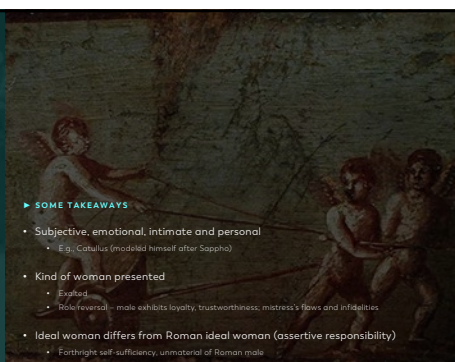
- **Generous with manumission**
 - Can accumulate savings over this time – purchase
 - Gain after many years of service or after master retires
- **Large population of ex-slaves, male and female a crucial part of the Roman economy**
 - Low-level managerial in businesses and factories
 - Household staff of an aristocrat includes a quantity of freedmen and women
- **Best-known example: Julio-Claudians**
 - Romans have no civil service
 - Governors used their own household staff – their own freedmen
 - Emperors had to do the same thing
- **Large population of freedmen/women as important layer of society**
 - Member of household as a sort of adopted noncitizen
 - Freedman takes the name of his old master's family
 - Part of society even if not a citizen, depending on patronage of family

8

Secondary Source Reading

Judith P. Hallett

“The Role of Women in Roman Elegy: Counter-Cultural Feminism”



SOME TAKEAWAYS

- **Subjective, emotional, intimate and personal**
 - E.g., Catullus (modeled himself after Sappho)
- **Kind of woman presented**
 - Euphoric
 - Role reversal – male exhibits loyalty, trustworthiness; mistress's flaws and infidelities
- **Ideal woman differs from Roman ideal woman (assertive responsibility)**
 - Forthright self-sufficiency, unmaternal of Roman male

9

Marriage

- Slaves: Not "official" but done with permission
- Freedmen/women: recognized and binding
- Child can be citizen
 - Only possible if born to two free parents within precincts of Rome
- Mostly domestics within city household or rural estate (not mines or harvesting gangs)

10



D(is) M(anibus) Regina liberta(m) et coniuge(m)
 Barates Palmyrenus natione
 Catuallauna an(norum) XXX

"To the spirits of the dead, and to Regina, his freedwoman and wife, of the Catuellauni, aged 30 years, Barates of Palmyra erected this."

11

Secondary Source Reading

Larissa Bonfante Warren
 "The Women of Etruria"

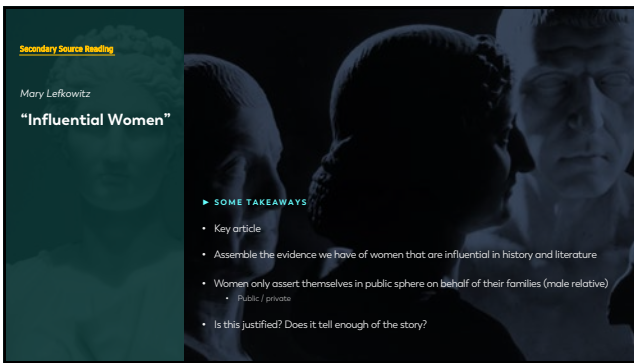
SOME TAKEAWAYS

- Roman attitude toward public participation of women is a reaction to older culture of Etruscans
 - Overtures of modesty/obscure by making men's history
 - Transferring these elements of Etruscan and Greek influence that they can safely do away with
- Etruscan culture empowers not women but couples
 - Many women her fate of husband and wife seen by eye
 - Good Etruscan and provide representation
- Foreign to Indo-European
- Romans were fascinated by Etruscans but increasingly set aside Etruscan ways
 - Leads to distinctive Roman sense of the individualism

12



13



14



15



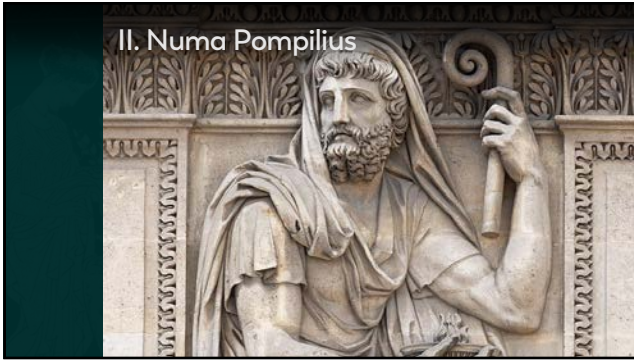
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18



19



20

Primary Source Reading

Livy

"Cato on the Oppian Law"

► SOME TAKEAWAYS

- Sumptuary law - restriction on wearing of luxury goods - ostentation and spectacle
- Repeal long sought by Roman women
 - Would allow them to demonstrate their status
- Cato the Elder speaks vehemently against repeal
- Representative of ways men use control over public life to control way men and women have separate responsibilities
 - Love that made them subject to men

21

Roman religion

• Numen

Spirits investing key aspects of the Roman world

- Janus doorways, past/future
- Vesta hearth, persistence, protection of things as they should be
- Terminus boundaries
- Penates household guardians
- Lares household guardians

• Gods of the Roman state

Anthropomorphized powers interested in Rome's power and legacy

- Juppiter sky
- Mars war
- Quirinus Roman people

22

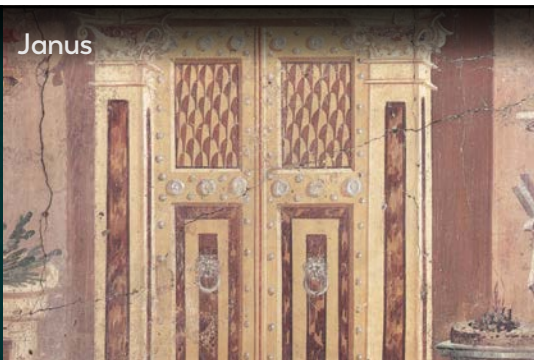
Terminus



Terminus in wall of property Terminus in flag of Property

23

Janus



24



Vesta

25



Vestal Virgins

26

Primary Source Reading

Pliny the Younger

Selected Letters

SOME TAKEAWAYS

- Pliny Roman official in late 1st century CE
- Public and private correspondence
- Women he has known from different classes
- Chief Vestal
 - A certain kind of awe associated with her
 - Counterpart to the authority of the emperor
 - A different kind of authority

27

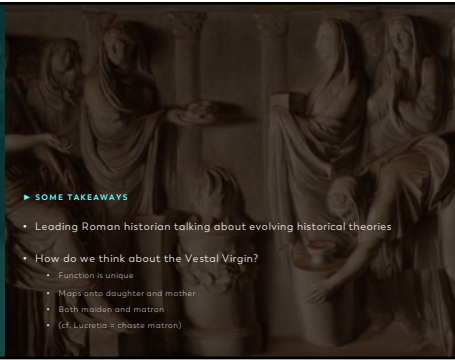
Secondary Source Reading

Mary Beard

“Re-reading (Vestal) Virginity”

► SOME TAKEAWAYS

- Leading Roman historian talking about evolving historical theories
- How do we think about the Vestal Virgin?
 - Function is unique
 - Maps onto daughter and mother
 - Both maiden and matron
 - (cf. Lucretia = chaste matron)



28

Fortuna

- Fortuna Virginalis
- Fortuna Promigenia
- Fortuna Muliebris
- Fortuna Virilis



29

Bona Dea



30



31



32

Priesthoods attributed to Numa

- Curiones *Sacrifices for the curiae (assemblies)*
- Flamines *Priests dedicated to a specific god*
- Celeres *Romulus's bodyguard*
- Augurs *Divination*
- Vestals *Tenders of the sacred fire*
- Salii *Twelve youths carrying Juppiter's shields*
- Fetiales *Sacred heralds*
- Pontiffs *Religious advisors to the state; public rituals*

33



34

Secondary Source Reading

Gillian Clark
"Roman Women"

SOME TAKEAWAYS

- Fundamental summary of key elements of what we know about women in Roman life
- Not naturally inferior
 - Instead, Roman men believed women were biologically weaker
 - Cited the Latin word for a strong, healthy man: *vir* (virility, manly)
 - They tried to be kept from exerting their power in society
- Men use their control over public sphere to maintain their position in society
 - Otherwise women will set it in a lower position
- Rather men recognized the power of women
 - Reached it to be embracing that seeking to curb it through customs and legislation

35



36

Secondary Source Reading

Christine Perkell

“On Creusa, Dido, and the Quality of Victory in Virgil’s Aeneid”

▶ **SOME TAKEAWAYS**

- Peers of the Greeks by origination with Troy
- Aeneas and Dido parallel Rome’s interaction with Carthage (nemesis, defeated, destroyed)
 - Dido throws herself on a pyre
 - Dido devotes herself to Aeneas, but Aeneas has a greater destiny and must leave her
- If anyone had wondered whether Carthage and Rome could have joined together and made a new, combined civilization
 - Rome had greater destiny than Carthage
 - Aeneas not torn up by feelings for Dido
 - How does he deal with the fact that he has to leave?

37

The Hellenistic east



38

Secondary Source Reading

Sarah Pomeroy

“Infanticide in Hellenistic Greece”

▶ **SOME TAKEAWAYS**

- Concrete approach to what we do know (which is very little)
 - Deformed children
 - Unknowable extent to which healthy children exposed in a ratio that is at the expense of female children
 - Male children needed in labor, fighting, commerce = premium on male child
- Not killing baby outright but expose the child, leaving child to elements
 - Leaves child in the hands of the gods
 - Peasant, traveler, wandering tradesman, fornicator
- No records, little discussed in literature, philosophy, history

39

Secondary Source Reading

Peter Thonemann
"The Women of Akmonia"

SOME TAKEAWAYS

- Pillar (stela) dedicated by wives of this small community
- Liberty of Rome widely known
 - Place of ferment and progress – especially economically
 - Awareness of prominence of women within Julio-Claudians
- Perception of Rome as being more liberal with gender than it actually is
- Inhabitants wanted to show they were keeping up with the progress made in the great capital

40

Secondary Source Reading

Sarah Pomeroy
"Spartan Women among the Romans: Adapting Models, Forging Identities"

SOME TAKEAWAYS

- Spartans are like Romans
 - Warrior society, austerity
 - For Romans the Greeks were the Other (Athens), for Athens, the Spartans were the Other
- Limited comparison
 - Spartans not imperialistic, obsessed with art of war to exclusion of all else
 - Especially sexist in relation to women/woman
 - Spartan women unusually free because men are in the barracks
 - Roman men are in the forum, in the fields, side by side with wife

41

The Byzantine Empire

THE ROMAN EMPIRE & BARBARIAN EUROPE, AD 500

42

Secondary Source Reading

Elizabeth Fisher

“Theodora and Antonina in the *Historia Arcana*: History and/or Fiction?”

▶ SOME TAKEAWAYS

- Debate about the presentation of women in *Historia Arcana*
- Why Theodora and Antonina are depicted as unscrupulous and ambitious?
 - Antigone, Medea, Clytemnestra – extreme female behavior
 - Why is the story being told this way?
- Not representative of normal female behavior – not how women normally lived
- Must ask what is the intent of the writer

43



44
