













Roman City Life – 3.2 Roman Home and Family

Paterfamilias		
Key Knowledge		
1	Main role of the <i>paterfamilias</i>	In charge of the entire <i>familia</i> – wife, children, slaves etc. Only one who could own property and approve contracts. Had a duty to raise good Roman citizens.
2	Religious role of the <i>paterfamilias</i>	Acted as a high priest of his household's religion.
3	Key household gods	<b>Very Good Jugglers Might Like Pies:</b> <b>Vesta</b> (hearth), <b>Genius</b> , Janus (doorways) <b>Manes</b> , <b>Lares</b> , <b>Penates</b>
4	Genius 	Divine part of the <i>paterfamilias</i> – passed from one <i>paterfamilias</i> to the next. Fertility spirit to ensure family line continued. Shown as a snake or a man in a toga with his head covered.
5	Manes	Roman spirits of the dead, especially family ancestors. Household gods: Lares and Penates. Worshipped at the <i>lararium</i> .
6	Lares 	Spirits of the family's ancestors. The <i>Lar Familiaris</i> protected those living in the house. Worshipped at the <i>lararium</i> , which has small statues of the Lares – often dancing and holding a wine cup.
7	Penates 	Gods of the pantry, responsible for the family's success. Often shown as major gods linked the <i>paterfamilias'</i> job.
Key Terms		
8	<i>familia</i> 	The Roman household – including the family and slaves
9	<i>lararium</i> 	The household shrine to the household gods (manes)
10	<i>paterfamilias</i> 	Oldest male in the family; head of the family

Patronage		
Key Knowledge		
11	Duties of a client	Appear at their patron's house at dawn ( <i>salutatio</i> ), call him 'domine' (master), accompany him to the forum or baths ( <i>deductio</i> ), act as his supporters and vote for him.
12	Duties of the patron	Give a small amount of money or gift each day ( <i>sportula</i> ), might invite the client to dinner and give them business opportunities.
13	Who was part of the patronage system?	Almost everyone – some were both patrons to poorer clients and clients to richer patrons.
Key Terms		
14	Client	A Roman who would attach himself to a wealthier patron in order to boost his income and business opportunities.
15	<i>deductio</i> 	The act of a client escorting his master when he goes to the forum
16	Patron	A Roman who gives financial or other support to a client in return for work and favours.
17	Patronage	The relationship between a patron and client
18	<i>salutatio</i> 	The act of the client visiting his patron each morning
19	<i>sportula</i> 	The gift the patron gives his client - traditionally a basket of food but by the end of the first century CE it was normally money
Education		
Key Knowledge		
20	How children were taught	Fathers taught sons their trades and basic reading and maths. Mothers taught daughters household management. Both were also taught to be good citizens. Schooling for boys was available for those who could afford it, some teachers were relatively cheap.
21	Schools	Simple hired rooms or in public places like the <i>palaestra</i> (exercise ground). Not in dedicated school buildings like today.

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22	The school day	Before dawn until early afternoon
23	First stage of schooling	7-11 year olds went to the <i>litterator</i> and learnt reading, writing, and some basic maths. They used wax tablet and a stilus.
24	Second stage of schooling	12-15 year olds went to the <i>grammaticus</i> and learnt to recite Greek and Roman literature by heart, as well as Greek language.
25	Third stage of school	Privileged 16+ year olds went to the <i>rhetor</i> . They learnt public speaking, on general themes and imagined legal cases.
Key Terms		
26	<i>grammaticus</i>	A teacher for secondary-aged (12-15) children. Second stage of education.
27	<i>litterator</i>	A teacher for primary-aged (7-11) children. First stage of education.
28	<i>paedagogus</i>	A slave who accompanied wealthy boys to school – kept the boy safe and was allowed to use mild punishments for poor behaviour.
29	<i>rhetor</i>	A teacher for children aged 16+. Third stage of education.
Roman Dinner		
Key Knowledge		
30	Purpose of a <i>cena</i>	For the <i>paterfamilias</i> to entertain, socialise, promote his social status, and make new contacts.
31	When did a <i>cena</i> take place?	It would start in the late afternoon
32	Food at a <i>cena</i>	Normally 3 courses – starters like olives and eggs; main course of meats and vegetables; dessert of fruits and nuts. Wine throughout. Hosts often showed off with the food.
33	Entertainment at a <i>cena</i>	Extended drinking of wine and drinking games; dancers, acrobats; dice games; literature and philosophy.
Key Terms		
34	<i>cena</i>	A Roman dinner party, an important social event for the rich

35	High couch		Right-hand couch, for the low-status guests
36	Low couch		Left-hand couch, for the host family
37	Middle couch		Middle couch, for the high-status guests
38	<i>mulsum</i>		Wine sweetened with honey
39	<i>triclinium</i>		Dining room – typically 3 couches, each holding 3 people. A typical dinner party therefore had 9 people.
Prescribed Sources			
40	<i>Thalamus, his client, elects Publius Proculus duumvir with judicial power</i>		A painted declaration of support by a client for his patron. Pompeii.
41	<i>Whoever had paid me the fee for teaching, let him have what he seeks from the gods</i>		An inscription by a teacher referring to being paid. Shows us schools could be at a <i>palaestra</i> (exercise ground). Pompeii, on a column of the Large Palaestra.
42	<i>Let water wash your feet clean and a slave wipe them dry; Let a cloth cover the couch, take care of our linens. Remove lustful expressions and flirtatious tender eyes From another man's wife; may there be modesty in your expression. [...] postpone your tiresome quarrels If you can, or leave, and take them home with you.</i>		A set of three inscriptions about how to behave at a dinner party, covering the preparations at the start of the dinner party, instructions to not flirt with another man's wife, and to go home if they're arguing. Pompeii., on the wall of the summer dining room in the House of Sallust.