

# Candidate 2 evidence

## Higher Classical Studies Assignment

How become slave- War, dealer follow legions (Gaul, 58-52BC, 1,000,000 slaves), born, kidnap, manumission

Tells us society doesn't care/acceptable practice

Changes over time from war to born into it, when Rome transitioned empire slaves had more rights. Example- in 212 AD, the Roman Emperor Caracalla declared that all freedmen in Roman Empire were full Roman citizens. Augustan period freed slaves could become citizens. Atlantic- Ashanti/Dahomey go war with kingdoms to get slaves

Occupations- household, tutor, secretary, look after children (Source C, attitude), agriculture, big farming estates, long hours, Mines, mining minerals, long hours, die in mines, gladiators, celebrity, fight for entertainment

Tells us variety, miners/agricultural no value, household some value, gladiators cared for, only for profit, preferred job but still risk death, not care for person only profit, compare

Treatment- punishment- whipping, beatings, disobey=death, runaway=branded

Tells us they are not seen as equals as they can be abused. Eventually owners became liable for inflicting lethal wounds, hanging, having them thrown from heights, using punishments reserved for the state, and torturing them to death.

Source A- treated like animals,

Relationship- separate families as punishment, good means treated fairly

Tells us treatment was at mercy of owner

Source B- Treated as if they don't matter/no value, Compare, whip, thumbscrew, death, file complaint against master

Revolt- Spartacus, 73-71BC, break out gladiator camp, centred Campania, many worked agriculture, defeated 3 legions, Crassus finally defeated them. Tells us not all slaves accepted circumstances, Compare, Haiti



Neck collar from 4<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> century CE-  
Says please return if found

Source A



Villa Romana del Casale mosaic –  
Source B- man beating slave with rod



Carthage University Mosaic-  
female slaves attending mistress

Source C



What was life like for slaves  
in Ancient Rome?

Slavery was part of every day life in the Roman Republic and Empire. Between the years 200 BC and 200 AD it is estimated that one third of Rome's population were slaves. This assignment is going to look at what life was like for slaves by looking at how you become a slave, occupations, treatment and rewards. These will be compared to the modern world via the Atlantic Slave Trade.

As Rome was expanding, their legions conquered more and more territories. Slave dealers would follow behind the legions in order to buy and then sell prisoners of war back to Rome as slaves. An example of this is the Roman invasion of Gaul where 1 million people were captured and sold into slavery through slave dealers. Another common way into a life of slavery was to be born into it if the child's parents were also slaves. Additionally kidnapping people while they were travelling and selling them as slaves became quite common but a rich person would likely be ransomed back to their family. However a slave owner could free their slaves by a way of Manumission which meant that person was no longer a slave. These tell us that slavery wasn't seen as something wrong in Rome as it was an accepted travel risk to be kidnapped, also the fact slave dealers could follow the government's army and set up shops that it was a part of life in Rome. Once Rome reached it's highest point the most common method of entering a life of slavery was to be born into it.

as they weren't capturing prisoners of war. ~~Then~~ During Rome's transition to Empire slaves gained more rights, an example is in 212 AD, the Roman emperor Caracalla declared that all freedmen in the Roman empire were full Roman citizens. A comparison can be made to ~~the~~ Atlantic Slavery as kingdoms like Ashanti and Dahomey would take tribes and other kingdoms to war in order to sell them to the Europeans for guns and alcohol. This highlights what the slaves were worth to the ~~of~~ modern people.

Slaves would work in various ~~then~~ areas within Rome. One of these was a household slave who would clean or cook for their master. Additionally if the slave was well-educated then they could tutor the master's children and even be their master's secretary and manage their money. Slaves were also used in ~~agriculture~~ agriculture on large farming estates and worked long hours a day. ~~Additionally~~ Also, slaves worked in mines with long hour work days ~~so~~ and would often die in mines due to the heat and the fact they weren't allowed up for sunlight. Gladiators would fight in arenas for people's entertainment and become celebrities to the Roman people. This tells us the variety of jobs carried out by slaves and shows Rome would not have been the same without them. It also tells us that some slaves could have a good life as a household slave if the master was nice, however agricultural and mining slaves were seen as tools who weren't cared for and were discards. Source C depicts ~~to~~ two female slaves attending their mistress which highlights their role as an

inferior being and shows that the ~~attitude~~ attitude towards Slaves was that they didn't matter to Romans and that they weren't on the same level as their masters. ~~This compares to the Atlantic slave trade as slaves would work in the owner's home to cook and clean for them and slaves also worked in plantations to pick crops like sugar and cotton. This shows some similarity in the roles slaves played between the modern world and the classical world.~~ We are also told that being a gladiator was the ~~best~~ preferred job for slaves as they were fed and treated properly but this was purely for profit from their fights and they still risked death every time they fought. This compares to the ~~at~~ Atlantic Slave Trade as slaves would work in the owner's home to cook and clean for them and slaves also worked in plantations to ~~pick~~ pick crops like sugar and cotton. This shows some similarity in the roles slaves played between the modern and classical worlds.

The treatment of slaves varied from owner to owner. Overall slaves weren't treated very well ~~as~~ as a common ~~of~~ method of punishment ~~was~~ was whipping a slave if they did something wrong. Beatings were also common for a slave from their master if they felt it was necessary. If a slave disobeyed their master they could have been killed by them without ~~being~~ being ~~to~~ punished, also ~~runaway~~ runaway slaves who were caught would be branded so that they are easily recognisable if they tried again. This tells us that slaves are not seen

as equal as they can be abused and tortured. Eventually owners did become liable for inflicting lethal wounds, hangings, throwing slaves from heights, using punishment ~~they~~ only used by the State and torturing slaves to death which was a change over time in Roman law. Source A shows a neck collar from the 4th-6th century CE ~~which~~ which was engraved "I have run away, if found return for a reward". Here it shows that a slaves life was no better than an animal as ~~that~~ they were treated as animals. Another form of punishment was if a Master and Slave had a poor relationship then the Master could separate the Slave from his Children or Wife as ~~see~~ a way to damage the Slave mentally. But if the relationship was good then the Master would potentially be kind and allow the Slaves to marry. Source B shows a ~~poor~~ poor relationship as the Master is beating his Slave with a Metal rod. This once again shows that Slaves were not seen as people to Romans but instead property which could be treated however they liked. It also shows that Slaves ~~by~~ lives were ~~very~~ very low quality, due to the uncertainty they faced in terms of how each owner would treat them. However, eventually Slaves were given the right to file a complaint against their Master if they were mistreated dramatically. This ~~is~~ compares to Atlantic Slavery as Slaves were often ~~being~~ whipped if they worked too slow or if they disobeyed. Also thumb screws were used on Slaves as punishment as well. This shows a ~~same~~ similar level of mistreatment towards Slaves and that in the modern world Slaves were treated as animals.

Due to the number of soldiers captured as slaves, revolts were ~~in~~ guaranteed. One such revolt was the Spartacus Revolt which took place over 3 years between 73-71 BC. Spartacus ~~and his~~ was a gladiator and he wanted freedom from slavery so he and some other slaves broke out of the gladiator camp in Naples. The revolution spread through Italy but centred in Sicily and Campania. Many slaves involved worked in agriculture and wanted change. The Senate did not take the threat seriously but when Spartacus and his slave army defeated 3 Roman legions, they had a rich Patrician called Marcus Crassus form a legion which he commanded brutally. He succeeded in suppressing the revolution and the revolution was over. This tells us that not all slaves were accepting of their circumstances and ~~they~~ wanted change. Also the fact that Crassus had the prisoners crucified highlights the more barbaric views held against slaves. This revolt compares to the Atlantic Slavery revolt in St Domingue where the slaves wanted rid of their French occupiers so they fought back bravely as when they ran out of bullets they fought with rocks and their bare hands. The French government failed to respond quick enough and many French soldiers died in the fighting. The slaves won and St Domingue was renamed to Haiti and was the first freed slave state during the ~~the~~ Atlantic Slave Trade.

In conclusion, the life of a slave in Rome was very poor. However household slaves and gladiators ~~could~~ could have a decent life in terms of being a slave but the agricultural and mining slaves were worked to death in massive numbers. Overall the negatives of the lives of slaves outweigh the few benefits that some slaves may have had.