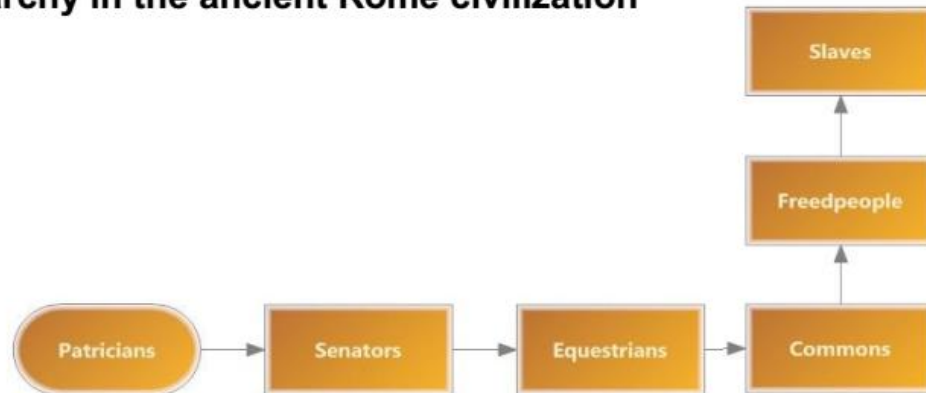


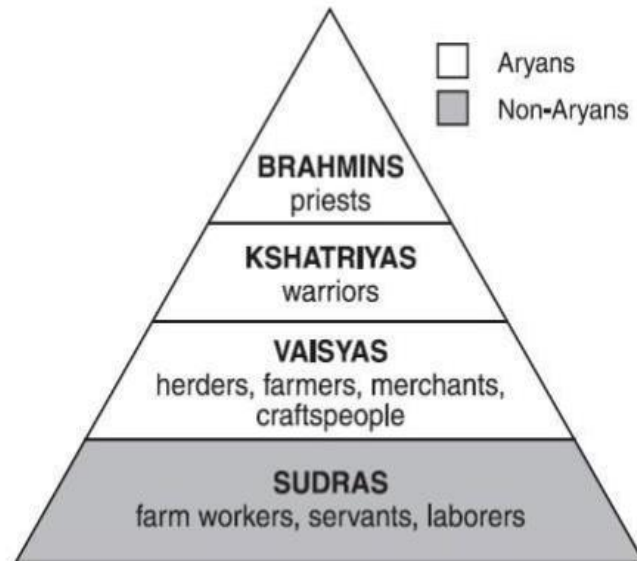
LECTURE 008

**Social hierarchy in the ancient Rome civilization**



<b>Patricians</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official and the advisories position of the king were occupied by the members of the wealthiest families</li> <li>After the dissolution of the monarch rule, the patricians took control over the city and formed the basis of aristocracy..</li> </ul>
<b>Senators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This class of ancient Rome social hierarchy got its position due to the political power that it possesses. The power is although less than that of the Patrician class. The class included all men who served in the senate. This class was dominated by the nobles. The nobles were the families whose ancestors included at least one ambassador.</li> <li>senators have to follow certain restricted rules to live in the society – cannot un a business, cannot own a cargo ship.</li> </ul>
<b>Equestrians</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A man was entitled to belong to the Equestrian class along with his/her family, if s/he possessed a stable minimum wealth worth 400,000 sesterces.</li> <li>Members from the senator families who gave preference to the monetary and business gain than to politics</li> </ul>
<b>Commons</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Commons were all other freeborn Roman citizens. The special trademark of the Roman citizens was their dress called as Toga. All the common citizens had the right to arrange a legal marriage with another Roman citizen.</li> </ul>
<b>Freedpeople</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>he men and women belonging to this class were slaves in the early days but have now recovered their freedom. However, they were not fully freed and they have had various restrictions regarding their legal rights. They are not eligible for working in the public offices.</li> </ul>
<b>Slaves</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This was the lowest class of the Roman hierarchy and they don't have any freedom of their own. They used to be the property of their masters.</li> </ul>

## Social hierarchy in the Indus Valley Civilization



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*,  
Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)

Occupations/ Division of Labor The main **social classes** of the **Indus River Valley Civilization** are the Gods, Brahmins (priests and academics), Kshatryia (warriors and kings), Vaishya (merchants and landowners), Sudra (commoners, peasants, and servants), and then the Untouchables (the outcasts of the Caste system).

## Social hierarchy during Industrial Revolution



## SOCIETY, CULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

Land owners / aristocrats	Lords of the country side controlled most of the wealth and enjoyed power of their rank. By 1800s, the status of wealthy industrialists was included in this class.
Middle class	Doctors, lawyers, business man, managers
Working class	Came in to existence during industrial revolution