



Mujeres, Dones, Emakumeak, Mulleres de Grecia y Roma

<b><i>Gynaikes, Mulieres: Mujeres, Dones, Emakumeak, Mulleres de Grecia y Roma (FCT-21-16887)</i></b>	
<b>Rome</b>	<b>Autorship: Laia de Frutos Manzanares</b>
Early Roman Empire (s. I-II d.C.)	
Field: education	
<p>nam pridem suus cuique filius, ex casta parente natus, non in cellula emptae nutricis, sed gremio ac sinu matris educabatur, cuius praecipua laus erat tueri domum et inservire liberis. eligebatur autem maior aliqua natu propinqua, cuius probatis spectatisque moribus omnis eiusdem familiae suboles committeretur; coram qua neque dicere fas erat quod turpe dictu, neque facere quod inhonestum factu videretur. ac non studia modo curasque, sed remissiones etiam lusisque puerorum sanctitate quadam ac verecundia temperabat. sic Corneliam Gracchorum, sic Aureliam Caesaris, sic Atiam Augusti matrem praefuisse educationibus ac produxisse principes.</p> <p>(Tacitus. <i>Agricola. Germania. Dialogue on Oratory</i>. M. Hutton, W. Peterson. Loeb Classical Library 35. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1914.)</p>	<p><i>Every citizen's son, the child of a chaste mother, was from the beginning reared, not in the chamber of a purchased nurse, but in that mother's bosom and embrace, and it was her special glory to study her home and devote herself to her children. It was usual to select an elderly kinswoman of approved and esteemed character to have the entire charge of all the children of the household. In her presence it was the last offence to utter an unseemly word or to do a disgraceful act. With scrupulous piety and modesty she regulated not only the boy's studies and occupations, but even his recreations and games. Thus it was, as tradition says, that the mothers of the Gracchi, of Cæsar, of Augustus, Cornelia, Aurelia, Atia, directed their children's education and reared the greatest of sons.</i></p> <p>(Tacitus. <i>A Dialogue on Oratory</i>, 28, 4-6. Translated by S. Bryant)</p>