

Candidate 1 evidence

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9	<p>Source B discusses the events of a birth in modern times. I think that there are more differences than similarities between the modern source and ancient world.</p> <p>In the modern source it starts with saying that the birth of a child is a happy occasion. And this was somewhat the same in the ancient world but with a lot of anxiety. The mother would know that after she had given birth to her child, the paterfamilias would possibly reject it. This could be because the baby had physical deformities which people did not have the money to help or spend on.</p> <p>The modern source also states that modern technology enables safe births, but because of the lack of knowledge and technology births would often be very dangerous. The lack of hygiene in some households could be a death sentence to some mothers and children. We can see this through the lack of hospitals and technology in ruins of ancient cities.</p> <p>The time of naming a child is also a difference. In the modern source it says that the child can often be named moments after the birth of the child or officially in a religious setting some time after the birth. In the ancient world the child would only be named if it was not rejected and if/when it survived for 7 to 10 days.</p> <p>The idea of a naming ceremony is a common factor. The paterfamilias would officially name the child which would be done in the home, which means that this is part of household religion. So this is a similarity between the modern and ancient world. This could be done in front of the lararium. Example of a lararium is the lararium in the house of Vettii in Pompeii.</p> <p>Another similarity between the modern source and ancient world is the giving of gifts to the baby. The baby would in ancient times be given a bulla (a necklace or locket) that the child would be wearing until it came of age in society. An example of a bulla is the bulla in herculenam.</p> <p>A drastic difference is that in the ancient world the parents of the child would not register the birth with authorities. This is said in the modern source and is therefore a difference.</p> <p>During the birth of a child in the ancient world the maids and female people in the house would help, since they believed a male would disturb the power and connection to nature for the woman giving birth. In the modern world, like the source states, this is not the case and people often give birth in hospitals and/or with professional midwives. This is therefore a difference.</p> <p>Lastly, people would not get a birth certificate since the birth would not be registered and since the birth would not matter until a couple of days after and the child was still alive and had not been rejected.</p> <p>In conclusion, we can see a lot of evidence for the many differences between the modern and ancient world regarding childbirth. But we can also see similarities like giving gifts.</p>	

Candidate 2 evidence

TWO.

There are many differences, as well as similarities, between the modern-day celebration of childbirth with how it was celebrated within Roman times.

For one, Source B states, *"-but thanks to medical technology and the skills of our highly trained professional midwives and doctors most pregnancies today have a happy ending"*. This explains that the use of technology and professional workers makes sure that there aren't many problems in childbirth. This is different from Roman times, where the lack of this technology as well as medicine made it so that infant or mother mortality rates were dangerously high.

Source B also states, *"Parents have to register their new-born with authorities"*. This explains that children born in modern times must be mentioned towards governmental leaders and recorded. This is different from Roman times where infants couldn't be recorded and were instead revealed and mentioned of through word of mouth.

Source B also states, *"Families celebrate the new arrival by sharing a drink with friends who gather round with gifts for the baby"*. This explains that new babies were celebrated with gatherings of family and friends – which is like Roman times, where family would gather on the fifth and seventh day to celebrate the living of the new-born, and again, presents would be shared.

Source B also states, *"Many parents post their news in newspapers or social media"*. This explains that new babies were announced in public news or online, which is different from Roman times – where the family's house would instead display a wreath on their door – with olive leaves for a boy, and a tuft of wool for a girl.

Finally, source B also states, *"-and some organise a religious ceremony where the baby is named"*. This explains that new babies would be named sometimes within ceremonies or gatherings, which is like Roman times – where babies would only be named on the fifth- or seventh-day celebration, akin to a ceremony.

In conclusion, there are abundant differences to modern and Roman childbirth – especially with the difference in technology and aid for when the child is born – however, there are still similarities with how the child is celebrated with family and friends.