It has been observed that Roman women were deprived of their property rights and these women were not permitted for owning their property or controlling their own finances. Moreover, all their dowries and family inheritances were transferred to their husbands after marriage. They were totally dependent on their husbands and parents for having any kind of living shelter. Furthermore, the political rights of women were also absent during this particular era. It has been observed that these women were not allowed to participate in any kind of politics and could not even vote for any political individual or party. Society did not give them the right to choose the leaders for them and they had to accept the leading party that has been chosen by males. Similarly, women during that period of time were also not given proper rights to take any decision related to the community and their quality of life (Ref-s192145). The decision-making power of women was limited strictly to the management of their homes. The women belonging to the upper social class were allowed to participate in household work such as raising children, cooking, and cleaning (Ref-s192145). Whereas, women who belonged to lower classes of society were usually worked as prostitutes, freedwomen, and slaves. Their lives were filled mostly with back-breaking and effortful labor. One of the most significant issues related to females during the ancient era was that baby girls were at a much greater threat of being abandoned during birth as compared to male offspring (Ref-s192145). The goal of the education of girls during that period of time was just to provide the basic information related to household work and not provide them with any kind of intellectual development skills. Thus, during this ancient era, women had to face several more hardships and challenges as compared to the modern era.