The ancient era was dominated by men and women during this era had to face several challenges for their survival in the community. The ancient Roman societies were based particularly on the patriarchal structure of society. The base of this word is considered to be the Latin term Patria that means father (Nguyen 59–60). As the word implies, in such societies, the larger and family social system was mostly dependent on the concept that men are the only decision-makers, leaders, and providers into society whereas the role of women is defined clearly as homemakers, child bearers, and caretakers (Nguyen 59–60). Ancient Roman girls and women were known to be part of their father's, husband's, or even husband's father's property holdings. Most of their rights were violated by society and they could not get their proper status in society. Women were not considered to be equal to men therefore, they were deprived of several basic rights (Nguyen 59–60). They were treated as a human belonging to the lower class and could not get significant power and authority as compared to men.

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.

Such attitudes and beliefs of society towards women would have very devastating outcomes if applied in today's world. It has been observed that now several women are posted on higher positions of government and many important organizations. They are ruling several countries in the world and are considered to be equal as compared to men. They are provided with all the equal rights in property and voting. If currently, women would be faced like it was treated in the ancient era, then society had to face many challenges. They could not afford to take the rights of women now as they are dealing with important responsibilities of governments all around the globe. Now, without proper rights of women, the world could not excel in the field of technology and development because several developments and innovations are provided by authorized women in the societies.