

General Certificate of Education

Classical Civilisation 5021

CIV1 Greek and Roman History and Society

Mark Scheme

2006 examination – June series

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

INTRODUCTION

The information provided for each question is intended to be a guide to the kind of answers anticipated and is neither exhaustive nor prescriptive. **All appropriate responses should be given credit.**

Where Greek and Latin terms appear in the Mark Scheme, they do so generally for the sake of brevity. Knowledge of such terms, other than those specified in the syllabus, is **not** required, but credit is to be given for their use if it aids the clarity and precision of the argument.

Information in round brackets is **not** essential in order to gain the mark

DESCRIPTIONS OF LEVELS OF RESPONSE

Unless otherwise indicated, these descriptions and bands of marks are applicable to all questions worth 15 marks.

The following procedure must be adopted in marking by levels of response:

- read the answer as a whole
- work down through the descriptors to find the one which best fits
- determine the mark from the mark range associated with that level, judging whether the answer is nearer to the level above or to the one below.

Since answers will rarely match a descriptor in all respects, examiners must allow good performance in some aspects to compensate for shortcomings in other respects. Consequently, the level is determined by the ‘best fit’ rather than requiring every element of the descriptor to be matched. Examiners should aim to use the full range of levels and marks, taking into account the standard that can reasonably be expected of candidates after one year of study on the Advanced Subsidiary course, or two years of study on the Advanced Course, and in the time available in the examination.

Candidates are **not** required to respond to all the bullet points in order to reach Level 4, but to cover a sufficient range of material to answer the central aspects of the question.

Level 5	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • thorough, accurate and relevant knowledge, which is well chosen to support discussion of the central aspects of the question • clear and coherent understanding of the central aspects of the question • ability to sustain a structured argument which effectively links comment to detail, adopts an almost wholly evaluative and/or analytical approach and reaches a reasoned conclusion. 	14-15
Level 4	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generally adequate, accurate and relevant knowledge to support discussion of the central aspects of the question • clear understanding of many of the central aspects of the question • ability to organise a generally convincing argument which adopts a largely evaluative and/or analytical approach 	10-13
Level 3	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a range of accurate and relevant knowledge • some understanding of some aspects of the question • some evidence of evaluation and/or analysis. 	7-9
Level 2	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a range of accurate and relevant knowledge. 	3-6
Level 1	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge. 	0-2

CIV1 Greek and Roman History and Society

TOPIC 1 *Athenian Democracy*

- 1 (a) **What were the names of Solon's four classes and what was the qualification for being a member of each class?**

pentacosiomedimnoi / 500-bushel class [1] *hippeis* / cavalry +300 *medimnoi* / bushels / measures [1] *zeugitai* / rankers + 200 [1] *thetes* / labourers + less than 200 [1]
Ignore spellings.

Award ½ mark where either name or number is wrong, but do **not** penalise consequential error (e.g. do not penalise twice if order of *hippeis* and *zeugitai* reversed and/or if qualification for *zeugitai* given as 100 and for *thetes* as less than 100). Round mark up to nearest whole number.

(4 marks)

- (b) **Explain why this division of the citizens into four classes was such an important change to the constitution.**

SIX of e.g. probably only *pentacosiomedimnoi* which was entirely new class [1] eligibility for political office now based on wealth instead of birth [1] timocracy [1] *pentacosiomedimnoi* (+? *hippeis*) eligible for archonship [1] and so Areopagos with its powers of guardianship of constitution [1] and whose members served for life [1] probably little immediate change because Eupatridai mainly also wealthiest [1] but allowed social mobility over time [1] comment whether or not it satisfied demands of wealthy traders [1] top three classes eligible for *Boule* [1] lowest class excluded from all offices [1] but right to attend *ekklesia* confirmed [1] and so guaranteed a political role [1] and to sit on *heliaia* / jury courts [1] and so some control over magistrates [1] reform dependent upon / only possible after abolition of enslavement for debt / *seisachtheia* [1] etc.

(6 marks)

- (c) **How effective were the changes which Solon made to the laws and the legal system? Give the reasons for your views.**

You might include discussion of

- *the reasons for changing the laws*
- *the measures known as the Shaking-off of Burdens (seisachtheia)*
- *the introduction of the right of appeal*
- *the introduction of third-party redress*
- *laws relating to the economy*
- *what Solon did not change*
- *the consequences of Solon's measures.*

Evaluation of the effectiveness of Solon's legal and judicial reforms may include discussion of a balanced range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

Solon's aim to mediate between rich and poor and establish *eunomia*; discontent / *stasis* / demands for redistribution of land / possibility of tyranny because constitution narrowly oligarchic; Eupatridae / nobles / *aristoi* owned land and exploited poor; *hektemoroi* had to pay one-sixth / five-sixths of produce to landowner, enslaved if defaulted, *horoi* / boundary stones on mortgaged land added to humiliation; loans on security of person (*epi somati*), so slavery even for citizens was consequence of failure to pay; harshness of Draco's lawcode, etc.

seisachtheia cancelled existing debt, effectively gave everyone a fresh start, made loans on security of person illegal, so removed threat of slavery for economic hardship of citizens; freed those enslaved because of debt; abolished system of *hektemoroi*, so peasants owned land outright, so alleviated situation temporarily, but did not satisfy demands for redistribution of land / underlying problems, perhaps made loans more difficult to secure since peasants had little else as collateral, etc.

right of appeal established principles of trial in front of peers, of checking magistrates' powers, that archons not infallible, etc. and so masses had some part in legal process and some redress against officials, even if limited, etc.

third-party redress made justice a community rather than personal matter, gave more protection to poor, and more possible involvement of poor, etc.

new laws displayed, fairer, less arbitrary; only Draco's law on homicide retained

economy boosted because ban imposed on all produce except olive oil so price of wheat / barley fell; legislation encouraging fathers to teach their sons a trade, etc.

altogether Solon's legislation established important principles, but did not put an end to *stasis* or remove possibility of tyranny since underlying problems, including power of clans, not tackled, etc.

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme. (15 marks)

- 2 (a) ***What had the Alcmeonids (Alcmaeonids) done to persuade the Spartan king Cleomenes to expel the tyrant Hippias?***

bribed / persuaded oracle to instruct Sparta to free Athens [1] (Also allow other appropriate factual knowledge e.g. Alcmaeonids became leaders of exiles [1] contracted to rebuild temple at Delphi [1].)

(1 mark)

- (b) ***What had Cleomenes done which led to the expulsion of Hippias from Athens?***

invaded Attica / Athens / besieged Hippias (on Acropolis) / captured sons / persuaded Hippias to leave Athens in return for sons' safety [1]

(1 mark)

- (c) ***In what circumstances did the people take 'control of affairs' (line 1) in the struggle between Cleisthenes and Isagoras? Make two points.***

TWO of: Isagoras invited Cleomenes to help in struggle / expel curse [1] Cleisthenes (and Alcmaeonids) went into exile [1] Cleomenes expelled 700 families [1] tried to dissolve Council (either *Boule* or Areopagos) [1] and to put Isagoras' supporters in power [1] Council resisted [1] people besieged Cleomenes and Isagoras (on Acropolis) [1] on third day let Cleomenes go [1] recalled Cleisthenes and exiles [1]

(2 marks)

- (d) *To what extent had the tyrannies of Peisistratus and Hippias benefited the Athenians? Explain your answer.*

SIX of **e.g.** built on / kept Solon's reforms [1] provided long period of stability [1] taxed wealthy [1] from this revenue and own resources [1] provided poor with loans [1] so that greater olive production could become established [1] road building programme facilitated exchange of goods within Attica [1] and provided jobs [1] peace abroad / good foreign relations [1] encouraged trade abroad [1] growth in pottery manufacture (red figure) [1] building programme on Acropolis [1] provided employment [1] and enhanced Athens' self-esteem / cultural status [1] but some rival noble families in exile [1] and Hippias' tyranny became harsh [1] after murder of brother (Hipparchus) [1] and had many suspects killed / exiled [1], etc.

MAX. TWO if candidate gives only factual details relevant to just one side of the argument. This maximum does **not** apply when the candidate

- gives factual details relevant to both sides of the argument, since in this case evaluation is taken to be implied even if not explicitly stated
- attempts evaluation even if it is linked to only one side of the argument.

(6 marks)

- (e) *In the reforms which Cleisthenes went on to make, to what extent do you think he was a 'champion of the people'? Give the reasons for your views.*

You might include discussion of

- *Cleisthenes' aims in carrying out his reforms*
- *demes*
- *tribes*
- *Council (Boule) of 500*
- *generals (strategoi)*
- *ostracism*
- *what Cleisthenes did not change*
- *the effects of Cleisthenes' reforms.*

Evaluation of the extent to which Cleisthenes championed the people in his reforms may include discussion of a balanced range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

aims – Cleisthenes had promised to give political power to the people during the power struggle with Isagoras to counter the power Isagoras gained in the political clubs representing upper-class interests; some suggestion of gerrymandering by some modern writers

demes – hereditary membership which conferred citizenship when admitted at age 18 ; names of citizens to include deme name; demes to have local government with demarchs, assemblies, cults, etc.; reduction in importance of phratries, etc.

tribes – three areas of Attica; *trittues* and distribution of demes within them; military functions; basis for *Boule, strategoi*; took away power of clans and old Ionic tribes, etc.

Council (*Boule*) of 500 – open to all over 30 except *thetes*; selected by lot so no advantage to wealthy; service for one year only and re-appointment permitted only once and not in successive years so required large number of participants; met everyday except holidays; *prytaneis* took particular responsibility for one-tenth of year; daily selection of *epistates* by lot; *Boule* representative of all Attica rather than single interest group because 50 *bouleutai* per tribe; fixed quota per deme so every place represented; prepared agenda for *ekklesia* and responsible for ensuring decisions of *ekklesia* carried out; *bouleutai* held to account on leaving office, etc.

*stratego*i – directly elected by people; eligible for re-election any number of times; so eventually became major political figures in Athens because directly accountable, etc.

ostracism – potential for one political leader to be sent into exile for ten years by vote of people each year subject to quorum of 6000, so established principle of accountability to people and potential measure against tyranny; doubts concerning Cleisthenes' introduction of ostracism, etc.

Cleisthenes did not change eligibility for / powers of archons / Areopagos, so considerable power still in hands of *pentacosiomedimnoi* (+ ? *hippeis*), etc.

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme. (15 marks)

- 3 (a) **What changes did Ephialtes make to the Athenian constitution in order to give more power to the common people? Make four points.**

FOUR of e.g. took all political power from Areopagos [1] council of *pentacosiomedimnoi* (+ ? *hippeis*) / rich / nobles serving for life [1] and so unaccountable [1] and left them only with powers of murder court, etc. [1] and distributed its political functions amongst *ekklesia* / assembly [1] of all citizens over 18 [1] which passed all legislation etc. [1] and to *Boule* of 500 [1] with annual term of office / open to *zeugitai* [1] and so accountable / more representative [1] which prepared business for *ekklesia* / assembly [1] and ensured its decisions carried out [1] and to *dikasteria* [1] with juries selected by lot from all classes over age 30 [1] who effectively now were guardians of constitution [1] etc.

(4 marks)

- (b) **To what extent do you think that the legal system and jury courts in the Athenian democracy were ineffective? Explain your answer.**

SIX of e.g. all prosecutions brought by individuals [1] *Boule* charged with checking wide range of public activity and any irregularities referred to *dikasteria* [1] Old Oligarch claims there was a huge amount of business in lawcourts [1] while number of days on which trials could be held limited because of number of festivals [1] payment of large juries meant process costly [1] but bribery very difficult because of large juries [1] which were selected by lot [1] potentially fair because all classes eligible [1] and *thetes* could afford to attend because of pay [1] jury could be swayed by persuasive oratory [1] emotional appeals (children brought into court) [1] reference to extravagant performance of liturgies [1] comic allegations of e.g. *Wasps* that most of jurors old [1] and determined to sting / prosecute [1] no right of appeal against conviction [1], etc.

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- attempts evaluation even if it is linked to only one side of the argument.

(6 marks)

- (c) *To what extent do you think that the Athenian democratic constitution in the second half of the 5th century BC looked after the interests of the common people rather than those of the upper class? Give the reasons for your views.*

You might include discussion of

- *the assembly (ekklesia)*
- *the Council (Boule)*
- *the strategoi and other officials*
- *the lawcourts (dikasteria)*
- *pay and the use of lot*
- *liturgies.*

Evaluation of the extent to which Athenian democratic constitution of the second half of the 5th century B.C. looked after the interests of the common people rather than those of the upper class may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g. assembly (*ekklesia*) – where all major decisions passed; open to all citizens over 18 of all classes to attend, speak and vote, but constraints of time / distance / money for attendance of poor; speakers more likely to have been those with experience, leisure, money, education, etc.

Council (*Boule*) – open to *zeugitai* and above, *thetes* theoretically excluded, selected by lot, representative of tribes and demes, annual appointment with possibility of re-selection but not consecutively, scrutinised at end of office, paid but time-consuming, range of duties in all areas of administration including setting agenda for assembly and ensuring decisions of assembly carried out; functioned as sub-committee of assembly etc.

strategoi – annual appointments, directly elected, not paid, unlimited re-election possible, usually *pentacosimedimnoi*, but accountable to assembly, constant risk of prosecution in lawcourts, with serious penalties imposed, etc.

lawcourts (*dikasteria*) – any points from (b) if used relevantly; role of holding officials to account in *euthuna*; after *graphe paranomon* introduced, an alleged illegal proposal in the assembly liable to be contested in courts regardless of whether or not it had been passed; provided useful cooling off period, but gave courts clear final decision in political matters, courts effectively became guardian of constitution, etc.

pay compensated for time away from work but insufficient to make a living, etc.

lot did not give advantage to wealth, political / social influence, oratorical ability because no election campaign, but annual appointments only

liturgies – rich took pride in performing liturgies; many contributed more than minimum, and used this as argument to persuade of their patriotism in assembly / lawcourts, and so means by which rich could influence poor; served interests of poor as well as rich because effected some redistribution of wealth, meant majority of citizens did not have to pay tax, etc.

discussion of extent to which interests of upper and lower classes actually differed.

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme. **(15 marks)**

TOPIC 2 *The Life and Times of Cicero*

4 (a) ***For what achievement was Cicero hoping Pompey would congratulate him?***

suppression of Catilinarian conspiracy [1]

(1 mark)

(b) ***What had Pompey achieved in Asia Minor? Make two points.***

TWO of: defeat of pirates [1] Mithridates [1] increase of territory [1] allies [1] treasure / revenue / taxation [1] peace [1] reorganisation of eastern provinces / client kingdoms [1]

(2 marks)

(c) ***Give one way in which Cicero had shown his friendship for Pompey before 62 BC.***

supported Pompey's command against Mithridates / *pro lege Manilia* / represented his interests in Rome while Pompey in east / *in Rullum* / *de rege Alexandrino* [1]

(1 mark)

(d) ***'I shall explain to you openly what I have in mind' (lines 1-2). In 62 BC, at the time of this letter, to what extent were Cicero's political aims different from those of Pompey? Explain your answer.***

SIX of e.g. Cicero wanted *concordia ordinum* / harmony of the orders [1] in which senate and *equites* would co-operate [1] as he believed they had done during Catilinarian conspiracy [1] for the benefit of / to preserve the republic [1] in which he would have leading role / advise Pompey [1] as Laelius had Scipio Aemilianus [1]; Pompey wanted ratification of eastern settlement [1] land for veterans [1] rather than any immediate active political role in Rome [1] and prepared to make alliance with any individual(s) who could help him secure his goals [1], etc.

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- gives factual details relevant to both sides of the argument, since in this case evaluation is taken to be implied even if not explicitly stated
- attempts evaluation even if it is linked to only one side of the argument

(6 marks)

- (e) *To what extent do you think Cicero deserved congratulation for his career between 76 and 62 BC? Give the reasons for your views.*

You might include discussion of

- *Cicero's quaestorship*
- *the trial of Verres*
- *the extent of Cicero's support for Pompey*
- *Cicero's election to the consulship and his actions during it.*

Evaluation of the extent to which Cicero deserved congratulation for his career between 76 and 62 BC may include discussion of a balanced range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

Cicero's quaestorship – *suo anno* despite *novus homo*, Lilybaeum, corn supply, etc.
the trial of Verres – Cicero hated dishonest administration, wanted to expose senatorial corruption despite being a senator, sympathetic towards *equites* who had been excluded from extortion court by Sulla, desire to defeat Hortensius, necessity of gaining political advancement through advocacy rather than military command; had to contend with false prosecutor put up by defence, defence tried to postpone trial to following year when two of Verres' friends would be consuls and another friend would be president of court; collected damning evidence in record time, *Actio Prima*, Verres to exile, Hortensius defeated, courts reformed, etc.

Cicero's support for Pompey – supported deposition of tribune opposing Gabinius but silent on *lex Gabinia*, openly spoke in favour of *lex Manilia* to gain support of *equites* as well as Pompey, securing him unprecedented powers despite wishes of senate, opposition to Crassus over annexation of Egypt and Rullus' agrarian law (various interpretations possible)

Cicero's election to the consulship – *novus homo*, *suo anno*, but lack of suitable candidates, etc.

Cicero's actions during consulship – threat from Catiline potentially serious because had proposed cancellation of debt and so appealing to interests of poor / discontented against those of senate / *equites*; Cicero wore breastplate / had bodyguard at consular elections of 63 BC after learning of Catiline's planned uprising to prevent his election; this increased threat when Catiline planned uprisings throughout Italy; eventually convinced senate of danger, SCU, posted troops throughout Italy; plans for assassination of Cicero uncovered, Cicero denounced Catiline face to face in senate, Catiline fled Rome, senate declared conspirators enemies; because of lack of written incriminating evidence Cicero persuaded Gallic tribesmen (Allobroges) to trick conspirators into signing treasonable documents; arrested five ringleaders and consulted senate, Cato *et al.* rallied senate to death penalty against opposition of Caesar, Cicero had conspirators (not Catiline) executed, despite uncertainties over legality since despite acquittal of Opimius (120 BC) senate not court of law and ringleaders citizens, entitled to trial unless classed as enemies of the state; Catiline defeated in battle by Antonius, Cicero hailed *Parens Patriae*, further assessment of seriousness of conspiracy and legality of executions, etc.

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme. (15 marks)

- 5 (a) *Who was Terentia?*

Cicero's wife [1]

(1 mark)

(b) *Where was Cicero in exile?*

Greece / Thessalonica [1]

(1 mark)**(c) *What were tribunes (line 3)? For what reason might Cicero have been relying on them for his recall from exile?***

magistrates / officials of the plebs / people [1] could get a bill passed in the popular assembly, etc. [1]

(2 marks)**(d) *To what extent had Pompey and Caesar been responsible for Cicero's exile? Explain your answer.***

SIX of e.g. Cicero aiming for *concordia ordinum* / harmony of the orders [1] and so trying to ingratiate himself with *optimates* [1] angered Pompey by opposing his reasonable demands for land for veterans / ratification of eastern *acta* [1] and boasting of achievements in defeating Catiline [1] and so Pompey acquiesced to Cicero's exile [1] Caesar wanted Cicero's oratorical skills either used in his support or removed from Rome [1] but Cicero angered Caesar by rejecting his offers to join his staff [1] or go away on state mission to fulfil vow [1] and so supported Clodius' plebeian adoption in order to become tribune [1] and secure Cicero's exile by passing law re-enacting punishment by exile / execution of anyone who condemned Roman citizen to death without trial [1] as Cicero had done to Catiline's five supporters [1] in revenge for Cicero's puncturing of Clodius' alibi at *Bona Dea* trial [1] despite Clodius' support for Cicero during Catiline conspiracy [1] Pompey and Caesar refused to respond to Cicero's appeals [1], etc.

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- factual details relevant to both sides of the argument, since in this case evaluation is taken to be implied even if not explicitly stated
- attempts evaluation even if it is linked to only one side of the argument.

(6 marks)

- (e) *How close was Cicero's relationship with Pompey and Caesar after his return from exile in 57 BC until his governorship of Cilicia in 50 BC? Give the reasons for your views.*

You might include discussion of

- *the political aims of Cicero, Pompey and Caesar during this period*
- *the circumstances of Cicero's recall from exile*
- *Cicero's relations with Pompey and Caesar before and after the conference at Luca*
- *the activities of Cicero, Pompey and Caesar between 55 and 51 BC*
- *the reasons why Cicero became governor of Cilicia and his attitude towards being away from Rome.*

Evaluation of closeness of Cicero's relationship with Pompey and Caesar between 57 and 50 BC may include a balanced range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g. the political aims of Cicero, Pompey and Caesar during this period – Cicero still opposed to triumvirate because effectively tyranny of three men overriding authority of senate; Cicero wanted *concordia ordinum*, maintaining republican traditions; Pompey and Caesar concerned with their own agenda in conjunction with Crassus, etc.

the circumstances of Cicero's recall from exile – Pompey had advocated Cicero's recall since he was increasingly under attack from Clodius' gang and suspicious of Crassus, accusing him in senate of plotting against him, and Crassus' attempt to compete with Pompey over commission to restore Ptolemy Auletes to Egypt; Cicero hoped to exploit this rift and split triumvirate; successfully proposed Pompey take charge of corn supply in gratitude for his recall

Cicero's relations with Pompey and Caesar before the conference at Luca – attacked Caesar by proposing Campanian land law (relating to settlement of Pompey's veterans) should be discussed with implication that might be superseded (*pro Sestio*); Caesar summoned Crassus and Pompey to conference at Luca, at which, to satisfy their own individual needs, Caesar's command in Gaul extended for 5 years, Pompey and Crassus consuls 55 BC, then Pompey to govern Spain *in absentia*, Crassus to govern Syria

Cicero's relations with Pompey and Caesar after the conference at Luca – Cicero forced to recant in letter to Pompey and ? Caesar, to praise Caesar in senate in *de provinciis consularibus* and support claim to continue in Gaul, and to defend enemies Vatinius and Gabinius 54 BC.

the activities of Cicero, Pompey and Caesar between 55 and 51 BC – Cicero largely out of politics devoting time to philosophy; defence of Milo failed; Caesar in Gaul; Pompey in Rome becoming more estranged from Caesar with deaths of Julia and Crassus, sole consulship, etc.

reasons why Cicero became governor of Cilicia and his attitude toward being away from Rome – Pompey's law laying down 5-year interval between magistracy and promagistracy caused shortage of provincial governors and because Cicero had not held proconsulship, called upon by senate to cast lots for major province, though legislation not aimed at him; Cicero hated being away from Rome, though kept informed by Caelius, and abandoned province early in order to be back in Rome and so involved in negotiations between Pompey and Caesar in build-up to Civil War, etc.

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme. (15 marks)

6 (a) *What had Caesar done in 49 BC which started the ‘civil disturbance’ (line 3)?*

crossed Rubicon / led troops into Italy, etc. [1]

(1 mark)

(b) *Give two reasons why Caesar did this.*

TWO of e.g. Caesar wanted to avoid prosecution for illegal acts of previous consulship [1] by extending Gallic command to end 49 BC [1] and standing for consulship *in absentia* [1] contrary to *mos maiorum* [1] but request rejected by senate [1] because of fears of *optimates* / Pompey [1] although Caesar’s demand had been legitimised by bill of ten tribunes [1] legality of which questioned by Marcellus [1] who proposed Caesar be replaced because Gallic war ended [1] Pompey angered Caesar because had secured continuation of his own command in Spain [1] and proposed to send to Parthia legion he had lent Caesar [1] Pompey given command of all forces in Italy to save republic by consul (Metellus) [1] consuls / *optimates* / Pompey prevented vote on Caesar’s offer to negotiate / disarm (through Antony) [1] Metellus Scipio proposed Caesar should be declared public enemy (though vetoed by Antony) [1], etc.

(2 marks)

(c) *‘Our friendship entitles me to ask you not to do it’ (line 1). Give one reason why Cicero did not take Caesar’s advice.*

Cicero had always tended to support Pompey / believed Pompey offered better chance of restoring republic / persuaded by Pompey’s letter (p.78) / feared Caesar’s autocracy [1]

(1 mark)

(d) *How friendly were relations between Caesar and Cicero from this point until Caesar’s murder in 44 BC? Explain your answer.*

SIX of e.g. Cicero joined Pompey in Greece [1] after Pharsalus abandoned Pompeian cause [1] spent 11 months in Brundisium out of politics [1] Caesar sent him ‘fairly generous’ letter / met him [1] Cicero outwardly reconciled to dictatorship [1] after Thapsus Cicero spoke in praise of Cato / arch-republican opponent of Caesar [1] but also spoke on behalf of men pardoned by Caesar (Marcellus and Ligarius) praising his generosity [1] and advocating Caesar undertake social reform [1] devoted more time to literary activities than open opposition [1] treated dinner with Caesar as imposition [1] though not entirely unpleasant since they avoided politics and talked about literature [1] joke in letter to Atticus about desirability of Caesar’s death [1] but no part in conspiracy [1] etc.

MAX. TWO if candidate gives only factual details relevant to just one side of the argument. This maximum does **not** apply when the candidate

- gives factual details relevant to both sides of the argument, since in this case evaluation is taken to be implied even if not explicitly stated
- attempts evaluation even if it is linked to only one side of the argument.

(6 marks)

- (e) *How honourable do you think Cicero's actions actually were from the outbreak of the Civil War in 49 BC until his death in 43 BC? Give the reasons for your views.*

You might include discussion of

- *Cicero's political principles and aims*
- *the reasons why Cicero found it difficult to achieve them*
- *the part he played in the Civil War*
- *his behaviour during Caesar's dictatorship and attitude towards it*
- *his reaction to Caesar's murder*
- *his actions in the senate after September 44 BC*
- *his relations with Antony and Octavian.*

Evaluation of how honourable Cicero's actions were from the outbreak of Civil War until his death may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

Cicero's political principles and aims – maintain republican / senatorial government
the reasons why Cicero found it difficult to achieve them – senate's inability to control ambitions of individuals with the power of their legions behind them, rival factions within the senate, especially the intransigence of the *optimates*

the part he played in the Civil War – unsuccessful attempts at negotiation, hesitation in committing himself, unreasonable criticism of Pompey's tactics in withdrawing to Greece, tardy decision to join Pompey in Greece, grumbling about bloodthirstiness of Pompeians and abstaining from Pharsalus (unwell as in Plutarch? unwarlike? only lukewarm support for Pompey?), refusal to fight on after Pharsalus and 11-month stay in Brundisium out of fighting / politics

his behaviour during Caesar's dictatorship and attitude towards it – despite it going against his principles, Cicero chose quietism etc.; details as in (d) provided used to support argument of this question

his reaction to Caesar's murder – initially delighted, though critical of sparing Antony, of conspirators' lack of a follow-up plan and Brutus' speech to people 17 March (p.92); fear of reprisals from Antony's supporters because met conspirators on Capitol even though no part in conspiracy so kept out of Rome and so lost immediate opportunity to exert influence on politics; enrolled on Dolabella's staff in Syria for 5 years to have legitimate reason for staying out of Rome, but driven back by contrary winds

his actions in the senate after September 44 BC – request by Brutus and Cassius that all senior senators attend senate on 1 September after their departure for Macedonia and Syria; 2 September delivered moderate attack on Antony in senate (*1st Philippic*); October, Cicero in country circulated vitriolic defamatory pamphlet against Antony (*2nd Philippic*); 20 December speech in senate (*3rd Philippic*) rallied senate (letter to Trebonius p.97)

his relations with Antony and Octavian – believed Antony aiming at dictatorship since had passed law awarding himself Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul for 5 years retaining control of Macedonian legions; although Octavian illegally raised large army using Caesar's name, Cicero proposed should be made senator despite youth and propraetor to support consuls (Hirtius and Pansa) against Antony; support for Octavian in letter to Trebonius; believed Octavian could subsequently be dropped; urged Plancus (governor of Gallia Comata) to support senate (p.99); Cicero's plan backfired because, despite Antony's defeat at Mutina, both consuls died, so Octavian in control of both senatorial armies demanded consulship and marched on Rome when snubbed by senate; November 43 BC alliance (*2nd Triumvirate*) between Octavian, Antony and Lepidus for 5 years with powers to make laws and nominate officials and so dominate senate, effectively three dictators, division of provinces, proscriptions, Cicero's murder, etc.

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme. (15 marks)

TOPIC 3 *Women in Athens and Rome*

- 7 (a) *What were the circumstances in which Ischomachus was talking about his wife to Socrates? Give two details.*

TWO of: Socrates wanted to get to know Ischomachus because of his reputation for excellence [1] Ischomachus sitting in Stoa of Zeus (Eleutherios) / agora [1] waiting for foreigners [1] Ischomachus explained that he did not spend any time indoors [1] because his wife was completely capable of running his household [1]

(2 marks)

- (b) *Write down two characteristics which the god has given to women, according to what Ischomachus has said before this passage.*

TWO of: body not capable of enduring heat / cold [1] affection (for infants) [1] fearfulness (for guarding) [1] memory [1] concern [1] self-control [1]

(2 marks)

- (c) *To what extent do you think Ischomachus treats his wife as a partner in the way he explains her role to her? Explain your answer with reference to this passage and the rest of Ischomachus' conversation with Socrates.*

SIX of e.g. we do not have his actual words to his wife but his version to impress Socrates of his own excellence [1]; attempts partnership by sharing sacrifice with her [1] saying that they would consult on education of children [1] and share property [1] repeating metaphor of yoke [1] saying his role is as important as hers (in context of leader bee analogy) [1] but quasi-paternal attitude because wife only 14 when married / much younger than Ischomachus [1] had had protected / secluded upbringing / saw / heard as little as possible / asked fewest questions [1] her only knowledge was about food [1]; re-reinforces unequal social norms by reference to divine dispensation [1] to which threat in passage attached / from which any deviation regarded as unnatural [1] analogy with leader bee emphasises the alleged naturalness of wife's role [1]; caring? / condescending? when she could not find what he wanted [1]; views her as domesticated enough to have a conversation [1] and intelligent because she is obedient [1]; completely over-rules her wearing make-up / high boots [1] though patiently? condescendingly? explains his reasons (rather than merely commanding) [1] etc.

MAX. TWO if candidate gives only factual details relevant to just one side of the argument. This maximum does **not** apply when the candidate

- gives factual details relevant to both sides of the argument, since in this case evaluation is taken to be implied even if not explicitly stated
- attempts evaluation even if it is linked to only one side of the argument.

(6 marks)

- (d) *'Fear of disgrace was the main factor which influenced the way Athenian husbands treated their wives.'* How far do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- *the purposes of marriage in Athens*
- *the roles which Athenian husbands gave their wives*
- *the laws relating to Athenian women*
- *the reasons why Athenians feared disgrace and the circumstances in which it might occur*
- *other factors affecting the way Athenian husbands treated their wives*
- *the attitudes of Ischomachus and Euphiletus towards their wives*
- *what Apollodorus says about wives at the end of his speech about Neaera*
- *the reasons Apollodorus gives why Phrastor and Theogenes treated Phano as they did.*

Evaluation of how far fear of disgrace was the main factor which influenced the way Athenian husbands treated their wives may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

the purposes of marriage – to produce legitimate heirs to inherit, care for parents in old age, become citizens; to preserve / enhance economic standing of *oikos* (Apollodorus' concluding remarks about role of wives)

the roles which Athenian husbands gave their wives – in upper classes, mainly indoors, in own quarters, supervising domestic work; (*Oeconomicus*), out of gaze of men (e.g. only at funeral that Eratosthenes had opportunity to see Euphiletus' wife and subsequent affair conducted through maid; claimed to have guarded wife as was proper; no trust until birth of son; but lack of suspicion over make-up / creaking doors); religious roles which brought honour to *oikos* and safety to *polis* (Ciron's daughter; outrage worked up by Apollodorus because of Phano's marriage to King Archon)

the laws relating to Athenian women – penalty for adultery (death for adulterer, divorce for wife – or *atimia* for husband – and banned from public sacrifices with threat of any punishment except death if disobeyed) emphasises its seriousness because corrupted her mind, led to loss of control of *oikos* / honour, harmed whole community (Euphiletus claims to be acting in interests of whole *polis*); women always under guardianship of *kurios*

the reasons why Athenians feared disgrace and the circumstances in which it might occur – only legitimate males could inherit property / become citizens, so girls had sheltered upbringing (*Oeconomicus*) and married young (e.g. 14) to ensure virginity, attested by witnesses, to guarantee legitimacy; in competitive, honour-centred society males feared challenge from others over chastity of wives since this could lead to litigation about legitimacy and loss of property as well as status (Ischomachus' concerns about make-up; reasons why Phrastor and Theogenes divorced Phano and other issues raised in *In Neaeram*); children had to be publicly recognised as legitimate by phratry at birth, sons by deme at 18; increased exclusivity of citizenship after Pericles' Citizenship Law

other factors affecting the way Athenian husbands treated their wives – had to rely on / trust wives because upper class males could only gain honour by having the leisure for public participation; need to be away from home supervising land in other demes / military service as required; differences for lower classes.

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme. (15 marks)

8 (a) *Give two of the terms of the Oppian Law.*

TWO of: limited gold women could own (half an ounce) [1] prohibited them from wearing purple / multi-coloured dresses [1] or riding in carriage within 1 mile of city (unless at religious festival) [1]

(2 marks)

(b) *In what circumstances had the Oppian Law been passed? Give two details.*

TWO of: Hannibal / Carthaginian general in Italy [1] victorious at several battles (especially Cannae) [1] had control of many towns (Tarentum / Arpi / Capua) [1] Rome's allies had deserted to him [1] on verge of marching on Rome [1] Rome lacked troops [1] finances [1] and was having to buy slaves to be paid for when war over [1] rites of Ceres suspended because all women in mourning [1] men contributing gold / silver to treasury [1], etc.

(2 marks)

(c) *To what extent is Valerius' attitude towards women different from that of the previous speaker, Cato? Explain your answer.*

SIX of e.g. Cato outraged by women's public protest [1] thinks women should not conduct any business without guardian [1] and should not meddle in public affairs [1] in accordance with *mos maiorum* / ancestral custom [1] fear that once women are given a little freedom they will run out of control [1] fear of women's extravagance [1] law necessary to curb this since husbands could not do it without the law [1] Valerius argues women have frequently intervened for benefit of Rome [1] and gives lengthy list (Sabines, Coriolanus, Gauls, Idaean Mother) [1] women deserve fruits of victory as much as men [1] should not be criticised for intervening in matter which affects them [1] terms of Oppian Law unjust in comparison with rights of Latin allies' wives [1] fancy clothes is the area in which women excel / take pride [1] i.e. like Cato he is arguing that women should not normally intervene in the world of men [1] and that men should exercise authority over them [1] but do so with respect / moderately [1], etc.

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(6 marks)

- (d) *From the other evidence you have studied for the period to the end of the 1st century BC, how tightly did Roman men try to control their wives and how much responsibility and independence did Roman wives have? Give the reasons for your views.*

You might include discussion of

- *Livy's version of the legends of the Sabine women and Lucretia*
- *the funeral eulogies of Murdia and Turia*
- *Sallust's views on Sempronia*
- *Cicero's portrayal of Clodia.*

Do not discuss the women Pliny writes about.

Evaluation of how tightly Roman men controlled their wives down to end of 1st century BC and how much responsibility and independence they gave them may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

the Sabine women – part of Rome's foundation legend in which women viewed as the objects of male need, to be physically coerced if necessary for the future of Rome, viewed mainly as producers of children, submissive towards husbands and patiently allowing relationship to develop but to be flattered with blandishments and appeased with concessions which show some respect

Lucretia – viewed by Livy as an *exemplum*; wins contest for her domestic virtues especially industriousness at wool-working while husband absent, praised for her chastity in resisting Tarquinius and her own decision in interests of family and own honour to summon husband and father and commit suicide against wishes of husband (and political implications of her request that her rape be avenged)

Murdia – briefly praised for her domestic virtues, but most of eulogy that is extant concerned with her independence in her bequests

Turia – in eulogy husband gave scant attention to traditional female domestic virtues; emphasised her extraordinary qualities in exceptionally dangerous times, e.g. her initiative, courage, tenacity, physical endurance, ability to live and make decisions independently, ingenuity, effective involvement in politics – all probably with some exaggeration because eulogy designed not only to praise wife but also to flatter / appease Augustus; e.g. avenged murdered parents and successfully contested challenge to father's will when future husband abroad; sent jewellery etc. when husband in exile, suggested hiding place, fought off Milo's gang, appealed to Octavian / Augustus for husband's life, personally confronted Lepidus and showed up his brutality in contrast to Octavian's clemency

Sempronia – seen by Sallust as example of Rome's moral decline; out of husband's control, in debt, debauched, 'masculine boldness', criminal record, enlisted by Catiline to further revolution by inciting slaves, burning city, winning over / killing husbands

Clodia – portrayed by Cicero as out of control and abusing her freedom, but forensic speech, etc.

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme. (15 marks)

9 (a) *In what circumstances had the Helvidiae sisters died?*

childbirth (daughters) [1]

(1 mark)

(b) *Give one reason why Pliny's grief at the death of the Helvidiae sisters was particularly acute.*

Helvidiae young / daughters orphans / husbands widowed / Pliny's devotion to their late father / only one of his three children survives [1]

(1 mark)

(c) *In another letter, Pliny wrote about the death of Minicia Marcella. Give two reasons why he was so grief-stricken at her death.*

TWO of: Minicia just under 14 [1] had been cheerful [1] sedate as a matron [1] modest as a virgin [1] loved nurses / teachers / pedagogues [1] studious / intelligent in reading / played little [1] endured last illness patiently [1] copied father in everything [1] just about to be married [1] money for wedding to be spent on funeral [1] husband-to-be an excellent man [1] Pliny's devotion to her father [1]

(2 marks)

(d) *From the letters you have read, how far do you think Pliny could be described as 'soft' (line 3) and 'frightened' (line 4) when his wife Calpurnia was ill? Explain your answer.*

SIX of e.g. sent Calpurnia to Campania to recover from ill health [1] wrote letter that showed concern about her health [1] and about her resistance to temptations of region [1] but did not accompany her because of professional duties [1] though in one letter complained about them [1] in another letter says trying friends' cases his only relief [1] wants Calpurnia to write once / twice a day to ease his anxiety [1] though says re-reading her letters only makes longing for her worse [1] pleased that Calpurnia also misses him / takes comfort from his books [1] misses her conversation [1] sleepless at night [1] visits her room during day [1] more business-like tone to grandfather after her miscarriage [1] which blames her inexperience [1] ? some implication of criticism – did not take proper care of herself / has learned severe lesson [1] more concern about heir than Calpurnia [1]

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(6 marks)

- (e) *From the letters of Pliny you have studied, to what extent have you been able to gain a consistent picture of the qualities he valued and admired in women? Give the reasons for your views.*

You might include discussion of

- *Arria*
- *Fannia (Arria's granddaughter)*
- *Calpurnia*
- *Minicia Marcella*
- *the nature of the letters.*

Evaluation of how consistent are the qualities in women Pliny values / admires may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

Arria – fortitude / emotional control etc. when hid son's death from sick husband; courage / determination etc. when begged to be allowed to accompany husband on ship after arrest in Scribonianus' revolt and followed ship in fishing boat; outspokenness etc. in criticising Scribonianus' wife; fearlessness / determination when banged head against wall; courage / devotion / desire for immortality etc. when plunged dagger into breast as an example to husband; opposition to past emperor; her Stoic values, etc.

Fannia (Arria's granddaughter) - physical and mental endurance because spirit vigorous during fatal illness; devotion to family / selflessness in caring for sick Vestal though contagious [1] brave / dutiful because did not implicate mother in commissioning illegal biography of husband Helvidius etc.; devotion to husband accompanying him into exile twice and going a third time for his sake; courage / defiance / outspokenness because admitted in court that had commissioned biography / handed over diaries to biographer (Senecio); determination / ingenuity / initiative because took into exile books which had caused it, etc; opposition to past emperor; Stoicism; her qualities worthy of her family

Calpurnia (Pliny's wife) - unlike Arria and Fannia, Calpurnia was youthful and not called upon to express her devotion in such dangerous events; however, in letter to aunt, Pliny still stresses how he values her complete devotion towards his legal career, literary pursuits, glory, her chastity and her frugal running of his house, etc., which are seen as being worthy of her family and appropriate for producing heir, etc.

Minicia Marcella - also praised for devotion to father and similarity to him; virginal modesty but also praised because shows signs of the qualities she will be expected to show as a *matrona* in future - sedate, studious, respectful, cheerful, enduring, etc.

the nature of the letters - intended for publication, so giving an image of Pliny as he wished to be remembered etc.

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme. **(15 marks)**