

General Certificate of Education
June 2004
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



CLASSICAL CIVILISATION
Unit 1 Greek and Roman History and Society

CIV1

Tuesday 8 June 2004 Afternoon Session

In addition to this paper you will require:
an 8-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is CIV1.
- Answer **two** questions on **one** topic.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- You will be assessed on your ability to use an appropriate form and style of writing, to organise relevant information clearly and coherently, and to use specialist vocabulary, where appropriate. The degree of legibility of your handwriting and the level of accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar will also be taken into account.

Answer questions on **ONE TOPIC** only.

Topic 1 *Athenian Democracy*

Answer **two** questions.

All questions carry 25 marks.

- 1** Read the passage about Solon below in the translation which you have studied, and answer the questions which follow.

The translation of J. M. Moore (Aristotle "The Constitution of Athens")

He advises the rich not to be greedy:

Restrain in your breasts your mighty hearts; you
have taken too much of the good things of life;
satisfy your pride with what is moderate, for we
shall not tolerate excess, nor will everything turn
out as you wish.

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He always attaches the over-all blame for the strife to the rich.

(5.3)

The translation of P. J. Rhodes (Aristotle "The Athenian Constitution")

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- (a) What official position did Solon hold when he carried out his reforms? (1 mark)
- (b) Explain why **both** the rich **and** the poor agreed to give Solon this power. (3 marks)
- (c) From the evidence you have studied, to what extent do you think Solon was right to blame the rich for the “strife” (line 7)? Explain your answer. (6 marks)
- (d) To what extent did Solon’s reforms satisfy the needs **both** of the rich **and** of the poor? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Solon’s reforms known as the Shaking-off of Burdens (*seisachtheia*)
- his reform of the classes
- archons and Areopagos
- the assembly (*ekklesia*)
- the possible introduction of a second council (*boule*)
- changes to Draco’s lawcode
- the right of appeal
- third-party redress
- what Solon did **not** change. (15 marks)

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

- 2 Read the passage below in the translation which you have studied, and answer the questions which follow. The passage is describing the procedure when young men are registered with their deme.

The translation of J. M. Moore (Aristotle "The Constitution of Athens")

When they are being registered, the members of the deme vote under oath first on whether they appear to have reached the legal age, and if they do not, they are returned to the status of children, and secondly on whether a man is free and born as the laws prescribe. If they decide that he is not free, he appeals to the *dikasterion*, while the demesmen select five of their number as accusers.

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(42.1)

The translation of P. J. Rhodes (Aristotle "The Athenian Constitution")

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- (a) What was the legal age at which young men registered with their deme? (1 mark)
- (b) How would a man have proved his age to his demesmen? (1 mark)
- (c) After Pericles' citizenship law, state **two** things apart from their age which young men had to prove when they were registered with their deme. (2 marks)
- (d) How important do you think Pericles' citizenship law was? Explain your answer. (6 marks)
- (e) How important do you think Cleisthenes' reforms to the demes had been in comparison with his other reforms? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- demes
- tribes
- generals (*strategoï*)
- the Council (*Boule*)
- ostracism.

(15 marks)

- 3 Read the passage below in the translation which you have studied, and answer the questions which follow. The author is discussing the role of the poor in Athens.

The translation of J. M. Moore (“The Constitution of the Athenians” ascribed to Xenophon the Orator)

It is right that the poor and the ordinary people there should have more power than the noble and the rich, because it is the ordinary people who man the fleet and bring the city her power; they provide the helmsmen, the boatswains, the junior officers, the look-outs and the shipwrights; it is these people who make the city powerful much more than the hoplites and the noble and respectable citizens.

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(1.2)

The translation of LACTOR 2 (“The Old Oligarch”)

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- (a) Explain why the poor were able to serve as rowers in the fleet but **not** as hoplites. (2 marks)
- (b) What part had Themistocles played in the development of the Athenian fleet? (2 marks)
- (c) To what extent do you think it was true that the power of Athens was based on her fleet? Explain your answer. (6 marks)
- (d) To what extent did the poor and common people have more power than the nobles and rich in the second half of the 5th century B.C., after Ephialtes’ reforms? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the assembly (*ekklesia*)
- the Council (*Boule*)
- the lawcourts (*dikasteria*)
- the generals (*strategoi*) and other officials
- rotation of office
- selection by lot
- payment for office
- liturgies.

(15 marks)

Topic 2 *The Life and Times of Cicero*

Answer **two** questions.

All questions carry 25 marks.

Do **not** answer questions on this topic if you have answered questions on Topic 1.

- 4 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. Cicero is writing to Pompey in 62 B.C.

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- (a) In which area was Pompey when Cicero wrote this letter? *(1 mark)*
- (b) Write down **two** things which Pompey had achieved in this area. *(2 marks)*
- (c) What official position had Cicero held when he acted “to save our country” (line 1) from Catiline? *(1 mark)*
- (d) To what extent do you think that the way Cicero had dealt with Catiline and his supporters was **both** brave **and** wise? Explain your answer. *(6 marks)*
- (e) To what extent do you think that Cicero’s confidence in having Pompey “as a political ally” (lines 3-4) was well founded? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- how effectively Cicero had supported Pompey before 62 B.C.
- Pompey’s attitude towards Cicero’s suppression of the Catilinarian conspiracy
- what Cicero hoped to achieve by an alliance with Pompey
- Pompey’s main concerns when he returned to Rome
- the extent to which Pompey and Cicero needed each other to achieve their aims. *(15 marks)*

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- 5 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. Cicero is writing to Atticus in 56 B.C. after the conference of the triumvirs at Luca.

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- (a) Give the names of the three triumvirs. *(3 marks)*
- (b) To which political group is Cicero referring in the phrase “those other people” (line 5)? *(1 mark)*
- (c) How dependent upon Atticus’ advice **and** other support from him do you think Cicero was? Explain your answer. *(6 marks)*
- (d) How sensible do you think Cicero’s attitude towards the triumvirs was **both** before **and** after the conference at Luca? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Cicero’s reaction to the forming of the triumvirate
- the reasons for his exile
- Cicero’s aims and actions when he returned from exile
- the consequences for Cicero and the republic of what was decided at the conference at Luca
- the speeches Cicero delivered
- Cicero’s priorities during 55 and 54 B.C.
- how far Cicero was able to achieve his political aims in the period 59 to 54 B.C. *(15 marks)*

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

- 6 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. Cicero is writing to Marcus Terentius Varro early in 46 B.C. during the Civil War.

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- (a) Give **one** reason why you might expect Cicero to have written to Varro about books rather than any other topic. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Give **two** reasons why Cicero had joined Pompey's side in the Civil War. *(2 marks)*
- (c) Give **one** way in which Caesar had tried to stop Cicero joining Pompey's side. *(1 mark)*
- (d) To what extent do you think Pompey and his side deserved to be described as "highly untrustworthy" (line 4)? Explain your answer. *(6 marks)*
- (e) To what extent do you think Cicero should have felt "ashamed" (line 3) from the outbreak of the Civil War in 49 B.C. to Caesar's death in 44 B.C.? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Cicero's behaviour when the Civil War broke out
- the part Cicero played in the Civil War
- Cicero's behaviour after the battle of Pharsalus
- Cicero's relationship with Caesar
- Cicero's principles.

(15 marks)

Topic 3 *Women in Athens and Rome*

Answer **two** questions.

All questions carry 25 marks.

Do **not** answer questions on this topic if you have answered questions on Topic 1 or Topic 2.

- 7 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. The speaker is trying to prove that his mother is the legitimate daughter of Ciron.

Surely you cannot believe that if our mother was the sort of woman that our opponents allege our father would have given a wedding-feast or a marriage banquet; rather, he would have concealed the whole affair, and the wives of other demesmen would not have chosen her to conduct the Thesmophoria with Diocles' wife and put her in charge of the sacred objects. No, they would have turned instead to one of the other wives for these matters, and they would not have admitted us into the phratry. 5

(Isaeus 8.20, Lefkowitz and Fant 86)

- (a) Why is the speaker trying to prove that his mother is the legitimate daughter of Ciron? *(1 mark)*
- (b) Why does the speaker not give the names of his mother and Diocles' wife? *(1 mark)*
- (c) What was a "phratry" (line 6)? When were children admitted into the phratry? *(2 marks)*
- (d) How important was the festival of the Thesmophoria **both** to wives **and** to Athens as a whole? Explain your answer. *(6 marks)*
- (e) From the evidence you have studied, how important do you think legitimacy was to Athenians? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the way respectable girls were brought up in Athens
- the main purposes of marriage in Athens
- Athenian laws relating to marriage, adultery and rape
- the way Athenians such as Ischomachus and Euphiletus said they treated their wives
- men's priorities as revealed in Apollodorus' speech against Neaera
- reasons why legitimacy was valued to the extent it was in Athens. *(15 marks)*

- 8 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. The passage comes from Livy's version of the legend of the Sabine women.

The youth of Rome took this insult badly and began to think seriously about the use of force. Romulus, to gain time till he found the right occasion, hid his concern and prepared to celebrate the Consualia, the solemn games in honour of equestrian Neptune. He then ordered that the spectacle be announced to the neighbouring peoples.

(Livy, *History of Rome* 1.9, Lefkowitz and Fant 233)

- (a) Give **four** details of what happened at the Consualia on this occasion. (4 marks)
- (b) According to Livy's version of the story, to what extent were the Romans justified in behaving the way they did at the Consualia? (6 marks)
- (c) In the extracts from Livy which you have read, how far do you find a consistent picture of the qualities and kinds of behaviour which Roman women should show **and** those which they should avoid? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the Sabine women
- Lucretia
- Cloelia
- the debate between Cato and Valerius about the repeal of the Oppian Law. (15 marks)

9 Read the passage below about Minicia Marcella and answer the questions which follow.

How she loved her nurses and pedagogues and teachers for the services they provided her!
How studiously and intelligently she read, and how sparingly she played! She suffered her
last illness with such sobriety, patience and constancy. She did as she was told by the
doctors, and she cheered up her sister and her father.

(Pliny 5.16, Lefkowitz and Fant 263)

- (a) Give **two** other qualities of Minicia Marcella which Pliny praises, apart from those in the passage. *(2 marks)*
- (b) Give **two** other reasons why Pliny was so saddened by Minicia Marcella's death. *(2 marks)*
- (c) To what extent did Pliny value the education which his wife Calpurnia had received? Explain your answer. *(6 marks)*
- (d) How important were "sobriety, patience and constancy" (line 3) in comparison with the other qualities for which Roman women from the 1st century B.C. to the 2nd century A.D. were praised? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Turia
- Murdia
- Arria
- Fannia
- Calpurnia
- Sempronia
- Clodia.

Do **not** write about Livy's account of the Sabine women, Lucretia, Cloelia and the debate about the repeal of the Oppian Law. *(15 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE

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Topic 1

Extracts from Aristotle, *The Constitution of Athens*, and Xenophon, *The Constitution of the Athenians*, trans. J. M. Moore, *Aristotle and Xenophon on Democracy and Oligarchy* (Chatto and Windus)

Extracts from Aristotle, *The Athenian Constitution*, trans. P. J. Rhodes (Penguin)

Extracts from *The Old Oligarch*, LACTOR 2 (London Association of Classical Teachers)

Topic 2

Extracts from Cicero, *Selected Works*, trans. M. Grant (Penguin)

Topic 3

Extracts from M. R. Lefkowitz and M. B. Fant, *Women's Life in Greece and Rome* (2nd Edition) (Duckworth)

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