



**General Certificate of Education
June 2012**

Classical Civilisation 1021

The Life and Times of Cicero

AS Unit 1F

Final

Mark Scheme

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 students' 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 students' 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 students' 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.

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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 given in the specification, is **not** required. However, when determining the level of response for a particular answer, examiners should take into account any instances where the student uses Greek or Latin terms effectively to aid the clarity and precision of the argument.

Information in round brackets is not essential to score the mark.

DESCRIPTIONS OF LEVELS OF RESPONSE

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 students after one year of study on the Advanced Subsidiary course and in the time available in the examination.

Students are **not** necessarily required to respond to all the bullet points in order to reach Level 5 or Level 4, but they should cover a sufficient range of material to answer the central aspects of the question.

QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

The Quality of Written Communication will be taken into account in all questions worth 10 or more marks. This will include the student's ability

- to communicate clearly, ensuring that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate
- to select and use an appropriate form and style of writing, and
- to organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.

LEVELS OF RESPONSE FOR QUESTIONS WORTH 10 MARKS

Level 4	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accurate and relevant knowledge covering central aspects of the question • clear understanding of central aspects of the question • ability to put forward an argument which for the most part has an analytical and/or evaluative focus appropriate to the question and uses knowledge to support opinion • ability generally to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate. 	9-10
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 analysis and/or evaluation appropriate to the question • some ability to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate. 	6-8
Level 2	<p>Demonstrates either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a range of accurate and relevant knowledge <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some relevant opinions with inadequate accurate knowledge to support them. 	3-5
Level 1	<p>Demonstrates either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an occasional attempt to make a relevant comment with no accurate knowledge to support it. 	1-2

LEVELS OF RESPONSE FOR QUESTIONS WORTH 20 MARKS

Level 5	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• well chosen accurate and relevant knowledge covering most of the central aspects of the question• coherent understanding of the central aspects of the question• ability to sustain an argument which<ul style="list-style-type: none">has an almost wholly analytical and/or evaluative focus,responds to the precise terms of the question,effectively links comment to detail,has a clear structurereaches a reasoned conclusionis clear and coherent, using appropriate, accurate language andmakes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate.	19-20
Level 4	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• generally adequate accurate and relevant knowledge covering many of the central aspects of the question• understanding of many of the central aspects of the question• ability to develop an argument which<ul style="list-style-type: none">has a generally analytical and/or evaluative focus,is broadly appropriate to the question,mainly supports comment with detail andhas a discernible structureis generally clear and coherent, using appropriate, generally accurate language andgenerally makes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate.	14-18
Level 3	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a range of accurate and relevant knowledge• some understanding of some aspects of the question• some evidence of analysis and/or evaluation appropriate to the question• some ability to structure a response using appropriate language, although with some faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar• some ability to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate.	9-13
Level 2	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• either a range of accurate and relevant knowledge• or some relevant opinions with inadequate accurate knowledge to support them• and sufficient clarity, although there may be more widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar.	5-8
Level 1	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• either some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge• or an occasional attempt to make a relevant comment with no accurate knowledge to support it• and little clarity; there may be widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar.	1-4

LEVELS OF RESPONSE FOR QUESTIONS WORTH 30 MARKS

Level 5	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • well chosen accurate and relevant knowledge covering most of the central aspects of the question • coherent understanding of the central aspects of the question • ability to sustain an argument which <ul style="list-style-type: none"> has an almost wholly analytical and/or evaluative focus, responds to the precise terms of the question, effectively links comment to detail, has a clear structure reaches a reasoned conclusion is clear and coherent, using appropriate, accurate language and makes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate. 	27-30
Level 4	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generally adequate accurate and relevant knowledge covering many of the central aspects of the question • understanding of many of the central aspects of the question • ability to develop an argument which <ul style="list-style-type: none"> has a generally analytical and/or evaluative focus, is broadly appropriate to the question, mainly supports comment with detail has a discernible structure is generally clear and coherent, using appropriate, generally accurate language and generally makes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate. 	20-26
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 analysis and/or evaluation appropriate to the question • some ability to structure a response using appropriate language, although with some faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar • some ability to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate. 	13-19
Level 2	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • either a range of accurate and relevant knowledge • or some relevant opinions with inadequate accurate knowledge to support them • and writes with sufficient clarity, although there may be more widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar. 	7-12
Level 1	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • either some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge • or an occasional attempt to make a relevant comment with no accurate knowledge to support it • and little clarity; there may be widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar. 	1-6

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Mark Scheme
Unit 1F The Life and Times of Cicero

Section 1

Option A

01 Why did Caelius want Cicero to send him panthers?

to use in show / for election campaign / as aedile [1]

(1 mark)

02 In lines 9-10 Cicero expresses his fear of war with Parthia. Which Roman leader had been killed while fighting the Parthians a few years earlier?

Crassus [1]

(1 mark)

03 After leaving Cilicia, Cicero sent a letter to Tiro. Who was Tiro and why was Cicero concerned about him?

Slave / steward / secretary / deciphered Cicero's handwriting / took dictation / invented shorthand / proof-reader / managed finances / arranged dinner parties / edited / published letters / biographer etc. [1] ill [1]

(2 marks)

04 In which province was Julius Caesar at this time?

Gaul [1]

(1 mark)

05 To what extent do you think the feelings Cicero shows towards his province in the passage were typical of Roman attitudes towards the provinces? Give the reasons for your views.

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- Cicero's feelings: boredom, fear that provincial governorship will impair his reputation, fear of war, refusal to exploit province for own gain or for Caelius' benefit in election to aedileship etc.
- attitudes of other Romans: e.g. Caesar and Pompey regarded provincial governorship as opportunity for military conquest from which could gain honour, wealth, clients (both veterans and provincials) which would form basis of further political advancement in Rome (though Pompey's current governorship of Spain *in absentia* by means of legates while he himself stayed in Rome); although Cicero portrayed Verres' depredations in Sicily as extreme, no doubt that Caelius' attitude towards exploiting provinces to finance election campaigns etc. more typical, previous governor of Cilicia (Brutus) had exploited province and Cicero had defended Fonteius on such a charge etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)

06 How consistently did Cicero try to avoid leaving mainland Italy during his career? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- *his quaestorship*
- *gathering evidence against Verres*
- *his attitude towards taking up a provincial command after his praetorship and consulship*
- *his reaction to Caesar's offers in 59 BC*
- *his dealings with Clodius*
- *the circumstances in which he became governor of Cilicia*
- *the Civil War*
- *his enrolment on Dolabella's staff in 44 BC.*

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- quaestorship first rung on *cursus honorum*, performance of which necessary for entry to senate; Cicero served as financial assistant to governor of Sicily at Lilybaeum, task which he performed effectively, particularly with regard to corn supply; disappointed on return to Rome that unrecognised, and from this experience said to have learnt lesson that for him to advance in politics in Rome needed to maintain his visibility in city since from equestrian family in Arpinum, had no consular ancestors and relying on oratorical and forensic skills for advancement etc.
- as result of quaestorship, took many Sicilians into his *clientela* who then requested he prosecute Verres on their behalf; Cicero seized opportunity to defend senate from itself; entailed period in Sicily gathering evidence, but Cicero claims he achieved this in 50 days; according to Cicero speed necessary because of Verres' machinations to delay trial (Verres had arranged inquiries into governor of Achaia should be 2 days shorter than time allocated to Cicero so that trial of latter would come first) until cronies in power etc.
- Cicero did not put himself forward for propraetorship after praetorship in order to build up support for election to consulship in Rome by political manoeuvring (courted *optimates* in defence of Piso and fanned opposition to Catiline in *oratio in toga candida*) and building up support from clients; after consulship allowed colleague Hybrida to take up governorship while he stayed in Rome, as previously agreed
- after consulship believed he had opportunity in Rome to continue *concordia ordinum*, cooperation between senate and *equites* manifest during Catilinarian crisis, to preserve republic and in letter to Pompey proposed he have leading role advising him (as Laelius had Scipio Aemilianus) etc.; opposed aims and methods of triumvirs in accordance with his opposition to individuals dominating collective will of senate and rejected Caesar's offers – told Atticus that mission would not be secure and would prevent him meeting brother on return from Asia and reluctant to take job on Caesar's staff as would be sign of giving in etc.
- exile a consequence of opposition to triumvirate, alienation of former aide Clodius in *Bona Dea* trial and execution of Catilinarians without trial – left for Greece before law specifically naming him; in letter to Terentia blamed himself for exile until his triumphant return with support from Pompey etc.
- finally forced to take up governorship of Cilicia because of Pompey's law, perhaps aimed at Caesar, laying down 5-year interval between magistracy and promagistracy which caused shortage of available governors and so Cicero called upon by senate to cast lots as had not previously held proconsulship etc.
- slow to commit himself to either side in Civil War – genuinely wanted peace; attempted to negotiate between Pompey and Caesar; met Caesar at Formiae, but refused to go to Rome despite conciliatory letter from Caesar via Furnius referring to his 'influence';

attempted to work out proper course of action on basis of principle; did not act on Pompey's brief flattering letter urging him south; 19 March letter to Caesar still urging reconciliation and protection for himself as mediator, flattering Caesar by claiming (presumably contrary to his true opinion) he thought Caesar aiming at peace and war caused by infringement of Caesar's rights; Caesar's letter to Cicero 16 April mixes flattery, appeals to their friendship and threats to persuade him to be neutral; delay too because of bad weather and for personal reasons – Tullia pregnant (previous child had died very young); gave birth prematurely 19 May etc.

- after Pharsalus rejected command and returned to Brundisium for 11 months awaiting Caesar's permission to return to Rome – desperately unhappy etc.
- after Caesar's murder, because of association with conspirators after event, had to leave Rome for villas out of fear of reprisals from Antony; enrolled on Dolabella's staff in Syria for 5 years (despite anguish he had caused Tullia) to have legitimate reason for absence from Rome, but driven back by contrary winds etc.; thereafter did not leave Italy before his murder in proscriptions etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

Option B

07 What had Brutus done on the Ides of March 44 BC?

killed Caesar [1]

(1 mark)

08 What had Brutus previously asked Cicero's advice on, according to Cicero in another letter?

speech (to people on Capitol) [1]

(1 mark)

09 Who had offered Brutus 'the directorship of the corn-supply from Asia' (line 4) and why did Brutus not want to accept it?

Antony [1] simply ploy to remove him from Rome / minor post / less prestigious than governorship (of Macedonia) he had previously been allotted / insulting / inappropriate to his status [1] etc.

(2 marks)

10 Who was Tertulla (line 2)?

Tertia / Brutus' (half-)sister / Cassius' wife [1]

(1 mark)

11 To what extent did Cicero approve of the actions of Brutus and his supporters and to what extent did he criticise them? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the letters you have read.

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- in letter to Atticus August 45 BC critical of Brutus for approval of Caesar and inability to act with same heroism as ancestor etc.
- regarded as insufficiently reliable to be part of conspiracy, but visited them on Capitol soon after Caesar's murder etc.
- initially jubilant after Caesar's assassination ('our heroes') but demoralised when 'free

- government' not restored and in letter to Trebonius critical that Antony spared etc.
- critical of Brutus' speech in formal Attic style to people 17 March etc.
- dissuaded Brutus from going to Rome so as not to endanger himself, but Brutus intended to go to Asia as Cicero recommended; no influence over fiery Cassius, intent on going to Achaia rather than Sicily
- agreed with their 'lamenting their lost chances' and their criticisms of Decimus Brutus who had left for his allotted province Cisalpine Gaul where stirring up local actions against Alpine tribes in hope of Triumph, but believed senate should have been summoned after assassination and more should have been done to win over people, until silenced by Servilia etc.
- disobeyed request by Brutus and Cassius that all senior senators attend senate 1 September after their departure for Macedonia and Syria, but following day attended senate to give moderate attack on Antony (*1st Philippic*) etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)

12 How close was Cicero to the women in his own family and how big a part did they play in his political career? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Terentia, Cicero's first wife***
- Tullia, his daughter***
- Publilia, his second wife***
- Pomponia, his sister-in-law.***

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- Terentia: appropriate match because of her good name and wealth; had 2 children by her; letter from exile shows Terentia tried to offer Cicero consolation that exile due to fate rather than folly; earlier in letter Cicero praises her strength / bravery, expresses sadness at suffering he has caused her, later tries to boost her morale; praises her loyalty but criticises her selling block of flats –indication of friction caused by Terentia's wealth (on which Cicero partly relied for political advancement) and so independence; relationship gradually became colder and eventually divorce, but marriage lasted c.25 years – Cicero accused her of ruining him for own profit, but also ? Terentia wanted Cicero to be more tolerant towards Caesar etc.
- Tullia: Cicero betrothed her to C Piso Frugi when 9/10 to make link with noble family as usual Roman practice; Cicero describes her as 'our darling daughter' in letter from exile; after widowed aged 20/21 during his exile, went to meet him at Brundisium on his return; Tullia then married to another potential political ally Furius Crassipes 56 BC; presumably ended childless in divorce as, while Crassipes still alive, Tullia married to Dolabella, supporter of Caesar 50 BC while Cicero in Cilicia after leaving decision to Terentia; very unhappy marriage; Tullia had to leave Dolabella's house while pregnant; Cicero showed only limited sensitivity to this as preoccupied with outbreak of Civil War; departure for Greece delayed by inclement weather as much as by Tullia's confinement; in letter to Atticus praises her goodness / sweet character / affection and expresses distaste at her miserable marriage, exacerbated by Dolabella's political behaviour; dithered over Tullia's divorce; when Tullia died 45 BC Cicero guilt- / grief-stricken, proposed building of shrine, though project later abandoned, took refuge in philosophy; enrolled on Dolabella's staff etc.
- Publilia: Cicero married her aged 17 for her wealth immediately after divorce of Terentia; after she showed no sympathy at Tullia's death (and Cicero had inherited large legacy) Cicero sent her back to her parents etc.
- Pomponia: sister of Atticus, his closest friend, wife of brother Quintus, with whom close

(Quintus ? wrote *Commentariolum Petitionis* in support of election to consulship, accompanied him to Cilicia to conduct military operations) until after Pharsalus; in letter to Atticus Cicero took Quintus' side against 'acrimonious' Pomponia and asked Atticus to sort her out etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

Section 2

Option C

13 **How wholeheartedly did Cicero support, or oppose, changes in Roman politics in the period 70 to 50 BC? Give the reasons for your views.**

You might include discussion of

- **the reasons why Cicero acted as he did**
- **Cicero's prosecution of Verres**
- **Pompey's commands in 67 and 66 BC**
- **Cicero's consulship**
- **his ambitions as ex-consul**
- **his attitude towards the first triumvirate before and after his exile**
- **the conference at Luca and its consequences**
- **Cicero's behaviour between 55 and 50 BC.**

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- towards end of *Against Verres 1* Cicero makes brief reference to Pompey who as 'renowned and courageous man' had proposed in 1st speech as consul that tribune's powers be restored contrary to Sulla's arrangements and corruption of extortion court be stopped, to latter of which crowd roared its approval – in general to align himself with Pompey's reformist agenda and to persuade court of their unpopularity if they acquit Verres, progressive reform to enhance senate, not diminish it; Cicero trying to position himself very carefully at this stage in his career etc.
- balancing act continued in attitude towards Pompey's commands – because lacked consular ancestors and military expertise, Cicero needed both to court support of senate, especially *optimates*, and increase *clientela* by tapping into Pompey's clients; did not speak in support of *lex Gabinia* which gave extraordinary powers to Pompey against wishes of senate, though supported deposition of tribune opposing it; after securing election to praetorship openly spoke at popular assembly in favour of *lex Manilia* which gave Pompey unprecedented powers against Mithridates – less opposition now from senate after Pompey's success, and opportunity to gain support of *equites* etc.
- unlike e.g. Pompey gained each magistracy at legal age; had courted *optimates* in defence of Piso and fanned opposition to Catiline in *oratio in toga candida* etc.; in *Rullum* appears to have argued against allocating land and establishing colonies in Italy and provinces by means of normal commission of 10, ? to counter manoeuvre by Crassus against Pompey or ? mistake by Cicero with proposal originating from Pompey; *de rege Alexandrino* apparently argued against Crassus' attempt to annexe Egypt under terms of Ptolemy X's (probably spurious) will; difficult to assess seriousness of Catiline's threat to traditional senatorial government because so much evidence from Cicero alone, but apparently proposed cancellation of debt to satisfy poor / discontented against interests of senate / *equites*; Cicero exploited situation for own ends,

precipitating crisis by appearing at consular election for 62 with bodyguard / breastplate to prevent Catiline's election; used crisis to portray himself as dynamic defender of senate against revolution, had ringleaders in Rome executed despite dubious legality etc.

- 62 BC Cicero advocated continuation of *concordia ordinum* (cooperation between senate and *equites* as in Catilinarian crisis); in letter to Pompey put himself forward as his advisor as Laelius to Scipio Aemilianus; but the genuinely reformist drift of this policy foundered when Cicero became more intent on appeasing *optimates* (? because of fear of Metellus' threat that would live to regret execution of Catilinarians) than defending Pompey's interests; failure to support Pompey's demands, unprecedented in scale but reasonable, for settlement of eastern *acta* and land for veterans contributed to formation of first triumvirate, through which informal arrangement 3 individuals sought to undermine authority of senate for own advantage etc.
- Cicero's refusal to cooperate with triumvirs and rejection of Caesar's offers contributed to exile; on return, to fulfil obligations to Pompey and split triumvirate, (successfully) proposed Pompey take charge of corn supply and (unsuccessfully) Caesar's Campanian law be reconsidered etc.
- as consequence of Luca, Cicero had to recant his opposition to triumvirs in letter to Pompey, support Caesar's extraordinary governorship of Gaul in *de Provinciis Consularibus*, defend the triumvirs' cronies Vatinius and Gabinius etc.; devoted much of rest of decade to philosophy and totally sidelined in constitutional abnormalities e.g. Pompey's sole consulship etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

Option D

- 14 **'In his attacks on Verres, Catiline and Antony, Cicero was more concerned with his own reputation than with defending the Republic from real danger.'**

How far do you agree? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- **the danger Verres posed, Cicero's motives in taking on this case and the way he dealt with it**
- **the threat posed by Catiline, and Cicero's motives and methods in opposing him**
- **the ambitions of Antony, the reasons why Cicero opposed him and the actions Cicero took.**

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- impossible to determine the true extent of Verres' crimes because of Cicero's rhetorical exaggeration but clear that tendency of senatorial juries to acquit clearly guilty fellows because of bribery viewed as increasingly scandalous and undermining senatorial authority; presumably some truth in Cicero's claim that crowd roared its approval of Pompey's promise in 1st speech as consul-elect to stop corruption of extortion court and Catulus' claim that restoration of tribunes' powers contrary to Sulla's settlement would not have generated such heated debate if senatorial courts not so corrupt etc.; Cicero had successfully defended Roscius and gained quaestorship and aedileship *suo anno*, but if he were going to replicate this success in the more competitive elections to praetorship and consulship needed to extend his *clientela*, lacking as he did natural support among inner coterie of senatorial families and military achievement etc.; success would make him supreme orator in Rome in place of Hortensius etc.; used trial

to position himself as man of principle, a fervent opponent of dishonest administration, defender of senatorial government provided it was fair, efficient and not corrupt, broadly aligned with Pompey's reformist agenda where it benefited credibility of senate, also as supporter of equestrian interests etc.

- again difficult to assess seriousness of Catiline's threat to traditional senatorial government because so much evidence from Cicero alone, but apparently proposed cancellation of debt to satisfy poor / discontented against interests of senate / *equites*; Cicero exploited situation for own ends, precipitating crisis by appearing at consular election for 62 with bodyguard / breastplate to prevent Catiline's election; used crisis to portray himself as dynamic defender of senate against revolution, had ringleaders in Rome executed despite dubious legality; named *pater patriae* for incident in which able to demonstrate supreme powers of oratory and political manoeuvring while leaving military matters to colleague Hybrida and temporarily took spotlight away from Pompey etc.
- Antony undoubtedly a skilful operator who quickly turned assassination of Caesar to his advantage; again difficult to determine precisely what his ambitions were since our view of him is totally discoloured by Cicero's *Philippics* (especially 2nd) and version of events put forward by Octavian, the ultimate victor, but Cicero's view of a republic governed collectively by senate to moderate ambitions of individuals had already gone with Caesar's victory in Civil War and perpetual dictatorship etc.; Cicero's view that Trebonius should not have prevented Antony's assassination extraordinary, and initially seems to have shared conspirators' naivety that removal of Caesar would restore 'free government', or at any rate had no realistic plan, staying away from Rome until beginning of September and even trying to join Dolabella's staff in Syria; subsequent attempt to manipulate Octavian turned out a failure, but in view of his extreme youth this ? only seems doomed from start in hindsight; 3rd *Philippic* does seem to have rallied senate as he claims in letter to Trebonius and brought him back into limelight he had not enjoyed since consulship, but other efforts e.g. letter to Plancus failed and neither he nor senate had any control over events which brought about Second Triumvirate and Cicero's proscription, which has given end of his career something of heroic glow he was aiming for etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

Assessment Objectives Grid
Unit 1F The Life and Times of Cicero

Section 1

Either
Option A

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
01	1	-	1
02	1	-	1
03	2	-	2
04	1	-	1
05	5	5	10
06	8	12	20
TOTAL	18	17	35

Or
Option B

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
07	1	-	1
08	1	-	1
09	2	-	2
10	1	-	1
11	5	5	10
12	8	12	20
TOTAL	18	17	35

Section 2

Either
Option C

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
13	12	18	30
TOTAL	12	18	30

Or
Option D

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
14	12	18	30
TOTAL	12	18	30

OVERALL

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
TOTAL	30	35	65
%	46%	54%	100%

UMS conversion calculator www.aqa.org.uk/umsconversion