

General Certificate of Education  
June 2008  
Advanced Level Examination



**CLASSICAL CIVILISATION**  
**Unit 5 Roman History and Culture**

**CIV5**

Thursday 5 June 2008 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

**For this paper you must have:**

- an 8-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or black 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 CIV5.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer questions from **one topic only**. Answer **one** question from Section 1 and **one** question from Section 2 in the topic you have chosen.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 65.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked 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 legibility of your handwriting and the accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar will also be considered.

---

Answer questions on **ONE TOPIC** only.

---

**Topic 1** *Politics and Society in the Early Empire, Tiberius to Nero (AD 14–68)*

Answer **one** question from Section 1 and **one** question from Section 2.

---

**Section 1** Answer **one** question.

There are 25 marks for each question.

---

**EITHER**

- 1 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

Soon afterwards Lucius Piso gave another, equally remarkable display of outspoken indignation. For he summoned to court Urgulania, whose friendship with the Augusta had placed her above the law. Urgulania defied Lucius Piso, refused to obey, and drove to the palace. Thereupon the Augusta complained that it was an insult to her dignity.

- 5 However, Lucius Piso persisted.

Tacitus, *Annals* 2.34

- (a) What happened when Lucius Piso persisted in his attack on Urgulania? Give **two** details. (2 marks)
- (b) How important was the Augusta (Livia) during the reign of Tiberius? (8 marks)
- (c) To what extent did the senate exert influence during the reign of Tiberius? (15 marks)

---

**OR**

**2** Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

Now indiscretion is safer for the Roman public than for their superiors, since they are insignificant; and they protested openly and loudly. This seemed to recall Nero to decency, and he proposed to make Octavia his wife again. Happy crowds climbed the Capitol, thankful to heaven at last. They overturned Poppaea's statues and carried

5 Octavia's on their shoulders, showering flowers on them and setting them in the Forum and temples.

Tacitus, *Annals* 14. 60–61

- (a) Give **two** of Nero's actions which caused the Roman public to protest openly. (2 marks)
- (b) To what extent did Nero behave towards his mother **and** wives with 'decency' (line 3)? Refer to Agrippina, Octavia and Poppaea in your answer. (8 marks)
- (c) How popular was Nero as emperor with the senate, *equites* **and** people of Rome? Explain your answer. (15 marks)

---

**Section 2** Answer **one** question.

There are 40 marks for each question.

---

**EITHER**

**3** How successful were the methods which the Romans used to create stability in the provinces in the early empire (AD14–68)? (40 marks)

**OR**

**4** 'The Praetorian Guard and its commanders were the single most important factor in the maintenance of the power of the emperors in the early empire (AD 14–68).'

How far do you agree with this opinion? Refer to the Praetorian Guard, its commanders **and** other factors in your answer. (40 marks)

---

**Topic 2 Roman Architecture and Town Planning**

Answer **one** question from Section 1 and **one** question from Section 2.

You may use drawings or diagrams to illustrate answers in this topic.

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

---

**Section 1** Answer one question.

There are 25 marks for each question.

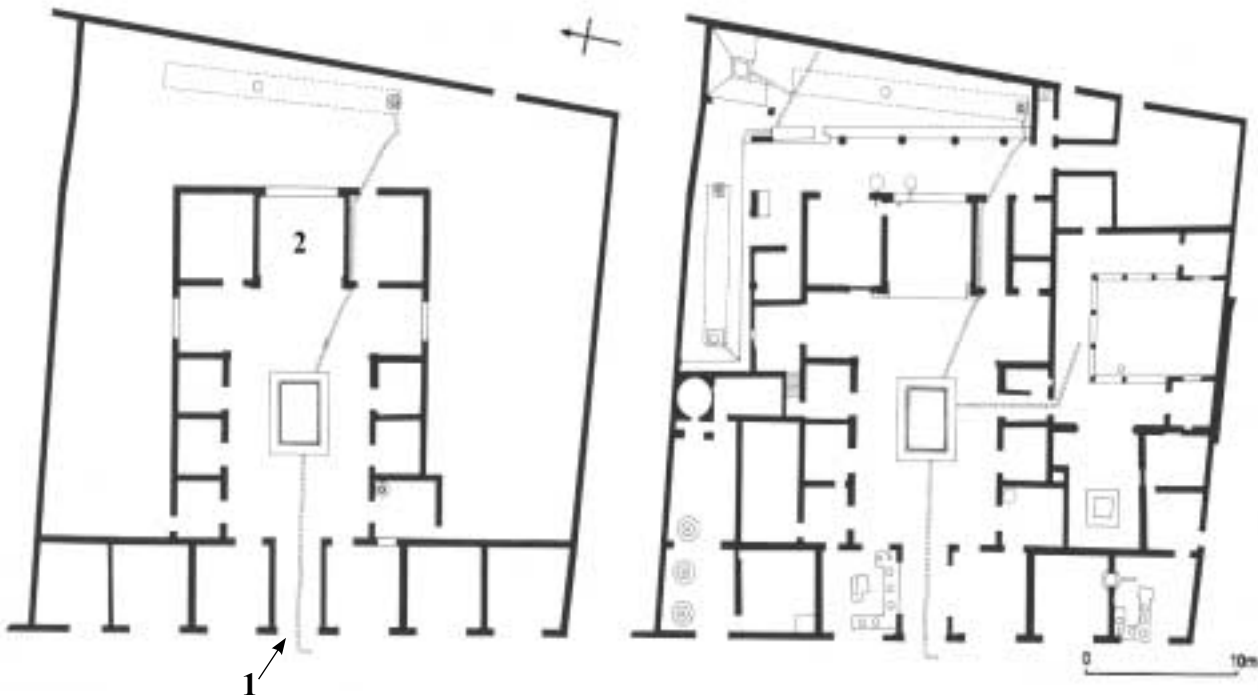
---

**EITHER**

- 5 Study **Plan A** and **Plan B** below, which are both plans of the same house at different stages in its development.

**Plan A** House of Sallust,  
2nd Century BC

**Plan B** House of Sallust,  
AD79



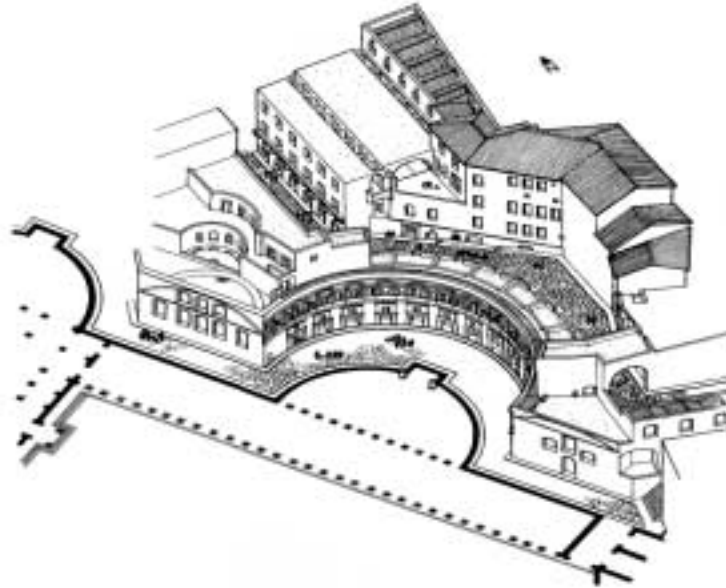
- (a) Identify the areas marked **1** and **2** on **Plan A**. (2 marks)
- (b) To what extent are the changes visible in **Plan B** typical of the development of *domus*? (8 marks)
- (c) How successfully did the Romans meet the housing needs of rich **and** poor in their towns? (15 marks)

---

**OR**

**6** Study **Drawing C** below.

**Drawing C** Trajan's Markets, Rome



- (a) Where in Rome were Trajan's Markets, shown in **Drawing C**? *(1 mark)*
- (b) Give the approximate date when Trajan's Markets were built. *(1 mark)*
- (c) Explain how different materials were used in the building and decoration of Trajan's Markets. *(8 marks)*
- (d) How far do you consider the design of Trajan's Markets suited their functions? *(15 marks)*

---

**Section 2** Answer **one** question.

There are 40 marks for each question.

---

**EITHER**

- 7** In their town planning, how much importance did the Romans attach to places of recreation and entertainment? Explain your answer and refer to particular sites and buildings. *(40 marks)*

**OR**

- 8** How far did Roman public building follow tradition **and** how far did it develop in response to social, religious and political changes? Refer to particular sites and buildings in your answer. *(40 marks)*

---

### Topic 3 *Roman Epic*

Answer **one** question from Section 1 and **one** question from Section 2.

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

---

#### Section 1 Answer **one** question.

There are 25 marks for each question.

---

#### EITHER

- 9 Read the passage below in the translation which you have studied and answer the questions which follow.

*The translation of W.F. Jackson Knight*

- I was startled out of my sleep, and climbing to the highest point of the roof stood listening keenly. It was like fire catching a cornfield when wild winds are blowing, or like the sweep of a mountain torrent in flood, flattening smiling crops for which oxen had toiled, and bringing whole forests down, while some shepherd standing high on a crag of rock hears the roar in helpless wonder. There was no doubt now as to the truth; it was at once clear how the Greeks had outwitted us. Already the fire had vanquished the broad mansion owned by Deiphobus, and down it crashed.

Virgil, *Aeneid*, Book 2, page 60

*The translation of D. West*

- I shook the sleep from me and climbed to the top of the highest gable of the roof, and stood there with my ears pricked up like a shepherd when a furious south wind is carrying fire into a field of grain, or a mountain river whirls along in spate, flattening all the fields, the growing crops and all the labour of oxen, carrying great trees headlong down in its floods while the shepherd stands stupefied on the top of the rock, listening to the sound without knowing what it is. Then in that moment I knew the truth. The treacherous scheming of the Greeks was there to see. Soon the great house of Deiphobus yielded to the flames and fell in ruins.

Virgil, *Aeneid*, Book 2, page 39

- (a) What part did Sinon play in tricking the Trojans? Give **four** details. (4 marks)
- (b) In this passage, how effectively does Virgil build up the tension of what is happening? (6 marks)
- (c) How heroically does Aeneas behave in events at Troy in Book 2? Explain your answer and support it by reference to Book 2. (15 marks)

OR

- 10 Read the passage below in the translation which you have studied and answer the questions which follow.

*The translation of W.F. Jackson Knight*

- Suddenly a remarkable and imposing sight came to view. On the green river-bank was a shining-white sow with her white litter of the same colour as herself, which had lain down on the ground in a wood. Aeneas the True brought implements, and stationed both sow and litter at an altar. And he sacrificed all to Juno, to Juno only, to Juno herself, the  
 5 Supreme. Then did Tiber make smooth his heaving flood for the whole length of that night and withdrew the flow of his now voiceless waves, becoming so still as he levelled the ripples on his surface that it seemed like a kindly pool or peaceful marsh, on which no oar need strain.

Virgil, *Aeneid*, Book 8, page 203

*The translation of D. West*

- Now suddenly before his astonished eyes there appeared a portent. There through the trees he caught sight of a white sow with offspring of the same colour, lying on the green shore. This sow devout Aeneas offered to you as a sacrifice, even to you, O greatest Juno, leading her to your altar with all her young. And all that long night the Thybris  
 5 calmed his flood, reversing his current, and was as still and silent as a peaceful lake or quiet marsh. There were no ripples on the surface of his waters, and no toiling for the oar.

Virgil, *Aeneid*, Book 8, page 191

- (a) How had the 'imposing sight' (Jackson Knight) / 'portent' (West) been interpreted by Tiber (Thybris)? Give **two** details. (2 marks)
- (b) Which **two** men do Aeneas and his men go on to meet after this passage? (2 marks)
- (c) In this passage, how effectively does Virgil create a sense of mystery and awe? (6 marks)
- (d) How important is Juno to the *Aeneid*? Explain your answer by reference to the books of the *Aeneid* which you have read. (15 marks)

---

**Section 2** Answer **one** question.

There are 40 marks for each question.

---

**EITHER**

- 11** ‘Virgil’s main concern in the *Aeneid* was to promote a political message.’

How far do you agree with this opinion? Explain your answer and support it by reference to the books of the *Aeneid* which you have read. (40 marks)

**OR**

- 12** How might Virgil’s audience have reacted to his portrayal of mortal **and** immortal women in the *Aeneid*? Explain your answer and support it by reference to the books of the *Aeneid* which you have read. (40 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS****ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS**

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

**Topic 1**

Extracts from *The Annals of Imperial Rome* by Tacitus, translated with an introduction by MICHAEL GRANT (Penguin Classics 1956, sixth revised edition 1989). Copyright © Michael Grant Publications Ltd., 1956, 1959, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1989

**Topic 2**

Plans A and B Grateful thanks to the Open University for permission to use plans from Illustration Booklet by A293 Course Team, Open University. Drawing C from *Roman Imperial Architecture*, J B WARD-PERKINS, Yale University Press, 1994.

**Topic 3**

Extracts from *The Aeneid* by Virgil, translated with an introduction by W F JACKSON-KNIGHT (Penguin Classics 1956, Revised edition, 1957). Copyright © W F Jackson-Knight, 1956.

Extracts from *The Aeneid* by Virgil, translated by DAVID WEST (Penguin Books, 1990). Introduction and translation copyright © David West, 1990.