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**CLASSICAL HERITAGE**

**9786/02**

Paper 2 Foundations of History and Culture (Roman)

**May/June 2013**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

This paper contains questions on six options.

Answer **two** questions, each one drawn from a different option.

Answers must use relevant evidence to support arguments being made.

At the end of the examination fasten all your work securely together.

Each question is marked out of 25.

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This document consists of **4** printed pages.



## Augustus and the creation of the principate

### 1 Either

- (a) 'Augustus used religion entirely for his own purposes.' To what extent do you agree with this view?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, the various religious posts held by Augustus and the festivals he promoted; his use of architecture, sculpture and inscriptions; the place of religion in Augustan literature.]

or

- (b) How well do you think Augustus made arrangements for a secure succession throughout his reign?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, the various attempts to establish a dynasty; the competing interests of members of the imperial family; the difficulties he faced in pursuing this aim.]

## Ovid's *Metamorphoses*

### 2 Either

- (a) 'Ovid's *Metamorphoses* is essentially a poem about love.' To what extent do you agree?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, the types of stories which Ovid has included; the depiction of love and sexual relationships in these stories; other aspects of the *Metamorphoses* which make it more than a love poem.]

or

- (b) 'Ovid's poem is the complete epic: it is filled with great heroes and their achievements.' To what extent do you agree with this assessment of the *Metamorphoses*?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, the range of stories in the *Metamorphoses*; the nature of heroism in the *Metamorphoses*; Ovid's skill in linking the stories.]

## Nero as seen through the eyes of Suetonius and Tacitus

### 3 Either

- (a) 'For Tacitus it was Nero's impact on Rome that was most important, but for Suetonius it was the emperor's character.' To what extent do you agree with this distinction between the two authors?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, the importance each author attaches to political or military affairs; the weight each author attaches to anecdote; how full an appreciation each author gives us of anything more than the emperor's personal history.]

or

- (b) 'Nero was a man of the people, who understood that the Senate had little real power, and who ruled instead by popular appeal.' To what extent do you feel that this is a fair reflection on Nero's reign, based on your reading of Tacitus and Suetonius?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, Nero's relationship with the Senate; ways in which he may have appealed to the Roman people as a whole; actions he took that may have helped or harmed the Roman people.]

## Roman architecture and building

### 4 Either

- (a) 'The religious buildings built by the Romans are very different from one another in terms of design, purpose and method of construction.' On the basis of the religious buildings you have studied, to what extent would you agree with this view?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, specific examples of religious buildings; the designs of those buildings and the contexts in which they were built; the purposes for which they were constructed.]

or

- (b) 'Practical public buildings such as baths and aqueducts seem to have been designed by the Romans to be far more impressive than temples and religious monuments.' How far do you agree with this statement?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, a range of public and religious buildings constructed in Rome and in the provinces; the social and political contexts of those buildings.]

## Cicero and the fall of the republic

### 5 Either

- (a) 'Though Cicero might claim on occasion to be a *popularis*, his political stance and his letters show clearly that he was an unequivocal optimate.'

Murrell, *Cicero and the Roman Republic*, 2008

To what extent do you agree with Murrell's assessment of Cicero's political career?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, what it meant to be a *popularis* and to be an optimate; evidence from Cicero's career and letters; other major political figures such as Pompey and Julius Caesar.]

or

- (b) 'The enduring hostility between Cicero and Clodius had as much to do with personal interests as with the good of the state.' How far do you agree with this assessment of their relationship?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, the *bona dea* scandal; the political background to Cicero's exile and subsequent recall; Cicero's defence of Caelius and later Milo.]

## Urban archaeology of the Roman Near East

### 6 Either

- (a) To what extent can buildings be used as evidence for the role of cities in the economy and society of the Roman Near East?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, the layout of public and private buildings; associated small finds; inscriptions.]

or

- (b) To what extent did the design of the cities of the Roman Near East improve the health of their populations?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, aqueducts and drainage; public buildings such as baths and toilets; inscriptions.]

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Question 5 © J Murrell; *Cicero and the Roman Republic*; Cambridge University Press; 2008.

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