

General Certificate of Education  
June 2005  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



**CLASSICAL CIVILISATION**  
**Unit 1 Greek and Roman History and Society**

**CIV1**

Monday 6 June 2005 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.

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Answer questions on **ONE TOPIC** only.

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**Topic 1** *Athenian Democracy*

Answer **two** questions.

All questions carry 25 marks.

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- 1** Read the passage below in the translation which you have studied, and answer the questions which follow. Aristotle is describing the situation before Solon's reforms.

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

All loans were made on the security of the person of the debtor until the time of Solon – he was the first champion of the people.

(2.2)

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- (a) What was the main source of income for most Athenians at this time? (1 mark)
- (b) Before Solon's reforms, what happened to debtors who did not pay back their loans? (1 mark)
- (c) Give **two** other complaints which the poor had against the nobles before Solon came to power. (2 marks)
- (d) How successfully did Solon deal with the problems of debt? Explain your answer. (6 marks)
- (e) In his political and legal reforms, to what extent do you think Solon deserved to be called a "champion of the people" (line 2)? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Solon's overall aims in his political and legal reforms
- what he says about the ordinary people in his poems
- the political significance of his reform of the classes, including the archons and the Areopagos and the assembly (*ekklesia*)
- the possible introduction of a second council (*boule*)
- changes to Draco's lawcode
- the introduction of the right of appeal
- third-party redress
- what Solon did **not** change. (15 marks)

- 2 Read the passage below in the translation which you have studied, and answer the questions which follow. The author is discussing the Council (*Boule*) which Cleisthenes had set up.

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

It may be objected that they ought not to grant each and every man the right of speaking in the *Ekklesia* and serving on the *Boule*, but only the ablest and the best of them; however, in this also they are acting in their own best interests by allowing the mob also a voice. If none but the respectable spoke in the *Ekklesia* and the *Boule*, the result would benefit that class and harm the masses.

5

(1.6)

*The translation of LACTOR 2 ('The Old Oligarch')*

Some people may think that they were wrong in allowing everybody to speak in the Assembly and serve on the Council and that they should have restricted these rights to the ablest and best. But here too, by allowing even people from the mob to speak, the Athenians know their own business best. For if the respectable people spoke and served on the Council, this would be good for those like them but quite the opposite for the common people.

5

(1.6)

- (a) How many citizens served at any one time on the Council (*Boule*) set up by Cleisthenes? (1 mark)
- (b) What was the minimum age at which a citizen could
- (i) attend the Assembly (*Ekklesia*) (1 mark)
- (ii) serve on the Council (*Boule*)? (1 mark)
- (c) Give **one** way in which the Council (*Boule*) enabled the Assembly (*Ekklesia*) to work more efficiently. (1 mark)
- (d) To what extent do you agree with the statement in the passage that the Council (*Boule*) represented the interests of the masses or common people rather than the interests of respectable people? Explain your answer. (6 marks)
- (e) Cleisthenes introduced other reforms as well as the Council (*Boule*). How far do you think these **other** reforms benefited the masses or common people **both** immediately **and** in the longer term? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Cleisthenes' motives in carrying out his reforms
- demes
- tribes
- generals (*strategoi*)
- ostracism
- what Cleisthenes did **not** change.

(15 marks)

Turn over ►

- 3 Read the passage below in the translation which you have studied, and answer the questions which follow. The author is listing Athenian political leaders in the 5th century B.C.

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

Ephialtes led the people and Cimon the wealthier classes; then Pericles led the people while Thucydides, a relative by marriage of Cimon, led the other group. After the death of Pericles, Nicias, who died in Sicily, was the leader of the upper classes, while Cleon the son of Cleainetus led the people. The latter appears to have corrupted the people more than anyone else.

5

(28.2-3)

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- (a) What was the **first** action which Ephialtes took against members of the Areopagos before he carried out his reforms? (1 mark)
- (b) Why was Cimon unable to oppose Ephialtes' reforms? Give **one** reason. (1 mark)
- (c) Give **one** reason why Pericles became leader (or champion) of the people very soon after Ephialtes' reforms. (1 mark)
- (d) To what position was Pericles repeatedly elected while he was leader (or champion) of the people? (1 mark)
- (e) From the evidence you have studied, to what extent do you think Cleon was a different kind of leader from Pericles? Explain your answer. (6 marks)
- (f) How important were Ephialtes and Pericles in establishing radical democracy in Athens in the 5th century B.C.? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- how democratic Ephialtes' reforms were
- the significance of Pericles' introduction of pay for jurors
- Pericles' Citizenship Law
- the increase in Athenian naval power under Pericles
- other changes to the Athenian constitution in the 5th century B.C. (15 marks)

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**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.

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- 4 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. Cicero is writing to Atticus in the summer of 59 B.C. during Caesar's consulship.

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- (a) In the phrase "those in charge" (line 5), Cicero is referring to the first triumvirate. Name the **two** men who formed this alliance with Caesar. *(2 marks)*
- (b) State **one** offer which Caesar had made to Cicero. *(1 mark)*
- (c) Briefly indicate the kind of relationship Cicero had with Curio. *(1 mark)*
- (d) To what extent do you think that the first triumvirate could have been prevented? Explain your answer. *(6 marks)*
- (e) To what extent do you think Cicero deserved to be exiled in 58 B.C.? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Cicero's political aims
- his actions during his consulship
- his behaviour towards Clodius
- his attitude towards the first triumvirate
- his reasons for acting as he did. *(15 marks)*

**Turn over** ►

- 5 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. Cicero is replying to a letter he has received from Caesar early in the Civil War in March 49 B.C.

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- (a) State **one** thing which Caesar had asked Cicero to do in the letter he had written to him. *(1 mark)*
- (b) What action by Caesar had started the Civil War? *(1 mark)*
- (c) Why had Cicero been out of Rome and so unable to speak in the senate during the build-up to the Civil War? *(1 mark)*
- (d) Give **one** example of Cicero's friendship towards Pompey during their careers. *(1 mark)*
- (e) To what extent do you agree with the view Cicero expresses here that the Civil War was caused by an infringement of Caesar's rights? Explain your answer. *(6 marks)*
- (f) To what extent did relations between Cicero and Caesar change in the period March 49 B.C. to March 44 B.C.? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Cicero's political principles
- Cicero's meeting with Caesar at Formiae near the end of March 49 B.C.
- Caesar's letter to Cicero which he wrote on the way to Spain in April 49 B.C.
- the part Cicero played in the Civil War
- Cicero's attitude towards Caesar's constitutional position, treatment of his enemies and social reforms
- Cicero's dinner with Caesar
- Cicero's attitude towards Caesar's death. *(15 marks)*

- 6 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. Cicero is writing about a meeting of Caesar's murderers which he attended.

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- (a) Who was in control in Rome at the time of this meeting? *(1 mark)*
- (b) Why did Cassius think that being sent to Sicily to control the corn supply was an "insult" (line 2)? *(1 mark)*
- (c) Why did Brutus want to go to Rome? *(1 mark)*
- (d) Why did the conspirators at the meeting bitterly attack Decimus Brutus (line 7)? Give **one** reason. *(1 mark)*
- (e) To what extent do you think the conspirators were to blame for "their lost chances" (line 6) after Caesar's murder? Explain your answer. *(6 marks)*
- (f) How significant was Cicero in Roman politics following this meeting with the conspirators until his death in 43 B.C.? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the problems facing Cicero
- his motives in acting as he did
- Cicero's immediate plans after this meeting
- his actions in the senate from September 44 B.C.
- his relations with Antony and Octavian
- Cicero's letters to Trebonius and Plancus which you have read
- the formation of the second triumvirate.

*(15 marks)*

Turn over ►

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**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.

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- 7 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. Euphiletus is describing how Eratosthenes seduced his wife.

Then my mother died; and her death has proved to be the source of all my troubles, because it was when my wife went to the funeral that this man Eratosthenes saw her; and as time went on, he was able to seduce her.

(Lysias, *On the Murder of Eratosthenes*, 7, Lefkowitz and Fant 88)

- (a) Who **first** told Euphiletus that his wife was having an affair? (1 mark)
- (b) How did Euphiletus get his wife's maid to confess that his wife was having an affair? Give **two** points. (2 marks)
- (c) What part had the maid played in Eratosthenes' seduction of Euphiletus' wife? (1 mark)
- (d) How important a part did Athenian women play at funerals and in caring for the dead? Why do you think they had this role? (6 marks)
- (e) To what extent was Euphiletus' relationship with his wife similar to that of Ischomachus **and** to what extent was it different? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Euphiletus' and Ischomachus' views on the purposes of marriage
- their attitudes towards their wives at the beginning of their marriages
- how much they trusted their wives
- how far they had suspicions about their wives
- the general nature of their marriages
- differences in the kind of evidence we have for Euphiletus' and Ischomachus' marriages. (15 marks)



- 8 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. Apollodorus is describing what happened when Stephanus met Neaera in Megara.

She told him her whole life-story and of her ill-treatment at the hands of Phrynion. She longed to live in Athens, but was afraid of Phrynion, because she had done him wrong and he was furious with her. She knew the violence and arrogance of his character. She therefore made the defendant Stephanus her protector, and while they were still in Megara, he talked encouragingly and filled her with hope, saying that Phrynion would be sorry for it if he laid hands on her, as he himself would take her as his wife. 5

(Apollodorus, *Against Neaera* 38, Lefkowitz and Fant 90)

- (a) According to Apollodorus, what was the status of Neaera? (1 mark)
- (b) What was the main charge on which Apollodorus was prosecuting Stephanus? (1 mark)
- (c) State **one** thing which Neaera did not like about living in Megara. (1 mark)
- (d) According to Apollodorus, what did Stephanus promise Neaera he would do for her sons? (1 mark)
- (e) How successful was Stephanus in protecting Neaera from Phrynion after he took her to his house in Athens? Explain your answer. (6 marks)
- (f) Judging from the lawcourt speeches you have read, to what extent do you think **Athenian** wives had special protection **and** status compared with other women in **Athens**? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the reasons for the laws Apollodorus and Euphiletus mention
- the ways in which, according to Apollodorus,
  - Phrynion and Stephanus treated Neaera
  - Phrastor and Theogenes treated Phano
- what Apollodorus says at the end of his speech about the relationship between husbands and wives and the differences between wives and other women
- women's part in the Thesmophoria and other religious rituals
- evidence provided by the poisoning trial.

Do **not** write about Ischomachus' wife. (15 marks)

- 9 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. It is the start of a letter which Pliny wrote about Arria.

I think I have noticed that the most celebrated words and deeds of the most illustrious men and women are not always the greatest. This opinion was confirmed yesterday when I spoke with Fannia. She is the granddaughter of the Arria who gave her husband not just consolation at his death but also an example. Fannia told me many things about her grandmother not so well known as that story but no less significant. I think you will be as impressed to read about them as I was when I heard them. 5

(Pliny 3.16, Lefkowitz and Fant 170)

- (a) Explain how Arria “gave her husband not just consolation at his death but also an example” (lines 3-4). *(2 marks)*
- (b) Give **two** other examples of Arria’s impressive behaviour, according to Pliny in the rest of the letter. *(2 marks)*
- (c) To what extent did Fannia have similar qualities to her grandmother Arria? Explain your answer and support it with references to the letter Pliny wrote about Fannia. *(6 marks)*
- (d) How acceptable was it for **Roman** women to become involved in politics and the lawcourts? Give the reasons for your views and support them from the evidence you have studied.

You might include discussion of

- Pliny’s wife Calpurnia
- Livy’s version of the legends of Lucretia and Cloelia
- the speeches Cato and Valerius make in Livy’s account of the debate about the repeal of the Oppian Law
- Sallust’s views on Sempronia
- the funeral eulogy of Turia. *(15 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE**

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**Topic 2**

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**Topic 3**

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