

General Certificate of Education
June 2007
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



CLASSICAL CIVILISATION
Unit 1 Greek and Roman History and Society

CIV1

Wednesday 23 May 2007 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 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.
Answer questions on **one** topic only.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Answer questions on **ONE TOPIC** only.

Topic 1 *Athenian Democracy*

Answer **two** questions.

There are 25 marks for each question.

- 1** Read the passage below in the translation which you have studied, and answer the questions which follow. Aristotle is quoting an extract from one of Solon's poems.

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

To the people I gave as much privilege as was sufficient for them, neither reducing nor exceeding what was their due. Those who had power and were enviable for their wealth I took good care not to injure. I stood casting my strong shield around both parties, and allowed neither to triumph unjustly.

(12.1)

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

I gave to the people as much esteem as is sufficient for them,
Not detracting from their honour or reaching out to take it;
And to those who had power and were admired for their wealth
I declared that they should have nothing unseemly.

- 5 I stood holding my mighty shield against both,
And did not allow either to win an unjust victory.

(12.1)

- (a) Before Solon's reforms, which class had all the political power in Athens? (1 mark)
- (b) (i) What name was given to the highest political offices in Athens at this time? (1 mark)
- (ii) How long did a man serve in this office? (1 mark)
- (iii) What was the name of the council which he joined after his term of office? (1 mark)
- (c) To what extent do you think Solon was particularly suitable to deal with the crisis in Athens at this time? Explain your answer. (6 marks)

- (d) In his **constitutional** and **judicial** reforms, to what extent do you think that Solon was fair to both rich and poor? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Solon's aims in his constitutional and legal reforms
- what he says about the rich and poor in the other extracts from his poems which Aristotle quotes
- the political significance of his reforms of the classes
- his possible introduction of a second council (*Boule*)
- the changes he made to Draco's lawcode
- his introduction of the right of appeal
- his introduction of third-party redress
- constitutional and legal arrangements which Solon did **not** change.

Do **not** write about Solon's economic reforms.

(15 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

- 2 Read the passage below in the translation which you have studied, and answer the questions which follow. Aristotle is writing about the tyranny of Peisistratus (Pisistratus).

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

Peisistratus did not in general impose any heavy burdens on the people during his rule, but always preserved peace abroad and at home, with the result that it was often said that his reign was a golden age... The most important facet of all those discussed was that he was naturally inclined to support the common people and was benevolent.

(16.7–8)

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

Pisistratus gave the masses no trouble in other respects during his rule, but always maintained peace and saw that all was quiet. For that reason it was often said that the tyranny of Pisistratus was the age of Cronus... Most important of all the things mentioned was his democratic and humane manner.

(16.7–8)

- (a) Give **four** details of the civil strife which arose in Athens after Solon's reforms. (4 marks)
- (b) How easily did Peisistratus (Pisistratus) establish his rule as tyrant? Explain your answer. (6 marks)
- (c) 'The tyrants Peisistratus (Pisistratus) and Hippias were more successful in reducing the poverty of the people of Attica than Solon had been.'

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

You might include discussion of

- the reasons for poverty in Athens
- Solon's reform known as the Shaking-off of Burdens (*seisachtheia*)
- Solon's other economic measures
- the extent to which Solon solved the underlying economic problems of the poor in Athens
- the general conditions which the tyrants Peisistratus (Pisistratus) and Hippias provided
- how far specific measures which the tyrants took reduced the poverty of the poor.

(15 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

- 3 Read the passage below in the translation which you have studied, and answer the questions which follow. The author is criticising the inefficiency of the democratic constitution in Athens.

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

- Is it remotely surprising if, with so many matters to deal with, they cannot settle everyone's business? Some say that if you approach the *Boule* or the people with money, then things get considered. Now I would agree that money plays a considerable part in getting things done in Athens, and it would be even more
5 influential if more people employed it; however, I am absolutely sure that the city could not deal with all the requests that come before it, however much gold and silver were offered.
- (3.2–3)

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

- It is surely not surprising if under such a weight of public affairs it is impossible to settle everyone's business. It is said that if you approach the Council or Assembly with money, you will get things done. I would agree that money is effective in Athens, and would be more so, if more people offered it; but I am also quite certain
5 that the State is not capable of completing all the transactions that everyone wants, however much gold and silver he might offer.
- (3.2–3)

The translation of LACTOR 2 ('The Old Oligarch') revised edition

Is there anything surprising if, under such a weight of business, they are not able to settle everyone's affairs?

- Some people say, 'If you approach the Council or Assembly with money, you will get things done.' I would agree with them that money does get many things done in
5 Athens, and that still more would be done, if even more people offered money. But I also know well that the city would not be capable of completing all the transactions that everyone wants, even if someone were to give them any amount of gold and silver.
- (3.2–3)

- (a) How many citizens served on the Council (*Boule*) each year? (1 mark)
- (b) Not all citizens were eligible to serve on the Council (*Boule*). Give **two** of the restrictions placed on the membership of the Council (*Boule*). (2 marks)
- (c) How were citizens selected to serve on the Council (*Boule*)? (1 mark)
- (d) To what extent did the Athenians try to prevent bribery in politics and the lawcourts? Explain your answer. (6 marks)

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- (e) In this passage the author is arguing that the democratic constitution in Athens was inefficient. To what extent do you agree with this judgement? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the Assembly (*Ekklesia*): for example, how often it met, who attended, what business it transacted, what its procedures were
- the Council (*Boule*): for example, how it was organised, what jobs it had to do
- the lawcourts (*dikasteria*): for example, how they were organised, what part they played in politics, why trials could not be held every day
- generals (*strategoï*) and other officials: for example, how they were selected, how long they served, how much influence they had, how they were held to account.

(15 marks)

Turn over for the next topic

Turn over ►

Topic 2 *The Life and Times of Cicero*

Answer **two** questions.

There are 25 marks for each question.

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 Atticus in May 56 B.C. after the conference at Luca.

Since the powerless do not want to be my friends, I must make sure that the powerful are! You will say: 'I wish you had done so long ago.' I know that you wanted me to, and that I have been an utter fool. But now it is high time for me to be friends with myself and my own interests, since I cannot possibly be with the other lot.

(Att. 4,5)

- (a) Cicero refers to the triumvirs as 'the powerful' (line 1). Give the names of the triumvirs. *(3 marks)*
- (b) Which political group in the senate does Cicero call 'the powerless' (line 1)? *(1 mark)*
- (c) How close was the friendship between Cicero and Atticus? Explain your answer. *(6 marks)*
- (d) To what extent do you think Cicero was 'an utter fool' (line 3) in the period 62 B.C. (Pompey's return from Asia Minor) to 56 B.C. (the conference at Luca)? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Cicero's political aims during this period and how far he achieved them
- his attitude towards the triumvirs before and after they formed the triumvirate
- the reasons for his exile
- his actions when he returned from exile and how far he was responsible for the conference at Luca
- the consequences of the conference at Luca for Cicero and the Republic. *(15 marks)*

- 5 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. Cicero is writing to Atticus early in the Civil War in 49 B.C.

What a disgrace! – and, consequently, what misery. For my own feeling is that disgrace is the ultimate misery, or even the only one.

- 5 Pompey cherished Caesar, suddenly became afraid of him, refused all peace terms, failed to prepare for war, evacuated Rome, culpably lost Picenum, got himself tied up in Apulia, and then went off to Greece without getting in touch with us or letting us know anything about his unprecedented plan upon which so much depended. And now suddenly Domitius's letter to him, and his to the consuls.

(Att. 8.8)

- (a) What were the reasons for the outbreak of the Civil War in 49 B.C.? Make **four** points. (4 marks)
- (b) To what extent is Cicero justified in criticising Pompey for evacuating Rome, going south to Apulia and then sailing to Greece without telling him? Explain your answer. (6 marks)
- (c) 'What a disgrace!' (line 1). How far do you think that Cicero himself acted disgracefully in the period from the outbreak of the Civil War in 49 B.C. to Caesar's murder in 44 B.C.? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Cicero's political principles and the problems he faced in achieving them
- Cicero's behaviour in the build-up to the Civil War and when it broke out
- his meeting with Caesar at Formiae and his response to letters from Caesar and Pompey
- what Cicero did during the Civil War before and after the battle of Pharsalus
- Cicero's attitude towards Caesar's constitutional position, reforms and treatment of his enemies and his dinner with Caesar
- Cicero's attitude towards Caesar's murder. (15 marks)

Turn over ►

- 6 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. Cicero is writing to Trebonius in February 43 B.C.

5 You left me with more trouble to be dealt with by my single self than by all the rest of the world beside me. For as soon as meetings of the Senate could be held in free conditions – after Antony’s thoroughly discreditable withdrawal – I re-assumed that old spirit of mine which you and your patriotic father were always approving and praising.

10 For when the tribunes summoned the Senate on 20 December and put another question to the House, I rose and reviewed the entire political situation. Using forceful rather than intellectual methods – for I was speaking with intense urgency – I brought the drooping and weary Senate back to its old, traditional courage. That day, and my energetic pleading, gave the Roman people its first hopes of becoming free again.

(*Fam.* 10.28)

- (a) For what reason is Cicero criticising Trebonius at the beginning of the passage? (1 mark)
- (b) ‘Antony’s thoroughly discreditable withdrawal’ (line 3). What **two** actions of Antony is Cicero referring to here? (2 marks)
- (c) Give **one** reason why Antony had taken these actions. (1 mark)
- (d) How far do you think the conspirators were to blame for failing to bring back ‘free conditions’ (lines 2–3) after Caesar’s murder? Explain your answer. (6 marks)
- (e) ‘Between the death of Caesar in 44 B.C. and Cicero’s own death in 43 B.C., his leadership of the Senate was as energetic as it had been in his consulship in 63 B.C.’

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the problems facing Cicero after Caesar’s death and the reasons why Cicero acted as he did
- Cicero’s actions between Caesar’s death and August 44 B.C.
- his actions in the Senate from September 44 B.C.
- his attitudes towards Antony and Octavian and his reaction to the forming of the second triumvirate
- the problems Cicero had faced during his consulship in 63 B.C.
- his actions as consul and the reasons why he acted as he did. (15 marks)

Topic 3 *Women in Athens and Rome*

Answer **two** questions.

There are 25 marks for each question.

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. Apollodorus is talking about Phano's marriage to Phrastor.

The daughter of the defendant Neaera, whom she had brought as a little girl to Stephanus' house, was in those days called Strybele, but now has the name Phano. Stephanus gave this girl in marriage, as being his own daughter, to an Athenian citizen, Phrastor, together with a dowry of 30 minas. When she went to live with

- 5 Phrastor, who was a hardworking man and who had got together his means by careful living, she was unable to accommodate herself to his ways.

(Apollodorus (= 'Demosthenes'), *Against Neaera*, 59.50, Lefkowitz and Fant 90)

- (a) In what circumstances had Neaera come with her children to Stephanus' house in Athens? Give **three** details. (3 marks)
- (b) What was the penalty for giving a foreign woman in marriage to an Athenian citizen? (1 mark)
- (c) Explain why the dowry was so important in an Athenian marriage. (6 marks)
- (d) Judging from the evidence you have studied, to what extent do you think Athenian men took into account the feelings and opinions of their wives and daughters **and** to what extent were they concerned only with their own interests? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the purposes of Athenian marriages and how they were arranged
- the different kinds of evidence you have studied
- Apollodorus' description of the way Stephanus, Phrastor and Theogenes treated Phano
- Apollodorus' definition of marriage and what he says will happen if Neaera is acquitted
- Euphiletus' account of the way he treated his wife
- Ischomachus' conversation with Socrates. (15 marks)

Turn over ►

- 8 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. In *Satire 6*, Juvenal is contrasting the virtue of women in the past with their corruption in his own time.

You ask where these monsters come from, the source that they spring from? Poverty made Latin women chaste in the old days, hard work and a short time to sleep and hands calloused and hardened with wool-working, and Hannibal close to the city, and their husbands standing guard at the Colline Gate – that kept their humble homes from
5 being corrupted by vice. But now we are suffering from the evils of a long peace.

(Juvenal, *Satire 6*, Lefkowitz and Fant 69)

- (a) Give **four** examples of the monstrous behaviour of women which Juvenal criticises in *Satire 6*. (4 marks)
- (b) In the part of *Satire 6* which you have read, how far do you think Juvenal has something serious to say about Roman women **and** how far do you think he is just trying to make his audience laugh? Explain your answer and support it with details from *Satire 6*. (6 marks)
- (c) In the extracts from **Livy** which you have read, to what extent does he support the view that in earlier times women had only good qualities? Give the reasons for your views. You might include discussion of
- Livy's motives in writing
 - the Sabine women
 - Lucretia
 - Cloelia
 - women's attitudes towards the Oppian Law and the debate between Cato and Valerius about its repeal. (15 marks)

- 9 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. In a speech about Clodia, Cicero is pretending to be speaking in the voice of one of her ancestors.

5 ‘If the images of your male ancestors don’t move you, did not even Quinta Claudia, my illustrious descendant, push you to vie in domestic virtue with the women who brought glory to our house? Not even Claudia, the Vestal Virgin? She who, holding her father close, did not allow his enemy, the tribune of the people, to pull him down from his chariot during his triumph? Why did you let yourself be influenced by the vices of your brother rather than by the qualities of your father and forefathers? And yet these, ever since my day, have been kept going both in the males of the family and, especially, in the females.’

(Cicero, *Pro Caelio* 14, Lefkowitz and Fant 71)

- (a) In what circumstances is Cicero giving the speech from which this passage is taken? Give **two** details. (2 marks)
- (b) What relationship does Cicero imply Clodia had with her brother? (1 mark)
- (c) Give **one** other accusation against Clodia which Cicero makes. (1 mark)
- (d) To what extent did the Vestal Virgins have greater privileges and status than other Roman women? Explain your answer. (6 marks)
- (e) To what extent were Roman women in the 1st century B.C. and 1st century A.D. expected to show qualities usually associated with men as well as domestic virtues? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Sallust’s account of Sempronia
- the funeral eulogies for Turia and Murdia
- Pliny’s letters about
 - Arria
 - her grand-daughter Fannia
 - his own wife Calpurnia
 - the young girl Minicia Marcella.

Do **not** include the women Livy writes about.

(15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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