



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2011

Classical Civilisation

CIV1F

Unit 1F The Life and Times of Cicero

Tuesday 17 May 2011 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do **not** use pencil or gel pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.
The **Paper Reference** for this paper is CIV1F.
- Answer questions from **two** options.
Choose **one** option from Section One and **one** option from Section Two.
Answer **all** questions from the options you have chosen.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.
Do **not** tear out any part of the book. All work must be handed in.
- If you use more than one book, check that you have written the information required on each book.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 65.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Section One

Choose **either** Option A **or** Option B.

Answer **all** questions from the option you have chosen.

EITHER

Option A

Read the passage below and answer Questions 01 to 06 which follow.

Verres has sacked the Treasury. He has devastated Asia and Pamphylia. His tenure of the city-praetorship was a record of robberies; and the province of Sicily found him an annihilating pestilence. Pronounce a just and scrupulous verdict against Verres, and you will keep the good name which ought always to be yours. Let us imagine, on the other hand, that his great wealth succeeds in undermining the conscience and honesty of the judges. Well, even then I shall accomplish one thing. For the general conclusion will not be that the judges failed to find a guilty defendant – or that the defendant lacked a competent prosecutor. On the contrary: the deduction will be that there are no good judges in the land. 5

I have a personal statement to make. On land and on sea, Gaius Verres has set me many traps. Certain of them I have avoided by my own precautions; others my loyal and vigilant friends have helped me to escape. But I have never felt so conscious of danger, never so apprehensive, as I do in this court today. The keen hopes that are invested in this speech of mine, the great crowd that is assembled here – these are disturbing enough. Yet it is not because of them that my anxiety is so great. No: what alarms me is the fresh series of criminal plots that Verres has laid. By their means he proposes to ensnare, at one and the same time, myself, yourselves, the presiding praetor Manius Acilius Glabrio: indeed the whole Roman people itself, and its allies, and the other nations of the world – not to speak of the Senatorial Order and everything for which it stands. 10
15
20

Against Verres 1, page 38

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|---|------------|
| 0 | 1 | What official position did Verres hold in Sicily? | (1 mark) |
| 0 | 2 | Give two examples of Verres' alleged crimes in Sicily. | (2 marks) |
| 0 | 3 | Give one example of the 'criminal plots' (line 16) by which Verres hoped to avoid conviction, according to Cicero. | (1 mark) |
| 0 | 4 | Give one reason, apart from Verres' trial, why there was a 'great crowd' (line 14) in Rome. | (1 mark) |
| 0 | 5 | Explain the methods Cicero uses in the passage to persuade the jury to convict Verres. Support your answer with details from the passage. | (10 marks) |

0	6
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How significant a turning point in Cicero's career was his prosecution of Verres? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the problems Cicero had faced, and the successes he had achieved, from 80 to 70 BC
- how the trial of Verres affected Cicero's relationship with the senate and the *equites*
- the importance of defeating Hortensius
- the effects Cicero's handling of the trial and its outcome had on Cicero's reputation and image. *(20 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

OR

Option B

Read the passages below and answer Questions 07 to 10 which follow.

Passage A

So Brutus reports that Caesar is converted to the good party? Splendid news. But where is he going to find them? Unless he hangs himself. But how foolish of Brutus to say such a thing! What has happened to that masterpiece of yours which I saw in Brutus's gallery, his family-tree with Ahala and Brutus the first consul? But what can he do?

5

I was very glad to read that even the man who started the whole criminal business has nothing good to say for my nephew, young Quintus. I was beginning to be afraid that Quintus was liked even by Brutus, who in his letter to me remarked: 'But I wish you could have had a taste of his stories.'

Att. 13, 40

Passage B

Our friend Brutus has passed me the speech he made at the meeting on the Capitol, and has requested me to correct it perfectly candidly before he publishes it. Now the sentiments of the speech are expressed with the utmost elegance, and the language could not possibly be bettered. Yet if I had pleaded that cause I should have written more fiercely. You can see the potentialities of the theme – and of the speaker. So I did not feel able to suggest any corrections.

5

Att. 15, 1a

- 0 7** Give **one** of the powers Caesar had in 45 BC (the year in which **Passage A** was written) **and** explain how it broke with tradition. (3 marks)
- 0 8** In what circumstances in 44 BC did Brutus make his speech on the Capitol to which Cicero refers in **Passage B**? Give **two** details. (2 marks)
- 0 9** From the passages **and** your other knowledge to what extent do you think Cicero and Brutus were close friends? Give the reasons for your views. (10 marks)
- 1 0** How significant a part did Cicero's own oratory **and** other powers of persuasion play in politics after the murder of Caesar **and** how important were other factors in determining what happened? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Cicero's aims
- how far he was at the centre of politics
- the *Philippics*
- Antony and Octavian
- Cicero's letters to Trebonius and Plancus.

(20 marks)

Section Two

Choose **either** Option C **or** Option D and answer the question below.

EITHER**Option C**

1	1
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'Cicero's relationship with Pompey was always very unstable.'

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

You might include discussion of

- Pompey's eastern commands
- Cicero's letter to Pompey in Asia Minor in 62 BC
- Cicero's relations with the first triumvirate
- Pompey's reactions at the time of Cicero's exile
- the reasons for, and consequences of, the conference at Luca
- Pompey's letter to Cicero at the start of the Civil War and Cicero's opinion of Pompey's actions
- Cicero's behaviour during the Civil War.

(30 marks)

OR**Option D**

1	2
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'Cicero was closer to Atticus and Tiro than to members of his family.'

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

You might include discussion of

- his friendship with Atticus
- his letter to Tiro when he was ill
- his relationships with his wives Terentia and Publilia
- his treatment of, and feelings about, his daughter Tullia
- his relationships with his son Marcus and brother Quintus.

(30 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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