



**General Certificate of Education  
January 2012**

**Classical Civilisation 1021**

**The Life and Times of Cicero**

**AS Unit 1F**

**Final**

***Mark Scheme***

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of students' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available to download from the AQA Website: [www.aqa.org.uk](http://www.aqa.org.uk)

Copyright © 2012 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

#### COPYRIGHT

AQA retains the copyright on all its publications. However, registered schools and colleges for AQA are permitted to copy material from this booklet for their own internal use, with the following important exception: AQA cannot give permission to schools and colleges to photocopy any material that is acknowledged to a third party even for internal use within the schools and colleges.

Set and published by the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance.

## INTRODUCTION

The information provided for each question is intended to be a guide to the kind of answers anticipated and is neither exhaustive nor prescriptive. **All appropriate responses should be given credit.**

Where Greek and Latin terms appear in the Mark Scheme, they do so generally for the sake of brevity. Knowledge of such terms, other than those given in the specification, is **not** required. However, when determining the level of response for a particular answer, examiners should take into account any instances where the student uses Greek or Latin terms effectively to aid the clarity and precision of the argument.

**Information in round brackets is not essential to score the mark.**

## DESCRIPTIONS OF LEVELS OF RESPONSE

The following procedure must be adopted in marking by levels of response:

- read the answer as a whole
- work down through the descriptors to find the one which best fits
- determine the mark from the mark range associated with that level, judging whether the answer is nearer to the level above or to the one below.

Since answers will rarely match a descriptor in all respects, examiners must allow good performance in some aspects to compensate for shortcomings in other respects. Consequently, the level is determined by the 'best fit' rather than requiring every element of the descriptor to be matched. Examiners should aim to use the full range of levels and marks, taking into account the standard that can reasonably be expected of students after one year of study on the Advanced Subsidiary course and in the time available in the examination.

Students are **not** necessarily required to respond to all the bullet points in order to reach Level 5 or Level 4, but they should cover a sufficient range of material to answer the central aspects of the question.

## QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

The Quality of Written Communication will be taken into account in all questions worth 10 or more marks. This will include the student's ability

- to communicate clearly, ensuring that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate
- to select and use an appropriate form and style of writing, and
- to organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.

## LEVELS OF RESPONSE FOR QUESTIONS WORTH 10 MARKS

<b>Level 4</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• accurate and relevant knowledge covering central aspects of the question</li><li>• clear understanding of central aspects of the question</li><li>• ability to put forward an argument which for the most part has an analytical and/or evaluative focus appropriate to the question and uses knowledge to support opinion</li><li>• ability generally to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate.</li></ul>	<b>9-10</b>
<b>Level 3</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a range of accurate and relevant knowledge</li><li>• some understanding of some aspects of the question</li><li>• some evidence of analysis and/or evaluation appropriate to the question</li><li>• some ability to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate.</li></ul>	<b>6-8</b>
<b>Level 2</b>	Demonstrates <b>either</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a range of accurate and relevant knowledge</li></ul> <b>or</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• some relevant opinions with inadequate accurate knowledge to support them.</li></ul>	<b>3-5</b>
<b>Level 1</b>	Demonstrates <b>either</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge</li></ul> <b>or</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• an occasional attempt to make a relevant comment with no accurate knowledge to support it.</li></ul>	<b>1-2</b>

## LEVELS OF RESPONSE FOR QUESTIONS WORTH 20 MARKS

<b>Level 5</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• well chosen accurate and relevant knowledge covering most of the central aspects of the question</li><li>• coherent understanding of the central aspects of the question</li><li>• ability to sustain an argument which<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>has an almost wholly analytical and/or evaluative focus,</li><li>responds to the precise terms of the question,</li><li>effectively links comment to detail,</li><li>has a clear structure</li><li>reaches a reasoned conclusion</li><li>is clear and coherent, using appropriate, accurate language and</li><li>makes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate.</li></ul></li></ul>	<b>19-20</b>
<b>Level 4</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• generally adequate accurate and relevant knowledge covering many of the central aspects of the question</li><li>• understanding of many of the central aspects of the question</li><li>• ability to develop an argument which<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>has a generally analytical and/or evaluative focus,</li><li>is broadly appropriate to the question,</li><li>mainly supports comment with detail and</li><li>has a discernible structure</li><li>is generally clear and coherent, using appropriate, generally accurate language and</li><li>generally makes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate.</li></ul></li></ul>	<b>14-18</b>
<b>Level 3</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a range of accurate and relevant knowledge</li><li>• some understanding of some aspects of the question</li><li>• some evidence of analysis and/or evaluation appropriate to the question</li><li>• some ability to structure a response using appropriate language, although with some faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar</li><li>• some ability to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate.</li></ul>	<b>9-13</b>
<b>Level 2</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>either</b> a range of accurate and relevant knowledge</li><li>• <b>or</b> some relevant opinions with inadequate accurate knowledge to support them</li><li>• <b>and</b> sufficient clarity, although there may be more widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar.</li></ul>	<b>5-8</b>
<b>Level 1</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>either</b> some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge</li><li>• <b>or</b> an occasional attempt to make a relevant comment with no accurate knowledge to support it</li><li>• <b>and</b> little clarity; there may be widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar.</li></ul>	<b>1-4</b>

**LEVELS OF RESPONSE FOR QUESTIONS WORTH 30 MARKS**

<b>Level 5</b>	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• well chosen accurate and relevant knowledge covering most of the central aspects of the question</li> <li>• coherent understanding of the central aspects of the question</li> <li>• ability to sustain an argument which               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>has an almost wholly analytical and/or evaluative focus,</li> <li>responds to the precise terms of the question,</li> <li>effectively links comment to detail,</li> <li>has a clear structure</li> <li>reaches a reasoned conclusion</li> <li>is clear and coherent, using appropriate, accurate language and</li> <li>makes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>27-30</b>
<b>Level 4</b>	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• generally adequate accurate and relevant knowledge covering many of the central aspects of the question</li> <li>• understanding of many of the central aspects of the question</li> <li>• ability to develop an argument which               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>has a generally analytical and/or evaluative focus,</li> <li>is broadly appropriate to the question,</li> <li>mainly supports comment with detail</li> <li>has a discernible structure</li> <li>is generally clear and coherent, using appropriate, generally accurate language and</li> <li>generally makes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>20-26</b>
<b>Level 3</b>	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a range of accurate and relevant knowledge</li> <li>• some understanding of some aspects of the question</li> <li>• some evidence of analysis and/or evaluation appropriate to the question</li> <li>• some ability to structure a response using appropriate language, although with some faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar</li> <li>• some ability to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate.</li> </ul>	<b>13-19</b>
<b>Level 2</b>	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>either</b> a range of accurate and relevant knowledge</li> <li>• <b>or</b> some relevant opinions with inadequate accurate knowledge to support them</li> <li>• <b>and</b> writes with sufficient clarity, although there may be more widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar.</li> </ul>	<b>7-12</b>
<b>Level 1</b>	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>either</b> some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge</li> <li>• <b>or</b> an occasional attempt to make a relevant comment with no accurate knowledge to support it</li> <li>• <b>and</b> little clarity; there may be widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar.</li> </ul>	<b>1-6</b>

**This page has been left intentionally blank**

**Mark Scheme**  
**Unit 1F      The Life and Times of Cicero**

**Section 1**

**Option A**

**01    *From what class did the ‘gentlemen’ of the jury (line 1) come?***

senate / senators / senatorial [1]

(1 mark)

**02    *Which province had complained about Verres?***

Sicilians / Sicily [1]

(1 mark)

**03    *Why had people from this province asked Cicero rather than anyone else to prosecute Verres? Make two points.***

**TWO** of e.g. Cicero had served in Sicily as quaestor / financial official / assistant to governor [1] 5 years earlier [1] had established reputation for honesty [1] taken many Sicilians into his *clientela* / had become patron of many Sicilians [1] had reputation as successful lawyer [1] after e.g. Roscius case [1] as equestrian [1] tended to support interest of business community [1] was member of senate [1] but not part of Verres’ clique / *optimates* [1] etc.

(2 marks)

**04    *In which particular court in Rome was Verres on trial?***

extortion [1]

(1 mark)

**05    *How ‘industrious’ (line 4) and ‘vigilantly watchful’ (line 7) had Cicero been in preparing his prosecution of Verres? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from Cicero’s account of his preparations in Against Verres 1.***

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

- claims Verres had set him many traps by land and sea
- spent 50 days investigating evidence in Sicily; working thoroughly but in haste because Verres had arranged inquiries into governor of Achaëa should be 2 days shorter than time allocated to Cicero so that trial of latter would come first
- on the other hand, if Verres’ crimes were as ubiquitous and commonly known as Cicero claims, presumably not difficult to find witnesses and other evidence, apart from fear of intimidation, particularly after Verres’ ally Lucius Metellus appointed governor of Sicily; and pressure perhaps not that great since, as Cicero claims, investigator into governor of Achaëa did not even get to Brundisium
- on several occasions refers to his being kept informed by others of sinister goings-on e.g. when Verres congratulated by Curio on grounds that Hortensius’ election to consulship guaranteed acquittal, and again when Marcus Metellus elected praetor, and of Verres’ intention to use 10 purses of Sicilian money to prevent Cicero’s election to aedileship
- claims election campaign for aedileship and concern about ‘baskets of Sicilian coin’ prevented him from giving full attention to trial, until successfully elected
- learnt of prosecution’s scheme to use all means to delay trial till following year when



Verres' allies Hortensius and Quintus Metellus would be consuls, Marcus Metellus praetor

- because of his industriousness in gathering evidence and (so he claims) vigilance with regard to prosecution's scheming, was able successfully to adopt unusual though not unprecedented procedure of calling all witnesses at once to avoid prolongation of trial with lengthy speeches with result that Verres went into voluntary exile in Massilia before conclusion of trial, condemned to outlawry *in absentia* and fined 2 / 2.5 times what had extorted etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)

**06 How comprehensive was Cicero's attack on Verres in *Against Verres 1*? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from *Against Verres 1*.**

**You might include discussion of**

- **the unusual procedure Cicero adopted in the court and his reasons for this**
- **how much detail he gives in *Against Verres 1* about the alleged crimes which have led to Verres' prosecution**
- **how far Cicero attacks the rest of Verres' career**
- **Cicero's account of Verres' attempts to manipulate the case**
- **other ways in which Cicero attempts to secure Verres' conviction.**

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- delays to end of speech to cause maximum sensation and least possible time for defence to prepare for it his intention to adopt unusual though not unprecedented procedure of calling all witnesses at once while trial in public eye and large crowds in Rome and to avoid lengthy speeches which could, because of various Games, extend trial into following year when Verres' allies Hortensius and Quintus Metellus consuls, Marcus Metellus praetor etc.
- devotes very little of speech (just over 1 page) to Verres' crimes in Sicily, which merely summarises with list of damning 'tabloid' headlines but covering full range of activities all of which portrayed as contrary to Roman values and principles and damaging Rome's interests; gives no details at all of Verres' alleged sexual depravity, supposedly in interests of decency and respect for victims etc.
- includes some 'highlights' of Verres' earlier career, though strictly irrelevant to present case, to emphasise his anti-Roman behaviour – impiety, treachery, corruption etc.
- much of speech taken up with account of Verres' and cronies' machinations to secure his acquittal from minute he returned from Sicily when allegedly attempted to buy up entire panel of judges; conjures up fear in jurors by giving impression, by means of public and secret evidence, of vast conspiracy not just against Cicero but whole Republic, which Cicero was only able to unravel by means of informants etc.
- in attacking Verres and associates, presents himself as defender and champion of wider senatorial interests against subversion of powerful group within it, with highly rhetorical performance emphasising dangers to himself and state, hyperbolically extended to whole Roman people and whole world; aligns himself with Pompey and his reforming programme, and with interests of *equites* etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

**Option B**

**07 What had Caesar done which started the Civil War and why had he done this? Make five points.**

**FIVE** of e.g. led troops across Rubicon [1] invaded Italy [1] because triumvirate had broken down [1] because of deaths of Julia [1] and Crassus [1] Caesar wanted to avoid prosecution for illegal acts [1] of previous consulship [1] by extending Gallic command to end 49 BC [1] and standing for consulship *in absentia* [1] contrary to *mos maiorum* / custom [1] but request rejected by senate [1] because of fears of Pompey / *optimates* [1] although Caesar's demand legitimised by bill of 10 tribunes [1] legality of which questioned by Marcellus [1] who proposed Caesar be replaced because Gallic war over [1] Pompey angered Caesar because had secured extension of own command in Spain [1] contrary to Luca agreement that should work in each other's interests [1] and proposed to send to Parthia legion he had lent Caesar [1] Metellus gave Pompey command of all forces in Italy / to save republic [1] Caesar offered to negotiate / disarm [1] but Pompey prevented vote on this [1] Metellus Scipio proposed Caesar should be declared public enemy [1] Caesar's honour at stake [1] Caesar believed his troops stronger than Pompey's [1] because recently engaged in fighting [1] etc.

(5 marks)

**08 How far do you criticise Cicero for not committing himself to either side in the Civil War until June 49 BC? Give the reasons for your views.**

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

- genuinely wanted peace; attempted to negotiate between Pompey and Caesar, but ineffective; met Caesar at Formiae, but refused to go to Rome despite conciliatory letter from Caesar via Furnius referring to his 'influence' etc.
- as in letter of 12 March from which passage comes, attempting to work out proper course of action on basis of principle etc.
- although Cicero's sympathies more naturally lay with Pompey and senate – and Pompey sent him a brief flattering letter urging him south – situation had clearly been engineered by uncompromising clique of *optimates* of which Cicero did not approve and Cicero much distressed by Pompey's abandoning of Rome which had allowed Caesar to gain control of *aerarium* and later to go against Pompey's supporters in Spain: Pompey had not succeeded in mobilising troops in Italy (instead, humiliating loss of Picenum) and depended entirely on support Pompey could raise in Greece and east etc.
- 19 March letter to Caesar still urging reconciliation and protection for himself as mediator, flattering Caesar by claiming (presumably contrary to his true opinion) he thought Caesar aiming at peace and war caused by infringement of Caesar's rights etc.
- Caesar's letter to Cicero 16 April mixes flattery, appeals to their friendship and threats to persuade him to be neutral etc.
- delay too because of bad weather and for personal reasons – Tullia pregnant (previous child had died very young); gave birth prematurely 19 May etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)

- 09 ***From June 49 BC to Cicero's death in 43 BC, to what extent did Cicero 'remain inactive' and to what extent did he 'brave any danger' (line 4)? Give the reasons for your views.***

***You might include discussion of***

- ***Cicero's actions during the Civil War from June 49 BC***
- ***his attitude towards Caesar and his actions after the Civil War***
- ***his behaviour after Caesar's murder and involvement with the conspirators***
- ***his dealings with Antony and Octavian.***

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- constantly grumbled about Pompeians' bloodthirstiness; did not fight at Pharsalus (unwell, unfit, unwarlike, depressed?); afterwards refused offer of command; returned to Brundisium for 11 months, out of both fighting and politics and dependent on Caesar to be able to return to Rome; Caesar sent forgiving letter from Egypt; Cicero went to meet him as soon as landed at Tarentum; Cicero outwardly acquiesced in Caesar's supremacy, speaking on behalf of Marcellus and Ligarius in praise of Caesar's clemency (but praising Cato after Thapsus), urging Caesar to undertake reform, but generally devoting himself to literature etc.
- not regarded as sufficiently reliable to participate in Caesar's assassination; initially jubilant at Caesar's death but demoralised when 'free government' not restored and critical of sparing of Antony and Brutus' speech to people; clearly enjoyed some degree of friendship with Brutus and tried to exert some influence over conspirators after the event, but snubbed by Servilia; because of association with conspirators had to leave Rome for villas out of fear of reprisals from Antony; enrolled on Dolabella's staff in Syria for 5 years to have legitimate reason for absence from Rome, but driven back by contrary winds etc.
- returned to Rome 31 August but disobeyed Brutus' and Cassius' request that all senior senators attend senate on 1 September after their departure for Macedonia and Syria; 2 September Cicero delivered *1<sup>st</sup> Philippic*, relatively moderate attack on Antony but receiving a savage response; October withdrew to country and circulated defamatory pamphlet (*2<sup>nd</sup> Philippic*) against Antony (never delivered as speech) so vituperative that reconciliation impossible; 20 December speech (*3<sup>rd</sup> Philippic*) rallied senate as recorded in letter to Trebonius; further *Philippics* etc.
- despite Octavian's youth and illegal raising of large private army using Caesar's name, Cicero proposed he be made senator and propraetor to support consuls Hirtius and Pansa against Antony; explains use of Octavian temporary in letter to Trebonius, but underestimated Octavian's ambitions, so plan backfired catastrophically; Antony defeated at Mutina but Octavian in control of both consular armies after their deaths etc.
- under Cicero's leadership senate attempted to discard Octavian by awarding Decimus Brutus triumph and giving him command against Antony, now declared public enemy; in further snub to Octavian, command of eastern provinces given to Brutus and Cassius (adoptive father's murderers); Octavian refused to cooperate with Decimus Brutus / surrender legions and demanded consulship; when snubbed by Cicero and senate (Octavian only 20), marched on Rome, seized consulship with cousin Quintus Pedus revoked decree outlawing Antony, legalised Octavian's adoption, condemned Caesar's assassins *in absentia*; meanwhile, Decimus Brutus deserted by legions and killed on way to Macedonia etc.
- Cicero attempted to rally support for republican cause e.g. letter to Plancus but despite Plancus' reply failed to win him over in practice etc.
- November 43 Octavian formed *2<sup>nd</sup> Triumvirate* with Antony and Lepidus for 5 years with powers to make laws and nominate officials (triple dictatorship); Cicero proscribed and

murdered when attempting to escape from country estate etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

## Section 2

### Option C

- 10 ***In Cicero's political career between 67 and 60 BC, how great were his successes and how disastrous were his failures both immediately and in the longer term? Give the reasons for your views.***

***You might include discussion of***

- ***Cicero's ambitions and principles***
- ***his support for Pompey***
- ***Cicero's achievement in being elected praetor and consul***
- ***his successes and failures while consul***
- ***his political aims after his consulship and the difficulties he faced in achieving them***
- ***the significance for the future of his successes and failures between 67 and 60 BC.***

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- aimed to gain praetorship, then consulship on basis of support from oratory and political manoeuvring, as relative outsider with equestrian background etc.; believed in republican government under authority of senate, but sympathetic too to interests of *equites* because of background etc.
- did not speak in favour of *lex Gabinia* giving extraordinary powers to Pompey, though supported deposition of tribune opposing it – though had aligned himself with Pompey in *Against Verres 1*, in run-up to election to praetorship cautious about alienating himself from senate opposed to Pompey's powers against pirates; successfully elected praetor, openly spoke in favour of *Lex Manilia* at popular assembly, although gave Pompey further unprecedented powers against wishes of senate, to gain support of Pompey and *equites* for election to consulship (senatorial opposition considerably weakened because of Pompey's quick success against pirates and Caesar's support for Pompey's command) etc.
- elected consul *suo anno*, considerable achievement for *novus homo*, after careful building up support from *equites*, Italians, Pompey and clients; had also courted *optimates* in defence of Piso and fanned opposition to Catiline in *oratio in toga candida* etc.
- unclear how far *in Rullum* and *de rege Alexandrino* consistent with Cicero's general aims and whether courting or antagonising Pompey; *in Rullum* argued against allocating land and establishing colonies in Italy and provinces by means of normal commission of 10; *de rege Alexandrino* apparently argued against Crassus' attempt to annexe Egypt under terms of (probably spurious) will of Ptolemy X; Pompey apparently not impressed by either etc.
- difficult to assess seriousness of Catiline's threat to senatorial government because most evidence derives from Cicero, but apparently proposed cancellation of debt to satisfy poor / discontented against interests of senate / *equites*; Cicero exploited situation for own ends, precipitating crisis by appearing at consular elections for 62 with bodyguard / breastplate and so preventing Catiline's election; used crisis to portray

himself as dynamic defender of senate (similar *persona* to *Against Verres 1*); success in getting SCU passed, getting inside intelligence, using Allobroges etc., but had ringleaders in Rome executed despite questionable legality to bring closure before end of consulship; *pater patriae* but serious longer-term consequences in providing Clodius with means to secure his exile etc.; his choice not to take up provincial command also had consequence of being compelled to go to Cilicia after Pompey's legislation etc.

- 62 BC Cicero wanted to continue *concordia ordinum*, cooperation between senate and *equites* manifest during Catilinarian crisis, to preserve republic in which he would have leading role advising Pompey (as Laelius had Scipio Aemilianus); in (misguided) attempt to appease *optimates* (perhaps because warned by Metellus that would live to regret execution of conspirators), did not support Pompey's (reasonable) demands for settlement of eastern *acta* and land for veterans, and turned against former aide Clodius in evidence he gave at Bona Dea trial; all this in line with his general policy of preventing individuals dominating collective will of senate, but failure to support Pompey contributed to formation of triumvirate, the very thing he wished to avoid etc.
- Cicero's opposition to triumvirate and rejection of offers to work with it further contributed to his exile and did nothing to reduce dominance of 3 individuals over senate etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

#### **Option D**

#### **11 'Cicero's career between 60 and 50 BC was a shameful failure.'**

**How far do you agree? Give the reasons for your views and refer to Cicero's letters during this period to his family, Atticus and Caelius Rufus.**

**You might include discussion of**

- **the formation of the first triumvirate and the difficulties Cicero faced in achieving his political aims**
- **the reasons for his exile**
- **his aims between his return from exile and the conference at Luca**
- **the consequences of the conference at Luca**
- **the political situation between 55 and 50 BC**
- **Cicero's governorship of Cilicia.**

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- Cicero wanted to continue *concordia ordinum*, cooperation between senate and *equites*, and prevent powerful individuals dominating collective will of senate but, perhaps fearful of retribution for his execution of Catilinarian conspirators, tried to appease *optimates* rather than support Pompey's legitimate requests, thus contributing to formation of triumvirate which represented everything Cicero wanted to avoid etc.
- to Atticus 59 BC: 'I am disgusted with myself.... I manage to carry on without actual humiliation, but without the courage'; rejected posts Caesar offered to gain his support / compliance / silence and so left himself open to attack: Caesar as *Pontifex Maximus* supported Clodius' plebeian adoption so that as tribune could get his revenge for Cicero's disproving his alibi at Bona Dea trial and have him exiled on grounds that had executed Roman citizens without trial; to Terentia 58 BC; 'It is all my own fault' etc.
- saw his recall, aided by Pompey, as opportunity to split triumvirs and successfully proposed Pompey take charge of corn supply; in *pro Sestio* proposed discussion of Caesar's Campanian Land Law should be reopened; but again achieved opposite result

to that intended: triumvirs reunited at Luca and Cicero forced to recant in letter to Pompey and support Caesar's extended governorship of Gaul in *de Provinciis Consularibus*; to Atticus 56 BC: 'I felt that my recantation was just a trifle discreditable'; then had to defend Caesar's supporters (Cicero's enemies) Valerius and Gabinius and acquiesce in Pompey's governorship of Spain *in absentia*, which he considered unrepublican; Cicero effectively sidelined from politics, devoting time to philosophy / literature, while triumvirate ended with deaths of Julia and Crassus, tensions rose between Caesar and Pompey, Pompey gained unrepublican sole consulship and passed legislation which adversely affected Caesar in contravention of Luca agreement; to Curio 53 BC: on politics 'I dare not write what I feel'; and Cicero humiliated in *Pro Milone* etc.

- though wrote to Caelius that Cilicia bored him and beneath his capabilities, Cicero worked hard there; campaigned successfully against mountain tribe (Pindenissitae) and acclaimed *imperator*; extracted no improper gains – only profit, regarded as legitimate, was proceeds at famine prices from large amount of corn governor allowed to requisition; put province back on sound footing after depredations of previous governor and paid treasury tax owed from previous 5 years; abandoned province early in eagerness to be back in Rome as crisis of Civil War loomed etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

**Assessment Objectives Grid**  
**Unit 1F The Life and Times of Cicero**

**Section 1**

**Either**  
**Option A**

	<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>01</b>	1	-	1
<b>02</b>	1	-	1
<b>03</b>	2	-	2
<b>04</b>	1	-	1
<b>05</b>	5	5	10
<b>06</b>	8	12	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>35</b>

**Or**  
**Option B**

	<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>07</b>	5	-	5
<b>08</b>	5	5	10
<b>09</b>	8	12	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>35</b>

**Section 2**

**Either**  
**Option C**

	<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>10</b>	12	18	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30</b>

**Or**  
**Option D**

	<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>11</b>	12	18	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30</b>

**OVERALL**

	<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>100%</b>