



**General Certificate of Education  
January 2013**

**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.

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## 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>	<p>Demonstrates</p> <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>	<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 use specialist vocabulary when appropriate.</li> </ul>	<b>6-8</b>
<b>Level 2</b>	<p>Demonstrates <b>either</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a range of accurate and relevant knowledge</li> </ul> <p><b>or</b></p> <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>	<p>Demonstrates <b>either</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge</li> </ul> <p><b>or</b></p> <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>

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

**Section 1**

**Option A**

**01    *What part did Hortensius play in Verres' trial and to what post had Hortensius just been elected?***

defence / Verres' lawyer [1] consul [1]

(2 marks)

**02    *'And now started my election' (line 4). To what post was Cicero hoping to be elected in the run-up to Verres' trial?***

aedile(ship) [1]

(1 mark)

**03    *According to Cicero, what did Verres try to do during this election?***

use bribery against Cicero / prevent Cicero's election [1]

(1 mark)

**04    *In what circumstances had Cicero first become involved with Sicilians?***

as quaestor / financial officer / assistant to governor [1]

(1 mark)

**05    *How serious were the social and financial difficulties which Cicero faced in starting his political career in Rome? Give the reasons for your views.***

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

- not from senatorial family with prominent base in Rome, experience at centre of Roman politics and magisterial ancestors, but equestrian one from Arpinum, so lacked natural support in senate and regarded as outsider by exclusive inner coterie of senatorial families
- but family had wealth and local importance, house in Rome though in unfashionable area
- Cicero's father ambitious for him, provided him with first-class education and both he and other relatives had connections with distinguished Romans via patronage
- could build up support from *equites* through careful cultivation of their interests but this would not necessarily make him friends where it mattered
- as had skills in oratory rather than military leadership, needed to build up *clientela* through advocacy and alignment with those who did have military prestige
- marriage to well-connected Terentia further extended Cicero's links with important families and dowry provided him with financial qualification for entry into senate etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)



**06 ‘The trial of Verres was a greater triumph for Cicero than the trial of Roscius had been.’**

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

**You might include discussion of:**

- **the point in Cicero’s career at which each trial occurred**
- **the circumstances and nature of each trial**
- **Cicero’s tactics in each case and how effectively he responded to the difficulties he faced**
- **the significance of each trial for Cicero’s image, support and subsequent career.**

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

- Roscius: first in Sulla’s court and Cicero’s first criminal case, before starting on *cursus honorum* / entering senate; charge of parricide; case weak but initiated by Chrysogonus, Sulla’s powerful freedman; Cicero did not produce hard evidence but arguments based on probability taking into account character, motive and opportunity and argument *cui bono?*; lambasted Chrysogonus’ lavish lifestyle and profiteering from proscriptions; tactfully persuaded jury that Sulla could not know everything about his freedman; Cicero’s success enabled him to extend *clientela* by taking on many more cases, perhaps too many – although Plutarch says Cicero had to leave Rome in fear of Sulla’s revenge, Cicero says purpose was to develop his oratorical stamina etc.
- Verres: Cicero had gained quaestorship and aedileship *suo anno*; impossible to determine true extent of Verres’ crimes because of Cicero’s rhetorical exaggeration, but clear that tendency of senatorial juries to acquit clearly guilty fellows because of bribery viewed as increasingly scandalous and undermining senatorial authority (presumably some truth in Cicero’s claim that crowd roared approval of Pompey’s promise to stop corruption of extortion court and Catulus’ claim that restoration of tribunes’ powers contrary to Sulla’s settlement generated such heated debate only because senatorial courts so corrupt); Cicero cleverly manipulated this situation in his approach, effectively putting senatorial jury on trial alongside Verres while flattering president of court and individual jury members with praise of their integrity; in lively narrative emphasised political machinations of Verres’ supporters and attacked Verres’ whole career despite irrelevance to present case; in Rome crowded because of elections and forthcoming games, presented himself as saviour of senate who had heroically overcome all manner of traps and obstacles in gathering evidence and achieving an outcome without the delays plotted by Verres, altering normal procedure to do so; used trial to position himself as man of principle, a fervent opponent of dishonest administration (not sustained in subsequent defence of Fonteius), defender of senatorial government provided it was fair, efficient and not corrupt, broadly aligned with Pompey’s reformist agenda where it benefited credibility of senate and preserved rights of people, and also as supporter of equestrian interests; Verres’ premature withdrawal meant that Cicero had replaced Hortensius as leading lawyer in Rome, bringing with it the opportunities for more high profile cases and resulting increase in clients necessary for success in more competitive elections to praetorship and consulship and in wealth through gifts, loans, legacies (not fees); but hints of uneasy relationship Cicero would have with *optimates* throughout career etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

**Option B****07 Where was Pompey at the time of this letter?**

Asia (Minor) / (Near / Middle) East / Turkey etc. [1]

(1 mark)

**08 Give two things Pompey had done to bring about ‘the confident expectation of peace’ (lines 1-2).**

**TWO** of e.g. defeated pirates [1] and Mithridates [1] increased territory [1] and allies / client kingdoms [1] rewarded local rulers who had been loyal to Rome [1] reorganised eastern provinces [1] created Bithynia-Pontus [1] and Syria [1] enlarged Cilicia [1] provided buffer against Parthians [1]

(2 marks)

**09 Cicero believed Rome needed *concordia ordinum*. What did he mean by this?**

**TWO** of e.g. harmony between the orders / classes working together [1] equites / equestrians / knights [1] working with senate [1] as had been shown during Catilinarian crisis [1]

(2 marks)

**10 What do you think were the most important reasons why Cicero’s relations with Pompey broke down between 62 BC and Cicero’s exile in 58 BC? Explain your answer.**

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

- Pompey’s reasonable expectation of ratification of his *acta* (though wanted them approved *en bloc*) and granting of land to veterans thwarted by senatorial fears of his power and wealth
- Cicero’s suppression of Catiline conspiracy deprived Pompey of excuse to retain army; Cicero’s constant self-praise got on his nerves
- Cicero’s desire to remain aligned with *boni* to maintain *concordia ordinum* so that did not consistently make ‘unremitting efforts’ on Pompey’s behalf and, even when did support Pompey, thwarted by viciousness of opposition of *boni*
- similar obstructionist behaviour against Crassus’ demand on behalf of *equites* for renegotiation of Asian tax contracts and Caesar’s ambition for both Triumph and consulship, which led to alliance between Pompey, Caesar and Crassus (‘first triumvirate’)
- Cicero’s opposition to the senate being dominated by *amicitia* of three powerful individuals (and wish to see brother when returned to Rome) so that turned down Caesar’s offer for him to be aligned with triumvirs by joining his staff / going on state mission
- Clodius’ hatred of Cicero after disproving his alibi in *Bona Dea* trial and Caesar’s fear that Cicero would be loose cannon, so that he and Pompey acquiesced in Clodius becoming plebeian and tribune and causing Cicero’s exile for executing Catilinarian conspirators without trial etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)

**11 How far were Cicero's actions during his consulship both 'brave' and 'wise' (line 9)? Give the reasons for your views.**

**You might include discussion of:**

- **his opposition to Rullus**
- **his defence of Rabirius**
- **how serious Catiline's conspiracy was and how Cicero dealt with it**
- **other actions of Cicero during his consulship.**

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

- *in Rullum* argued against allocating land and establishing colonies in Italy and provinces by means of (normal) commission of 10 on grounds that against interests of Pompey; ? to counter manoeuvre by Crassus against Pompey, but ? mistake on Cicero's part with proposal originating from Pompey (Rullus had been commander under Pompey)
- Rabirius: gave emotional defence against charge, brought by Caesar *et al.* to test whether SCU authorised citizen to act with impunity in way that would normally be illegal, of murdering tribune Saturninus 37 years before during riots after SCU passed, though case aborted before voting etc.
- Catiline: difficult to assess seriousness of threat from Catiline because knowledge mainly comes from Cicero's hostile speeches (and Sallust) but, appealing to interests of poor / discontented against those of senate / *equites*, proposed cancellation of all debt; Cicero ? had role in precipitating crisis by preventing Catiline's election to consulship for 62 BC in 63 BC polls by appearing at election with bodyguard and wearing breastplate under toga; acting on intelligence that Catiline planned uprisings throughout Italy, Cicero got SCU passed despite difficulties in persuading senate of danger; posted troops throughout Italy; after further intelligence, Cicero avoided assassination and denounced Catiline to face in senate; forced Catiline to flee Rome; persuaded senate to vote Catiline and Manlius public enemies; addressed people in forum (2<sup>nd</sup> *Catilinarian*, omitted by Sallust / Plutarch) identifying conspiracy with 6 hated groups (rich, debtors, Sulla's veterans, feral underclass, criminals, Catiline's cronies); because of lack of written incriminating evidence, persuaded Allobroges to trick conspirators into signing treasonable documents; arrested 5 ringleaders in Rome; consulted senate what to do with them; with senate favouring death penalty after Cato's speech despite Caesar's opposition, immediately had ringleaders executed despite dubious legality (whether trumped fundamental citizen rights, merely referred to situation when passed or also to what developed, covered acts committed or also those intended etc.), which later provided a means by which Clodius, wanting revenge for *Bona Dea* trial, could have him exiled; let colleague Antonius Hybrida assume military command against Catiline himself, whose forces soon defeated by subordinate etc.
- other events: e.g.
  - offered proconsular province of Macedonia to colleague Antonius Hybrida and so secured his loyalty (? had been complicit in Catiline's plan) and avoided having to leave Rome after consulship etc.
  - in *de rege Alexandrino* argued against Crassus' proposal to annexe Egypt on basis of probably spurious will of Ptolemy X acting either out of loyalty to Pompey by preventing Crassus from establishing further power, wealth and clients or to align himself with *optimates* who opposed plan etc.
  - successfully defended consul-elect Murena on charge of electoral bribery on grounds that strong military leadership necessary etc.

- prevented from making valedictory speech at end of consulship by tribune Metellus Nepos and praetor-elect Caesar because of execution of citizens without fair trial etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

## Section 2

### Option C

12 **‘Cicero and Caesar had nothing in common and were always opposed to each other.’**

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

**You might include discussion of:**

- **their aims, methods and abilities**
- **the first triumvirate**
- **Cicero’s exile**
- **the reasons for the conference at Luca and its outcomes for Cicero and Caesar**
- **the Civil War, including the letters between Caesar and Cicero**
- **Caesar’s powers and policies after the Civil War**
- **Cicero’s letter about dinner with Caesar**
- **Cicero’s reaction to Caesar’s death.**

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

- Cicero believed in republican government restricting power of individuals and sharing it under authority of senate; sympathetic to interests of *equites* and after Catilinarian conspiracy developed ideal of *concordia ordinum* etc.; talents lay in oratory and so extended *clientela* / wealth and advanced political career by means of advocacy and effective manoeuvring; achieved all political offices *suo anno* in accordance with rules laid down by Sulla; also considerable achievements in literature (except poetry) and philosophy etc.
- Caesar’s opposition to death penalty for Catilinarian conspirators
- Caesar’s career constitutional until 60 BC but thereafter flouted law and demands of *optimates* for own prestige, backed by military might and wealth derived from conquests; some interest and talent in literature with some success in military reportage designed to promote own interests despite apparently objective style etc.
- because of Cicero’s prestige as ex-consul, oratory, support in Italian towns, potential usefulness in winning over *optimates*, Caesar attempted to gain his support for 1<sup>st</sup> triumvirate by offer of joining his staff or remove him by sending him on state mission; Cicero rejected offers because regarded unofficial alliance of 1<sup>st</sup> triumvirate in which individuals seeking to bypass senate as damaging to his concept of republic, and fearful of Caesar’s intentions as consul 59 BC etc.
- in anger at Cicero’s rejection of his offers and continued opposition, Caesar as *Pontifex Maximus* supported Clodius’ plebeian adoption, so that Clodius as tribune secured Cicero’s exile (for him the ultimate humiliation) on grounds that had illegally executed Catiline conspirators without fair trial, action that Caesar had previously opposed etc.
- Cicero saw recall aided by Pompey as opportunity to detach him from Caesar; successfully proposed Pompey take charge of corn supply and in *pro Sestio* advocated reconsideration of Caesar’s Campanian Land Law; at conference at Luca (which Cicero did not attend) suffered further humiliation by being forced to recant his opposition to

triumvirate (probably in letter to Pompey), support Caesar's continued governorship of Gaul (*de Provinciis Consularibus*), defend Caesar's supporters / Cicero's enemies (Vatinius, Gabinius, Balbus) and acquiesce in Pompey's extraordinary governorship *in absentia* in Spain; Cicero effectively sidelined from politics, devoting time to philosophy / literature, while Caesar consolidated conquest of Gaul, until as unintended consequence of Pompey's legislation while sole consul 52 BC forced to go to Cilicia as governor etc.

- although Cicero returned early from Cilicia, unable to influence events through negotiation at start of Civil War; met Caesar at Formiae, but refused to go to Rome despite conciliatory letter from Caesar via Furnius referring to his 'influence'; 19 March Cicero wrote letter to Caesar urging reconciliation and protection for himself as go-between, flattering Caesar by claiming (presumably contrary to real opinion) he thought Caesar aiming at peace and war caused by an infringement of his rights; Caesar's letter 16 April on way to Spain more threatening in tone, urged Cicero to stay neutral etc.; after much indecision Cicero eventually joined Pompeians as lesser of two evils and out of obligation, but did not participate at Pharsalus and after it refused command; returned to Brundisium for 11 months awaiting Caesar's pardon etc.
- Caesar sent 'fairly generous' letter to Cicero from Egypt and they met soon after Caesar reached Tarentum; Cicero outwardly reconciled to Caesar's dictatorships; after Thapsus praised Cato (staunchly republican opponent of Caesar), but also delivered panegyric celebrating Caesar's pardon of equally implacable Marcellus, urging restoration of republic and publicly supporting Caesar's programme of reform; supported Caesar's clemency towards other Pompeians e.g. Ligarius but in general chose quietism and literature, particularly after Caesar's irregular arrangements for 45 BC (sole consul + dictator, with Rome controlled in his absence by Lepidus as 'master of the horse' and unelected Oppius and Balbus) etc.
- discussed literature rather than politics when Caesar came to dinner – Caesar a 'formidable guest' but 'everything went pleasantly ... we were human beings together' etc.
- in letter to Atticus Cicero joked about desirability of Caesar's death, but no part in conspiracy; initially jubilant at his murder, though lamented the conspirators' failure to restore 'freedom' etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

### Option D

- 13 **To what extent did Cicero show caution and to what extent did he take risks between the outbreak of the Civil War in 49 BC and his death in 43 BC? Give the reasons for your views.**

**You might include discussion of:**

- **his behaviour at the start of the Civil War and record during it**
- **his attitude towards Caesar's powers and policies after the Civil War**
- **his response to Caesar's murder and dealings with the conspirators**
- **his actions in the senate**
- **his treatment of Antony**
- **his dealings with Octavian.**

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

- genuinely wanted peace; returned early from Cilicia but ineffective in attempts to

negotiate between Pompey and Caesar; met Caesar at Formiae but refused to go to Rome despite conciliatory letter from Caesar via Furnius referring to his 'influence'; in letter to Atticus 12 March, attempts to work out proper course of action based on moral principle; 19 March letter to Caesar urging reconciliation and protection for himself as mediator, flattering Caesar by claiming (presumably contrary to his real opinion) he thought Caesar aiming at peace and war caused by infringements of his rights; Caesar responded 16 April with mixture of flattery, appeals to their friendship and threats to convince him to stay neutral; further factors in his delay in joining Pompeians were his disapproval of Pompey's tactics, view that Pompeians merely less of two evils, bad weather and Tullia's pregnancy; constantly grumbled about Pompeians' bloodthirstiness, did not fight at Pharsalus (unwell / unfit / unwarlike / depressed?) and after it refused offer of command; returned to Brundisium for 11 months awaiting Caesar's pardon etc.

- Caesar sent 'fairly generous' letter to Cicero from Egypt and they met as soon as Caesar reached Tarantum; Cicero outwardly reconciled to Caesar's dictatorships; after Thapsus outspokenly praised Cato (staunchly republican opponent of Caesar), but also delivered panegyric celebrating Caesar's pardon of equally implacable Marcellus, cautiously urging restoration of republic and publicly supporting Caesar's programme of reform; supported Caesar's clemency towards other Pompeians e.g. Ligarius but in general chose quietism and literature, particularly after Caesar's irregular arrangements for 45 BC (sole consul + dictator, with Rome controlled in his absence by Lepidus as 'master of the horse' and unelected Oppius and Balbus) etc.; discussed literature rather than politics when Caesar came to dinner – Caesar a 'formidable guest' but 'everything went pleasantly ... we were human beings together' etc.
- in letter to Atticus Cicero joked about desirability of Caesar's death, but considered too unreliable to be involved in conspiracy; initially jubilant at his murder, though lamented conspirators' failure to restore 'freedom', criticised sparing of Antony and Brutus' speech to people; clearly enjoyed some degree of friendship with Brutus and tried to exert some influence over conspirators immediately after event, urging decisive action to take control of senate and not to negotiate with Antony, but their hesitation enabled Antony to take control of events, though 17 March through Cicero's mediation agreed conspirators would not be prosecuted and Caesar's *acta* would not be repealed; after Caesar's funeral, because of association with conspirators Cicero left 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 adverse wind etc.
- returned to Rome 31 August but disobeyed Antony's request that all senior senators attend senate on 1 September; 2 September Cicero delivered *1<sup>st</sup> Philippic* containing both praise and criticism of Antony; 19 September did not attend senate when Antony delivered comprehensively damning attack on Cicero's career; October withdrew to country and by December circulated defamatory pamphlet (*2<sup>nd</sup> Philippic*) against Antony so vituperative that reconciliation impossible; 20 December speech (*3<sup>rd</sup> Philippic*) rallied senate as recorded in letter to Trebonius, and another (*4<sup>th</sup> Philippic*) reported senate's debates and decrees to people to rally them, successfully persuading both of legitimacy of Decimus Brutus and Octavian fighting against consul Antony (act normally regarded as treason); January 43 opposed peace negotiations with Antony in *5<sup>th</sup>* (to senate) and *6<sup>th</sup>* (to people) *Philippics* etc.
- despite Octavian's youth and illegal raising of large private army using Caesar's name, Cicero proposed he be made senator and given propraetorian power to support consuls Hirtius and Pansa against Antony; to Trebonius claimed use of Octavian temporary but underestimated Octavian's ambitions; Antony defeated at Mutina but Octavian in control of both consular armies after Hirtius' and Pansa's deaths etc.
- senate attempted to discard Octavian by awarding Decimus Brutus triumph and command against Antony, declared public enemy 26 April 43, and by giving command of eastern provinces to Brutus and Cassius (his adoptive father's murderers); Octavian refused to surrender legions / cooperate with Decimus Brutus and demanded

consulship; snubbed by Cicero and senate, marched on Rome, seized consulship with cousin Quintus Pedius as colleague, revoked decree outlawing Antony, legalised his own adoption, condemned Caesar's assassins *in absentia* – i.e. risk Cicero had taken in persuading senate in 5<sup>th</sup> *Philippic* that Octavian trustworthy had not paid off etc.

- Cicero attempted to rally support for republican cause e.g. letter to Plancus, but despite Plancus' reply failed to win him over
- November 43 BC Octavian formed Second Triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus for 5 years with powers to make laws and nominate officials (triple dictatorship); Cicero proscribed and, while attempting to escape from villa to join Brutus in Macedonia, murdered 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>	2	-	2
<b>02</b>	1	-	1
<b>03</b>	1	-	1
<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>	1	-	1
<b>08</b>	2	-	2
<b>09</b>	2	-	2
<b>10</b>	5	5	10
<b>11</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>12</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>13</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>