



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
June 2014

## Classical Civilisation

## CIV2F

### Unit 2F The Second Punic War

Friday 6 June 2014 9.00 am to 10.30 am

**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.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is CIV2F.
- Answer questions from **two** options.  
Choose **one** option from Section 1 and **one** option from Section 2.  
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.

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**Section 1**Choose **either** Option A **or** Option B.Answer **all** questions from the option you have chosen.

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**Either****Option A**

Read the passage below and answer Questions 01 to 04 which follow. Livy is describing the Battle of Lake Trasimene.

In the chaos that reigned not a soldier could recognize his own standard or knew his place in the ranks – indeed, they were almost too bemused to get proper control over their swords and shields, while to some their very armour and weapons proved not a defence but a fatal encumbrance. In the enveloping mist ears were a better guide than eyes: it was sounds, not sights, they turned to face – the groans of wounded men, the thud or ring of blows on body or shield, the shout of onslaught, the cry of fear. Some, flying for their lives, found themselves caught in a jam of their own men still standing their ground; others, trying to return to the fight, were forced back again by a crowd of fugitives. In every direction attempts to break out failed. The mountains on one side, the lake on the other, hemmed them in, while in front of them and behind stood the formations of the enemy. When at last it was clear to all that the one hope of life lay in their own individual swords, the nature of the struggle was transformed: no man now waited for orders or exhortation: each became his own commander, dependent on his own efforts alone. Familiar tactics, the well-known disposition of forces, were flung to the winds; legion, cohort, company no longer had any significance; if formations there were, chance alone made them, to fight in front or rear was a matter for the spirit in each breast to decide.

Livy, *The War with Hannibal*, Book xxii, 5

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 Describe how Flaminius, the Roman commander at Lake Trasimene, was killed. Make **two** points. **[2 marks]**
- |   |   |
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| 0 | 2 |
|---|---|

 What did Fabius Maximus do after the defeat at Lake Trasimene? Make **three** points. **[3 marks]**
- |   |   |
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| 0 | 3 |
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 How successfully in the passage does Livy portray the effect of the battle on the Roman troops? **[10 marks]**

0	4
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To what extent do you think the Roman leaders in the battles at the River Ticinus, River Trebia, Lake Trasimene and Cannae were responsible for their own defeats?

Give reasons for your answer and refer to the books of Livy you have read.

You might include discussion of:

- Cornelius Scipio, Sempronius, Flaminius, Paullus and Varro
- decisions of the Roman Senate
- the Carthaginian leadership and tactics
- religion and superstition.

**[20 marks]**

**Turn over for Option B**

**Turn over ►**

or

**Option B**

Read the passage below and answer Questions 05 to 08 which follow. Scipio, having recaptured Locri from the Carthaginians, has placed Pleminius in charge of the town.

One of Pleminius' men had stolen a silver cup from a citizen's house and was running away with it pursued by its owners, when he happened to meet the tribunes Sergius and Matienus. The tribunes ordered it to be taken away from him, and this gave rise to loud and angry abuse on both sides, and finally to a pitched battle between Pleminius' soldiers and those of the tribunes, while the crowd in the street grew larger and more out of hand as more and more people hurried to join their friends on one side or the other. Pleminius' men got the worst of it, and when, howling with pain and indignation, they ran to show him their bleeding wounds, telling him at the same time of the horrible insults hurled against him by their antagonists, he rushed out of his house in a flaming rage, called for the rods, and ordered the tribunes to be brought before him and stripped. Pulling their clothes off took time, as both men resisted and begged their soldiers to protect them; and during the process more soldiers, flushed with victory, suddenly came running up from here, there and everywhere as if in answer to a call to arms against an enemy. The sight of the tribunes' backs already bleeding from the rods redoubled their fury; in mad and uncontrollable rage they manhandled the lictors in a shameful manner and then, without regard for the dignity of his rank – not to mention ordinary decency – attacked Pleminius, their commanding officer. Separating him from his men, they slashed him about the body and left him half dead with his nose and ears mutilated.

Livy, *The War with Hannibal*, Book xxix, 9

- 0 5** What actions had Scipio taken against the Locrians before he left Pleminius in charge? Make **two** points. **[2 marks]**
- 0 6** What did Scipio and Pleminius subsequently do to the tribunes? Make **three** points. **[3 marks]**
- 0 7** In the passage, how successfully does Livy build up the drama? **[10 marks]**

0	8
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How important a factor in Rome's victory over Carthage were changes in the Senate's attitude towards Publius Cornelius Scipio?

Give reasons for your answer and refer to the books of Livy and Plutarch you have read.

You might include discussion of:

- the Senate's attitude to Scipio up to his attaining the consulship in 205 BC
- debates in the Senate concerning the expedition to Sicily and Africa
- Scipio's actions in Sicily and Africa
- the Carthaginian response to Scipio's actions.

**[20 marks]**

**Turn over for Section 2**

**Turn over ▶**

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**Section 2**

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

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**Either**

**Option C**

**0 9**

To what extent does Livy portray Hannibal as a role model for Romans?

Give reasons for your answer and refer to the books of Livy you have read.

You might include discussion of:

- Livy's reasons for writing his history
- his description of Hannibal's early career
- his description of the journey to Italy and early battles there
- the struggle between Hannibal and Fabius Maximus
- the meeting between Hannibal and Scipio Africanus and the battle that followed.

**[30 marks]**

**or**

**Option D**

**1 0**

'Plutarch shows a greater understanding of Fabius Maximus's character and motives than Livy does.'

To what extent do you agree? Give reasons for your answer and refer to the books of Plutarch and Livy you have read.

You might include discussion of:

- the nature of the sources
- information about Fabius' early life
- his career before Cannae
- his career after Cannae
- his attitude to Publius Cornelius Scipio.

**[30 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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