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AS

# Classical Civilisation

CIV2E Roman Architecture and Town Planning  
Mark scheme

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2020  
June 2016

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Version: 1.0 Final

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

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 from [aqa.org.uk](http://aqa.org.uk)

## 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.

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**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>

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**Unit CIV2E Roman Architecture and Town Planning**

**Section 1**

**Option A**

**0 1**      **In which area of Ostia was the Capitolium?** **[1 mark]**

The forum (1) Allow 'near ..' but not compass point references.

**0 2**      **In which century was the Capitolium built?** **[1 mark]**

2nd Century AD (1). (Not BC)

**0 3**      **What happened at the altar shown at the front of the picture?** **[1 mark]**

**One from:** sacrifices / offerings (to the gods) / (religious) ceremonies (1)

**0 4**      **What was the inside of a Roman temple normally used for? Make two points.** **[2 marks]**

**Two from:** It contained a room for priests (1) / (and) members of the cult (1) / but was not usually used by ordinary worshippers (1) / it often contained the cult statue(s) (1) / also offerings to the gods (1) / and could act as a treasury (1) / or host meetings (1) etc. Allow 'prayers' or 'business' for 1.



0 5

**How similar was the Capitolium at Ostia to the Capitolium at Pompeii?****[10 marks]****Discussion might include:**

Both were placed at focal points in the forums of their towns; however this was at quite different times; **Pompeii** dated from the mid-2nd century BC, starting off as a Temple of Jupiter; following the early 1st century BC Sullan occupation the temple was rebuilt and dedicated to the triad of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva (a sign of Roman dominance); severely damaged in the earthquake of 62 AD it was not fully rebuilt before the 79 destruction; **Ostia's** Capitolium was a late addition: built around 120 AD in the reign of Hadrian (half a century after Pompeii ceased to exist), it also stood as a symbol of a new regime; in basic style and layout both were similar: sited to impress each was on a raised platform approached by steep steps: **Pompeii's** was at the north end of the forum, framed by arches for exiting the forum; steps to either side led halfway up with a full staircase completing the climb to the podium (measuring about 40 x 18 metres compared to Ostia's 35 x 15); **Ostia's** also dominated the north end of her forum; the temple had 21 stairs leading from ground level to the platform; both were hexastyle in plan, with Corinthian columns. **Pompeii**, though, having the deeper porch (4 columns deep behind the six frontal pillars fluted in Corinthian style); the cella consisted of a single room with niches on the back wall to hold the three statues; the back wall was veneered in marble but decoration was probably not as rich overall as at Ostia; a large room beneath the temple is known to have contained the city treasury; **Ostia** had 10 full columns; the cella at **Ostia** was entered by a marble threshold made of a single block, with a marble floor within; although brick-built traces remain of marble decoration to both interior and exterior walls; there was only the one internal room with three defined niches to hold the statues of the triad; three barrel-vaulted basement rooms beneath the cella (accessed from below the temple) were probably used for storage of accounts etc; Pompeii also had a vaulted basement; both temples had an altar at the foot of the temple stairs: the brick altar at Pompeii survives although it would have been adorned (probably with marble); that at **Ostia** was of marble and featured a frieze of weapons; credit for using this and similar information to look at similarities and differences in line with the question.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

0 6

**‘Temples in the city of Rome had no significant similarities to each other.’**

**To what extent do you agree? Give reasons for your answer and refer to three temples in the city of Rome.**

**You might include discussion of:**

- **where, when and why each temple was built**
- **the scale and design of each**
- **the method of construction and materials used in each**
- **the uses of each.**

**[20 marks]**

**Discussion might include:**

- **general:** the five set temples from within Rome, Mars Avenger, the Pantheon, Portunus, Trajan and Vesta will allow students to argue the case either way: the Pantheon, Vesta and Portunus for instance could be used to illustrate three very different designs from different eras; Portunus, Mars and Trajan could perhaps focus more on similarities; the main requirement is that students compare and contrast the examples chosen; simply describing each in turn will not lead to higher level marks
- **where / when / why:** there is quite a variety here: **Vesta** is the earliest (in its original wooden form) dating from the 6th C BC on a cult site right in the centre of the forum; destroyed by fire a number of times the temple in its final form was rebuilt under Septimius Severus in 191 AD; the link with the cult is important; students should demonstrate basic knowledge of the undying flame and the vestal virgins’ duties in this area; **Portunus** was built in the 2nd C BC in the Forum Boarium area (possible site of the earliest settlement) close to the Tiber; it was dedicated to the god of harbours (amongst his other duties) to safeguard the sailors and their cargoes; it was rebuilt in its present form in the 1st C BC; the **Pantheon** was next in origin dating from 27 BC away from the forum in the Campus Martius area where Agrippa oversaw Augustus’ post-Actium building programme; only part of the façade survives: the bulk of the building students will describe dates from a virtually total rebuild under Hadrian in the early 2nd C AD; **Mars Avenger** dates from just after the original Pantheon; Octavian wished to dedicate it to the murdered Julius Caesar following victory at Philippi in 42 BC, but ended up (as Augustus) placing it in his own new forum in 2 BC after recapturing the lost standards; **Trajan** is an attempt by a later emperor to do ‘bigger and better’ than Augustus; Hadrian (students may stress links with Pantheon in date and reasons, if not design) built it and placed it in Trajan’s forum during the second quarter of the 2nd C AD; both these forums were close to the original forum (where Vesta was situated)
- **scale / design:** **Vesta** is a relatively small affair, dwarfed by the main buildings of the forum; the size would have been dictated by its early origins; it was only 15 metres across and pointed east towards the rising sun; sharing with the Pantheon (in part and certainly not in scale) a circular shape, its axis was around a central cella: in its last rebuilding 20 Corinthian columns surrounded the cella; **Portunus** shared the small scale of Vesta, but not much else: it was a ‘standard’ rectangular tetrastyle temple (4 x 7 columns) on a high podium reached by a steep set of steps; it was pseudoperipteral in design with a deep porch and (relatively small) cella at the rear; the **Pantheon** was on a much bigger scale: originally a rectangular building the octastyle frontage gives no hint of the change within; the interior is a huge circular edifice topped by a dome; eight massive Corinthian pillars form the temple frontage

with a standard pediment above (containing the original Agrippa inscription from 27 BC); two groups of 4 pillars frame the porch which leads via three corridors to the rectangular vestibule, then into the main temple; **Mars Avenger** shares with Portunus the basic rectangular shape, but on a much bigger (and squarer) scale; it shares with the Pantheon an octostyle frontal arrangement; built at the rear into the precinct wall it had a strong frontal focus; a full row of steps led to the podium; eight full columns stood to each side of the large cella which itself had internal pillars to either side; **Trajan** was apparently not dissimilar to Mars Avenger, but probably on a grander scale: few traces remain in situ but a granite column testifies to the temple's huge size

- **construction / materials: Vesta:** despite the small size and humble beginnings (from what was originally effectively a wooden hut) the later temple was richly decorated: the podium was made of four strata of concrete faced with opus incertum and brick; the twenty Corinthian columns were topped by a circular roof, probably with a central vent to let out smoke; the steps up were of marble and the exterior was marble faced all round; **Portunus:** the temple was built from local tufa and travertine with stucco surfaces; the columns are ionic with light and plain entablature; this is the nearest to a standard 'basic' temple in our selection; dating from the republic it has no fancy adornments but a pleasing sense of symmetry; **the Pantheon:** unlike the earlier temples with their post and lintel constructions the Pantheon uses the arch technique to support the dome; the frontal exterior was impressive but traditional: the foundations were of basalt; the Corinthian columns were of grey granite (13 metres tall); their bases and capitals were marble; the rotunda was the focal point: tufa, brick and concrete were the main materials, throughout, but faced all over with the best marble; the interior had a marble floor; and granite; the ceiling of light pumice was coffered and lined with lead; the dome (43.2 metres in diameter) was of concrete, planned to incorporate the lower dome as part of the core structure; an oculus let in light; students may see the temple as a great marriage of structural and aesthetic detail; **Mars Avenger:** although traditional in construction it was the first 'all-marble' temple, including the Corinthian columns all round; it was designed to overshadow the nearby Temple of Venus, being one and a half times as big; the columns were 17.8 metres high and of the best Carrara marble; their capitals contained pictures of Pegasus; within the cella marble steps led to a great statue of Mars, surrounded by the rescued standards; all in all it was a riot of wealth and military display; **Trajan:** evidence (coin) suggests it set out to outdo Mars Avenger, but even exact site remains conjectural and no evidence of construction and decoration survive beyond the dedicatory inscription (in the Vatican) and the single granite column 2 metres in diameter
- **uses: Vesta:** because of its use for the worship of Vesta there was no cult statue but a hearth in the cella (hence the many accidental burnings); the palladium was stored here and the continuity of the flame was thought to be essential for the safety of Rome; **Portunus:** see above: as a 'workaday' temple (overseeing trade and commerce) it is functional rather than over-ornate; **the Pantheon:** the term suggests it was for all the gods but little is known of any specific uses (it survived through becoming a Christian church); **Mars Avenger:** as much a piece of propaganda as a religious shrine? The temple was fully integrated into the design of Augustus' forum; links with Julius Caesar and the military made it a political building; **Trajan:** as with Mars Avenger, part of a building programme that combined political, military and religious needs; students may note that this temple is dedicated to an Emperor (albeit a deified one) rather than one of the Olympians.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

**Option B**

0	7
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**Name the buildings labelled A, B, C, D and E on the plan above.****[5 marks]**

**A** = Basilica (1); **B** = Temple of Apollo (1); **C** = Capitolium (1); **D** = Macellum (1); **E** = Eumachia Building (1). English names or explanations should also be credited.

0	8
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**How effectively did the forum at Pompeii suit the needs of the people?****[10 marks]**

**Discussion might include:** as the city predated the Romans and was extended north and eastwards over many years, the forum did not sit at the centre of the city as was usual; it was close to the main sea gate (good for trade) and not far from the theatre area, but some way from the bulk of the later housing and the amphitheatre area; the main N-S and W-E roads crossed just to the east of the forum, but did not run through it as at, say, Ostia; an advantage of this is that it could easily be pedestrianized; although the main Stabian and later Central Baths were a reasonable distance away, a bathhouse ('The Forum Baths') was opened attached to the north end of the forum; other buildings not within the forum, but close by included the early Temple of Apollo (alongside to the west) and Basilica (across the road to the south); the open central area of the forum (142 x 138 metres) was quite narrow, but had enough space for social meetings as well as business (small businesses set up stalls here); political activities were possible (especially given the speakers' platform in the adjacent Basilica); large development in the early 1st century BC allowed a co-ordinated approach with new buildings fitted in to compliment the earlier ones; the change of the Temple of Jupiter into a grand Capitolium provided a religious (and political) focus at the north end; from here down the sides radiated the main commercial buildings: the macellum (covered market) on the east was mirrored by the cereal / vegetable market on the west; the Eumachia Building further down the east side was probably for wool and cloth; all these had good access to the sea to the west and to the western city gates for transporting goods by road; the southern end held a range of political buildings (near the Basilica): the comitia, curia and junior magistrates offices were grouped together here; after 62 AD, however, much of the forum was left damaged by a giant earthquake and not properly repaired by the time of the 79 AD eruption.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

0 9

**‘The forums of Augustus and Trajan were designed more to glorify these Emperors than to provide useful facilities for the people of Rome.’**

**To what extent do you agree? Give reasons for your answer and refer to both forums.**

**You might include discussion of:**

- **where, when and why each forum was constructed**
- **the scale of each forum**
- **the layout, range of buildings and other features of each**
- **sculptural decoration**
- **materials used.**

**[20 marks]**

**Discussion might include:**

- **general:** during the Roman republic the ‘forum Romanum’ was the main focal point for the citizens and visitors; as the city grew (to a population of over a million during the early imperial era) space was at a premium and facilities were inadequate; students should reflect on this and take into account that Augustus as the first emperor needed to cement his (and his family’s) position which had been hard won and was by no means guaranteed; in a similar way, they should consider how, with the end of the Julian dynasty over a century later, each successive emperor (and imperial family) felt the need to make political statements, provide facilities and generally keep the people on board / in line
- **where / when / why: Augustus:** started in 25 BC and completed by about 2 BC, the forum was one of a number of social, religious and political building projects which were part of Augustus’ attempts to unite Rome and its people; located next to the main Forum, between the Forum of Caesar to the west and Subura to the east, this forum in particular was to contain the temple Augustus had promised to build to celebrate his avenging of the death of Julius Caesar; in a general sense, new building kept people busy, made use of empty space (or renovated deprived areas as in this case) as well as increasing civic pride; it also kept the emperor’s name to the fore; **Trajan:** the empire continued to grow over the 130 years after Augustus built his forum; the Julian dynasty was ousted in 68 AD and a period of political instability followed; Hadrian’s predecessor Trajan had not named an heir and Hadrian (a second cousin) came to the leadership in a potentially weak position; students may see his building of a bigger and more ostentatious forum near the main forum and that of Augustus as evidence of Hadrian’s need for visible family ‘roots’; his forum incorporated a wider range of buildings than Augustus’ had, as well as being tied in with the adjacent Trajan’s Market (below); large sections of the Quirinal and Palatine hills had to be removed to fit the forum in beside the earlier imperial fora; this should all be discussed in line with the title
- **scale / layout: Augustus:** the new forum covered a wide area and, despite Augustus owning much land in the area, it was necessary to purchase considerable private land (Augustus let the project overrun rather than take land by force); measuring 125 x 118 metres it adjoined the main forum but was kept separate by a number of measures: a 30 metre high wall separated Augustus’ forum from the Subura (a nearby area largely of slum housing); only a single arch admitted visitors from the south, while to the north a slightly more generous two arches still acted as a substantial filter; the main entrance from the SW opened up the view of the main temple; no roads crossed the forum, but a colonnade to either side gave further focus to the temple; a pair of semi-circular recesses to the sides as one approached the temple provided symmetry;

**Trajan:** there were some signs of influence from the Forum of Augustus: (eg the main square was flanked by twin porticoes) but it was much bigger (300 x 185 metres) and more impressive; several streets and some quite important buildings had to be removed to create the space needed; Apollodorus of Damascus, a world-famous architect designed the forum for Hadrian; unlike the Forum of Augustus the focus was not on the temple here; sight of this from the main entrance was denied by the Basilica lying right across the open space of the forum; students may see this (and the construction of Trajan's Market nearby at the same time) as representing a desire for functionality as well as grandeur when compared to Augustus' Forum

- **range of buildings etc: Augustus:** although the temple provided the main focus there were few other 'buildings' as such: there was the space for merchants' stalls etc (although the marble floor may have prevented such use), but no commercial buildings whatsoever (students may contrast with Trajan below in this respect); the colonnades were used for legal proceedings (space being short in the main forum); the other most impressive feature was the range of statuary: 108 in total depicted the great men of Rome (including many of the Augustan family), confirming Augustus in his place in Roman history; the Temple of Mars dominated: credit for details which address the themes in the title (eg it was dedicated to the murdered Julius Caesar following victory at Philippi in 42 B; the lost standards were displayed here next to the statue of Mars; it had an octostyle frontal arrangement; it was built into the precinct wall.); **Trajan:** the main entrance was from the south through a triumphal arch with a statue of the emperor in his chariot above; this led to the cobbled piazza adorned with blocks of white marble; to either side were markets adorned with many statues; the Basilica Ulpia was in front (and another large statue of the emperor – on horseback); the Basilica was a magnificent two-storeyed building (the Forum of Augustus had nothing corresponding to this); its uses would have included spaces for people to meet and do business; there were offices such as the Public Records Office; libraries and other recreational buildings were close by, as was Trajan's Column; passing through the Basilica allowed access to the temple (a grander version of the Temple of Mars but now totally lost); credit for using these and other details to address the quotation
- **sculptural decoration:** both included statues and other features to increase the effect of showing off the power and achievements of the emperor concerned (see details in other sections): **Augustus:** 108 portrait statues: Mars and Venus in the temple; Augustus in military outfit in centre of forum; statues of all Romans who had held triumphs (bronze and marble) were down the LHS; RHS had statues of the Julio Claudian family right from Aeneas. **Trajan:** equestrian statue of the emperor dominated the centre; Dacian statues were all around; Trajan's column was in a small courtyard; rich images abounded (cupids watering gryphons etc) credit for any other details
- **materials: Augustus:** although the giant wall was built with local Roman stone, other materials were brought from all over the empire: the statues were made of bronze or marble; the basic construction blocks for the forum were tufa with Carrara marble; Numidian giallo antico granite formed the lower stories of the colonnades; the higher floor was of Pavonazzetta marble; **Trajan:** marble paved throughout; the Basilica was particularly grand: it had five naves, each divided by colonnades; the ceiling was coffered, while the floor was marble, with geometric patterns; the walls were richly decorated with pictures and precious stones; the temple is lost but the one giant granite column (2 metres in diameter) suggests equal splendour to the rest of the forum.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

## Section 2

## Option C

1 0

**‘The Theatre of Marcellus, the Colosseum and the Baths of Caracalla in Rome were provided by emperors to increase their popularity rather than to meet genuine public needs.’**

**To what extent do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.**

**You might include discussion of:**

- **the needs of the various classes**
- **who built each of these buildings, when and why**
- **the position, size and quality of construction of each**
- **decoration**
- **the range of facilities each building offered.**

**[30 marks]**

**Discussion might include:**

- **general:** this question is intended to encourage students to cross between the specification topics rather than restrict themselves to the generic title ‘theatres’, ‘amphitheatres’ and ‘baths’; it allows them to consider the main set buildings (other than temples) from the city of Rome; given three major buildings to discuss, the degree of detail given on each will be selective; it should be chosen to argue a case in line with the quotation: lengthy descriptions of the three buildings will not in themselves gain higher level marks
- **classes:** students may want to consider whether the segregation practised between the classes impacts on their response to the quotation; giving the lower classes higher positions in the first two buildings (and less comfortable / safe seating) might be seen as indicating a lack of stress on ‘public need’; on the other hand it was simply common practice in Rome to practise such segregation: at least the poor (and slaves and women) were catered for by these buildings; particularly in the baths there seems to have been relatively little restriction; students may also refer to the open air exercise areas, libraries, galleries etc attached to the Baths of Caracalla in particular as being relevant to the argument (ie other ‘public need’)
- **who / when / why: Marcellus:** the Romans made do with temporary (usually wooden) theatres until the late republic; Pompeii had dedicated his permanent theatre in 55 BC partly to display his collection of statues etc, partly to fulfill a need for a proper theatre to serve the growing city: Julius Caesar (Pompey’s great rival) had cleared space for a new theatre shortly before his assassination: when Augustus put in place his building programme one priority was to build this theatre; in use from 17 BC (and dedicated in 12 BC), it was intended to bring the Romans together and help consolidate Augustus’ rule (as well as keeping them busy during construction); it also provided much-needed facilities for a city now containing 1 million inhabitants; students need to use the information below to assess which of these motivations was the strongest; **Colosseum:** following the fall of the Julian dynasty (and the struggle for power that followed), the Flavians took over: as with Augustus previously, Vespasian needed to consolidate the family’s position; using land once given over to (the hated) Nero’s Golden House, Vespasian set out to provide a lavish public entertainment venue; after his death Titus completed the amphitheatre (with the help of resources

gained from victory over the Jews); it was at the time the biggest anywhere; right next to the main forum and based on (although outdoing) the Theatre of Marcellus; the size (and frequency of events) clearly made it a major asset to the citizens (and visitors) but students will need to assess whether this or the political issues were the major factor; **Caracalla**: Caracalla reigned during a time of political turmoil in the early 3rd Century AD; his persecutions (arising from perceived threats to his tenuous hold on power) had made him feared and unpopular; as a strong military leader he gave pay rises to keep the soldiers on side, then, again using resources from his victories (plus the heavy taxes he instituted) he sought the approval of the people by building a giant set of baths (with a huge range of other facilities); again the degree of altruism versus self-glorification must be assessed by students

- **position / size / quality: Marcellus**: built just away from the main forum area between the Capitol Hill and the River Tiber, it lacked the focal position of the Colosseum but was well situated near most key buildings and housing; its capacity is calculated as being between 11,500 and 20,000; at 111 metres in diameter it was quite small in terms of the total population but much larger than any previous building of its type; it made use of recent advances in architectural techniques (credit for discussing use of arches and buttresses); its freestanding nature supported by an elaborate substructure kept it secure; materials were generally tufa faced with concrete; also of concrete were the barrel-vaults, which served as buttresses and formed the outer corridor; the arches allowed the creation of internal corridors for easy circulation; these were approached by a large number of entrance tunnels; ramps led to the upper two storeys; all this produced great advances in safety and comfort for all spectators; **Colosseum**: placed in a very central position near the main forum (and Nero's Colossus) it could be seen by all; as well as convenient for citizens its position meant that visitors (including foreign dignitaries) could not fail to see it and be impressed (below for detail); elliptical in shape, it measures 189 x 156 metres in width with a height of 48 metres (so outdoing Marcellus); the central oval measures 87 x 55 metres allowing room for full battle scenes to be enacted; a wall 5 metres high separated the arena from the spectators to ensure their safety; regarding the materials, here as with Marcellus again basic brick and tufa were used for the core giving very solid foundations; the interior was kept plain (concrete faced with opus incertum); students may see this as relevant in examining the quotation; the exterior was much more ornate (below); the system of entry and internal circulation was very similar to Marcellus: 80 arched entrances led to corridors; ramps led to the three higher storeys each in turn supplied with a circulating area right round the arena; spectators could find their seats easily and safely; **Caracalla**: this was placed away from the forum area in a crowded residential area near the Via Appia; a new parallel street (Via Nova) was created to serve and show off the bath complex; a giant platform of 100,000 square metres was created by the removal of 150,000 cubic metres of earth; the substructure was of tufa, mortar, brick and basic landfill; above this rose the main bath building of brick and concrete (involving 220,000 cubic metres of concrete, so on a giant scale); it took 9,000 workmen five years to complete; the arch and vault techniques allowed a massive hall of three cross-vaulted bays with a giant frigidarium in the centre, a circular caldarium in front of it and high changing rooms to either side, giving a remarkable sense of symmetry as well as a very roomy bath house; for other buildings see below
- **decoration: Marcellus**: the plain materials of the sturdy basic structure were hidden by white travertine blocks (marble faced) to give a 'wow factor' when viewed from outside; the exterior of the lowest of the three storeys was adorned with engaged Doric columns, the second with Ionic and the upper (plainer and now missing) possibly with Corinthian columns (foreshadowing the later Colosseum);



**Colosseum:** the exterior was faced with gleaming marble; the first three storeys featured 80 arches with engaged columns: using Doric pillars for the ground floor, then Ionic for the second, and Corinthian for the top; the relatively plain upper wall (again Corinthian) provided support for the velarium as well as avoiding excess in a decorative sense; statues provided in each archway rounded off the effect: again this may all be of relevance to students seeking to address the quotation; **Caracalla:** although the usual basic materials formed the core the huge buildings were then decorated with marble and granite throughout; for example there were 252 full column shafts weighing 90 tons each; the palaestra was open to the sky with a portico of grey Turkish columns in the Corinthian style; the baths had exotic marble facing and mosaic work; even the exterior had multi-tiered ranks of columns and niches to recall theatre frontages such as the Theatre of Marcellus

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

### Option D

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**‘At Pompeii the housing met the needs only of the wealthy; at Ostia the housing met the needs of people of all classes.’**

**To what extent do you agree? Give reasons for your answer and refer to specific examples from both towns.**

**You might include discussion of:**

- **when and why each town flourished**
- **the range of housing provided in Pompeii**
- **the range of housing provided in Ostia.**

**[30 marks]**

**Discussion might include:**

- **general / when / why:** this essay offers students an opportunity to compare the housing of Pompeii and Ostia in a way that should bring out differences in the sort of towns they were, the times in which each flourished and the differing types of population living in each town; Pompeii flourished much earlier than Ostia, reaching its peak in the 1st C BC / early 1st C AD before being destroyed by Vesuvius; Ostia was also a long-standing town but did not expand fully until 2nd C AD onwards (well after Pompeii was destroyed); Pompeii was a quiet trading town living off the sea (fishing etc) until the Roman takeover when its trading position grew more important and its climate made it a good holiday / retirement home for wealthy Romans; Ostia, although also by the sea did not have the natural beauty and climate of Pompeii, but its proximity to Rome made it a very important port;

**Housing in Pompeii:** with Pompeii being a comparatively wealthy town, destroyed relatively early in the empire’s development, the domus was the standard type of dwelling; credit for students using specific examples of domus to look at both sides of the argument: eg the **House of the Vettii** is large, beautifully decorated, connected to the water supply etc; this might be used to support the quotation when compared to the standard type of housing in Ostia; students could use the changes in housing in (eg the **House of the Menander** with its move from atrium to peristyle design suggesting growing wealth, but its later growth to incorporate flats, workshops etc) to suggest a retrenchment in Pompeii before the eruption; other good examples in support of the quotation might include the **House of Pansa** which illustrated the

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wealth of the earlier years (the 2nd C BC atrium style inhabited by a single family); another to a degree arguing against the quotation might be the **House of Sallust** which was a very simple structure in the 3rd C BC (but grew into a much richer building later in the city's development); credit for students who use this sort of development to show that the question is not as simple as may appear; also for those who display a general understanding that the specification does not pay much heed to the housing of the really poor citizens in either city (but in particular Pompeii), making a final judgement quite difficult

**Housing in Ostia:** here with the crowding of the city as the port expanded (in an era after the eruption had destroyed Pompeii) insulae appeared; credit again for examples, especially if used to show the variety of standard of insulae, serving the wealthy (eg the **Garden Houses**': from about 150 BC: two mirror image blocks; 3 or 4 floors; running water; wide central corridor etc); and the poorer inhabitants (eg the **cassette-tipo**: only two storeys; poor quality (tufa) construction; few windows; no courtyard; very basic decoration of black and white mosaics; no water except from public fountains etc); other good examples would include the **House of Diana** which contained a mix of richer and poorer citizens (although as at Pompeii the possession of a permanent home such as even the cassette-tipo or higher floors of the House of Diana may be seen as showing only relative poverty; the specification does not deal with the really poor who would have lived in homes of such a basic and temporary nature that none are included for study)

**note:** while students will be credited for giving a range of detail in support of their arguments, unrelated descriptions of individual houses will not be enough to take them to the higher level marks.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

**Assessment Objectives Grid****Unit CIV2E Roman Architecture and Town Planning****Section 1****Either  
Option A**

	<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>01</b>	1	0	1
<b>02</b>	1	0	1
<b>03</b>	1	0	1
<b>04</b>	2	0	2
<b>05</b>	5	5	10
<b>06</b>	8	12	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>35</b>

**Or1  
Option B**

	<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>07</b>	5	0	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>