

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Level

Classical Studies 8283/02

(School-based syllabus)

Paper: Roman Civilisation

November 2003

MARKING SCHEDULE

SECTION ONE : AUGUSTUS MARK SCHEDULE

QUESTION ONE (12.5 marks each)

(a)

- i. 32 BC [.5]
- ii. Caesarion was the son of Julius Caesar [1]
Gifts granted to his children by Cleopatra [1]
His body to be buried in Alexandria [1]
- iii. **Any TWO appropriately explained:**
Not a 'true' Roman (not wishing to be buried on Roman soil) (1)
Wishing to give away parts of the Empire (1)
Under Cleopatra's sway (1)
Prepared to challenge Octavian's legitimacy as Caesar's heir (1)
- iv. Rome would be granted to Cleopatra (1)
Government would be transferred to Egypt (1)
- v. Antony was stripped of the consulship (1)
War declared on Cleopatra/Battle of Actium (1)
- vi. **A total of 4 marks [.5 each], selected from:**
Antony invaded southern Italy on a war footing in 40BC
Treaty of Brundisium
Provisions of this treaty
At Tarentum, the terms of the triumvirs are extended for 5 years
Antony sent Octavian 120 ships
Octavian did not send him his promised legions

Donations of Alexandria – propaganda opportunity (1)
Personal strains between Antony/Octavia/Cleopatra - details (1)

(b)

- i. Natural resources/grain/huge wealth (1)
Plus any THREE of the following:
Administered by an eques, not a senator (1)
Senators not allowed to live there (1)
Treated as the personal possession of the emperor (1)
Alexandria was not permitted to have a city council (1)
- ii. These are the standards (eagles) of the legions (.5)
Their loss signified the lost favour of the gods (.5)
Such a legion would be disbanded (.5)
The two generals concerned are Crassus (.5) and Antony (.5)
- iii. Temple of Mars the Avenger (1)
- iv. Pannonian Revolt AD6 (1)
Impact of this revolt: any two factors at a mark each:
e.g. requirement to supply ex-slaves as soldiers/enemy within 10 days of Rome
Varan Disaster AD9 (caused by trying to extend east of the Rhine to the Elbe) (1)

Any two points on factors surrounding this disaster at a [.5] each
e.g. Varus' unpopular taxation measures; 3 legions lost; emergency conscription measures, with details

One mark reserved for the lasting results:

e.g. the army is now permanently reduced to 25 legions (.5); Rhine/Danube line now becomes the permanent frontier (.5)

(c)

i. Marcellus (.5), Tiberius (.5)

ii. 17BC (—)

iii. **Any SIX of the following:** (.5 each)

Principes iuventutis

Major roles in Augustus' consulships of 5 and 2BC

Gaius given priesthood at an early age

Gaius allowed to attend senate meetings

Gaius conducted negotiations with the king of Parthia

Gaius consul in AD1

Lucius consul-designate for AD4

iv. Died early (1)

v. Sent into exile (1)

Public disgrace/contravened Augustus' own moral laws (1)

vi. Tiberius (1)

Any SIX points from the following: (.5 each)

Married to Julia

Adopted by Augustus

Given tribunician power and proconsular imperium...

Three times...

6BC, AD4, AD13

Given military commands in Germany

Awarded triumph(s) (7BC, AD12) – dates not necessary

Not direct blood descendant/son of his wife (1)

QUESTION TWO (12.5 marks each)

(i)

Candidates should clearly indicate the strengths and weaknesses of the First Constitutional Settlement and indicate how these weaknesses were remedied in 23BC. Some reference to the events of 27-23BC will be necessary to show how the First Settlement was not providing a lasting, stable framework.

First Settlement gives Augustus the greatest proportion of the army (details needed) but...

It does not give him civil power. He needs to retain the consulship every year. Only in 23BC, when he receives tribunician power, does he feel able to relinquish the consulship
 Retaining the consulship causes resentments among the nobility and threatens instability
 Resentment is seen in the conspiracy of Caepio and Murena
 If Augustus is not himself holding the consulship each year, it would increase the number of ex-consuls available for administration
 If the people are to accept the idea of a 'restored republic' permanently, the unRepublican series of successive consulships must be addressed
 First Settlement gives Augustus the rights of a proconsul over a large portion of the Empire (details needed) but...
 Augustus has not control over other proconsuls – highlighted when the governor of Macedonia independently declares war against Thrace and is condemned for treason
 proconsular imperium maius (23BC) allows him to overrule other proconsuls
 Second Settlement 23BC becomes a permanent, lasting framework, with only minor modification. Augustus dates his rule from 23BC

(ii)

Only limited marks should be given to unstructured accounts of events in 43BC.
 Candidates must make it clear how events represented turning points e.g;

first constitutional authority gained (detail the powers gained by the Jan 43BC decrees, including imperium of a propraetor, seniority of a quaestor etc)
 first involvement a civil war (Battle of Mutina)
 gaining of his first consulship
 resorting to intimidation and violence (extortion of the consulship/proscriptions)
 the Triumvirate; with power to 'settle the constitution' and other powers not specific to annual offices – first evidence of a desire to be 'above' the traditional Republican framework
 establishes Octavian and Antony as clear rivals in power through the Battle of Mutina

(iii)

Both parts of the question must be answered.

- i) relating to his religious roles
 - he was pontifex maximus (after Lepidus' death) and divi filius
 - at least four other priesthoods which he undertook should be commented on (fetialis, augur, quindecimvir, septemvir)
 - systematic programme of restoring religious rituals and restoring/building temples (with some examples)
 - allowed himself to be worshipped as a god, but confined this to the East
- ii) relating to the reasons he did this
 - reinforced his own image as godlike
 - construction of temples reflected well on him

- worship in the East allowed populations to transfer worship of their previous kings to him, promoting loyalty to Rome
- allowed him to preside over public ceremonies
- identified him with 'mos maiorum'

When allocating marks for mini essays, refer to attached criteria for marking long essays. Mark out of 25 and divide by 2.

QUESTION THREE (25 marks)

(a)

A candidate should focus on these focus on the following areas, which should all be dealt with in some depth (but not necessarily equal depth).

Augustus brought peace

- the previous century had been marked by civil war
- five civil wars since the death of Caesar
- Augustus restored peace
- Closing of the Gates of Janus (29BC), and similar affirmations of peace, should be cited

Augustus provided a stable form of government to replace the Republic, without the upheaval of a revolution

- accepted by the people, because it was couched in republican terms and because it involved a slow progression of several steps
- candidates should explain the essential elements by which the emperor exercised power, especially tribunician power and proconsular imperium maius

Augustus provided secure, defensible frontiers for the Empire

- Rhine/Danube line
- 'buffer' states/client kingdoms in the East
- expansion in the south to the natural frontier

Augustus restored a sense of pride and cultural identity to Romans

- religious restoration (building of temples, restoration of priesthods and rituals, with examples)
- beautification and repair of buildings in Rome – Rome again became a capital worthy of an Empire
- flowering of art and literature

Augustus improved the safety of the Romans

- fire brigade
- urban cohorts

- building regulations
- commissions (corn, water supply etc)

Other administrative changes relating to the provinces and to the Military Treasury might also be relevant. Credit should also be given for some contrary viewpoints e.g. unwise expansion east of Rhine; the excesses involved in Augustus' rise to power.

(b)

A good answer will be able to provide extensive analysis of Augustus' use of propaganda, showing why it was important (i.e. what it achieved), but will also indicate that, while important, propaganda was only one of several methods Augustus used to rise to power.

Propaganda

- his name/association with Julius Caesar: helped him raise an army and gain the support of Caesar's veterans. He was shown on coins with a beard to show he was in mourning for his adoptive father (also mention 'divi filius' from 42BC)
- the use of Cicero's 'Philippics' to paint Antony as a potential dictator helped him legitimise his army and gain imperium (as well as other constitutional authority – give details)
- his image as a peacemaker after 36BC helped endear him to the public ('Peace, long disturbed, he reestablished on land and sea...')
- his promotion of Republican ideas from 36BC helped paint him as an embodiment of Roman values (at the same time, Antony was shown as under the sway of Cleopatra). Give details of the measures taken and the honours received in 36BC...note especially the way he leaves Lepidus as Pontifex Maximus (despite his treachery) – this shows Augustus' reverence for Republican tradition
- his use of Antony's purported will and rumours that resulted from this helped provide justification for the Battle of Actium
- the Oath of Allegiance (32BC) promoted the idea of a personal cult for Augustus and identified allegiance to him with allegiance to Rome

But

Propaganda on its own would not have gained him power. It helped facilitate the gaining of an army, of political support, of constitutional sanction, but all these things, as well as the use of force, and intimidation, need due recognition in a top-level essay.

When allocating marks, refer to attached criteria for essay marking.

SECTION TWO : VIRGIL MARK SCHEDULE

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER:

QUESTION ONE (25 marks)

(a)

- i. Aeolus / the King of the Winds [.5]
- ii. Any three of the following for 3 marks:
 - Juno loved Carthage and wanted to prevent Aeneas founding the Roman race which she knew would one day destroy Carthage
 - She had been on the Greek side in the Trojan war.
 - She resented the decision of the Trojan prince, Paris, in the beauty contest.
 - She was jealous of Jupiter's love for the Trojan Ganymede.
 - She was jealous of the fathering by Jupiter (by Electra) of Dardanus, the Trojan ancestor.
- iii. Aeolus releases the winds and thus causes a storm at sea. The Trojan fleet is severely battered and eventually Aeneas reaches the shores of Africa with only seven ships remaining. The Trojans are eventually reunited and Aeneas meets Dido. [3]
- iv. The sack of Troy by the Greeks [1]; he is to found the Roman race [1].
- v. Juno colludes with Venus over the "marriage" in the cave of Aeneas and Dido in Book 4. She wishes to keep Aeneas in Carthage and so prevent him carrying out his destiny in Italy [2]; consequently, Aeneas stays and helps Dido to build her city and has to be reminded by Mercury of the need to continue on to Italy. He leaves Dido, who curses his descendants and thereby initiates the events which lead to the Punic Wars. [2] (Some or all of this depending on the detail provided.) Other instances may be accepted if appropriate.

(b)

- i. To Dido [.5]; at that banquet table / after dinner in her palace [1]
- ii. A / the principal Trojan hero [1]; he had been killed by Achilles after he had himself killed Achilles' friend, Patroclus. Achilles had tied him to his chariot and dragged him three times around the walls of Troy [3]
- iii. That he should escape as Troy is falling; he should take the gods of Troy; he should build a city after ocean-wandering [3]
- iv. He gets up on the roof of his house and sees that the city is under attack [1]; he enters the fighting [1].
- v. Creusa at the end of Book 2 - he goes back to the Trojans who are waiting for him on Mt. Ida OR he tries three times, vainly, to clasp Creusa to him [2]. Other examples may be given.

(c)

- i. Iarbas [1]; he is his son (by an African nymph) [.5]
- ii. It has been settled by people from Tyre [1].
- iii. The princess whom Aeneas is to marry when he gets to Italy [1].
- iv. He has been ignoring his destiny by lingering with Dido in Carthage (which is to be Rome's enemy) [1]; as the god responsible for seeing that Destiny is takes its course, Jupiter is angry [1]. The gods are responsible in that it was the storm caused by Juno that sent him off course to Carthage [1]; Juno and Venus are responsible through their collusion over the cave incident [1].
- v. Venus turns him back from thoughts of killing Helen during the sack of Troy / She protects him as he makes his way home through the Greeks to save his family (5 marks for a suitably detailed account of these events).

OR:

QUESTION TWO (12.5 marks each = 25 marks)

Write a mini-essay on each of **two** of the following:

(i)

symbolism - candidates may cover for example in Book 2:

the Trojan horse - pregnant with armed men, etc.

the sea snakes that kill Laocoon and his sons as symbolic of deception and destruction
similes such as the Greeks being likened to winds in conflict, Troy being like an ancient rowan tree, etc.

Creusa's death as symbolic of the past that Aeneas must leave behind.

In Book 1 the Carthaginians are likened to bees as they build their city

In Book 4 Dido is "like a bacchanal"; like Diana; Aeneas is like an oak-tree, etc.

Imagery - for example:

Fire, snake, flood and deer imagery in Books 2 and 4

(ii)

Discussion required of the first lines of Book 1 and of the prophecy of Jupiter in particular. The first lines introduce the theme with the mention of cities, city walls, the sense of Rome's future being pre-ordained, etc.

In Book 6 the Parade of Heroes needs careful consideration.

Candidates may also mention the gods of the poem as the gods of Rome.

Some general comment on the poem as a foundation poem for the Roman people and state etc.

(iii)

Venus in her role as mother of Aeneas, protecting him and his interests / destiny. Also as goddess of love in Book 1 with Cupid and in Book 4 - her collusion with Juno.

Book 1 - her appearance as a Carthaginian maid after the storm;

Book 2 - her intervention in the Helen episode and her guidance of Aeneas through the fighting

Book 4 - the cave incident

Candidates may note the claim of the Julian family to be descended from Venus. A nurturing goddess of the Roman state.

When allocating marks for mini essays, refer to attached criteria for marking long essays. Mark out of 25 and divide by 2.

OR:

QUESTION THREE (25 marks)

Choose **one** of the following topics and write a long essay on it:

EITHER:

(a)

Candidates will consider the role of all or most of the suggested.

Venus - in collusion with Juno; as mother of Aeneas and promoter of his destiny. Her use of Cupid.

Juno - uses Dido as a pawn in her endeavours to keep Aeneas from Italy

Aeneas - could have stayed?? Could have reminded Dido of his destiny. Could have stopped her calling their relationship a "marriage". His secretive departure.

Destiny - that of Aeneas and Rome. Unalterable. Jupiter's role in sending Mercury.

Dido herself - her passion, like a bacchanal, etc. She abandons her city to her passion for Aeneas.

Anna may also be considered as responsible in her encouragement of Dido who at that stage is trying to resist her feelings and keep her vow.

In fact several different motives for Dido's actions. Virgil is deliberately unclear and any good answer to the question would note the complexity of the situation.

(b)

each other - Jupiter as supreme. Other gods as rivals to one another. Juno as rival to Jupiter in his role as protector of Fate. Rivalry between Venus and Juno and their different objectives. Gods have favourite cities and people.

Fate - Jupiter as representative. Can be delayed but not changed entirely. Juno as counter-Fate.

Human characters - Venus as mother figure, Juno as counter-Fate. Actions of Juno and Venus on Dido in particular. May be seen as representing aspects of a character's nature -

Mercury as Aeneas' conscience. Gods often seem at best unfeeling, at worst malicious in regard to humans. Gods often seem to humans to be arbitrary.

When allocating marks, refer to attached criteria for essay marking.

SECTION THREE : JUVENAL MARK SCHEDULE

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER:

QUESTION ONE (25 marks)

(a)

- i. Jason [.5]
- ii. The practice of composing *suasoriae* or declamations to be put in the mouth of, or directed at, some great historical figure. [1]
- iii. Lucilius [1]; because he had the protection of Scipio, he was able to indulge in outspoken criticism [1]; Juvenal has no such protection and must exercise more discretion [1].
- iv. He has attacked epic, elegiac poetry and tragedy. [any two for 2]
- v. Any four of the following:
 - Eunuchs marrying
 - Well-born girls pig-sticking up-country
 - Millionaire barbers
 - Crispinus who, according to Juvenal, was once a slave and is now rich
 - Shyster lawyers
 - Informers
 - Men who earn legacies in bed
 - Old, rich women who pay for sex
 - Corrupt governors
 - Etc.
- vi. On a street corner [1]; this gives the effect of a rapid succession of camera shots; Juvenal can give a wide variety of examples which would not usually be seen together; he is able thus to emphasise the amount of vice in Rome [any one point = 1]

(b)

- i. Umbricius [1] is speaking to Juvenal [.5]
- ii. In Egeria's grove / a sacred grove [1]; Umbricius is going to Cumae [1]
- iii. He is too honest to survive there [1]
- iv. Daedalus ended his flight from Crete in Cumae [1], his son, Icarus, having already plunged to his death [1]; the technique is periphrasis or circumlocution [1]
- v. They use dishonest methods to conduct their business [1] then fraudulently file for bankruptcy [1].
- vi. Any 3 of the following:
 - Greeks
 - Easterners generally
 - Philosophers
 - Patrons
 - Poor men

- Clients
- Rich men

(c)

- i. power [.5]
- ii. prefect of the Praetorian Guard under Tiberius / Consul / Right hand man to Tiberius [1]. Decided to make a bid for power [1] but was betrayed to Tiberius who 'sent a long and wordy letter' and had him executed [1].
- iii. Any two of: eloquence, military glory, long life, beauty [2]
- iv. Julius Caesar [1]
- v. A healthy mind in a healthy body [1] and a valiant heart etc. [1]
- vi. Introduction followed by five sections and a conclusion. [1] Structure gives an attribute for which people might pray, then a primary example of someone 'blessed' with that attribute followed by one or more secondary examples.[1] Follows this pattern more or less in each section [1]. Here Sejanus provides the primary example and Pompey, Caesar and Crassus the secondary ones. [1] Some flexibility in mark allocation may be necessary.

OR:

QUESTION TWO (12.5 marks each = 25 marks)

Write a mini-essay on each of **two** of the following:

- i the structure follows the course of the dinner party
 - there is one party for the host and his special guests and another for Trebius
 - courses are served in the order traditional to a Roman *cena* but in this case the host and guest are served different food
 - the guest receives the worst food and sometimes gets nothing at all while his host eats the largest portion
 - examples must be given
 - even the slaves who serve are suited to the social standing of the person they are waiting on.
 - The dishes and cups in which the food and drink is served are different
 - Trebius cannot converse with Virro his host.
 - The setting is suited:
 - Guest and host are seated near to each other to emphasise the contrast between them
 - This particular dinner party is a mockery of an important and well-recognised social convention.
 - Contrast in food served is heightened by the proximity of the diners and reflects their status
 - Dinner party an important aspect of the relationship between patron and client and serves here to show how that relationship had deteriorated.

- ii a clear distinction should be made between the houses of the rich and those of the poor.
 The houses of the rich should be described in some detail.
 The insulae of the poor should also be described.
 In Satire 3 Juvenal concentrates mainly on the houses of the poor which he claims are better constructed in the country than in Rome. He does this mainly by use of hyperbole. He suggests that fires are common and thus the tenant in the attic is particularly at risk. In Rome even poor housing is expensive especially when compared with that in the country.
 The housing of the rich was protected from the noise of the streets (by *tabernae*) in a way that was not possible for the poor.
- iii Bi-partite structure. First is an attack on Crispinus, the second on Domitian. Attack on Crispinus is firstly upon his most serious crimes then moves to less serious - the purchase of an expensive mullet.
 Then a bridging passage in which the muse of epic is called upon - parody.
 Second section is also about a fish (serves to link two otherwise disparate halves). In a chiasitic arrangement, the trivial is treated first - a fisherman catches such a prodigious fish that he must take it to Domitian himself. The councillors are summoned to decide what must be done with it.
 The satire concludes by comparing this trivial reason for calling the council together (a rare occurrence in Domitian's reign) with the much more serious situation facing Rome and its aristocracy under Domitian's reign of terror.
 Crispinus, the councillors and Domitian all come in for criticism.

When allocating marks for mini essays, refer to attached criteria for marking long essays. Mark out of 25 and divide by 2.

OR:

QUESTION THREE (25 marks)

Choose **one** of the following topics and write a long essay on it:

EITHER:

(a)

this essay requires discussion of the decline in the client-patron relationship

- the patron in Satire 1 who dines alone on a whole boar
- aristocrats looking for handout themselves in Satire 1
- aristocrats who are more interested in rich foreigners than in their traditional Roman clients.

The aristocracy are guilty of political corruption. This starts with the emperor e.g. Domitian who is hypocritical, tyrannical and susceptible to flattery.
 Aristocrats are sexually depraved.

Generally, Juvenal sees the whole social structure of Rome turned upside-down. The aristocracy has abandoned its obligation to uphold the *mos maiorum* and is almost entirely responsible for Rome's degradation at this time.

OR:

(b)

The relationship in its ideal form was one of mutual respect.

Candidates should give an account of what a patron could do for his client

- Legal advice
- Sportula
- Employment
- Dinner invitations

In return, clients were expected to

- Perform *salutatio*, wearing a toga and addressing the patron as *domine*
- Provide an escort for the patron on public appearances
- Vote for patron
- Witness signing of documents

Juvenal suggests that it has been abused:

Satire 5 - Virro's abuse of Trebius at the dinner party

Trebius also on the receiving end of Juvenal's criticisms - he puts up with this treatment.

Satire 1 clients cheat their patrons and inform against them.

When allocating marks, refer to attached criteria for essay marking.

SECTION FOUR : ROMAN ART MARK SCHEDULE

QUESTION ONE (12.5 marks each)

(a)

- i. Flavian Amphitheatre (1) – (possible [.5]credit for Colosseum)
- ii. AD70-80 (1)
- iii. Vespasian, Titus, Domitian (.5 each)
- iv. Nero's Golden House (1)
Reclaimed Nero's private gardens for the public, boosted the popularity of the Flavians (1)
- v. 45,000 – 55,000 (any figure in this range) (.5)
Behind the colonnade on the top level (.5)
- vi. Varied capitals for decorative effect – first level Doric, second Ionic, third Corinthian, fourth Corinthian pilasters (1)
Use of shields 4th level above lower windows (.5)
Use of windows, alternately half way up 4th level and bottom 4th level (.5)
Corbels (.5)
Statues in arches (.5)
Diminishing visual perspective draws eyes upward. Figures desirable (7.05m 1st level, 6.45 m 2nd level, 6.4m 3rd level) (1)
- vii. The manner in which the architect tackled the problems of stability and stress (1)
Plus, TWO concrete examples of solutions: (.5 each)
e.g. concentric and radial vaults; building materials with examples; deep foundations with measurements; (scale, if justified in terms of question can gain half mark credit)

(b)

- i. Leptis Magna (.5)
In (any of) North Africa/Libya/Tripolitania/east of Carthage (.5)
AD1-2 (.5)
- ii. Lowest level only (1)
- iii. Special seating area for dignitaries (1)
Semi-circular rather than full circle (.5)
Shallow steps included (.5)
- iv. Stage (any two for .5 mark each) raised/1m high/wooden floor
Plus any SIX of, including at least one function: **(.5 each)**
Front face of stage had niches for statues
Stage building had three recesses
Screened by columns
Stage building three stories high – same height as cavea, which...
...created an enclosed space, to focus attention on acting
Stage building contains doors...
...leading to rooms for actors and storage of props
- v. Temple to Ceres Augusta (at top of auditorium) (1)

- vi. **Any THREE of:** (1 each)
 - Temple of the Deified Emperors
 - Replacing of the stucco floor of orchestra with marble paving
 - Replacing of limestone columns with marble on the scaenae frons
 - Octagonal altar in front of auditorium
 - Tribunalia (boxes for magistrates over side entrances)

(c)

- i. Patrician Carrying Busts (.5)
- ii. End of 1st century BC/beginning of 1st century AD/(completed by) AD10
(*different sources provide different dates*) (1)
- iii. Verism (1)
 - Plus SIX clear, specific demonstrations of that style:** (.5 each)
 - Left hand (statue's LH) figure balding
 - Right hand figure has short hair combed over forehead
 - Bone structure evident
 - Wrinkles and creases at corners of eyes/sides of mouth
 - Right hand figure has thin, tightly closed mouth
 - Left hand figure has bags under eyes
 - Left hand figure has wrinkles in neck
 - Furrows in foreheads
- iv. Wax death masks (1)
 - Plus FOUR other points:** (.5 each)
 - Wax masks/ancestral images kept in special cupboards in the house
 - Paraded in public on special occasions
 - Preserve of the patrician class
 - Part of belief in 'mos maiorum'
 - Bronze or marble copies made for various branches of family to display in their houses
- v. The figure in the statue's left hand is likely to be the grandfather and the right hand is the father (1)
 - Any TWO of:** (.5 each)
 - Bust in left hand is in style of c.50BC
 - Bust in right hand is in style of c.30BC
 - Bust in left hand is in an older style
 - Bust in left hand is held closer to him, suggesting a more intimate status
- vi. Bust in left hand is held more freely, (.5)
 - Intended to represent wax rather than marble or bronze (.5)
- vii. The head (1)

QUESTION TWO (12.5 marks each)

(i)

Candidates must answer all parts of the question.

Subject Matter

Pastoral Scene:

- bronze deity on stone altar in grove of trees
- description of figure; possible identifications (Dionysus?); tablet with possible fertility symbol
- goats, trees etc
- landscape

Lion Attacking Bull

- violent scene
- lion attacks bull while on the other side of pond/river a cow watches
- description of landscape (including rocky outcrop on left, and further hill, plants, trees in background)

Style

A range of features should be mentioned. Essential inclusions:

- foreshortening, with example
- highlighting, with example
- illusion of depth, created by use of shadows and of overlapping (with example)
- also, trees in background not as detailed as trees in foreground and goats further away are lighter coloured

How Typical?

- opus tessellatum (compare with opus vermiculatum)
- polychrome style at a time when black and white geometric style was popular
- influence of Greek styles from paintings (naturalistic features, sacro-idyllic approach)

(ii)

Candidates must answer all parts of the question.

Image

- deliberate choice of expression, which may be seen as...
- shifty, opportunistic image; or
- hint of an anxious emperor caring for his people
- face shows determination and strength of character
- no obvious propaganda symbolism

Style

- verism to reflect the 'real' man and his concerns
 - i) overhanging brows
 - ii) deep line from nose to lips
 - iii) furrows on forehead
 - iv) Syrian origins (specify features)
- glancing to the side, with eyes looking upward as if for divine inspiration: suggests concern

Other Factor

- historical context: did he murder the previous emperor Gordianus? If not (as now seems to be the case), the likely image is that of a concerned leader
- a troubled time, with a rapid succession of emperors

(iii)

Candidates must answer both parts of the question, with around 4 marks allocated to relating the Canopus to other parts of the complex, with references to specific examples.

Main Features

- long canal
- 120m x 18m
- colonnade on three sides
- on north side, architrave alternately straight and arched
- statuary with examples
- specific references to caryatids (with explanation) needed
- north side (or end facing Serapeum) curved
- semicircular Serapeum
- probably intended as a triclinium
- half-dome vault in segmented style

How typical is it?

- use of water also evident in Poikile, Maritime Theatre
- use of curves evident in short ends of Poikile, the walls of the suite of rooms in the Piazza D'oro, circular nature of the Maritime Theatre etc
- use of dome, in vestibule to Piazza D'oro
- reflection of Hadrian's travels – other areas (e.g. Academy, Poikile) make reference to areas of Greece and/or Egypt

When allocating marks for mini essays, refer to attached criteria for marking long essays. Mark out of 25 and divide by 2.

QUESTION THREE (25 marks)

(a)

Candidates must address all parts of the topic.

Similarities

- high podium in both (measurements preferred: 3.65m in Maison Carrée, c. 5m in Bacchus)
- deep entrance porch in both
- frontal aspect

Differences

- Temple of Bacchus has a full peristyle, whereas Maison Carrée has a pseudo-peristyle with engaged half columns
- full peristyle allows rich carving in ceiling of Bacchus' portico
- Bacchus has 2 towers to roof
- interior decoration of walls of Bacchus much more elaborate than in typical temple (description needed of main features)
- scale: Bacchus on a much greater scale than Maison Carrée
- divided cella, with inner shrine, two flights of steps, compared to typical cella on one level
- cult structure set within adyton, compared to typical recess in wall

Reasons for Differences

- local Eastern influences; some discussion of site necessary. Especially seen in adyton and baldachin, two towers
- greater scale to reinforce Roman superiority in a province vastly different to Maison Carrée's Gaul, where Roman contact had a much longer history

In summary, a candidate should be able to identify the Temple of Bacchus as a fusion of Hellenised Italic, Greek and local Eastern elements.

(b)

The candidate must **clearly** relate form to function. Material on structural, architectural or engineering features will not gain marks per se, unless related to function. The answer should give roughly equal attention to the two examples specified. Points that could be made include:

Hadrian's Baths

- because a hot to cold bathing sequence is needed, rooms are arranged sequentially
- progression from room to room reflected by framed 'views' into other bathing areas through screens of columns
- symmetrical arrangement to reflect probable need for separate areas for men and women

- function of tepidarium/caldarium/laconica dictates that these rooms be located closest to furnaces
- all these hotter rooms are on the southern side to take advantage of the sun (even though this meant disrupting the normal grid plan of the city)

Pont du Gard

- because of the gravitational flow required to channel water a distance of 50km, a gradient of 1/3000 over the entire length needed
- channels had to be smooth to allow clear flow of water (use of malta)
- structure must carry water across vast gorge so is vulnerable to wind stress. Top level arches therefore are single arches presenting a relatively narrow face to minimize wind resistance
- structure must span a river without risking damage to structure. Therefore, lowest storey arches have vaults of four parallel arches for strength, and arches spanning the main current are wider than their neighbours
- pier heads in the shape of stems of ships; foundations of arches set in rock

Some reference to factors allowing economy of repair may also attract credit.

When allocating marks, refer to attached criteria for essay marking.

Criteria for Marking of Essays

Long Essay

Essays will initially be graded in accordance with the following criteria and then allocated a mark within the range of marks for each category. The maximum mark for any essay will be 25.

Mini Essay

Essays will be initially graded according to the above criteria and then allocated a mark within the range of marks for each grade. This mark will then be divided by 2 to give a mark out of 12.5. The maximum mark for a mini essay will be 12.5.

21 - 25

An excellent answer:

- will be comprehensive in coverage;
- will be detailed in knowledge;
- will be detailed in the use of specific examples in support of points made;
- will be attentive to all parts of the question in equal depth;
- will be lucid in style and organisation;
- will show evidence of individual thought and insight.

16 - 20

A very good answer:

- will be very good in coverage;
- will be supported with good / adequate examples and illustrations;
- will be attentive to all parts of the question in some depth;
- will be well organised and clearly expressed;
- may have some minor errors.

11 - 15

An average answer:

- will be adequate in coverage of question requirements, but perhaps unbalanced in treatment;
- will be supported with fewer examples and detail;
- will be too general;
- may be stylistically clumsy or inconsistent;
- may contain irrelevant material.

6 - 10

A below average answer:

- will be deficient or limited in knowledge;
- will show misunderstanding or misinterpretation of question;
- will use few or irrelevant examples;
- will be muddled and limited in expression.

1 - 5

A weak answer:

- will show serious misunderstanding of the question or lack of knowledge;
- will show factual inaccuracies;
- will not use examples;
- will not make relevant points.