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**CLASSICAL STUDIES**

**9274/21**

Paper 2 Roman Civilisation

**October/November 2018**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

No Additional Materials are required.

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

There are **four** sections in this paper.

Each section is worth 25 marks.

You must answer **two** questions. Choose **one** question from **two** different sections.

You should spend 45 minutes on each section.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answer.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.



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This document consists of **7** printed pages, **1** blank page and **1** Insert.

## SECTION ONE: AUGUSTUS

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

## EITHER

1 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow:

The opposite view went like this. Filial duty and national crisis had been merely pretexts. In actual fact, the motive of Octavian, the future Augustus, was lust for power. Inspired by that, he had mobilized ex-army settlers by gifts of money, raised an army – while he was only a half-grown boy without any official status – won over a consul's brigades by bribery, pretended to support Sextus Pompeius (I), and by senatorial decree usurped the status and rank of a praetor. Soon both consuls, Gaius Vibius Pansa and Aulus Hirtius, had met their deaths – by enemy action; or perhaps in the one case by the deliberate poisoning of his wound, and in the other at the hand of his own troops, instigated by Octavian. In any case it was he who took over both their armies. Then he had forced the reluctant senate to make him consul. But the forces given him to deal with Antony he used against the State. His judicial murders and land distributions were distasteful even to those who carried them out. True, Cassius and Brutus died because he had inherited a feud against them; nevertheless, personal enmities ought to be sacrificed to the public interest. Next he had cheated Sextus Pompeius by a spurious peace treaty, Lepidus by spurious friendship. Then Antony, enticed by the treaties of Tarentum and Brundisium and his marriage with Octavian's sister, had paid the penalty of that delusive relationship with his life. After that, there had certainly been peace, but it was a bloodstained peace.

(Tacitus, *Annals* 1)

- (i) In which battle were Pansa and Hirtius (lines 6–7) killed? [1]
- (ii) In which year did this battle take place? [1]
- (iii) Briefly describe how Octavian 'forced the reluctant senate to make him consul' (line 10). [3]
- (iv) Briefly describe how **and** why Octavian's 'land distributions' (lines 11–12) were carried out. [4]
- (v) Why did Octavian have a 'feud' (line 13) against Cassius and Brutus? [1]
- (vi) Using this passage as a starting point, explain how far you feel that there was nothing legal or moral about the way Octavian seized power. [15]

[Total: 25]

## OR

2 'Augustus' family was more of a hindrance than a help to him during his reign.' Explain how far you agree with this statement. [25]

## OR

3 To what extent would you agree that by the end of Augustus' reign, the Senate had no importance or power? [25]

## SECTION TWO: VIRGIL

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

## EITHER

4 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow:

Saying these words, she had climbed to the top of the pyre and was now holding her dying sister to her breast and cherishing her, sobbing as she dried the dark blood with her own dress. Once more Dido tried to raise her heavy eyes, but failed. The wound hissed round the sword beneath her breast. Three times she raised herself on her elbow. Three times she fell back on the bed. With wavering eyes she looked for light in the heights of heaven and groaned when she found it. 5

All-powerful Juno then took pity on her long anguish and difficult death and sent Iris down from Olympus to free her struggling spirit and loosen the fastenings of her limbs. For since she was dying not by the decree of Fate or by her own deserts but pitifully and before her time, in a sudden blaze of madness, Proserpina had not yet taken a lock of her golden hair or consigned her to Stygian Orcus. 10

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 4)

- (i) What has Dido said to the nurse about the purpose of the pyre? [1]
- (ii) Name **two** of the objects on the pyre. [2]
- (iii) 'Saying these words, she ...' (line 1). Give the name of the person referred to here. [1]
- (iv) Explain why this passage is tragic. You should consider **both** what happens **and** the way it is written. Make **three** points. [6]
- (v) To what extent do you feel sympathy towards Dido in the books of the *Aeneid* you have studied? [15]

[Total: 25]

## OR

- 5 'A man on a mission.' How committed do you think Aeneas is to his mission in the books of the *Aeneid* you have studied? [25]

## OR

- 6 'Book 6 of the *Aeneid* inspires the audience with hope for the future.' How far do you agree with this statement? [25]

## SECTION THREE: JUVENAL

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

## EITHER

7 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow:

Observe the size of that crayfish: it marks out a platter reserved for my lord. Please note the asparagus garnish heaped high around it, the peacocking tail that looks down on the guests as it's brought in, borne aloft by some tall waiter! But *you* get half an egg that's stuffed with a single prawn, and served in a little saucer, like some funeral offering. Himself drizzles his fish with the finest oil, but *your* colourless boiled cabbage (poor you!) will have an aroma of the lamp; the stuff you're offered as a dressing came to town in some sharp-prowed felucca. One good sniff, and you know why Africans empty the public baths. Rub it on you, and poisonous snakes will give you a wide berth.

My lord will have his mullet, imported from Corsica or the rocks below Taormina: home waters are all fished out to fill such ravening maws, our local breeding-grounds are trawled without cease, the market never lets up – we kill off the fry now, close seasons go by the board. The provinces keep our kitchens supplied with gourmet items that legacy-hunters purchase, and their spinster quarry sells back. Virro is served with a lamprey: no finer specimen ever came from Sicilian waters. When the south wind's in abeyance, drying damp wings in his cell, then hardy fishermen will dare the wrath of Charybdis. But what's in store for you? An eel, perhaps (though it rather resembles a water-snake), or a grey-mottled river-pike, born and bred in the Tiber, bloated with torrents of sewage, a long-term *habitué* of those cesspools underlying the slums of the Subura.

A word with himself now – if he will deign to listen. 'Nowadays no one expects such generous presents as the old Republican gentry once used to lavish on their humbler friends. In those times such largesse brought more honour than title or office. All we're asking is – dine with us as an equal.'

(Juvenal, *Satire 5*)

- (i) Name the '*you*' in line 5. [1]
- (ii) Why was this person invited to dine with Virro? [1]
- (iii) What might this person have done to receive this invitation from Virro? Make **two** points. [2]
- (iv) From this passage, find **three** examples of Juvenal's satiric technique. Write out the example, identify the technique and explain its effect. [6]
- (v) Using this passage as a starting point, discuss the ways in which Juvenal shows that wealth was having a negative effect upon Roman society. [15]

[Total: 25]

**OR**

- 8 What is Juvenal's message in *Satire 4*? How do the content and structure of this satire reinforce this message? [25]

**OR**

- 9 'Irrelevant when they were written and still irrelevant today.' To what extent do you agree with this opinion of Juvenal's *Satires*? [25]

## SECTION FOUR: ROMAN ARCHITECTURE

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

10 Study the image below and answer the questions which follow:



- (i) By what name do we know this building, and how did it get that name? [2]
- (ii) By what name did the Romans know this building? [2]
- (iii) Name the **three** emperors involved in the construction of this building. Briefly state what each emperor contributed to the completion of the project. [6]
- (iv) What practical considerations did the architect have to take into account when designing the building? [15]

[Total: 25]

**OR**

- 11** 'The Pantheon illustrates the most important characteristics of Roman architecture.' How far do you agree with this statement? In your answer, you should include discussion of other specific Roman buildings you have studied. [25]

**OR**

- 12** 'The architecture of public bath complexes made them more suitable than theatres as places of leisure and entertainment.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? In your answer, you should include discussion of specific examples of each type of building. [25]

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