

General Certificate of Education
June 2007
Advanced Level Examination



CLASSICAL CIVILISATION
Unit 5 Roman History and Culture

CIV5

Monday 11 June 2007 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- an 8-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is CIV5.
- Answer **two** questions.
Choose your two questions from **one topic** only.
Answer **one** question from Section 1 and **one** question from Section 2 in the topic you have chosen.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 65.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Answer questions on **ONE TOPIC** only.

Topic 1 *Politics and Society in the Early Empire, Tiberius to Nero (AD 14-68)*

Answer **one** question from Section 1 and **one** question from Section 2.

Section 1 Answer **one** question.

There are 25 marks for each question.

EITHER

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

Again, shortly afterwards, when Tiberius awarded an honorary Triumph to Quintus Junius Blaesus, governor of Africa, the emperor indicated that this was a compliment to the latter's nephew Sejanus. Yet Blaesus' achievements had earned the distinction. For Tacfarinas, despite frequent defeats, had raised reinforcements in the interior and was insolent enough to send representatives to Tiberius demanding land for himself and his army. As the alternative, he offered endless war.

Tacitus, *Annals* 3.72-73

- (a) What was a Triumph **and** why is Blaesus' Triumph described as 'honorary' (line 1)? (2 marks)
- (b) How significant were the rise and fall of Sejanus for Tiberius' principate? (8 marks)
- (c) What insights does the conflict with Tacfarinas give into Roman provincial policy during the early empire? Refer to **at least one** area in addition to Africa. (15 marks)

OR

2 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

On the days that followed, the emperor gave no sign of hatred, satisfaction, anger, distress, or any other human feeling – even when he saw the accusers exulting, and his children mourning. His forgetfulness was helped by the senate, which decreed that Messalina’s name and statues should be removed from all public and private sites.

5 It also awarded Narcissus an honorary quaestorship. But this was the least reason for conceit to a man who exceeded even Pallas or Callistus in power.

Tacitus, *Annals* 11. 38

- (a) What was a quaestorship **and** why is Narcissus’ quaestorship described as ‘honorary’ (line 5)? (2 marks)
- (b) Why did freedmen become so powerful during Claudius’ principate? (8 marks)
- (c) How far did the activities of Messalina and Agrippina undermine Claudius’ achievements as emperor? (15 marks)

Section 2 Answer **one** question.

There are 40 marks for each question.

EITHER

3 What qualities and skills did an emperor need in order to be successful? To what extent did Gaius **and** Nero demonstrate such qualities and skills? (40 marks)

OR

4 ‘The relationship between the emperors of the early empire (AD 14-68) and the senate was always a difficult one.’

How far do you agree with this opinion?

Give reasons why difficulties arose.

(40 marks)

Turn over ▶

Topic 2 *Roman Architecture and Town Planning*

Answer **one** question from Section 1 and **one** question from Section 2.

Drawings or diagrams may be used to illustrate answers in this topic.

Do **not** answer questions on this topic if you have answered questions on Topic 1.

Section 1 Answer **one** question.

There are 25 marks for each question.

EITHER

5 Study **Plan A** below.

Plan A The House of the Vettii, Pompeii

The Plan is not reproduced here due to third party copyright constraints. Printed copies of this paper can be obtained by ordering CIV 5 from AQA Publications during the 12 months following the examination. Tel 0870 4101036

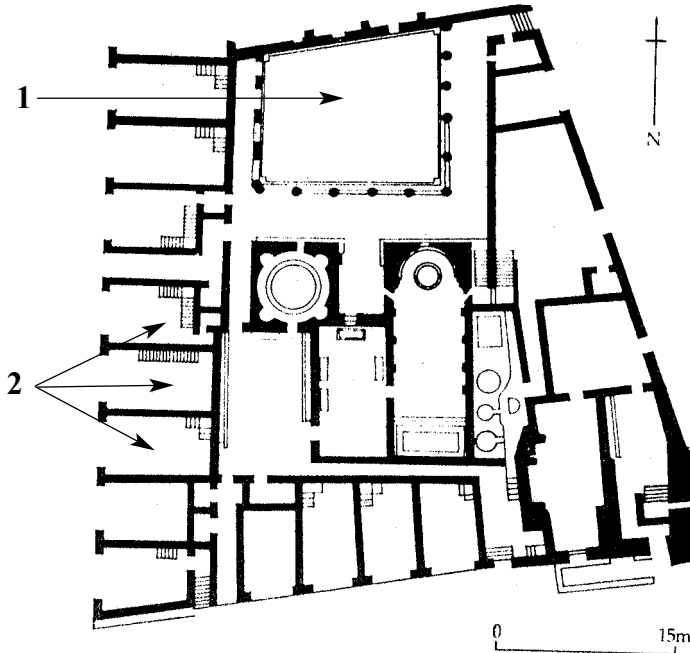
- (a) Identify the areas marked **1** and **2** on **Plan A**. (2 marks)
- (b) How typical of the Roman *domus* is the example shown in **Plan A**? (8 marks)
- (c) ‘The Romans were successful in providing living accommodation to suit a wide variety of needs.’

How far do you agree with this opinion? (15 marks)

OR

6 Study **Plan B** below.

Plan B Plan of the Forum Baths, Pompeii



- (a) Identify the areas marked **1** and **2** on **Plan B**. (2 marks)
- (b) To what extent do you think that the baths complex shown in **Plan B** fitted its functions? (8 marks)
- (c) ‘The Romans were purely practical in their collection and use of water.’

How far do you agree with this opinion? In your answer refer to materials, methods of construction, buildings and the uses to which they were put. (15 marks)

Section 2 Answer **one** question.

There are 40 marks for each question.

EITHER

- 7 How much variation occurred, over time and across the Empire, in the design of forums and the buildings positioned around them? Give reasons for any variation that occurred. (40 marks)

OR

- 8 How far is it possible to understand the significance of Roman amphitheatres and theatres without considering the political, social and cultural values of the Romans as well as construction methods and materials? (40 marks)

Turn over ▶

Topic 3 Roman Epic

Answer **one** question from Section 1 and **one** question from Section 2.

Do **not** answer questions on this topic if you have answered questions on Topic 1 or Topic 2.

Section 1 Answer **one** question.

There are 25 marks for each question.

EITHER

- 9 Read the passage below in the translation you have studied, and answer the questions which follow.

The translation of W. F. Jackson Knight

- 5 But meanwhile Queen Dido, gnawed by love's invisible fire, had long suffered from the deep wound draining her life-blood. Again and again the thought of her hero's valour and the high nobility of his descent came forcibly back to her, and his countenance and his words stayed imprinted on her mind; the distress allowed her no peace and no rest. And now the next day's dawn was cleansing the world with Apollo's light and had parted the moist shadows in high heaven, when Dido spoke distractedly to the sister whose heart was one with hers.

Aeneid, Book 4, page 97

The translation of D. West

- 5 But the queen had long since been suffering from love's deadly wound, feeding it with her blood and being consumed by its hidden fire. Again and again there rushed into her mind thoughts of the great valour of the man and the high glories of his line. His features and the words he had spoken had pierced her heart and love gave her body no peace or rest. The next day's dawn was beginning to traverse the earth with the lamp of Phoebus' sunlight and had moved the dank shadow of night from the sky when she spoke these words from the depths of her affliction to her loved and loving sister.

Aeneid, Book 4, page 80

- (a) How had Dido been made to fall in love with Aeneas? Give **two** details. (2 marks)
- (b) What part does Dido's sister play in the events of Book 4? Give **two** details. (2 marks)
- (c) In this passage, how effectively does Virgil show Dido's passion for Aeneas? (6 marks)
- (d) 'The reader's sympathies are more with Dido than with Aeneas.'

How far do you agree with this opinion? Explain your answer, and support it by reference to the books of the *Aeneid* you have read. (15 marks)

OR

- 10** Read the passage below in the translation you have studied and answer the questions which follow.

The translation of W. F. Jackson Knight

- Aeneas was no less vigorous in pursuit, though sometimes his knees, slowed by the arrow-wound, delayed him and denied him speed as he pressed hot-foot on the traces of his terror-stricken foe. He was like a hound at a time when, knowing that he has a stag entrapped by a river or hemmed in by dread of the red-feather scares, he presses on him, running and barking; the stag darts to and fro a thousand ways, in fear of ambush and the river's high bank; but the untiring Umbrian hound hangs on to him, mouth wide open.

Aeneid, Book 12, page 332

The translation of D. West

- Nor did Aeneas let up in his pursuit. Slowed down as he was by the arrow wound, his legs failing him sometimes and unable to run, he still was ablaze with fury and kept hard on the heels of the terrified Turnus, like a hunting dog that happens to trap a stag in the bend of a river or in a ring of red feathers used as a scare, pressing him hard with his running and barking; the stag is terrified by the ambush he is caught in or by the high river bank; he runs and runs back a thousand ways, but the untiring Umbrian hound stays with him with jaws gaping.

Aeneid, Book 12, page 326

- (a) How had Aeneas come to be wounded in the leg? (2 marks)
- (b) Explain why Turnus had run away. (2 marks)
- (c) In this passage, how effectively does Virgil convey the excitement and terror of the chase? (6 marks)
- (d) 'It is impossible to sympathise with Turnus.'

How far do you agree with this opinion? Explain your answer, and support it by reference to the books of the *Aeneid* which you have read. (15 marks)

Turn over ►

Section 2 Answer **one** question.

There are 40 marks for each question.

EITHER

- 11** How do you think Virgil's readers in the reign of Augustus would have reacted to his portrayal of Roman legend and history? Explain your answer, and support it by reference to the books of the *Aeneid* which you have read. (40 marks)

OR

- 12** How important to the *Aeneid* are the relationships between parents and children **and** what was the significance of these relationships to readers in the reign of Augustus? Explain your answer, and support it by reference to the books of the *Aeneid* which you have read. (40 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Topic 1

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Topic 2

Plan A *Pompeii AD79* (Carlton Cleeve Ltd., 1976)

Plan B *Illustration Booklet II: The Augustan Age* (Open University Press, 1981)

Topic 3

Extracts from *The Aeneid* by Virgil, translated with an introduction by W F JACKSON-KNIGHT (Penguin Classics 1956, Revised edition, 1957)
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