



General Certificate of Education

Classical Civilisation 5021

CIV1 Greek and Roman History and Society

Mark Scheme

2008 examination - June series

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

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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 specified in the syllabus, is **not** required, but credit is to be given for their use if it aids the clarity and precision of the argument.

Information in round brackets is **not** essential in order to gain the mark

DESCRIPTIONS OF LEVELS OF RESPONSE

Unless otherwise indicated, these descriptions and bands of marks are applicable to all questions worth 15 marks.

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 candidates after one year of study on the Advanced Subsidiary course, or two years of study on the Advanced Course, and in the time available in the examination.

Candidates are **not** required to respond to all the bullet points in order to reach Level 4, but to cover a sufficient range of material to answer the central aspects of the question.

Level 5	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • thorough, accurate and relevant knowledge, which is well chosen to support discussion of the central aspects of the question • clear and coherent understanding of the central aspects of the question • ability to sustain a structured argument which effectively links comment to detail, adopts an almost wholly evaluative and/or analytical approach and reaches a reasoned conclusion. 	14-15
Level 4	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generally adequate, accurate and relevant knowledge to support discussion of the central aspects of the question • clear understanding of many of the central aspects of the question • ability to organise a generally convincing argument which adopts a largely evaluative and/or analytical approach 	10-13
Level 3	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a range of accurate and relevant knowledge • some understanding of some aspects of the question • some evidence of evaluation and/or analysis. 	7-9
Level 2	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a range of accurate and relevant knowledge. 	3-6
Level 1	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge. 	0-2

CIV1 Greek and Roman History and Society

TOPIC 1 *Athenian Democracy*

- 1 (a)(i) **What political office did Solon hold when he drew up his new constitution?**

archon [1]

(1 mark)

- (ii) **Which social class was eligible to hold this office before Solon's reforms?**

nobles / Eupatridae [1]

(1 mark)

- (iii) **For how long was a person able to hold this office?**

1 year [1]

(1 mark)

- (iv) **What did Solon do at the end of his term of office?**

left Attica / went abroad / travelled (to Egypt) [1]

(1 mark)

- (b) **How far do you agree that Solon's most important reform was banning loans on the security of a person's freedom? Explain your answer.**

SIX of e.g. established fundamental right [1] citizenship could not be taken away because of economic hardship [1] established clear distinction between status of citizens and slaves [1] provided basis for creation of new classes [1] and right of *thetes* to attend *ekklesia* [1] so had some say in government [1] but rich still had most political power [1] legislation retrospective [1] so those enslaved for debt freed [1] including (allegedly) bringing / allowing back those who had gone abroad [1] cancelled existing debts [1] and abolished system of *hektemoroi* [1] removed *horoi* [1] so gave everyone a fresh start economically [1] peasants owned land outright [1] but did not address underlying agricultural problems [1] did not redistribute land [1] so only temporary alleviation of economic problems [1] and perhaps loans more difficult to secure because peasants had no other collateral [1] comparison with importance of other Solonic reforms [1 each if some attempt at explanation / evaluation] part of Solon's attempt to establish greater justice / *eunomia* / good order [1] and reduce dominance of nobles / rich [1] but caused great anger / opposition among them [1] etc.

[**MAX. TWO** if candidate gives only factual details relevant to just one side of the argument. This maximum does **not** apply when candidate

- gives factual details relevant to both sides of the argument since in this case evaluation is taken to be implied even if not explicitly stated
- attempts evaluation even if it is linked to only one side of the argument.]

(6 marks)

- (c) **How significant were the changes which Solon made to the administration of justice both immediately and in the long term? Give the reasons for your views.**

You might include discussion of

- **problems with the legal system before Solon's reforms**
- **Solon's aims and the principles he established by introducing third-party redress and the right of appeal**
- **how Solon made the laws fairer and better known**
- **the changes Ephialtes later made to the jury-courts in the middle of the 5th century BC and the further changes which Pericles made**
- **the reasons why the jury-courts were so important in the democratic constitution after the reforms of Ephialtes and Pericles.**

Evaluation of significance of Solon's reforms in administration of justice both immediately and in longer term may include discussion of a balanced range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- Draco's laws harsh and arbitrary; no redress against judgements of archons / Areopagos (Eupatridae only)
- Solon's aim to establish *eunomia* by mediating between rich and poor and avoid tyranny; archons / Areopagos now from *pentacosiomedimnoi*, not just nobles
- third-party redress established principle that administration of justice should be a public, community concern in order to take it out of the personal or family domain; gave poor more protection; established principle of equality before the law; freedom of prosecution became key element of Athenian democracy (though risk of malicious prosecution / sycophants) etc.
- right of appeal before *heliaia* established principles of trial in front of peers, of checking magistrates' powers, that archons not infallible, etc. and so masses had some part in legal process and some redress against officials, even if limited
- new laws fairer, less arbitrary, with punishment more fitting to crime (only Draco's law for homicide retained); laws displayed in agora
- Ephialtes stripped Areopagos of political / judicial power except right to try cases of murder and some cases of sacrilege; powers transferred to *dikasteria*, which became court of the first instance (although presiding magistrate carried out a preliminary investigation – archons included *zeugitai* from 457); all citizens over 30 eligible to serve on *dikasteria*; courts used to check officials and so people had direct control over all officials
- Pericles' introduction of pay for jury service made it more attractive to poorer citizens; pay later increased by Cleon and courts became important means of political control (relevant use of *Wasps*) etc.
- introduction of *graphe paranomon* meant even proposals approved in *ekklesia* could be tested again in *dikasteria*
- people through courts effectively became guardians of the constitution, role formerly taken by Areopagos

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme

(15 marks)

2 (a) Why did the people come to trust Cleisthenes and not Isagoras? Give four details.

FOUR of e.g. Isagoras supported tyrants [1] when Isagoras gained support of aristocratic political clubs [1] Cleisthenes promised people control of the state [1] aiming at *isonomia* [1] Isagoras called in Cleomenes / King of Sparta [1] who expelled 700 families including Alcmaeonids / Cleisthenes [1] tried to dissolve council (*Boule* or Areopagos?) [1] put Isagoras in power [1] but people forced them to take refuge in Acropolis [1] on third day allowed them to go [1] and recalled Cleisthenes [1] Cleisthenes was Alcmaeonid and Alcmaeonids had reputation for being responsible for expulsion of tyrants [1] etc.

(4 marks)

(b) How significant for the political and economic development of Athens had the tyrannies of Peisistratus (Pisistratus) and Hippias been? Explain your answer.

SIX of e.g. built on / kept Solon's reforms [1] provided long period of stability [1] during which influence of other noble families declined [1] some in exile [1] some of whose land may have been redistributed [1] taxed wealthy [1] from this revenue and own resources [1] provided poor with loans [1] to establish olive production [1] debt never appears to have been a major problem subsequently [1] road building provided employment [1] and facilitated trade [1] good foreign relations / peace facilitated trade overseas [1] growth in pottery manufacture (red figure) [1] installed one of sons as governor of / controlled Sigeum (Hellas) [1] building on Acropolis provided employment [1] provided focal point for *polis* [1] enhanced Athens' self-esteem / cultural status [1] as did reorganisation of festivals [1] improved water-supply to Athens [1] set up travelling deme judges [1] which made justice more accessible to people without having to come to Athens [1] consistent across Attica [1] took power from local aristocrats [1] and so made poor less dependent on them [1] but people given no new powers / discouraged from participating [1] and nobles resentful [1] especially when Hippias' tyranny became harsh [1] after murder of brother (Hipparchus) [1] etc.

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(6 marks)

- (c) ***To what extent do you think that Cleisthenes' creation of ten new tribes and his other reforms actually enabled more citizens to participate in the government of Attica? Give the reasons for your views.***

You might include discussion of

- ***the reasons why the old four tribes needed to be reformed***
- ***the way Cleisthenes created the new tribes and the effects of this change***
- ***how far the demes gave more citizens a say in the running of Attica***
- ***the Council (Boule) of 500***
- ***generals (strategoi)***
- ***ostracism***
- ***restrictions on political participation which remained after Cleisthenes' reforms.***

Evaluation of extent to which Cleisthenes' reforms actually enabled more citizens to participate in politics may include discussion of a balanced range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- 4 Ionic tribes dominated by rival noble families who could exert considerable political pressure on their tribal members and exploited tribal divisions for their own ends, etc.
- new tribes - 3 areas of Attica; *trittues* and distribution of demes within them; military functions; basis for *Boule*, *strategoi*; removed power of clans and old Ionic tribes, some suggestions of gerrymandering, etc.
- demes - conferred citizenship when admitted aged 18 (membership hereditary); reduced power of phratries; demes to have local government with demarchs, assemblies, cults, etc. giving experience at local level, etc.
- Council (*Boule*) of 500 - open to all over 30 except *thetes*; selected by lot - no advantage to wealthy; service for 1 year; re-appointment permitted once but not in consecutive years; so large number of participants; *prytaneis*; *epistates*; 50 *bouleutai* per tribe so *Boule* representative of all Attica rather than a single / exclusive interest group; very important role because prepared agenda for *ekklesia* and responsible for ensuring decisions of *ekklesia* carried out and for checking accounts of officials, but people's role in decision-making in *ekklesia* had already been established by Solon, etc.
- *strategoi* - directly elected by people; eligible for repeated re-election; tended to come from noble / wealthy background but accountable to people, etc.
- ostracism - potential for one political leader to be exiled for 10 years by vote of people each year subject to quorum of 6000; established principle of accountability to people and gave them potential weapon against tyranny; encroachment on Areopagos' role as guardians of the constitution, etc.
- Cleisthenes did not change eligibility for / powers of archons / Areopagos, etc. so considerable power still in hands of *pentacosiomedimnoi* (+ ? *hippeis*)

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme

(15 marks)

- 3 (a)(i) **Give two ways in which membership of the Council (Boule) was more restricted than membership of the Assembly (Ekklesia).**

TWO of e.g. only 500 members [1] quota of 50 per tribe [1] had to be chosen by lot [1] minimum age 30 [1] maximum service 2 years [1] not consecutively [1] *thetes* probably (formally) excluded [1]

(2 marks)

- (ii) **Give two other jobs of the Council (Boule) apart from holding a preliminary discussion on everything that was put before the Assembly (Ekklesia).**

TWO of e.g. ensured decisions of Assembly carried out [1] received heralds / ambassadors [1] had limited judicial functions [1] conducted investigations into conduct of most officials (subject to appeal to *dikasterion*) [1] approved suitability of following year's *bouleutai* [1] and archons [1] were in charge of triremes etc. [1] inspected all public buildings [1] reviewed cavalry [1] and disabled [1] received tribute [1] reviewed those registered as citizens by demes [1] etc.

(2 marks)

- (b) **To what extent do you think the Prytanies (prytanes) made the government of Athens more efficient? Explain your answer.**

SIX of e.g. prytany was tribal group of 50 *bouleutai* [1] who took on special responsibility for 1 month [1] in order decided by lot [1] so prevented any individual tribe gaining too much influence [1] and ensured wishes of whole *demos* remained of most importance [1] and limited period for such considerable commitment perhaps not too onerous [1] but perhaps issues of experience / continuity [1] ate together in *tholos* in agora [1] so easily accessible in crisis [1] and available to meet foreign diplomats [1] ensured meetings of *Boule* held every day [1] and *ekklesia* at least 4 times per prytany (in 4th century) [1] with published agenda [1] preliminary discussion of agenda easier among 50 than whole *Boule* [1] and (because of Cleisthenes' tribal reforms) prytanies represented cross-section of Attica [1] chairman (*epistates*) picked by lot [1] served 24 hours only [1] held city seal and keys to sanctuaries and public records [1] so an individual always clearly responsible for these [1] but little time to seize power for himself [1] must remain in *tholos* with a third of *prytaneis* at all times [1] so emergencies covered [1] also chaired *Boule* and *Ekklesia* [1] encouraging impartiality [1] but again perhaps issues of experience / competence [1] though minimum age 30 meant all had some experience [1], etc.

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(6 marks)

- (c) **How far do you think the way the Assembly (*Ekklesia*) worked enabled Athenian citizens to reach a fair decision? Give the reasons for your views.**

You might include discussion of

- **where meetings were held**
- **who attended**
- **the agenda**
- **how meetings were organised and order was maintained**
- **who spoke**
- **how decisions were made**
- **the criticisms of 'The Old Oligarch' or 'The Constitution of the Athenians' ascribed to Xenophon the Orator**
- **prosecution for an illegal proposal (*graphe paranomon*).**

Evaluation of the extent to which the Athenian *Ekklesia* was a fair way or reaching a political decision may include discussion of a balanced range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- meetings open air on Pnyx, so speakers needed to be strong and meetings adjourned in bad weather, causing discontinuity in debate; central location encouraged participation, though coming in from outlying districts of Attica more problematic, etc.
- all citizens over 18 eligible to attend, though perhaps difficulties for poorer, more distant farmers; Pnyx area seems to have been designed for about 6000 participants (percentage of *demos*?); red rope to encourage attendance, but no pay until c.400 BC, etc.
- agenda decided and published by *Boule*, but apparently preliminary vote whether *Boule*'s motion should be put to *Ekklesia*; motion might not be specific proposal but simply indicate a topic to be discussed; *Ekklesia* could pass motion requiring *Boule* to put particular item on next meeting's agenda; some items compulsory at particular meetings; regular schedule of meetings but emergency sessions possible - so *Ekklesia* always had final decision and no evidence of any conflict between *Ekklesia* and *Boule*; *Boule* could be seen as sub-committee of *Ekklesia*, etc.
- *epistates* chosen by lot for day from *prytaneis* - impartial, but risk of incompetence, though no evidence that this occurred; otherwise order kept by herald and Scythian (slave) archers; religious context with purification / prayers by priests at start; all entitled to speak as invited to do so by herald and wore garland while speaking, but educated rich more likely to do so; speakers expected to keep to single subject at a time, presumably controlled by (dis)approval of listeners; fears that uneducated audience susceptible to misleading rhetorical persuasion, etc.
- secret voting (with black and white pebbles) only for most serious issues (e.g. *atimia*); voting normally by show of hands so open to influence / pressure, etc.
- criticisms by *Old Oligarch*: favoured interests of mob against those of respectable, inefficient because so much business to be conducted, Athenians did not take responsibility for their own decisions, etc.
- *graphe paranomon*: alleged illegal proposal suspended even if passed by *Ekklesia* so provided time for reflection; final decision in *dikasteria* (relatively large sub-group of *Ekklesia*) where voting secret; but potential tool for political manipulation, etc.

- particular examples

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme
(15 marks)

TOPIC 2 *The Life and Times of Cicero*

4 (a)(i) *What two offers had Caesar made to Cicero?*

join Caesar's staff [1] go on mission (nominally to fulfil vow) [1]

(2 marks)

(ii) *Give two reasons why Caesar wanted Cicero's support.*

TWO of e.g. Cicero's prestige as ex-consul [1] oratory [1] support in Italian towns [1] useful in gaining acquiescence of senate / *optimates* for wishes of triumvirs [1] and potentially damaging if used against them [1] to give triumvirate a republican gloss as Cicero known supporter of tradition [1] etc.

(2 marks)

(b) *Judging from this letter and your other knowledge of Cicero's life, how close do you think his relationship with his wife Terentia was? Explain your answer.*

SIX of e.g. had 2 children by her (Marcus and Tullia) [1] (passage shows) Terentia has tried to offer Cicero consolation that exile due to fate rather than his folly [1] (earlier in this letter) Cicero praises Terentia's strength / bravery [1] expresses sadness at suffering he has caused her [1] (later in letter) tries to boost her morale by referring to possible support from tribunes / Pompey / Caesar [1] looks forward to being back in her arms [1] refers to their loyalty to each other [1] criticises her selling block of flats [1] rent from which Cicero intending to spend on education of son (Marcus) [1] indication of friction because of Terentia's wealth [1] and therefore independence [1] Cicero wanted to use her wealth for his own advancement [1] as well as her good family name [1] Terentia said to have encouraged Cicero to oppose Catiline [1] because alleged to have had sex with (half-) sister (Fabia / a Vestal) [1] also thought to have influenced Cicero in some trials (e.g. Clodia) [1] relationship gradually became colder [1] but lasted c. 25 years / 12 years after this letter [1] divorced her (46) [1] accused her of ruining him for her own profit [1] Cicero angry that had to hand back most of her property [1] perhaps divorce also for political reasons - Terentia wanted Cicero to be more tolerant of Caesar? [1] Cicero not interested in sex [1] Cicero much closer to their daughter (Tullia) [1] relationship at time of divorce worsened because Terentia had apparently chosen Tullia's third husband (Dolabella) who was so bad [1] that Tullia returned to Cicero's house (46) [1] remarried (Publilia) immediately after divorce [1] etc.

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(6 marks)

- (c) **How far did Cicero's rejection of Caesar's offers contribute to his exile in 58 BC and how important were other factors? Give the reasons for your views.**

You might include discussion of

- **the reasons why Cicero rejected Caesar's offers**
- **the consequences of Cicero's rejection of Caesar's offers**
- **Cicero's relationship with Clodius**
- **Cicero's actions during his consulship.**

Evaluation of extent to which Cicero's rejection of Caesar's offers contributed to his exile may include discussion of a balanced range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

- reasons: saw mission as ruse to remove him from Rome and claimed he did not want to be away from Rome when brother Quintus returned from Asia; did not rule out job on staff totally, but hesitant; regarded unofficial alliance of triumvirs as inimical to principles of Republic because individuals seeking to bypass senate and fearful of Caesar's intentions as consul 59; Cicero aiming for *concordia ordinum*, senate working with *equites*, following his experience in crushing Catilinarian revolt, though whether this was relevant / realistic in present context open to question and so trying to ingratiate himself with *optimates* with whom he did not have a natural affinity because of his background and whose intransigence exacerbated situation; Cicero might reasonably have been expected to work more closely with Pompey (and so Caesar) because had previously had *amicitia* with him and his demands for land for veterans and ratification of eastern *acta* reasonable; Cicero's view that Crassus' proposal on behalf of *equites* for adjustment to tax collection contract was wrong is more justifiable; Cicero perhaps too full of self-importance following success against Catiline (desire to play Laelius to Pompey's Scipio Aemilianus)
- consequences: Caesar's anger at Cicero's rejection of his offers and continued opposition to the triumvirs meant he was prepared as Pontifex Maximus to support Clodius' plebeian adoption, thus enabling Clodius as tribune to get laws passed securing Cicero's exile and Pompey's anger at Cicero's opposition to his reasonable demands meant that he acquiesced in Clodius' plebeian adoption; neither Caesar nor Pompey responded when Cicero appealed to them in the light of Clodius' legislation, although Pompey was under some obligation to Cicero for his earlier support in *Pro Lege Manilia* despite irritation at Cicero's failure to support his interests in East and on return and his boasting, etc.
- Cicero's relationship with Clodius most critical for his exile: Clodius had acted as bodyguard to Cicero during Catiline affair and therefore Cicero under obligation to him, but in attempt to get closer to *optimates* disproved Clodius' alibi at *Bona Dea* trial, a move which backfired because Clodius was acquitted through bribery and was therefore able to get his revenge
- consulship: Cicero had lain himself open to prosecution by execution of conspirators without trial; discussion of legality with reference to SCU; Cicero's motives; Caesar's opposition; Cato's support; seriousness of conspiracy, etc

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme

(15 marks)

- 5 (a)(i) **What event had taken place on the night of 10 January 49 BC and why did it trigger 'the present crisis' (line 2)?**

Caesar took troops across Rubicon [1] which was illegal / constituted declaration of war / Rubicon boundary of Italy, etc. [1]

(2 marks)

- (ii) **What actions had Pompey taken at the beginning of the Civil War which Cicero regarded as 'unwise' (line 6)? Make two points.**

TWO of e.g. left Rome (undefended) [1] allowed Caesar to gain control of treasury [1] overestimated ability to mobilise troops in Italy [1] lost Picenum [1] moved to / got himself tied up in southern Italy (Apulia) [1] set sail to Greece [1] did not inform Cicero [1] lacked authority over his commanders (Domitius allowed himself to be besieged in Corfinium) [1] allowed Caesar to seize initiative / gain propaganda advantage [1] etc.

(2 marks)

- (b) **How close had the political relationship between Cicero and Pompey been in the period from Cicero's exile (58 BC) until his governorship of Cilicia (50 BC)? Explain your answer.**

SIX of e.g. Pompey had not attempted to stop Cicero's exile [1] but supported his recall [1] because under attack from Clodius' gang [1] and fearing / claiming in senate that Crassus plotting against him [1] Crassus' attempt to compete with Pompey over intervention in Egypt (commission to restore Ptolemy Auletes) [1] Cicero's aim was to split triumvirate [1] and so exploited rift between Pompey and Crassus [1] by successfully proposing Pompey take charge of corn supply [1] in gratitude for his recall [1] Cicero further sought to split Pompey from Caesar [1] by proposing (*Pro Sestio*) discussion of his (Campanian) land law relating to Pompey's veterans should be reopened [1] with implication it might be replaced [1] despite possible adverse consequences for Pompey [1] Cicero's plan backfired because Pompey reunited with Caesar and Crassus at Conference of Luca [1] Pompey to be consul with Crassus 55 [1] and then to govern Spain *in absentia* [1] giving Pompey powers contrary to spirit of Republic in Cicero's view [1] Cicero humiliated / abandoned by Pompey [1] because forced to recant in letter to Pompey [1] and to support Caesar's governorship of Gaul (*De Provinciis Consularibus*) and defend Caesar's supporters / Cicero's enemies (Gabinus and Vatinius) [1] Cicero therefore spent more time on philosophy than politics [1] could do nothing about Pompey's sole consulship [1] intimidated by Pompey's troops at trial of Milo [1] In immediate build-up to Civil War Cicero away from Rome as governor of province (Cilicia) [1] as (unintentional) consequence of Pompey's legislation [1] Cicero hated absence from Rome [1] etc.

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(6 marks)

- (c) ***How strong was Cicero's commitment to 'abolishing tyranny' (line 3) from the start of the Civil War until the death of Caesar? Give the reasons for your views.***

You might include discussion of

- ***Cicero's attempts to negotiate with Caesar and the correspondence between Cicero and Caesar***
- ***Cicero's attitude towards Pompey at the start of the war***
- ***how far Cicero participated in the war both before and after the battle of Pharsalus***
- ***Cicero's relationship with Caesar after the death of Pompey and his attitude towards Caesar's powers and policies***
- ***Cicero's dinner with Caesar***
- ***Cicero's feelings about Caesar's death.***

Evaluation of strength of Cicero's commitment to abolishing tyranny from start of Civil War to Caesar's death may include discussion of a balanced range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- Cicero indecisive at start of Civil War and unable to influence events through negotiation; met Caesar at Formiae, but refused to go to Rome despite conciliatory letter from Caesar via Furnius referring to his 'influence'; Cicero wrote letter to Caesar 19 March urging reconciliation and protection for himself as he carried out the role of go-between, and flattering Caesar by claiming he thought he was aiming at peace and that war was an infringement of Caesar's rights. Caesar's subsequent letter (16 April, p.83) more threatening in tone and urged Cicero to stay out of conflict; etc.
- Cicero regarded senatorial side as 'the right-minded party' (passage line 4) and marginally thought Republic more likely to be restored under Pompey than Caesar, but highly critical of Pompey's tactics (use of some details as given under (b)); Cicero's distress at Caesar's successes; Cicero's letter to Caesar 19 March reminds him of Cicero's obligations to Pompey, etc.
- Cicero eventually sailed to Greece 7 June, but had delayed until after Tullia had given birth; constantly grumbled at bloodthirstiness of Pompeians; stayed in camp day of Pharsalus (unwell? (Plutarch) unwarlike? lukewarm?)
- refused offer of command after Pompey's murder and to Brundisium for 11 months - no part in fighting / politics, etc.
- Caesar sent 'fairly generous' letter and met; Cicero outwardly reconciled to dictatorship; after Thapsus Cicero spoke in praise of Cato, arch-republican opponent of Caesar, but also on behalf of Marcellus and Ligarius, both pardoned by Caesar, praising his generosity / clemency and urging him as dictator to undertake social reform; because of friends' criticisms did not send open letter to Caesar he had drafted about future methods of government; in general chose quietism rather than active opposition; literary activities, etc.
- Cicero's dinner with Caesar (p.89) - avoided political discussion; 'a formidable guest, yet no regrets for everything went very pleasantly ... we were human beings together', etc.
- joke in letter to Atticus about desirability of Caesar's death but no part in conspiracy; initial delight at Caesar's murder (e.g. p.91), etc.

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme

(15 marks)

6 (a)(i) Give the name of one other conspirator apart from Brutus.

Cassius / Decimus / Trebonius, etc. [1]

(1 mark)

(ii) What precisely was the position Caesar held at the time of his murder?

dictator [1] for life [1]

(2 marks)

(iii) Give one way in which the position Caesar held was contrary to republican traditions.

traditionally dictatorship for short period in crisis / Caesar dominated senate / king-like [1]

(1 mark)

(b) How significant for the failure of the conspiracy was Brutus' inability to win over the Roman people in his speeches? In your answer you should take into account other reasons why the conspiracy failed.

SIX of e.g. Cicero's criticism later in letter that speech in formal Attic style [1] failure to win over crowd significant because conspirators had to take refuge on Capitol [1] and so enabled Antony to take initiative [1] gain support of Lepidus [1] bring troops into Rome [1] conspirators subsequently had to flee Rome [1] and ultimately given commissions to buy corn abroad (in Asia and Sicily) to get them out of Italy [1] but other factors include their lack of a plan on how to follow up murder [1] their lack of trust in Cicero, thus depriving themselves of a powerful orator [1] their failure to understand threat from Antony [1] who as Caesar's right-hand man hoped to inherit [1] but whom they spared [1] in any case killing a consul could well have lost the conspirators further support [1] the constitutional advantage Antony as consul had in arranging things to suit himself [1] Caesar's popularity with the people [1] increased with publication of Caesar's will [1] which bequeathed them gardens / money [1] mistake of Brutus in allowing Antony to deliver funeral oration [1] against Cassius' advice [1] Antony's ability to stir up crowd [1] disunity amongst conspirators [1] e.g. Decimus Brutus had left for province (Cisalpine Gaul) [1] where regarded by Brutus and Cassius as wasting his troops in local disputes in hope of personal triumph [1] conspirators spent too much time lamenting their lost chances (p.95) [1] indecisive [1] Octavian's ambitions [1] etc.

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- gives factual details relevant to both sides of the argument since in this case evaluation is taken to be implied even if not explicitly stated
- attempts evaluation even if it is linked to only one side of the argument.]

(6 marks)

- (c) **How far were the high points in Cicero's career due to his skills as an orator and how important were other factors? Give the reasons for your views.**

You might include discussion of

- **Cicero's prosecution of Verres**
- **Cicero's consulship**
- **The Philippics**
- **other speeches by Cicero you know about**
- **other successes which Cicero had during his career.**

Evaluation and comparison of how far the high points of Cicero's career were due to his skills as an orator and how important other factors were may include discussion of a balanced range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- Cicero's prosecution of Verres: high point because consequences include Verres to exile, Hortensius defeated, courts reformed, Cicero's support among *equites* and in Sicily strengthened, confirmed his potential to gain political advancement through his advocacy rather than military command and his reputation as an opponent of dishonest administration; Cicero's tactics in *Actio Prima* contributed to this, but also his persistence in overcoming difficulties put in his way by Verres' defence (e.g. attempt to postpone till following year when two of Verres' friends consuls and another friend would be president of court) and diligence / speed in gathering evidence - and general mood swinging against Sulla's arrangements for courts, etc.
- highlight of Cicero's consulship was suppression of Catiline's conspiracy: Cicero declared *Parens Patriae* for saving republic from revolution, though led to unpredicted low point in exile; Cicero's oratory certainly contributed to his success e.g. denouncing Catiline face to face in senate and so making Catiline flee Rome, having the SCU passed, rallying senate to death penalty against opposition of Caesar despite questionable legality, and perhaps exaggerating seriousness of threat, but also role of luck in uncovering plans for Cicero's assassination, courage in face of this threat, skill in manoeuvring Catiline into a corner by preventing his election to consulship for 62 and in gaining incriminating evidence from Allobroges; actual defeat of Catiline by Antonius; other events of Cicero's consulship e.g. *In Rullum*, *De Rege Alexandrino*, etc.; his achievement in being elected consul *suo anno* despite being *novus homo* - paucity of suitable candidates but reputation for integrity from Verres' trial and support for Pompey e.g. *Pro Lege Manilia*, etc.
- *Philippics*: 2nd *Philippic* circulated as vitriolic pamphlet against Antony, but 3rd *Philippic* denounced Antony in senate, voted thanks to Octavian and Decimus Brutus for opposing Antony and according to letter to Trebonius (p.97) reinvigorated senate; but Cicero's opportunistic policy of using Octavian against Antony failed (propraetorian power despite youth to assist consuls Hirtius and Pansa) - after Antony defeated, Octavian refused to cooperate with Decimus Brutus or to surrender legions (both consuls dead); Cicero's attempt to oppose Octavian's demand for consulship though not yet 20 failed; Octavian marched on Rome, seized treasury; elected consul with cousin; revoked decrees outlawing Antony and Lepidus; legalised own adoption; had conspirators condemned in their absence - i.e. undid everything Cicero had been aiming at; subsequently 2nd Triumvirate with Antony; Cicero among proscribed, etc.

- reference to other speeches / other successes

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme

(15 marks)

TOPIC 3 *Women in Athens and Rome*

7 (a)(i) *Who were the people defending the speaker's stepmother at this trial?*

speaker's half-brothers / sons of dead man's second wife / her sons [1]

(1 mark)

(ii) *Why were these people defending her? Make two points.*

TWO of e.g. woman could not represent herself in court [1] had to be represented by male / *kurios* [1] after death of her husband, who was her previous *kurios* [1] sons were now her *kurioi* [1]

(2 marks)

(iii) *Why does the speaker not mention his stepmother's real name throughout his speech?*

convention that respectable woman's name not given in courts / public [1]

(1 mark)

(b) *How vicious a woman does the speaker portray his stepmother as being in the whole of the extract you have studied from the speech? Explain your answer.*

SIX of e.g. compares her to mythological Clytemnestra [1] archetypal evil woman [1] who through deceit / treachery [1] murdered husband (Agamemnon) (on return from Troy) [1] further relevant detail of myth [1] and was subject of tragedy [1] Clytemnestra killed husband personally whereas speaker's stepmother alleged to have used concubine [1] claims stepmother was serial plotter / schemer [1] though gives no evidence of this [1] and so plays on negative stereotypes / prejudices of jury [1] e.g. comic portrayals (by Aristophanes) [1] clever in her planning [1] groomed concubine [1] exploited concubine's feelings of rejection [1] and gullibility / lack of intelligence [1] tricked concubine into thinking drug would restore Philoneus' love for her [1] persuades concubine to do her dirty work for her [1] willing to kill husband's friend as well as husband [1] speaker alleges she boasted her part was the creative one (concubine merely obeying orders) [1] speaker includes details of mother's thoughts / words to give a negative spin to his account although he cannot possibly have known what she thought / said [1] stepmother only caught because concubine gave unequal doses [1] so that speaker's father lived another 3 weeks [1] and so could allegedly tell speaker what happened [1] speaker (repeatedly) says stepmother acted without pity / mercy [1] and that husband was innocent victim [1] stepmother did not fear gods / heroes / fellow men [1] but speaker does say stepmother felt she was badly treated by husband [1] and does not attempt to defend his father's treatment of second wife [1] emphasis on injustice of violent punishment of concubine contrasted with wife's immunity from punishment so far [1] etc.

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(6 marks)

- (c) ***Judging from this speech and the other evidence you have studied, how far do you think Athenian men treated wives differently from concubines? Give the reasons for your views.***

You might include discussion of

- ***what Apollodorus says at the end of his speech Against Neaera about the relationship between husbands and wives and the differences between wives and concubines***
- ***Pericles' Citizenship Law and the laws which Apollodorus and Euphiletus mention in their speeches***
- ***what the prosecutor in the poisoning trial says about Philoneus' concubine***
- ***how Euphiletus and Ischomachus treated their wives***
- ***the ways in which, according to Apollodorus, Phrynion and Stephanus treated Neaera Phrastor and Theogenes treated Phano***
- ***the parts wives and other women played in the Thesmophoria and other religious rituals.***

Evaluation of extent to which Athenian men treated wives differently from concubines may include discussion of a balanced range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

- both wives and concubines under guardianship of *kurios*, but Apollodorus seeks to draw up distinct categories of women: wives for procreation of legitimate children for benefit of *oikos* and *polis* and for management of *oikos*, concubines for pleasure; emphasises distinctions between freeborn wives and others must be maintained to keep purity of state; attempts to persuade jury to vote for Neaera's condemnation on grounds that if they do not they will have to face wives' indignation for allowing foreign *hetairai* equal status to them, etc.
- Pericles' Citizenship Law reinforced unique position of citizen women as the only bearers of legitimate citizens; the corollary was greater status and protection but also greater restrictions; seriousness of this distinction reflected in law that anyone who gives a foreign woman in marriage to an Athenian citizen is to be deprived of citizen rights / property (*atimia*); importance of legitimacy reflected in law that wife caught in adultery had to be divorced (or else *atimia* for husband), debarred from religious festivals (even those attended by foreign women / slaves) and if she did so was liable to any penalty short of death; higher status of wives reflected in witnessed handing over of dowry as evidence of marriage and 18% interest rate imposed if not paid back in event of divorce - although not law's main purpose, it did give women some protection; but if man killed another *in flagrante* with wife or concubine, not liable to charge of murder in either case, etc.

- Poisoning Trial shows lack of protection given to concubines: Philoneus' concubine about to be sold to brothel and after alleged murder was tortured and executed, whereas stepmother has protection of due process in court, though unable to defend herself; but concubine has greater freedom of movement, accompanied men to Piraeus and participated in banquet / religious rites, etc.
- Euphiletus says he initially guarded his wife as was proper and only came to trust her after birth of son when handed his property over to her as sign of affection and allowed her to sleep downstairs in relatively unprotected part of house to make it easier for her to bathe the baby (or so he says); not suspicious when she locks him in room / wears make up / doors creak in night, but freedom of movement restricted in daytime since maid does shopping and necessary to act as go-between with Eratosthenes; praises her management of *oikos*, but no concern for wife's feelings when adultery discovered and apparently has sex with maid in upstairs room, etc.
- Ischomachus primarily describing to Socrates wife's role as efficient manager of *oikos*; strong objection to her wearing high boots / make-up as attractions to other men; emphasizes that what makes her sexually attractive and distinct from other women is her commanding supervisory role and the physical fitness she gains from managing *oikos* etc.
- Phryniions' alleged exhibitionist treatment of Neaera, foreigner whom he had purchased, as prized possession at *symposia*; Stephanus' alleged use of her as prostitute and means of extorting blackmail after asserting her freedom etc.
- Phrastor's main concern about heir; divorced Phano when pregnant because of doubts over her legitimacy; attempted to adopt Phano's son when critically ill; married another woman (unnamed because respectable) as soon as recovered to produce heir a.s.a.p. etc.; Theogenes allegedly married Phano as part of deal with Stephanus to support his archonship financially and divorced her to avoid punishment as soon as her background investigated etc.
- speech about Ciron's daughter emphasizes prestige associated with attendance at Thesmophoria (restricted to unmarried women of unblemished reputation, important for fertility of *polis*); citizen women's role in Panathenaia; Euphiletus' wife attended religious festival with Eratosthenes' mother; Ischomachus' wife participated in domestic religious rituals; Philoneus' concubine participated in religious ritual; Eleusinian mysteries open to all provided they could pay / be paid for and not polluted, e.g. Metaneira, accompanied by Neaera, taken by Lysias etc.

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme

(15 marks)

- 8 (a) Describe what Cloelia had done which angered the Etruscan king. Make four points.**

FOUR of e.g. Cloelia was one of hostages guaranteeing peace treaty / broke treaty [1] by leading other (9) girls [1] eluded guards [1] swam across river (Tiber) [1] escaped Etruscans' spears [1] reached Rome [1] gave girls back to their families [1] etc.

(4 marks)

- (b) ***Judging from the way Livy tells the legend of Cloelia, how far do you think Livy wants his readers to admire Cloelia or to criticise her? Explain your answer.***

SIX of e.g. Livy's narrative technique which gives vivid details of escape [1] describes her actions as heroism [1] emphasises her youth [1] personal danger in swimming through rain of enemy spears [1] and success of her mission in restoring girls safely [1] says even enemy king impressed by her courage [1] who said her actions greater than those of men [1] Horatius who defended bridge single-handed [1] and Mucius Scaevola who attempted to kill Etruscan king [1] and after failing placed right hand in fire [1] praised Cloelia for subsequently picking boys for release [1] because boys at risk of greatest harm from enemy [1] her actions resulted in peace [1] and commemorated by (equestrian) statue [1] in prominent position (at top of Via Sacra) [1] perhaps particular praise in describing her courage as new in a woman [1] though this remark patronising [1] and points out potential danger to Rome in her breaking peace terms [1] Livy's overall purpose in writing history [1] Cloelia's actions only regarded as courageous rather than reckless because motivated by the duty to Rome [1] and had successful outcome [1] etc.

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(6 marks)

- (c) ***From the other evidence you have studied for the period to the end of the 1st century BC, how far did the Romans value independence and courage in women and how far did they value domestic qualities? Give the reasons for your views.***

You might include discussion of

- ***Livy's version of the legends of the Sabine women and Lucretia***
- ***Livy's account of the debate between Cato and Valerius on the repeal of the Oppian Law***
- ***the funeral eulogies of Turia and Mucia***
- ***Sallust's opinion of Sempronia***
- ***Cicero's portrayal of Clodia***
- ***the nature of the evidence.***

Do not discuss the women Pliny and Juvenal write about.

Evaluation of extent to which Romans down to end of 1st century B.C. valued independence and courage in women and/or domestic qualities may include discussion of a balanced range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- Sabine women: part of Rome's foundation legend; women viewed as objects of male need for reproduction; expected to be submissive towards husbands; but praised for intervention in war between Rome and Sabines since produced peace
- Lucretia viewed by Livy as an *exemplum*; wins contest for her domestic virtues, especially industriousness at wool-working while husband absent; praised for her chastity in resisting Tarquinius; her decision to commit suicide though against wishes of husband also demonstrates independence, courage which is praiseworthy because in interests of family and Rome, etc.

- repeal of Oppian Law: Cato outraged by women's public protest because believed women should not conduct business without guardian and in accordance with *mos maiorum* should confine themselves to domestic matters and not meddle in public affairs; law necessary to curb their extravagance, etc.; Valerius praised their initiative in intervening when for Rome's benefit (Sabines, Coriolanus, Gauls, Idaeian Mother, Hannibal) but still sees women as primarily domestic beings who take pride in fancy clothes and should not normally intervene in public life, etc.
- Turia's husband in eulogy passed over her domestic virtues very briefly claiming she had these in common with all other good women and wanting to emphasise her special qualities in exceptional political circumstances, her ability to demonstrate male qualities in the absence of male members of her family, e.g. her initiative, courage, tenacity, physical endurance, independence, ingenuity, effective involvement in politics in interests of husband etc. (e.g. avenged murdered parents, successfully contested challenge to father's will, sent jewellery to husband in exile, suggested hiding place, fought off Milo's gang, appealed to Octavian for husband's life, personally confronted Lepidus despite beating and publicly showed up his brutality in contrast to Octavian's clemency, etc.) - all doubtless exaggerated because eulogy also designed to flatter / appease Augustus
- Murdia in surviving part of eulogy briefly praised for domestic virtues but more emphasis on her independence in showing dutifulness to family in her bequests; praised for 'wisdom in times of danger' but we do not know how much this was emphasised because rest of eulogy lost, etc.
- Sempronia used by Sallust as an example of Rome's moral decline since despite her potential she failed to live up to traditional expectations in domestic qualities, being out of husband's control, having no frugality because extravagant and in debt and no chastity because debauched, having too a criminal record and being enlisted by Catiline to further revolution by inciting slaves, burning city, winning over / killing husbands, behaviour not courage but 'boldness', etc.
- Clodia portrayed by Cicero in forensic speech as opposite of *matrona*, lacking all domestic virtues, extravagant, unchaste, even incestuous; unfavourable comparison with Quinta Claudia shows women could be praised for independent public actions in the interests of family etc

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme (15 marks)

- 9 (a)(i) **What bad news had Pliny just given his wife's grandfather in this letter? Give two details.**

TWO of e.g. Calpurnia had almost died [1] in miscarriage [1] and so deprived old man of seeing his posterity [1]

(2 marks)

- (ii) **According to Pliny, why had this disaster occurred?**

Calpurnia young / inexperienced / did not realise she was pregnant / did not take care of herself / did things she should not have done [1]

(1 mark)

(iii) What good news has Pliny been able to give his wife's grandfather?

Calpurnia fertile / alive [1]

(1 mark)**(b) Judging from the letters you have read, to what extent do you think Pliny's relationship with his wife's grandfather was different from his relationship with his wife's aunt, Calpurnia Hispulla? Explain your views.**

SIX of e.g. tone of letter to Calpurnius Fabatus very formal [1] conveying essential news [1] respectful of age [1] and flattering [1] man to man [1] with some criticism of Calpurnia's foolishness / naivety [1] emphasis on producing heir [1] and prestige of their families [1] Pliny seems to be pre-empting criticism [1] etc.; letter to Calpurnia Hispulla also flattering [1] but more personal [1] effusive in praise for way she brought up Calpurnia [1] and influenced Pliny [1] gives list of Calpurnia's praiseworthy qualities / accomplishments [1] focus on family in terms of Hispulla's devotion / tenderness / love [1] and Calpurnia's worthiness as member of family [1] rather than production of heir to assume office [1] full of gratitude [1] etc.; both letters composed / revised with a view to publication [1] to put on record Pliny's dutifulness to them both [1] etc.

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(6 marks)**(c) Pliny and Juvenal were writing at about the same time. To what extent do you think that the attitude towards women in Juvenal's writing is different from Pliny's attitude towards his wife and other women? Give the reasons for your views.****You might include discussion of**

- **the different nature of Juvenal's and Pliny's writing**
- **the points Juvenal makes about women and the examples he gives**
- **how Pliny portrays his relationship with his wife Calpurnia**
- **Pliny's feelings about the young girl Minicia Marcella**
- **Pliny's views on Arria and her granddaughter Fannia.**

Evaluation of extent to which the attitude towards women in Juvenal's *Satire 6* is different from that expressed in Pliny's Letters may include discussion of a balanced range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- Juvenal writing satire, one aim of which was to entertain as well perhaps as making a moral point; Pliny writing letters which he revised for publication; each letter has a clear theme and often a moral point which Pliny is at pains to make explicit to the public reader
- Juvenal claims to be giving serious advice to man about to marry, but list of criticisms based on traditional male fears and stock jokes, e.g. women's deceit / untrustworthiness, and attempts to mimic / be superior to men; general view that values in decline; Juvenal's exaggeration and use of sharp, vivid images to emphasise point with examples piled up in quick succession as if to imply there is no limit to their vices; complete lack of

balance / anything positive; black and white contrast between present and past and simplistic explanation of reason for alleged decline, etc.; use of specific individuals with precisely but succinctly described faults e.g. Eppia, Messalina

- while Juvenal goes to extremes to describe women's over-developed sex drive and lack of chastity, their undeveloped sense of devotion to husband and use of education to make men feel inferior, Pliny uses letter to wife's aunt to show Calpurnia's complete devotion to him and way she uses her education to support, not undermine, his professional career and literary pursuits; Hispulla too presented as a woman who exercises great self-control and good judgement independently of men, not someone to be feared but to be depended on, etc.
- in letters to Calpurnia, some anxiety (rather obliquely expressed) that she is being led astray by the pleasures of Campania, but otherwise stresses Calpurnia's devotion and respect, but each letter carefully crafted (as Juvenal), not spontaneous and includes literary allusion (e.g. lover locked out), etc.
- letter about Minicia Marcella, portraying her as having all the qualities of a *matrona* despite her youth, designed to reflect Pliny's relationship with her father and functions as a kind of funeral eulogy etc.
- both Calpurnia and Minicia young and because of circumstances rather passive, whereas Arria and Fannia are more independent, dynamic women, more on a par with those Juvenal focuses on, but it is precisely for these traditionally masculine qualities that Pliny praises them, even though they are in opposition to the emperor of the day etc.
- Arria praised by Pliny for her extreme Stoic values, equaling if not surpassing those of the males in her family and sometimes carried out in defiance of their wishes – fortitude / emotional control when hid son's death from sick husband, courage / determination when begged to be allowed to accompany husband on ship after arrest in Scribonianus' revolt and pursuit in fishing boat (contrast Juvenal's comments about women and sea voyages when describing Eppia), outspokenness in criticizing Scribonianus' wife, loyalty shown by determination to die with husband and be example to him etc.
- Fannia specifically praised for living up to standards of male members of family and her Stoicism – physical / mental endurance in fatal illness, chastity / devotion to family / selflessness in caring for sick Vestal though illness contagious, bravery in taking sole responsibility for commissioning illegal biography of husband, devotion in accompanying him into exile twice etc.
- Pliny's praise of upper-class women contrasted with Juvenal's comments on Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi etc.

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme

(15 marks)