

General Certificate of Education
June 2008
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



CLASSICAL CIVILISATION
Unit 1 Greek and Roman History and Society

CIV1

Friday 23 May 2008 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a CMI+ answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do **not** use pencil or gel pen.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the answer book.
- Answer **two** questions
Answer questions from **one** topic only.
- Shade the boxes on pages 2 and 9 of the answer book to show which questions you have chosen.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Answers written in margins or on blank pages will not be marked.
- If you use any additional sheets, tie them loosely to the back of the answer book.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to use an appropriate form and style of writing, to organise relevant information clearly and coherently and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate. The legibility of your handwriting and the accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar will also be considered.

Answer questions on **ONE TOPIC** only.

Topic 1 *Athenian Democracy*

Answer **two** questions.

There are 25 marks for each question.

- 1 Read the passage below in the translation which you have studied, and answer the questions which follow. Aristotle is writing about Solon's reforms at the beginning of the 6th century BC.

The translation of J M Moore (Aristotle, 'The Constitution of Athens')

The passage is not reproduced here due to third party copyright constraints. Printed copies of this paper can be obtained by ordering CIV1 from AQA Publications during the 12 months following the examination.

The translation of P J Rhodes (Aristotle, 'The Athenian Constitution')

- The following seem to be the three most democratic features of Solon's constitution: first and most important, the ban on loans on the security of the person; next, permission for anyone who wished to seek retribution for those who were wronged; and third, the one which is said particularly to have contributed to the power of the masses, the right of
- 5 appeal to the jury-court.

(9.1)

- (a) (i) What political office did Solon hold when he drew up his new constitution? (1 mark)
- (ii) Which social class was eligible to hold this office **before** Solon's reforms? (1 mark)
- (iii) For how long was a person able to hold this office? (1 mark)
- (iv) What did Solon do at the end of his term of office? (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. (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 democracy after the reforms of Ephialtes and Pericles. *(15 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

- 2 Read the passage below in the translation which you have studied, and answer the questions which follow. Aristotle is writing about the reforms of Cleisthenes.

The translation of J M Moore (Aristotle, 'The Constitution of Athens')

The passage is not reproduced here due to third party copyright constraints.
Printed copies of this paper can be obtained by ordering CIV1 from AQA
Publications during the 12 months following the examination.

The translation of P J Rhodes (Aristotle, 'The Athenian Constitution')

For these reasons the people placed their trust in Cleisthenes. Then, as champion of the masses, in the fourth year after the overthrow of the tyrants, the archonship of Isagoras, he first distributed all the citizens through ten tribes instead of the old four, wanting to mix them up so that more men should have a share in the running of the state.

(21.1-2)

- (a) Why did the people come to trust Cleisthenes and not Isagoras? Give **four** details. (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. (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 (*strategoï*)
- ostracism
- restrictions on political participation which remained after Cleisthenes' reforms.

(15 marks)

- 3 Read the passage below in the translation which you have studied, and answer the questions which follow. Aristotle is describing the relationship between the Council (*Boule*) and the Assembly (*Ekklesia*) in the democratic constitution during his own time in the 4th century BC.

The translation of J M Moore (Aristotle, 'The Constitution of Athens')

The passage is not reproduced here due to third party copyright constraints. Printed copies of this paper can be obtained by ordering CIV1 from AQA Publications during the 12 months following the examination.

The translation of P J Rhodes (Aristotle, 'The Athenian Constitution')

In those matters the council does not have final power. It presents preliminary resolutions to the people, and the people are not permitted to decide anything which is not the subject of a preliminary resolution and placed on the agenda by the *prytanes*: on this count the man who carried the motion is liable to a prosecution for illegal proposal.

(45.4)

- (a) (i) Give **two** ways in which membership of the Council (*Boule*) was more restricted than membership of the Assembly (*Ekklesia*). (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*). (2 marks)
- (b) To what extent do you think the Prytanies (*prytanes*) made the government of Athens more efficient? Explain your answer. (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*). (15 marks)

Turn over ►

Topic 2 *The Life and Times of Cicero*

Answer **two** questions.

There are 25 marks for each question.

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

- 4 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. Cicero is writing to his wife Terentia from exile in 58 BC.

If I could only believe that fate alone is responsible for all that has happened, as you say in your letter, I would bear it a little more easily. But it is all my own fault! I thought people loved me when they were really jealous of me, and as for those who did want me, I refused to join them. If only I had acted upon my own judgement, and been
5 less influenced by the advice of friends who were misguided and advisers who were unscrupulous, my life would now be a happy one.

(*Fam.14.1*)

- (a) (i) What **two** offers had Caesar made to Cicero? (2 marks)
- (ii) Give **two** reasons why Caesar wanted Cicero's support. (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. (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.

(15 marks)

- 5 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. Cicero is writing to Atticus on 12 March 49 BC, soon after the start of the Civil War.

I have put down certain questions of principle – relating to political behaviour – which apply to the present crisis...

Ought one, even if not approving of war as a means of abolishing tyranny, to join up with the right-minded party in the struggle against it?

- 5 Ought one in matters of patriotic concern to share the dangers of one's benefactors and friends, even if their general policy seems to be unwise?

(Att.9.4)

- (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)? *(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. *(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. *(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. *(15 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

- 6 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. Cicero is writing to Atticus in May 44 BC after the murder of Caesar.

Our friend Brutus has passed me the speech he made at the meeting on the Capitol, and has requested me to correct it perfectly candidly before he publishes it. Now the sentiments of the speech are expressed with the utmost elegance, and the language could not possibly be bettered. Yet if I had pleaded that cause I should have written more
5 fierily.

(Att.15.1a)

- (a) (i) Give the name of **one** other conspirator apart from Brutus. (1 mark)
- (ii) What **precisely** was the position Caesar held at the time of his murder? (2 marks)
- (iii) Give **one** way in which the position Caesar held was contrary to republican traditions. (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. (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.

(15 marks)

Topic 3 *Women in Athens and Rome*

Answer **two** questions.

There are 25 marks for each question.

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

- 7 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. The speaker is describing a journey his father made with his friend Philoneus during which, he says, they were murdered on the instructions of his stepmother.

Philoneus' concubine went with them, to help them with the sacrifice and the banquet. When they arrived at the port, they of course performed the sacrifice. When the religious ceremony was over, the woman began to deliberate with herself as to how and when she should administer the drug, whether before dinner or after dinner. The result of her
 5 deliberation was that she decided to do so after dinner, thus carrying out the instructions of this Clytemnestra, my stepmother.

(Antiphon, *Prosecution of a Stepmother*, 17, Lefkowitz and Fant 89)

- (a) (i) Who were the people defending the speaker's stepmother at this trial? (1 mark)
- (ii) Why did she have these people defending her? Make **two** points. (2 marks)
- (iii) Why does the speaker not mention his stepmother's real name throughout his speech? (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. (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. (15 marks)

Turn over ▶

- 8 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. Livy is describing the reaction of the Etruscan king Lars Porsenna to what Cloelia had done.

When the king found out, he was furious at first and sent emissaries to Rome to ask that Cloelia be given back; he did not care about the other girls. But his anger turned to admiration and he said that her undertaking had been greater than that of a Cocles or a Mucius.

(Livy, *History of Rome*, 2.13, Lefkowitz and Fant 165)

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

(15 marks)

- 9 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. Pliny is writing to Calpurnius Fabatus, his wife's grandfather.

I am giving you the same advice and encouragement as I give myself. You cannot want great-grandchildren more than I want children. Descent from your side and mine will give them an easy path to office and a well-known name and an established family tree. Let them now be born and turn our sorrow into joy.

(Pliny the Younger 8.10, Lefkowitz and Fant 247)

- (a) (i) What bad news had Pliny just given his wife's grandfather in this letter? Give **two** details. (2 marks)
- (ii) According to Pliny, why had this disaster occurred? (1 mark)
- (iii) What good news has Pliny been able to give his wife's grandfather? (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. (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.

(15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Topic 1

Extracts from *Aristotle and Xenophon on Democracy and Oligarchy*, translated by J M MOORE, published by Chatto & Windus. Reprinted by permission of the Random House Group Ltd.

Extracts from *The Athenian Constitution* by Aristotle, translated with an introduction and notes by P J RHODES (Penguin Books, 1984). This translation, introduction and notes copyright © P J Rhodes, 1984

Topic 2

Extracts from *Selected Works: Against Verres, I: Twenty-Three Letters; The Second Philippic Against Antony; On Duties III; On Old Age* by Cicero, translated by MICHAEL GRANT (Penguin Classics 1960, second revised edition 1971). Copyright © Michael Grant, 1960, 1965, 1971

Topic 3

Extracts from *Women's Life in Greece and Rome* (2nd edition), M LEFKOWITZ and M FANT, by permission of Gerald Duckworth & Co Ltd.

Copyright © 2008 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.