



General Certificate of Education

Classical Civilisation 2020

CIV1F The Life and Times of Cicero

Mark Scheme

2010 examination - January series

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 given in the specification, is **not** required. However, when determining the level of response for a particular answer, examiners should take into account any instances where the candidate uses Greek or Latin terms effectively to aid the clarity and precision of the argument.

Information in round brackets is not essential to score the mark.

DESCRIPTIONS OF LEVELS OF RESPONSE

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 and in the time available in the examination.

Candidates are **not** necessarily required to respond to all the bullet points in order to reach Level 5 or Level 4, but they should cover a sufficient range of material to answer the central aspects of the question.

QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

The Quality of Written Communication will be taken into account in all questions worth 10 or more marks. This will include the candidate's ability

- to communicate clearly, ensuring that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate
- to select and use an appropriate form and style of writing, and
- to organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.

LEVELS OF RESPONSE FOR QUESTIONS WORTH 10 MARKS

Level 4	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• accurate and relevant knowledge covering central aspects of the question• clear understanding of central aspects of the question• ability to put forward an argument which for the most part has an analytical and/or evaluative focus appropriate to the question and uses knowledge to support opinion• ability generally to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate.	9-10
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 analysis and/or evaluation appropriate to the question• some ability to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate.	6-8
Level 2	Demonstrates either <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a range of accurate and relevant knowledge or <ul style="list-style-type: none">• some relevant opinions with inadequate accurate knowledge to support them.	3-5
Level 1	Demonstrates either <ul style="list-style-type: none">• some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge or <ul style="list-style-type: none">• an occasional attempt to make a relevant comment with no accurate knowledge to support it.	1-2

LEVELS OF RESPONSE FOR QUESTIONS WORTH 20 MARKS

Level 5	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• well chosen accurate and relevant knowledge covering most of the central aspects of the question• coherent understanding of the central aspects of the question• ability to sustain an argument which• has an almost wholly analytical and/or evaluative focus,• responds to the precise terms of the question,• effectively links comment to detail,• has a clear structure• reaches a reasoned conclusion• is clear and coherent, using appropriate, accurate language and• makes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate.	19-20
Level 4	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• generally adequate accurate and relevant knowledge covering many of the central aspects of the question• understanding of many of the central aspects of the question• ability to develop an argument which<ul style="list-style-type: none">has a generally analytical and/or evaluative focus,is broadly appropriate to the question,mainly supports comment with detail andhas a discernible structureis generally clear and coherent, using appropriate, generally accurate language andgenerally makes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate.	14-18
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 analysis and/or evaluation appropriate to the question• some ability to structure a response using appropriate language, although with some faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar• some ability to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate.	9-13
Level 2	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• either a range of accurate and relevant knowledge• or some relevant opinions with inadequate accurate knowledge to support them• and sufficient clarity, although there may be more widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar.	5-8
Level 1	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• either some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge• or an occasional attempt to make a relevant comment with no accurate knowledge to support it• and little clarity; there may be widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar.	1-4

LEVELS OF RESPONSE FOR QUESTIONS WORTH 30 MARKS

Level 5	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • well chosen accurate and relevant knowledge covering most of the central aspects of the question • coherent understanding of the central aspects of the question • ability to sustain an argument which <ul style="list-style-type: none"> has an almost wholly analytical and/or evaluative focus, responds to the precise terms of the question, effectively links comment to detail, has a clear structure reaches a reasoned conclusion is clear and coherent, using appropriate, accurate language and makes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate. 	27-30
Level 4	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generally adequate accurate and relevant knowledge covering many of the central aspects of the question • understanding of many of the central aspects of the question • ability to develop an argument which <ul style="list-style-type: none"> has a generally analytical and/or evaluative focus, is broadly appropriate to the question, mainly supports comment with detail has a discernible structure is generally clear and coherent, using appropriate, generally accurate language and generally makes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate. 	20-26
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 analysis and/or evaluation appropriate to the question • some ability to structure a response using appropriate language, although with some faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar • some ability to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate. 	13-19
Level 2	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • either a range of accurate and relevant knowledge • or some relevant opinions with inadequate accurate knowledge to support them • and writes with sufficient clarity, although there may be more widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar. 	7-12
Level 1	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • either some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge • or an occasional attempt to make a relevant comment with no accurate knowledge to support it • and little clarity; there may be widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar. 	1-6

Mark Scheme
Unit 1F The Life and Times of Cicero

SECTION ONE

111 *In what circumstances had Cicero been sent as governor to Cilicia? Make two points.*

TWO of: Pompey's / new [1] law laying down (5-year) interval between magistracy and promagistracy [1] (perhaps) aimed at Caesar [1] caused shortage of available governors [1] Cicero had not yet held proconsulship [1] and so called upon by senate to cast lots for (major) province [1] misgovernment by previous governor [1] Cicero's reluctance [1] at a time when Cicero powerless in politics [1] build up to Civil War [1]
(2 marks)

112 *Against whom did Cicero fear there would be a major war in his province?*

Parthians [1]

(1 mark)

113 *Why did Caelius want Cicero to send him panthers? Make two points.*

TWO of: to use in show [1] because they were exotic / which he wanted to be lavish [1] to increase his popularity [1] in election campaign [1] as aedile [1] in return for being Cicero's informant in Rome [1]

(2 marks)

120 *How far did Cicero try to avoid involvement in the Civil War from 49 to 46 BC? Give the reasons for your views.*

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

- attempted negotiation between Pompey and Caesar but unsuccessful; appeared indecisive; met Caesar at Formiae but refused to go to Rome despite conciliatory letter from Caesar via Furnius referring to his 'influence'; 19 March wrote letter to Caesar urging reconciliation and protection for himself as go-between, pointing out had always aimed at peace, reminding of his obligations to Pompey and flattering Caesar by claiming (presumably contrary to real opinion) he thought Caesar aiming at peace and war caused by infringement of Caesar's rights; Caesar's more threatening response in letter 16 April on way to Spain urging Cicero to stay neutral, which Cicero eventually ignored etc.
- sailed to Greece 7 June after Tullia had given birth to join Pompeians because of his obligations and belief that they were lesser of two evils, but on arrival grumbled about their belligerence and did not participate at Pharsalus (unwell? (Plutarch), unwarlike? lukewarm? age?); refused offer of command; returned to Brundisium where spent 11 months out of war and politics etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)

130 *How committed to good provincial administration do you think Cicero was during his career? Give the reasons for your views.*

You might include discussion of

- *his quaestorship in Lilybaeum in Sicily*
- *his prosecution of Verres*
- *his governorship of Cilicia*
- *his main priorities during his career.*

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- quaestorship: performed competently and fairly, enabling Cicero to build up much needed *clientela*, but realised on return to Rome that if his career were to progress he would need to keep himself in spotlight in Rome etc.
- Verres: in highly rhetorical performance made sensationalist statements about Verres' alleged frequent public boasting that would use profit from Sicily to pay for defence and bribe courts and listed Verres' alleged criminal activities as governor, which he later published in great detail in material he would have used if Verres had not fled etc.; Cicero's main aim to become supreme orator in Rome with defeat of Hortensius and to position himself as politician of principle, an opponent of dishonest administration and defender of senatorial government provided it was not corrupt, broadly in line with the policies of Pompey's consulship, a supporter of the interests of the *equites*, honourably fulfilling his obligations to his Sicilian clients; i.e. far more at issue than just opposing maladministration (cf. *Pro Fonteio*) etc.
- Cilicia: had not taken up proconsulship at normal time after consulship in order to stay in Rome; worked strenuously in Cilicia, though claimed in this letter to find it boring and beneath his talents; campaigned successfully against mountain tribesmen (Pindenissitae) and acclaimed *imperator*; extracted no improper gains from province; only profit, regarded as legitimate, was proceeds at famine prices from large amount of corn which governor was allowed to requisition; (this letter) reluctant to send Caelius even panthers and rebuked him for suggesting Cilicia should be made to support his candidature with financial contribution; paid treasury tax owed from previous 5 years; abandoned province early in eagerness to be back in Rome; contrast with previous governor etc.
- main priorities during career: the maintenance of (as he saw it) traditional republican government guided collectively by the senate etc.; especially after consulship wanted to promote *concordia ordinum* in which senate would collaborate with *equites* in smooth running of state; saw welfare of provinces as part of traditional good government, etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

211 *In what circumstances had Cicero come to Brundisium? Make two points.*

TWO of: after Pompey's defeat [1] at Pharsalus [1] in which Cicero had not participated [1] Cicero refused a command of Pompeian troops [1] quarrelled with brother (Quintus) [1] and Pompey's (elder) son [1] Cicero's bad health [1] and failing marriage [1] Pompey's murder in Egypt [1] believed Pompeian cause was futile [1] had angered / betrayed Caesar (by siding with Pompey) [1] etc.

(2 marks)

212 Why could Cicero not return to Rome immediately?

(as supporter of Pompey) needed Caesar's approval [1] Mark Antony in Rome [1]
(1 mark)

213 In what circumstances was Cicero finally able to return to Rome? Make two points.

TWO of: Caesar sent forgiving letter (from Egypt) [1] Cicero went to meet Caesar as soon as he landed in Italy (at Tarentum) [1] where (according to Plutarch) Caesar treated him warmly [1] despite brother's / nephew's claim that Cicero had forced them to betray him [1] Cicero (outwardly) accepted Caesar's supremacy [1] Caesar's use of clemency as propaganda [1]
(2 marks)

220 How strong was Cicero's friendship with Atticus? Give the reasons for your views.

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- friendship lifelong / from childhood etc.
- shared basically similar republican principles but Atticus Epicurean and so favoured quietism / wanted to continue refined lifestyle in peace and not endanger wealth / business interests, whereas Cicero actively engaged in politics and willing to take risks etc.
- Cicero wrote to Atticus regularly to seek advice, often in informal style / tone, expressing personal feelings on day-to-day politics and political principles (e.g. p.80); but Cicero did not always take Atticus' advice, e.g. had initially rejected advice to cooperate with triumvirs because of desire to impress *optimates* and for *concordia ordinum* etc.
- Cicero also wrote to Atticus about family matters e.g. Tullia (e.g. p.85 and p.87)
- Atticus looked after Tullia when mistreated by Dolabella (this letter)
- Atticus frequently looked after Cicero's houses for him, advised him on his writing, published his work, fitted out Cicero's libraries, carried out other business for Cicero e.g. guaranteeing validity of Cicero's title to property he was selling (p.72) and settled debt of 800,000 sesterces to Oppius
- Atticus' sister Pomponia married to Cicero's brother Quintus, and Cicero expressed his critical feelings about her openly to Atticus
- the passage etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme. (10 marks)

230 How close were Cicero's relationships with members of his family? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- **his daughter Tullia**
- **his wife Terentia**
- **his son Marcus**
- **his brother Quintus**
- **his second wife Publilia.**

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

- Tullia: Cicero betrothed Tullia to C Piso Frugi when she was 9/10 to make link with noble family in line with normal Roman practice; particularly important to Cicero as aspiring *novus homo*; Tullia widowed 57 BC aged 20/21 while Cicero in exile; Cicero describes her as 'our darling daughter' in letter from exile (p.65); Tullia went to Brundisium to meet Cicero on his return from exile; married Tullia to another potential political ally Furius Crassipes 56 BC, from patrician family though undistinguished for generations; which presumably ended childless and in divorce after 5 years because Tullia married again while Crassipes still alive; Tullia married Dolabella 50 BC while Cicero in Cilicia having handed decision over to Terentia; Dolabella supporter of Caesar; this marriage especially unhappy for Tullia, and she had to leave his house when pregnant; Cicero showed only limited sensitivity to this because preoccupied by problems caused by outbreak of Civil War; inclement weather probably more of a factor in Cicero's delayed departure than Tullia's pregnancy, though she had urged him to await outcome of events in Spain; while in Greece Cicero asked Atticus / Terentia to sort out problems with paying second instalment of dowry; in passage praises her goodness / sweet character / affection and expresses distaste at her miserable marriage, exacerbated by Dolabella's political behaviour, but dithered over Tullia's divorce although estranged from him and it did not come till Tullia pregnant again; nevertheless Cicero remained on friendly terms with Dolabella for some time afterwards; when Tullia died 45 BC Cicero stricken with grief / guilt; proposed to build shrine, though later abandoned project, and took refuge in philosophy; questionable how far he had really thought about her happiness during her life etc.
- Terentia: Cicero had 2 children by Terentia (Tullia and Marcus); letter from exile (p.65) shows Terentia tried to offer Cicero consolation that exile due to fate rather than folly; earlier in letter Cicero praises Terentia's strength / bravery, expresses sadness at suffering he has caused her and later tries to boost her morale by referring to possible support from tribunes / Pompey / Caesar; looks forward to being back in her arms, refers to their loyalty to each other, but criticises her selling of block of flats, rent from which Cicero had earmarked for Marcus' education; indication of friction because of Terentia's wealth and therefore independence; Cicero wanted to use her wealth for his own advancement as well as her good family name; Terentia said to have encouraged Cicero to oppose Catiline because alleged to have had sex with her half-sister Fabia a Vestal; also thought to have influenced Cicero in some trials e.g. *pro Caelio*; relationship gradually became colder but lasted c.25 years; divorce 46; Cicero accused her of ruining him for her own profit; Cicero angry that had to hand back most of her property; perhaps divorce also for political reasons – Terentia wanted Cicero to be more tolerant of Caesar?; Cicero not interested in sex and closer to daughter Tullia; relationship at time of divorce worsened because Terentia had apparently chosen Tullia's third husband Dolabella etc.

- Marcus: in letter from exile brief concern for distress Cicero has caused Marcus, and conflict with Terentia over financing his education; with Cicero in Cilicia (letter p.76) and commanded cavalry squadron in Greece in Civil War; Cicero sent him to Athens to study philosophy and addressed him in *de Officiis*; drinker rather than follower of Cicero's precepts etc.
- Quintus: educated with Cicero and, though not taking to oratory or philosophy like Cicero, wrote tragedies in winter-quarters in Gaul while on Caesar's staff; ? wrote *Commentariolum Petitionis* to help Cicero's election to consulship; one of reasons Cicero gave Atticus for not accepting Caesar's offer to join staff in Gaul was that he would be away from Rome when Quintus returned from governorship of Asia; letter from exile suggests some rift between Terentia and Quintus but Cicero hopes they will stick together; in letter to Atticus Cicero described difficult relations between Quintus and wife Pomponia, taking Quintus' side; Quintus accompanied Cicero to Cilicia to conduct military operations; supported Pompey but after Pharsalus blamed Cicero for misguiding him; proscribed and executed along with Cicero etc.
- Publilia: Cicero married wealthy Publilia aged 17 immediately after divorce from Terentia; Publilia, jealous of Tullia, did not show sympathy at Tullia's death, so Cicero sent her back to her parents for good (Cicero had inherited large legacy) etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

SECTION TWO

300 *In the period 70 to 50 BC, how important was it for Cicero to align himself with Pompey? Give the reasons for your views.*

You might include discussion of

- *the trial of Verres*
- *Cicero's relations with Pompey in 67 and 66 BC*
- *Cicero's consulship*
- *Cicero's ambitions in 62 BC*
- *the first triumvirate*
- *Cicero's exile*
- *the conference at Luca*
- *the period from 56 to 50 BC.*

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

- Verres: as outsider, Cicero needed to canvass as much support as possible if going to succeed in ambition of gaining consulship; *Against Verres I* aligned Cicero in general direction of Pompey's consulship – had promised in election speech to reform courts and *lex Aurelia* already proposed etc.
- did not speak in support of *lex Gabinia*, which gave extraordinary powers to Pompey against pirates contrary to wishes of senate, though supported deposition of tribune opposing it; having secured election to praetorship, openly spoke in favour of *lex Manilia* at popular assembly to gain support of *equites* and Pompey, although it gave him unprecedented powers to deal with Mithridates again against senate's wishes etc.
- elected to consulship *suo anno* despite *novus homo* through careful building up of support among Pompey's clients as well as from *equites* / Italians (also lack of suitable candidates); unclear how far *in Rullum* and *de rege Alexandrino* courting

or antagonising Pompey; *in Rullum* argued against allocating land and establishing colonies in Italy and provinces by normal means of commission of 10 on grounds that it was against interests of Pompey, possibly to counter a manoeuvre by Crassus against Pompey, though others have seen this as a mistake by Cicero with the proposal having originated with Pompey; *de rege Alexandrino* apparently argued against Crassus' attempt to annexe Egypt under terms of probably spurious will of Ptolemy X (ruse to weaken Pompey?); major focus of consulship became Catiline; Pompey not impressed by Cicero etc.

- letter to Pompey shows Cicero's willingness to flatter Pompey and express his dependence on him (? felt he needed Pompey's support after execution of citizens without trial); claims to have shown 'unremitting effort' in Pompey's interests; ambition to gain Pompey's backing for *concordia ordinum* (Cicero to play Laelius to Pompey as Scipio Aemilianus) but this did not happen and, attempting to align with *optimates*, did not support Pompey's (reasonable) demands for settlement of eastern *acta* and land for veterans etc.
- Cicero's opposition to first triumvirate led to exile; recall aided by Pompey; saw opportunity to split triumvirs; successfully proposed Pompey take charge of corn supply; Cicero humiliated as consequence of Luca – had to recant in letter to Pompey, acquiesce in what he considered Pompey's unrepugnant governorship *in absentia* in Spain, effectively sidelined from politics, devoted time to philosophy / literature; unable to oppose Pompey's sole consulship; failure of defence of Milo; unwillingly sent as governor of Cilicia as (unintended) consequence of Pompey's legislation etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

400 ***'Cicero's opposition to Antony was as vigorous as his opposition to Catiline had been, but the consequences were far more disastrous.'***

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- ***Cicero's attitude towards Antony after Caesar's murder***
- ***his actions in the senate from September 44 BC***
- ***his attitude towards Octavian***
- ***his letters to Trebonius and Plancus***
- ***the problems Cicero faced in achieving his aims and the consequences of his actions***
- ***Cicero's behaviour in response to Catiline.***

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

- Cicero feared reprisal from Antony's supporters because had met conspirators on Capitol even though no part in actual conspiracy; in meeting with conspirators and letter to Trebonius criticised sparing of Antony; after initial jubilation, demoralised by difficulties in restoring 'free government'; although Antony apparently in complete control in Rome, initially behaved with apparent moderation, proposed abolition of dictatorship, which Cicero praised at time; Cicero kept out of Rome and lost opportunity to exert influence on politics; enrolled on Dolabella's staff in Syria for 5 years to have legitimate reason for absence from Rome, but driven back by contrary winds etc.

- request by Brutus and Cassius that all senior senators attend senate 1 September after their departure for Macedonia and Syria; Cicero believed Antony aiming at dictatorship; 2 September Cicero delivered moderate attack on Antony in senate (*Philippic 1*); October Cicero in country circulated defamatory pamphlet against Antony (*Philippic 2*); 20 December speech (*Philippic 3*) rallied senate as claimed in letter to Trebonius etc.
- Octavian illegally raised large army using Caesar's name, but despite illegality of this and his youth Cicero proposed he be made senator and propraetor to support consuls (Hirtius and Pansa) against Antony; that use of Octavian to be temporary explained end letter to Trebonius; Cicero underestimated Octavian's ambitions, so plan backfired; Antony defeated at Mutina but Octavian in control of both consular armies after their deaths, demanded consulship, snubbed by senate, marched on Rome etc.
- letter to Plancus example of Cicero's attempt to rally support; Antony's troops described as 'a gang of repulsive brigands' etc.
- November 43 Second Triumvirate between Octavian, Antony and Lepidus for 5 years with power to make laws and nominate officials, so effectively 3 dictators dominating senate; proscriptions including Cicero etc.
- comparison with Cicero's behaviour in response to Catiline: apparently serious because proposed cancellation of debt; Cicero took over full responsibility; successfully prevented Catiline's election to consulship for 62 BC by appearing at elections wearing breastplate / with bodyguard; in response Catiline allegedly planned uprisings throughout Italy; after intelligence of this, Cicero got SCU passed despite difficulties in persuading senate of danger, posted troops throughout Italy; after further intelligence Cicero avoided assassination, denounced Catiline in senate, persuaded senate to declare Catiline and Manlius public enemies; used Allobroges to obtain treasonable documents; arrested 5 ringleaders in Rome, consulted senate, despite Caesar's opposition and uncertainty over legality, executed them as proposed by Cato; Catiline's forces soon defeated in battle, but not by Cicero; executions and later opposition to triumvirs and Clodius contributed to exile etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

Assessment Objectives Grid
Unit 1F The Life and Times of Cicero

SECTION ONE

Either

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
111	2	-	2
112	1	-	1
113	2	-	2
120	5	5	10
130	8	12	20
TOTAL	18	17	35

Or

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
211	2	-	2
212	1	-	1
213	2	-	2
220	5	5	10
230	8	12	20
TOTAL	18	17	35

SECTION TWO

Either

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
300	12	18	30
TOTAL	12	18	30

Or

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
400	12	18	30
TOTAL	12	18	30

OVERALL

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
TOTAL	30	35	65
%	46%	54%	100%