



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
January 2011

## Classical Civilisation

## CIV1F

Unit 1F The Life and Times of Cicero

Friday 14 January 2011 9.00 am to 10.30 am

**For this paper you must have:**

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

### Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do **not** use pencil or gel pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.  
The **Paper Reference** for this paper is CIV1F.
- Answer questions from **two** options.  
Choose **one** option from Section One and **one** option from Section Two.  
Answer **all** questions from the options you have chosen.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.  
Do **not** tear out any part of the book. All work must be handed in.
- If you use more than one book, check that you have written the information required on each book.

### Information

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

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## Section One

Choose **either** Option A **or** Option B.

Answer **all** questions from the option you have chosen.

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### EITHER

#### Option A

Read the passage below and answer Questions 01 to 06 which follow. Cicero is writing to Atticus in 59 BC.

There can be no hope of either private individuals or even state officials being free for much longer.

Yet amid all this oppression there is more free speech than ever, at any rate at social gatherings and parties. Indeed, people's indignation is beginning to outweigh their fright; though on all sides there is nothing but utter despair. The Campanian Law ordains that candidates for official posts put themselves under a curse if their election speeches make any mention of land being occupied on different terms from those laid down by Caesar's legislation. Everyone else took this oath without hesitation, but Juventius Laterensis abandoned his candidature for the tribuneship rather than swear it – and he is regarded as having done a very fine thing. 5  
10

I cannot bear to write any more about politics. I am disgusted with myself and find writing about it extremely painful. Considering how crushed everyone is, I manage to carry on without actual humiliation, yet without the courage I should have hoped for from myself in the light of my past achievements. Caesar very generously proposes that I should join his staff. 15

Att. 2, 18

- |          |          |   |            |
|----------|----------|---|------------|
| <b>0</b> | <b>1</b> | What official post did Caesar hold in 59 BC?  | (1 mark)   |
| <b>0</b> | <b>2</b> | For whose benefit had Caesar brought in the Campanian Law (line 5)?   | (1 mark)   |
| <b>0</b> | <b>3</b> | Give <b>one</b> reason why Cicero believes 'there can be no hope of ... being free for much longer' (lines 1-2).                                    | (1 mark)   |
| <b>0</b> | <b>4</b> | Why did Caesar want Cicero's support <b>and</b> what other offer did he make to him apart from the offer in line 15?                                | (2 marks)  |
| <b>0</b> | <b>5</b> | How important were tribunes in Roman politics during the period of Cicero's career? Give the reasons for your views and refer to specific examples. | (10 marks) |

0	6
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In the period 59 to 50 BC, to what extent did Cicero show courage **and** to what extent did he avoid humiliation? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Cicero's political aims and the difficulties he had in achieving them
- his reaction to Caesar's offers
- his exile
- the reasons for the conference at Luca and its consequences
- Cicero's activities between 55 and 51 BC
- his governorship in Cilicia.

*(20 marks)*

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ▶**

OR

Option B

Read the passage below and answer Questions 07 to 12 which follow.

FROM CAESAR, GENERAL,  
TO CICERO, GENERAL

*On the march, 16 April 49 B.C.*

Although I was convinced that you would take no rash or ill-judged action, nevertheless my anxiety about what people are saying has impelled me to write to you and urge, in the name of our friendship, that you should not make any move, now that things have gone my way, which you did not see fit to make while matters were undecided. For, everything having manifestly turned out to our advantage and the disadvantage of the other side, you will have seriously damaged the good relations between our two selves – as well as acting against your own interests – if you display resistance to the trend of events. It would then be evident that your action resulted not from support of a cause, since the cause is the same as it was when you decided to hold aloof, but from your objection to something that I have done. And that would be the severest blow you could inflict on me.

Our friendship entitles me to ask you not to do it. Besides, what could be more appropriate for a man of peace and integrity, and a good citizen, than to keep out of civil disturbance? There were many who felt that to be so, but were prevented from acting as they wished because of the dangers that would have been involved. Weigh up the evidence provided by my career and by your own assessment of our friendly relations, and you will find abstention from the quarrel the safest and most honourable course.

*Att. 10, 8b*

- 0 7** What had Caesar done on the night of 10 January 49 BC which started the 'civil disturbance' (line 16)? (1 mark)
- 0 8** With whom was Caesar's 'quarrel' (line 19)? (1 mark)
- 0 9** Give **two** reasons for the quarrel. (2 marks)
- 1 0** 'Things have gone my way' (line 6). Give **one** way in which Caesar had gained an advantage by 16 April 49 BC. (1 mark)
- 1 1** In this letter, how reasonable and how threatening are the points Caesar makes **and** the tone he uses? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage and your other knowledge. (10 marks)

1	2
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To what extent was Cicero's behaviour between 49 and 45 BC 'rash or ill-judged' (line 3)? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Cicero's political aims and the problems he had in achieving them
- the questions of principle he sets out in a letter to Atticus
- his letter to Caesar in March 49, before Caesar's letter printed opposite
- his behaviour before, during and after the battle of Pharsalus
- his attitude towards Caesar.

*(20 marks)*

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ▶**

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**Section Two**

Choose **either** Option C **or** Option D and answer the question below.

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**EITHER****Option C**

1	3
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In the period 80 to 62 BC, how successfully did Cicero manipulate events for his own advantage? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the problems Cicero faced
- his defence of Roscius
- his quaestorship
- his prosecution of Verres
- Pompey's eastern commands
- Cicero's consulship
- his letter to Pompey in Asia Minor in 62 BC.

(30 marks)

**OR****Option D**

1	4
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Judging from *Against Verres 1* **and** other speeches you know about, to what extent do you think Cicero deserves his reputation as an outstanding public speaker? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the procedure Cicero adopted in *Against Verres 1*
- the methods he used to win over the jury
- the way he described his opponents' and Verres' behaviour
- the outcomes of *Against Verres 1*
- other speeches such as his defence of Roscius, support for Pompey's command against Mithridates, speeches against Catiline, and *Philippics*.

(30 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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