



**General Certificate of Education
June 2011**

Classical Civilisation 1021

The Life and Times of Cicero

AS Unit 1F

Final

Mark Scheme

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.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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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 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

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Mark Scheme**Unit 1F The Life and Times of Cicero****Section One****Option A****01 What official position did Verres hold in Sicily?**

governor / propraetor [1]

(1 mark)

02 Give two examples of Verres' alleged crimes in Sicily.

controlled all legal cases [1] cancelled inheritances [1] robbed farmers [1] treated allies as enemies [1] Roman citizens tortured / executed / treated as slaves [1] criminals acquitted through bribery [1] innocent men prosecuted in their absence / convicted / banished [1] pirates / robbers allowed to attack cities / harbours [1] Sicilians starved to death [1] ancient monuments / sanctuaries plundered [1] adultery / lechery [1] etc.

(2 marks)

03 Give one example of the 'criminal plots' (line 16) by which Verres hoped to avoid conviction, according to Cicero.

Tried to put up false prosecutor (Quintus Caecilius Niger) [1] proposal of inquiry into governor of another province (Achaëa) / attempt to postpone trial to following year / when Verres' advocate (Hortensius) consul / another supporter (Quintus Caecilius Metellus) consul / his brother (Marcus Caecilius Metellus) president of court [1] bribery of jury [1] tried to disrupt Cicero's election (to aedile) [1] etc.

(1 mark)

04 Give one reason, apart from Verres' trial, why there was a 'great crowd' (line 14) in Rome.

summer / Games / Census / elections [1]

(1 mark)

05 Explain the methods Cicero uses in the passage to persuade the jury to convict Verres. Support your answer with details from the passage.

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

- short sharp sentences giving headlines of Verres' abuses throughout his career as quaestor, legate, city-praetor and governor, with hyperbolic language ('sacked', 'devastated', 'record of robberies') reaching climax in 'annihilating pestilence' to suggest total, serial corruption etc.
- flattering promise to senatorial jury of consequence of convicting Verres etc.
- after imaginary hypothesis that Verres' bribery successful, threat that public opinion will not turn against Cicero but senate etc.
- candid 'I have a personal statement', inviting jury to sympathise with Cicero for the traps Verres has set him etc.
- Cicero's extensive discussion of his fears – not because of the dangers to himself (i.e. he is fearless in the face of personal danger), nor because of the crowds (though this reminds jury of how all eyes are on them and the responsibility they bear) – but because

of Verres' machinations, graphically described as 'criminal plots', followed by exaggerated list of all those affected including (absurdly) 'the other nations of the world', but ending with Senatorial order and appeal to its sense of its own dignity and of justice in vague inclusive 'everything for which it stands' etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)

06 How significant a turning point in Cicero's career was his prosecution of Verres? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- **the problems Cicero had faced, and the successes he had achieved, from 80 to 70 BC**
- **how the trial of Verres affected Cicero's relationship with the senate and the equites**
- **the importance of defeating Hortensius**
- **the effects Cicero's handling of the trial and its outcome had on Cicero's reputation and image.**

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

- Cicero not from senatorial family but equestrian from Arpinum; lacked natural support in senate; regarded as outsider by exclusive inner coterie of senatorial families; could build up support from *equites* through careful cultivation of their interests but this would not necessarily make him friends where it mattered in senate; skill in oratory rather than military leadership; needed to build up *clientela* through advocacy; up to this point had undertaken defence perhaps to minimise risk of creating enemies; also had to align himself with those who did have military prestige and large *clientela* based on this e.g. Pompey etc.
- defence of Roscius successfully demonstrated his skill in defending interests of individual against abuse from those in power while avoiding possible political dangers etc.
- election as quaestor 76 BC *suo anno* enabled Cicero to enter senate; performed role in Sicily competently and fairly; built up *clientela* there; on return to Rome realised importance of keeping himself in spotlight if career to progress; Sicilians' choice of Cicero as Verres' prosecutor consequence of his quaestorship etc.
- Sulla's awarding courts to senatorial control increasingly discredited because of corruption; according to Cicero, Pompey's intention in election speech to reform courts loudly cheered and Catulus had argued that restoration of tribunes' powers contrary to Sulla's settlement would not have generated such heated debate if senatorial courts not so corrupt; Cicero aligning himself with progressive reform, but in order to enhance senate, not diminish it etc.
- Cicero's defeat of Hortensius made him supreme orator in Rome; Cicero now positioned as politician of principle, opponent of dishonest administration, defender of senatorial government provided it was fair, efficient and not corrupt, in broad terms aligned with Pompey's consulship so that he could hope for Pompey's support in future, a senator who would support interests of *equites* and seek to increase their influence in the state; overall a huge step forward in increasing the support he would need for election to praetorship and consulship, but indicative of the uneasy relationship Cicero would have with *optimates* throughout his career etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

Option B

- 07 Give one of the powers Caesar had in 45 BC (the year in which Passage A was written) and explain how it broke with tradition.**

THREE of e.g. consul / dictator [1] traditionally not both simultaneously [1] consul for 4th time [1] for second consecutive year [1] whereas traditionally annual appointment [1] dictator for 10 years [1] rather than temporary appointment / for 6 months [1] to solve crisis [1] when consuls killed [1] Caesar appeared to be monarch (rather than republican) [1] etc.

(3 marks)

- 08 In what circumstances in 44 BC did Brutus make his speech on the Capitol to which Cicero refers in Passage B? Give two details.**

TWO of e.g. to justify conspirators' actions / to revive republic [1] to people [1] after taking refuge in Capitol [1] following speech to people in forum [1] after Caesar's murder [1] while senate (and Cicero) meeting elsewhere (in temple of Tellus) [1] Antony securing own position [1] and general confusion [1]

(2 marks)

- 09 From the passages and your other knowledge to what extent do you think Cicero and Brutus were close friends? Give the reasons for your views.**

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

- Passage A: Cicero critical of Brutus for approval of Caesar and inability to act with same heroism as his ancestor, and of his favourable comment about Cicero's nephew Quintus, whom Cicero disliked etc.
- Passage B: Brutus respects Cicero's judgements on oratory; Cicero recognises Brutus' elegance but criticises his lack of passion; Brutus practitioner of Attic style, whereas Cicero had incorporated more flamboyant Asiatic style etc.
- as governor of Cilicia Cicero had criticised Brutus' ruthlessness in collecting exorbitant rate of interest from his debtors in Cyprus
- Brutus like Cicero had joined Pompey in Civil War
- Cicero not invited to join conspirators, though visited them soon after Caesar's murder on Capitol
- in letter to Atticus Cicero calls Brutus and others 'our heroes', though to Trebonius critical of sparing of Antony
- in another letter to Atticus Cicero describes meeting with conspirators at which Cicero says Brutus pleased he had come and asked advice on Antony's sending him off as director of corn-supply in Asia; Cicero advised against Brutus going to Rome; when Cicero again critical of failure to rouse people, Servilia intervened; Cicero tells Atticus that had to see Brutus because of their friendship etc.
- thereafter Brutus had military commands abroad backed by Cicero whereas Cicero remained in Italy etc.
- Cicero attempting to join Brutus when assassinated
- overall, Cicero and Brutus linked through friendship of both with Atticus, their shared interest and skill in oratory (despite different styles) and philosophy and their broadly similar political outlooks (despite different backgrounds, temperaments) etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)

- 10 How significant a part did Cicero's own oratory and other powers of persuasion play in politics after the murder of Caesar and how important were other factors in determining what happened? Give the reasons for your views.**

You might include discussion of

- **Cicero's aims**
- **how far he was at the centre of politics**
- **the Philippics**
- **Antony and Octavian**
- **Cicero's letters to Trebonius and Plancus.**

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

- Cicero's aim to restore republican / senatorial government without domination of individual / clique / faction, but no military muscle etc.
- at meeting described in letter to Atticus, Cicero dissuaded Brutus from going to Rome so as not to endanger himself, but Brutus still intended to go to Asia; no influence over Cassius and silenced by Servilia etc.
- enrolled on Dolabella's staff for 5 years to have legitimate reason for being absent from Rome but driven back by adverse winds etc.
- obeyed request by Brutus and Cassius that all senior senators attend senate on 1 September; 2 September Cicero delivered moderate attack on Antony (*1st Philippic*); October Cicero in country circulated defamatory pamphlet against Antony (*2nd Philippic*); 20 December *3rd Philippic* rallied senate as claimed in letter to Trebonius etc.
- Octavian illegally raised army using Caesar's name; despite illegality of this and Octavian's youth, Cicero successfully proposed he be made senator and given propraetorian powers to support consuls Hirtius and Pansa against Antony; letter to Trebonius shows Cicero thought this was a temporary expedient and Octavian could then be dropped; complete miscalculation of Octavian's ambitions; Antony defeated at Mutina but Octavian in control of both consular armies after their deaths etc.
- senate under Cicero's leadership attempted to discard Octavian by awarding Decimus Brutus triumph and giving him command against Antony, now declared public enemy; in further snub to Octavian they granted command of eastern provinces to Brutus and Cassius, his adoptive father's murderers; Octavian refused to cooperate with Decimus Brutus or surrender legions; demanded consulship; marched on Rome when snubbed by Cicero and senate etc.
- letter to Plancus example of Cicero's attempts to rally support; Antony's troops described as 'gang of repulsive brigands' but despite Plancus' positive reply Cicero failed to win him over in practice etc.
- November 43 Octavian formed Second Triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus for 5 years with powers to make laws and nominate officials – effectively 3 dictators, a total contradiction of Cicero's aims; Cicero's murder etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

Section Two

Option C

- 11 **'Cicero's relationship with Pompey was always very unstable.'**
To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- **Pompey's eastern commands**
- **Cicero's letter to Pompey in Asia Minor in 62 BC**
- **Cicero's relations with the first triumvirate**
- **Pompey's reactions at the time of Cicero's exile**
- **the reasons for, and consequences of, the conference at Luca**
- **Pompey's letter to Cicero at the start of the Civil War and Cicero's opinion of Pompey's actions**
- **Cicero's behaviour during the Civil War.**

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

- because lacked experience / expertise as general, Cicero needed to supplement *clientela* by gaining support of Pompey; in prosecution of Verres had broadly aligned himself with Pompey's reforms; but as outsider also needed to court support of senate; did not speak in support of *lex Gabinia* which gave extraordinary powers to Pompey against wishes of senate, though supported deposition of tribune opposing it; after securing election to praetorship openly spoke at popular assembly in favour of *lex Manilia* which gave Pompey unprecedented powers against Mithridates – less opposition now from senate and opportunity also to gain support of *equites* etc.
- elected to consulship *suo anno* though *novus homo* perhaps less through support of Pompey's *clientela* as from *equites* and Italians, lack of suitable candidates and force of *oratio in toga candida* etc.; unclear how far *in Rullum* and *de rege Alexandrino* courting or antagonising Pompey; major focus of consulship became onslaught on Catiline, which failed to impress Pompey etc.
- letter to Pompey in 62 BC shows Cicero's willingness to flatter Pompey and express his dependence on him; claims to have shown 'unremitting effort' in Pompey's interests; ambition to gain Pompey's backing for *concordia ordinum*, which did not happen; Cicero, attempting to align with *optimates*, did not support Pompey's reasonable demands for ratification of eastern *acta* and settlement of veterans etc.
- Cicero's opposition to 1st triumvirate a contributory factor in his exile, which Pompey did not oppose; but recall aided by Pompey, now under pressure from Clodius and (he believed) Crassus; seeing opportunity to split triumvirs, Cicero successfully proposed Pompey be placed in command of corn supply, but also suggested reconsideration of Campanian Law which Caesar had passed for the benefit of Pompey's veterans; after Luca Cicero humiliated, had to recant in letter to Pompey, acquiesced in what he considered Pompey's unrepugnant governorship *in absentia* of Spain; unable to oppose Pompey's sole consulship; *pro Milone* failed because of Pompey's troops; resented governorship of Cilicia, unintended consequence of Pompey's legislation etc.
- at start of Civil War attempted negotiation between Pompey and Caesar but unsuccessful; 19 March wrote letter to Caesar reminding him of his obligations to Pompey and urging reconciliation; Pompey's brief letter to Cicero as 'general' urging him to make his way to Brundisium; Cicero appalled by Pompey's abandonment of Italy; 7 June after much vacillation, delayed by Tullia's labour and contrary winds, sailed to Greece to join Pompeians because of his obligations and belief that they represented lesser of two evils; on arrival grumbled about their belligerence; did not participate at Pharsalus – unwell, unwarlike, lukewarm, unfit, depressed?; refused offer of command

and returned to Brundisium where, following Pompey's murder, spent 11 months out in the cold etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

Option D

- 12 **'Cicero was closer to Atticus and Tiro than to members of his family.'**
To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- **his friendship with Atticus**
- **his letter to Tiro when he was ill**
- **his relationships with his wives Terentia and Publilia**
- **his treatment of, and feelings about, his daughter Tullia**
- **his relationships with his son Marcus and brother Quintus.**

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

- Atticus: lifelong friends from childhood; shared basically similar republican principles but Atticus' quietist Epicureanism in contrast to Cicero's active engagement in politics and risk-taking; Cicero wrote to Atticus regularly to seek advice, often in informal style / tone, expressing personal feelings on day-to-day politics and principles; but did not always take Atticus' advice, e.g. had initially rejected advice to cooperate with triumvirs because of desire to impress *optimates* and for sake of *concordia ordinum*; Cicero also discussed family matters with Atticus, e.g. Tullia; as well as looking after Tullia when mistreated by Dolabella, Atticus took care of Cicero's houses, advised on his writing, published his work, fitted out Cicero's libraries and carried on other business (e.g. guaranteeing validity of Cicero's title to property he was selling and settling debt of 800,000 sesterces to Oppius); Atticus' sister Pomponia married to Cicero's brother Quintus – Cicero openly expressed his criticisms of her to Atticus etc.
- Tiro: Cicero's steward, secretary, future biographer and publisher of letters to friends / colleagues; letter to Tiro affectionate in tone, concerned about illness, full of praise ('your services are beyond all number') etc.
- Terentia: an appropriate match because of her good name and wealth; Cicero not interested in sex but had 2 children by her; letter from exile 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, later tries to boost her morale; praises her loyalty but criticises her selling block of flats – indication of friction caused by Terentia's wealth and so independence; relationship gradually became colder and eventually divorce, but marriage lasted c.25 years – Cicero accused her of ruining him for own profit, but also ? Terentia wanted Cicero to be more tolerant towards Caesar etc.
- Publilia: Cicero married her aged 17 for her wealth immediately after divorce of Terentia; after she showed no sympathy at Tullia's death (and Cicero had inherited a large legacy), Cicero sent her back to her parents for good etc.
- Tullia: Cicero betrothed her to C Piso Frugi when 9/10 to make link with noble family as usual Roman practice; Cicero describes her as 'our darling daughter' in letter from exile; after widowed aged 20/21 during his exile, went to meet Cicero at Brundisium on his return; Tullia then married to another potential political ally Furius Crassipes 56 BC; presumably ended childless in divorce as, while Crassipes still alive, Tullia married to Dolabella, supporter of Caesar, 50BC while Cicero in Cilicia having left decision to Terentia; very unhappy marriage; Tullia had to leave Dolabella's house while pregnant; Cicero showed only limited sensitivity to this as preoccupied with outbreak of Civil War;

- departure for Greece delayed by inclement weather as much as by Tullia's confinement; in letter to Atticus praises her goodness / sweet character / affection and expresses distaste at her miserable marriage, exacerbated by Dolabella's political behaviour; dithered over Tullia's divorce; when Tullia died 45 BC Cicero grief- / guilt- stricken, proposed to build shrine, though later abandoned project, took refuge in philosophy etc.
- Marcus: went with Cicero to Cilicia; commanded cavalry squadron in Greece during Civil War; Cicero sent him to Athens to study philosophy and addressed him in *de Officiis*; drinker rather than follower of father's precepts etc.
 - Quintus: educated with Cicero; wrote tragedies in winter-quarters in Gaul; ? wrote *Commentariolum Petitionis* to support Cicero's election to consulship; in letter to Atticus took Quintus' side against wife Pomponia, Atticus' sister; accompanied Cicero to Cilicia to conduct military operations; supported Pompey but after Pharsalus blamed Cicero for misleading him; proscribed and executed along with Cicero etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

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

Section 1

Either
Option A

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
01	1	-	1
02	2	-	2
03	1	-	1
04	1	-	1
05	5	5	10
06	8	12	20
TOTAL	18	17	35

Or
Option B

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
07	3	-	3
08	2	-	2
09	5	5	10
10	8	12	20
TOTAL	18	17	35

Section Two

Either
Option C

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
11	12	18	30
TOTAL	12	18	30

Or
Option D

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
12	12	18	30
TOTAL	12	18	30

OVERALL

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

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