



**General Certificate of Education
June 2013**

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 students' 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 students' 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 students' 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.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available to download from the AQA Website: www.aqa.org.uk

Copyright © 2013 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

COPYRIGHT

AQA retains the copyright on all its publications. However, registered schools and colleges for AQA are permitted to copy material from this booklet for their own internal use, with the following important exception: AQA cannot give permission to schools and colleges to photocopy any material that is acknowledged to a third party even for internal use within the schools and colleges.

Set and published by the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance.

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 student 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 students after one year of study on the Advanced Subsidiary course and in the time available in the examination.

Students 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 student'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	<p>Demonstrates</p> <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	<p>Demonstrates</p> <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	<p>Demonstrates either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a range of accurate and relevant knowledge <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some relevant opinions with inadequate accurate knowledge to support them. 	3-5
Level 1	<p>Demonstrates either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge <p>or</p> <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<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 structurereaches a reasoned conclusionis clear and coherent, using appropriate, accurate language andmakes 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

This page has been left intentionally blank

Mark Scheme
Unit 1F The Life and Times of Cicero

Section 1

Option A

01 Give one way in which Pompey's election to the consulship of 70 BC was irregular.

too young / was not a senator / had held none of the required offices / had not gone up *cursus honorum* / had performed only military commands / had army outside Rome / demanding Triumph / proposing reforms against interests of senate etc. (1)

(1 mark)

02 State one of the restrictions that Sulla had placed on tribunes.

ONE of e.g. could not

- introduce own legislation (but only what sanctioned by senate)
- use right of veto (except in matters which affected individual's rights)
- hold further political office
- summon senate
- exercise judicial powers
- arrest / bring before Assembly / imprison senatorial offender (1)

(1 mark)

03 Give one way in which Verres 'devastated and ravaged' (line 6) Sicily, according to Cicero.

controlled all legal cases / cancelled inheritances / robbed farmers / treated allies as enemies / treated Roman citizens as slaves (with torture / execution) / acquitted criminals through bribery / convicted innocent men (in their absence) / allowed pirates to attack / starved Sicilians to death / plundered sanctuaries / performed sexual crimes (1)

(1 mark)

04 From which Order did the jury at Verres' trial come?

senatorial (1)

(1 mark)

05 What change was later made to the juries in the extortion courts?

equites / equestrians / knights / *tribuni aerarii* also to be on jury (1)

(1 mark)

06 To what extent did Cicero put the jury on trial in *Against Verres 1*? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from *Against Verres 1*.

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

- right from start Cicero claims trial is unique opportunity for senatorial jury to show it is not corrupt and so restore damaged reputation of courts and senate as whole, and threatens that Verres' acquittal would not be seen as incompetence on Cicero's part but sign that no incorruptible judges in Rome etc.
- devotes very little of speech (just over 1 page) to Verres' crimes in Sicily, merely summarising them with series of damning 'tabloid' headlines but covering full range of unRoman activities to emphasise their damage to senatorial authority etc.
- includes some 'highlights' of Verres' earlier career, though strictly irrelevant, again to emphasise his unRoman values and behaviour contrary to interests of senate etc.
- spends much time on description of Verres' and cronies' machinations to undermine due process and principles of senatorial government etc.
- specifically flatters president of court and several individual jurors by naming them and emphasising their integrity etc.
- then returns to challenge to jury by
 - giving examples of miscarriages of justice in extortion courts since under senatorial control
 - emphasising people's interest in case as in passage
 - reiterating earlier point that Verres' crimes so outrageous that corruption would be only possible explanation for his acquittal
 - exhorting jury again to seize moment etc.
- careful throughout not to present himself as attacking senate, but as defending it against subversion of powerful group within it, as a defender too of the people and aligning himself with Pompey's reformist agenda etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)

- 07 **To what extent did Cicero's relationship with Pompey become stronger, or weaker, in the period between Verres' trial and the formation of the first triumvirate? Give the reasons for your views.**

You might include discussion of

- **Pompey's eastern commands**
- **Cicero's election to the consulship and his activities during it**
- **Cicero's aims after his consulship and his letter to Pompey in Asia Minor in 62 BC**
- **the way the senate and Cicero treated Pompey when he returned from the east.**

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

- did not speak in favour of *lex Gabinia* giving extraordinary powers to Pompey against pirates, though supported deposition of tribune opposing it; in run-up to election to praetorship cautious about alienating himself from senate; but as praetor openly spoke in favour of *lex Manilia* at Assembly, although gave Pompey further unprecedented powers, to gain support from Pompey and *equites* for election to consulship (senatorial opposition to Pompey much weakened because of his rapid success against pirates; Cicero also careful to praise Lucullus' achievements; Caesar supporting Pompey) etc.
- unclear whether support from Pompey's *clientela* played any real part in election to consulship
- unclear how far *in Rullum* courting or antagonising Pompey
 - *in Rullum*: argued against allocating land and establishing colonies in Italy and provinces by means of (normal) commission of 10 on grounds that against interests of Pompey; ? to counter manoeuvre by Crassus against Pompey, but ? mistake on Cicero's part with proposal originating from Pompey (Rullus had been commander under Pompey)
- most of latter part of consulship focused on Catilinarian conspiracy rather than supporting Pompey's interests; difficult to assess seriousness of threat because so much evidence from Cicero himself, but ? precipitated it by appearing at consular elections for 62 with bodyguard / breastplate and so preventing Catiline's election and certainly used it to portray himself as dynamic and heroic defender of Rome, hailed as *pater patriae*, achieving through cunning and oratory what others achieved on battlefield – which did not endear him to Pompey; Pompey perhaps also wary of association with Cicero's execution of ringleaders without fair trial, of dubious legality despite SCU; Cicero prevented from making valedictory speech at end of consulship by tribune Metellus Nepos (supporter of Pompey); Pompey's coolness evident in Cicero's letter etc.
- 62 BC Cicero wanted to continue *concordia ordinum*, cooperation between senate and *equites*, proposing he advise Pompey as Laelius had Scipio Aemilianus, but Pompey's main focus was ratification (*en bloc*) of eastern *acta* and settlement of veterans; senate obstructed Pompey's requests; Cicero out of desire to appease *boni* to maintain *concordia ordinum* did not consistently support Pompey even when their opposition became vicious; so Pompey formed *amicitia* with Caesar and Crassus (first triumvirate) with which Cicero refused to align himself despite offers from Caesar, because 3 individuals working together for own ends against wishes of senate ran counter to Cicero's ideal of a republic steered by collective will and authority of senate etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

Option B

08 Give the names of two of 'our heroes' (Passage A, line 3) who murdered Caesar.

TWO of Brutus (1) Cassius (1) Decimus Brutus (1) Casca (1) Trebonius (1) Cimber (1) *et al*
(2 marks)

09 Give two other details of Caesar's murder on the Ides of March.

TWO of e.g. stabbed (1) 23 times (1) in senate (1) in Theatre of Pompey (1) at foot of Pompey's statue (1) after bad night / dreams (1) initial decision not to leave house (1) bad omens / warning of soothsayer (1) receiving (unopened) letter warning of plot (1) while being presented by appeal on behalf of exile (1); grabbed dagger from first attack (1); when saw Brutus spoke to him (1) and covered head with toga (1) etc.

(2 marks)

10 What name is given to the speeches Cicero delivered in late 44 and 43 BC?

Philippics (1)

(1 mark)

11 To what extent do you detect changes in Cicero's views between Passage A (April 44 BC) and Passage B (February 43 BC) and to what extent are there similarities? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from both passages.

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

- similarities: high praise for conspirators in both ('heroes') and for what they did ('splendidly and gloriously', 'superb banquet', 'superhuman service')
- Passage A:
 - distress that removal of Caesar had not brought back senatorial government, but acceptance that conspirators had done all they could given their lack of money and men
 - some realism in understanding that Caesar's enormous wealth, which he used to win over the people of Rome and bind a huge *clientela* to him, could not be matched by conspirators
- Passage B:
 - greater criticism ('superhuman service ... is liable to some qualification')
 - resentment that not part of conspiracy ('How I wish that you had invited me')
 - hatred of Antony ('pestilential character')
 - particularly angry with Trebonius for sparing Antony (though hedges it around with flattery 'excellent man that you are', understatement 'just a little indignant' and self-deprecation 'I am hardly entitled to do so')
 - presents himself as the one who alone would have made it all successful ('Then we should have had no leavings'), who is most inconvenienced by the conspirators' failings ('you left me with more trouble to be dealt with by my single self'), and who has at last and alone acted in a way that will bring about what the conspirators hoped to achieve but failed ('my energetic pleading gave the Roman people its first hopes of becoming free again'); so whereas in Passage A the conspirators were the heroes, in Passage B it is unequivocally Cicero
 - some loss of realism in belief that senate, however rejuvenated by stirring words, could control military might of Antony and Octavian etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)

- 12 **To what extent do you criticise both the conspirators and Cicero for failing to restore what they believed was ‘free government’ (passage A, line 2)? Give the reasons for your views.**

You might include discussion of:

- **the actions of the conspirators and Cicero in the aftermath of Caesar’s murder**
- **Cicero’s actions in the senate both before and after those referred to in Passage B**
- **Antony**
- **Octavian.**

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

- conspirators lacked a plan; Brutus had persuaded conspirators not to kill Antony, consul; Cicero tried to exert some influence over conspirators immediately after event, urging decisive action to take control of senate and not to negotiate with Antony, but their hesitation enabled Antony to take control of events; Brutus made speech to people, later criticised by Cicero in letter as lacking fire; 17 March with Cicero’s mediation Antony agreed conspirators would not be prosecuted and Caesar’s *acta* would not be repealed; after Caesar’s funeral, Cicero and conspirators left Rome for villas out of fear of reprisals from Antony’s supporters; Cicero’s letter about meeting with Brutus and Cassius in June reveals tensions among them and indecisiveness; enrolled on Dolabella’s staff in Syria for 5 years to have legitimate reason for absence from Rome, but driven back by adverse wind etc.
- Cicero returned to Rome 31 August but disobeyed Antony’s request that all senior senators attend senate on 1 September; 2 September Cicero delivered *1st Philippic* containing both praise and criticism of Antony; 19 September did not attend senate when Antony delivered comprehensively damning attack on Cicero’s career; October withdrew to country and by December circulated defamatory pamphlet (*2nd Philippic*) against Antony so vituperative that reconciliation impossible; 20 December speech (*3rd Philippic*) rallied senate as in Passage B, and another (*4th Philippic*) reported senate’s debates and decrees to people to rally them, successfully persuading both of legitimacy of Decimus Brutus and Octavian fighting against consul Antony (act normally regarded as treason); January 43 opposed peace negotiations with Antony in *5th* (to senate) and *6th* (to people) *Philippics* etc.
- despite Octavian’s youth and illegal raising of large private army using Caesar’s name, Cicero proposed he be made senator and given propraetorian power to support consuls Hirtius and Pansa against Antony; to Trebonius claimed use of Octavian temporary but underestimated Octavian’s ambitions; Antony defeated at Mutina but after Hirtius’ and Pansa’s deaths Octavian in control of both consular armies etc.
- senate attempted to discard Octavian by awarding Decimus Brutus triumph and command against Antony, declared public enemy 26 April 43, and by giving command of eastern provinces to Brutus and Cassius (his adoptive father’s murderers); Octavian refused to surrender legions / cooperate with Decimus Brutus and demanded consulship; snubbed by Cicero and senate, marched on Rome, seized consulship with cousin Quintus Pedius as colleague, revoked decree outlawing Antony, legalised his own adoption, condemned Caesar’s assassins *in absentia* – i.e. risk Cicero had taken in persuading senate in *5th Philippic* that Octavian trustworthy had not paid off etc.
- Cicero attempted to rally support for republican cause e.g. letter to Plancus, but despite Plancus’ reply failed to win him over
- November 43 BC Octavian formed Second Triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus for 5 years with powers to make laws and nominate officials (triple dictatorship); Cicero proscribed and, while attempting to escape from villa to join Brutus in Macedonia, murdered etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

Section 2

Option C

- 13 **‘A man of principle rather than good judgement.’**
To what extent is this a fair description of Cicero in the period between the formation of the first triumvirate and the beginning of the Civil War? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- **what Cicero’s principles, if any, were**
- **his dealings with the first triumvirate**
- **his exile**
- **his behaviour between his recall and the conference at Luca**
- **his response to the conference at Luca**
- **his governorship in Cilicia**
- **his behaviour at the start of the Civil War.**

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

- Cicero believed in republican government restricting power of individuals and sharing it under authority of senate; sympathetic to interests of *equites* and after Catilinarian conspiracy developed ideal of *concordia ordinum* etc
- because of opposition to senate being dominated by *amicitia* of three powerful individuals (and wish to see brother when returned to Rome) Cicero turned down Caesar’s offer for him to be aligned with triumvirs by joining his staff / going on state mission; because of Clodius’ hatred of Cicero after disproving his alibi in *Bona Dea* trial and Caesar’s fear that Cicero would be loose cannon, Caesar and Pompey acquiesced in Clodius becoming plebeian and tribune and causing Cicero’s exile for executing Catilinarian conspirators without trial etc
- Cicero saw recall aided by Pompey as opportunity to detach him from Caesar; successfully proposed Pompey take charge of corn supply and in *pro Sestio* advocated reconsideration of Caesar’s Campanian Land Law; at conference at Luca (which Cicero did not attend) suffered further humiliation by being forced to recant his opposition to triumvirate (probably in letter to Pompey), support Caesar’s continued governorship of Gaul (*de Provinciis Consularibus*), defend Caesar’s supporters / Cicero’s enemies (Vatinius, Gabinius, Balbus) and acquiesce in Pompey’s extraordinary governorship *in absentia* in Spain; Cicero effectively sidelined from politics, devoting his time to philosophy / literature, while Caesar consolidated conquest of Gaul, until as unintended consequence of Pompey’s legislation while consul 52 BC forced to go to Cilicia as governor etc.
- though wrote to Caelius that Cilicia bored him and beneath his capabilities, Cicero worked hard there; campaigned successfully against mountain tribe (Pindenissetae) and acclaimed *imperator*; extracted no improper gains – only profit, regarded as legitimate, was proceeds at famine prices from large amount of corn governor allowed to requisition; in response to Caelius’ request for panthers claimed these only living creatures for whom traps laid; put province back on sound footing after depredations of previous governor and paid treasury tax owed from previous 5 years; refused to help Brutus recover debt and tried to persuade reduction in interest rate, despite risk of alienating Brutus; abandoned Cilicia early to influence events through negotiation at start of Civil War etc.

- Cicero's attempts to negotiate failed; met Caesar at Formiae, but refused to go to Rome despite conciliatory letter from Caesar via Furnius referring to his 'influence'; 19 March Cicero wrote letter to Caesar urging reconciliation and protection for himself as go-between, flattering Caesar by claiming (presumably contrary to real opinion) he thought Caesar aiming at peace and war caused by an infringement of his rights; Caesar's letter 16 April on way to Spain more threatening in tone, urged Cicero to stay neutral etc.; March Cicero had written to Atticus setting out problem in terms of moral principles; after much indecision Cicero eventually joined Pompeians as lesser of two evils and out of obligation etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

Option D

- 14 ***'The years from 52 to 45 BC were a time of great frustration and disappointment to Cicero, both politically and personally.'***
To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- ***the murder of Clodius and Pompey's consulship in 52 BC***
- ***Cicero's governorship in Cilicia***
- ***his reaction to the outbreak of the Civil War***
- ***his actions during the Civil War and his stay at Brundisium***
- ***his attitudes towards Caesar's powers and policies after the Civil War***
- ***Cicero's family***
- ***Cicero's activities when not engaged in politics.***

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

- against Pompey's wishes Cicero defended Milo for murder of Clodius, but failed; Cicero distanced from Pompey as sole consul; later sharing office with new father-in-law from senatorial elite continued to demonstrate clear break from Caesar etc.
- as unintended consequence of Pompey's legislation while consul 52 BC Cicero forced to go to Cilicia as governor; though wrote to Caelius that Cilicia bored him and beneath his capabilities, Cicero worked hard there; campaigned successfully with brother against mountain tribe (Pindenissetae) and acclaimed *imperator*; extracted no improper gains – only profit, regarded as legitimate, was proceeds at famine prices from large amount of corn governor allowed to requisition; in response to Caelius' request for panthers claimed these only living creatures for whom traps laid; put province back on sound footing after depredations of previous governor and paid treasury tax owed from previous 5 years; refused to help Brutus recover debt and tried to persuade reduction in interest rate, despite risk of alienating Brutus; abandoned Cilicia early in attempt to influence events through negotiation at start of Civil War etc.
- genuinely wanted peace; returned early from Cilicia but ineffective in attempts to negotiate between Pompey and Caesar; met Caesar at Formiae but refused to go to Rome despite conciliatory letter from Caesar via Furnius referring to his 'influence'; in letter to Atticus 12 March, attempts to work out proper course of action based on moral principle; 19 March letter to Caesar urging reconciliation and protection for himself as mediator, flattering Caesar by claiming (presumably contrary to his real opinion) he thought Caesar aiming at peace and war caused by infringements of his rights; Caesar responded 16 April with mixture of flattery, appeals to their friendship and threats to convince him to stay neutral; further factors in his delay in joining Pompeians were his

- disapproval of Pompey's tactics, view that Pompeians merely less of two evils, bad weather and Tullia's pregnancy; constantly grumbled about Pompeians' bloodthirstiness, did not fight at Pharsalus (unwell / unfit / unwarlike / depressed?) and after it refused offer of command; returned to Brundisium for 11 months awaiting Caesar's pardon etc.
- Caesar sent 'fairly generous' letter to Cicero from Egypt and they met as soon as Caesar reached Tarentum; Cicero outwardly reconciled to Caesar's dictatorships; after Thapsus outspokenly praised Cato (staunchly republican opponent of Caesar), but also delivered panegyric celebrating Caesar's pardon of equally implacable Marcellus, cautiously urging restoration of republic and publicly supporting Caesar's programme of reform; supported Caesar's clemency towards other Pompeians e.g. Ligarius but in general chose quietism and literature, particularly after Caesar's irregular arrangements for 45 BC (sole consul + dictator, with Rome controlled in his absence by Lepidus as 'master of the horse' and unelected Oppius and Balbus) etc.; discussed literature rather than politics when Caesar came to dinner – Caesar a 'formidable guest' but 'everything went pleasantly ... we were human beings together' etc.
 - family:
 - late 47 / early 46 BC divorced Terentia after becoming increasingly distanced from her because of ? anger at her financial independence / arranging Tullia's marriage to Dolabella while in Cilicia / her desire for Cicero to be more pro-Caesar etc.
 - because preoccupied with outbreak of Civil War Cicero seems to have shown only limited sensitivity to Tullia's unhappy marriage to Dolabella; departure to Greece delayed as much by inclement weather as Tullia's pregnancy; in letter to Atticus praised her goodness / sweet character / affection and expressed distaste at her miserable marriage, made worse by Dolabella's political behaviour; dithered over Tullia's divorce 46 BC; at her death 45 BC guilt-/grief-stricken, proposed building of shrine (though project later abandoned); took refuge in philosophy etc.
 - married 17-year old Publilia immediately after divorce of Terentia for her wealth; divorced after she showed no sympathy at Tullia's death and Cicero had inherited large legacy etc.
 - in letter to Atticus 51 BC concern about brother Quintus' marriage to Atticus' sister Pomponia; Quintus supported Cicero militarily in Cilicia as *legatus* and with Cicero joined Pompeians in Civil War; but after Pharsalus Quintus and son joined Caesarian faction and, despite Cicero's appeal to Caesar for clemency for them, abused Cicero for their earlier support of Pompeians etc.
 - devoted himself to literature / philosophy when out of politics e.g. *Brutus* and *Orator* 46 BC; in letter to Atticus 49 BC set out dilemma at start of Civil War philosophically in terms of ethical principles; in letter to Varro 46 BC talked of reunion with books; literature provided neutral topic of conversation at dinner with Caesar 45 BC 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	1	-	1
03	1	-	1
04	1	-	1
05	1	-	1
06	5	5	10
07	8	12	20
TOTAL	18	17	35

Or
Option B

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
08	2	-	2
09	2	-	2
10	1	-	1
11	5	5	10
12	8	12	20
TOTAL	18	17	35

Section 2

Either
Option C

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
13	12	18	30
TOTAL	12	18	30

Or
Option D

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
14	12	18	30
TOTAL	12	18	30

OVERALL

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