



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2013

Classical Civilisation

CIV1D

Unit 1D Women in Athens and Rome

Friday 17 May 2013 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.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is CIV1D.
- Answer questions from **two** options.
Choose **one** option from Section 1 and **one** option from Section 2.
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.

Section 1

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

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

EITHER

Option A

Read the passage below and answer Questions 01 to 05 which follow. The passage comes from a letter Cornelia supposedly wrote to her son Gaius.

I would take a solemn oath, that apart from those who killed Tiberius Gracchus, no one has given me so much pain as you in this matter, who ought to undertake the part of all the children I have ever had, and to make sure that I should have as little worry as possible in my old age, and that, whatever your schemes might be, you should wish them to be agreeable to me, and that you should count it a sin to take any major step against my wishes, especially considering that I have only a little part of life left. 5

Is it quite impossible to cooperate for even that short space of time without your opposing me and ruining our country? Where will it all end? Will our family ever cease from madness? Can a bound ever be put to it? Shall we ever cease to dwell on affronts, both causing and suffering them? Shall we ever begin to feel true shame for confounding and destroying the constitution? But if that is quite impossible, when I am dead, then seek the Tribunate. 10

Do what you like so far as I am concerned, when I am not there to know it. ... May Jove above not let you persist in this nor let such lunacy enter your mind! But if you do persist, I fear that through your own fault you will encounter so much trouble throughout your whole life that at no time will you be able to rest content. 15

Cornelius Nepos, fr. 2, Lefkowitz and Fant, 260

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------|
| 0 | 1 | What public honour did Cornelia receive? | (1 mark) |
| 0 | 2 | Describe the circumstances in which Cornelia's husband died, according to Plutarch in another passage. Make three points. | (3 marks) |
| 0 | 3 | Give one detail of Cornelia's life in old age. | (1 mark) |
| 0 | 4 | To what extent do you think the letter in the passage increases, or reduces, Cornelia's reputation? Give the reasons for your views. | (10 marks) |

0	5
---	---

In the **Republican** period, how much independence did Roman women have? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of:

- the debate about the Oppian Law
- Turia
- Murdia
- Sempronia
- Clodia.

(20 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

OR

Option B

Read the passages about Lucretia and Arria below and answer Questions 06 to 10 which follow.

Passage A

While they were drinking at Sextus Tarquinius' house, where Tarquinius Collatinus, son of Egerius, was also dining, the conversation happened to turn to their wives. Each one praised his own, and the discussion heated up. Collatinus said there was no need for all the talk as only a few hours were needed to prove beyond a doubt that his wife was the most virtuous.

5

'We are young and strong. Why don't we get on our horses and make a surprise visit? Then we'll see with our own eyes how our wives behave when we're not around.' The wine had got them fired up.

Livy, *History of Rome*, 1.57, Lefkowitz and Fant, 166

Passage B

I think I have noticed that the most celebrated words and deeds of the most illustrious men and women are not always the greatest. This opinion was confirmed yesterday when I spoke with Fannia. ...

Caecina Paetus, Arria's husband, and her son were mortally ill at the same time. The son died. He was a youth of great beauty and modest, and was dear to his parents.

5

Pliny, 3.16, Lefkowitz and Fant, 170

- 0 6** What did the men in **Passage A** find when they visited Lucretia and the other wives? Make **two** points. (2 marks)
- 0 7** In **Passage B**, what relation was Fannia to Arria? (1 mark)
- 0 8** How did Arria deal with her son's death? Give **two** details. (2 marks)
- 0 9** 'Lucretia's death was far more praiseworthy than Arria's.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views. (10 marks)
- 1 0** To what extent do Livy **and** Pliny use women to make moral points **and** to what extent do they have other reasons for writing about them? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of:

- Livy's accounts of the Sabine women, Lucretia, Cloelia, and the debate about the repeal of the Oppian Law
- Pliny's letters about Calpurnia, Minicia Marcella, the Helvidiae sisters, Arria, and Fannia. (20 marks)

Section 2

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

EITHER**Option C**

1	1
---	---

'Athenian men thought that women were both morally and physically weak.'

To what extent do the sources you have studied support this statement? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of:

- the laws relating to women
- Ischomachus
- Euphiletus
- the speech against Neaera
- the poisoning trial
- Aristophanes' *Women at the Thesmophoria*.

(30 marks)

OR**Option D**

1	2
---	---

'Juvenal portrays women as more threatening to men than Aristophanes does.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from *Satire 6* and *Women at the Thesmophoria*.

You might include discussion of:

- the circumstances in which each author was writing and the nature of each text
- the range of women's behaviour that Juvenal describes
- how vividly Juvenal writes
- the range of female behaviour in *Women at the Thesmophoria*
- the Chorus' and Chorus-Leader's views about women in the middle of the play
- the parodies of Euripides' tragedies
- the end of *Women at the Thesmophoria*.

(30 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

There are no questions printed on this page

There are no questions printed on this page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Extracts from *Women's Life in Greece and Rome*, M. R. LEFKOWITZ and M. B. FANT, Duckworth, 2005, by permission of Gerald Duckworth & Co. Ltd.

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