

General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Examination June 2014

# **Classical Civilisation**

# CIV1D

Unit 1D Women in Athens and Rome

Wednesday 21 May 2014 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

• an AQA 12-page answer book.

#### Time allowed

• 1 hour 30 minutes

#### Instructions

Α

- 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.

# CIV1D

#### Section 1

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

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

#### Either

#### **Option A**

Read the passages below and answer Questions 01 to 04 which follow.

#### Passage A

'Other pleasant responsibilities', I said, 'remain for you, such as when by taking a woman who is ignorant of wool-working you make her into a skilled worker and she becomes twice as valuable to you ... and when you have the power to favour the proper and helpful members of your household, and it is possible for you to punish anyone who proves to be useless. And the greatest pleasure of all will be if you prove to be better than me, and make me your slave, and you won't need to fear that with advancing age you will have a lower standing in the household, but you will be confident that as you grow older you will become a better partner for me and guardian of the house for our children and have a proportionately higher standing in the household.'

Xenophon, On Household Management, 7.41-42, Lefkowitz and Fant, 267

#### Passage B

Romulus went among them in person to assure them that ... now they would have the status of wives with all the material rewards and civil rights of citizenship and they would have children, than which nothing is dearer. They should cool their anger and give their hearts to the men who had already taken their bodies. A good relationship often begins with an offence, he said. And 5 their husbands would treat them with extra kindness in hope of making up for the parents and country they so missed.

Livy, History of Rome, 1.9, Lefkowitz and Fant, 233

0 1 In **Passage A**, in what circumstances is Ischomachus talking about his wife? Make **two** points.

#### [2 marks]



0

In **Passage B**, what are the circumstances in which Romulus is talking to the Sabine women? Make **three** points.

[3 marks]

3 How different is the way lschomachus tries to win over his wife in **Passage A** from the way Romulus tries to win over the Sabine women in **Passage B**, **and** how far are they similar? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from both passages.

[10 marks]



To what extent is the ideal **Athenian** woman that Ischomachus describes different from the ideal women from **Roman** legends that Livy describes? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from **Passage A** and **Passage B**.

You might include discussion of:

- the different purposes Xenophon and Livy had in writing
- all of Ischomachus' account of his dealings with his wife that you have read
- Livy's version of the legends of the Sabine women

Lucretia Cloelia.

[20 marks]

Turn over for Option B

#### Option B

Read the passages below and answer Questions 05 to 09 which follow. Pliny is writing to his wife Calpurnia.

#### Passage C

I never complained more about my duties than when they kept me from accompanying you to Campania, when you had to go there for your health, and even from following you there immediately. Now especially I would like to see with my own eyes whether you are getting stronger and putting on some weight, and whether you are enjoying the pleasures of your retreat and the luxuries of the region without ill effect. Indeed, I would still worry about you when you were away even if you were not ill; there is an anxious suspense in not knowing about someone you love dearly. Now uncertainty about your illness and your absence frightens me along with various other worries. I fear and imagine everything, and – typical of frightened people – I see with my mind's eye exactly what it is I wish least to happen. Please, then, ease my anxiety and write to me once a day, or even twice. I'll feel more secure – but then will start worrying again as soon as I've finished the letters. Farewell.

Pliny the Younger, Letters, 6.4, Lefkowitz and Fant, 244

#### Passage D

You write that you are not a little affected by my absence and that your only solace is to hold my books and sometimes put them by you in my place. It is gratifying for me to think you long for me like this and take comfort in these consolations. For my part, I read and reread your letters and pick them up again and again as though I had just received them; but that only makes my longing 5 for you worse. For, if your letters contain so much sweetness, your conversation contains even more. Nevertheless, keep writing, although the pleasure is tinged with pain. Farewell.

Pliny the Younger, Letters, 6.7, Lefkowitz and Fant, 245

0 5	Who had brought Calpurnia up? [1 mark]
0 6	Give <b>two</b> ways in which Calpurnia showed an interest in Pliny's work when she was in Rome. [2 marks]
0 7	In a letter to Calpurnius Fabatus, Pliny says Calpurnia nearly died. Who was Calpurnius Fabatus <b>and</b> why did Calpurnia nearly die? [2 marks]
0 8	'In <b>Passages C</b> and <b>D</b> , Pliny is more concerned about his own feelings and image than about Calpurnia.' How far do you agree? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from <b>Passages C</b> and <b>D</b> . [10 marks]
09	<ul> <li>'Pliny judges women only on how well they serve the interests of men.'</li> <li>To what extent is this true of women other than Calpurnia? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from Pliny's letters.</li> <li>You might include discussion of: <ul> <li>Calpurnia Hispulla</li> <li>Minicia Marcella</li> <li>the Helvidiae sisters</li> <li>Arria</li> <li>Fannia.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Do not write about Calpurnia.</li> </ul>

Turn over for Section 2

5

### Section 2

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

#### Either

#### Option C



'Useful but dangerous.'

To what extent are women portrayed like this in **Athenian** lawcourt speeches **and** Aristophanes' *Women at the Thesmophoria*? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from these sources.

You might include discussion of:

- Apollodorus' speech against Neaera and her alleged daughter Phano
- the poisoning trial
- Euphiletus' defence speech
- the speech about Ciron's daughter
- the various ways in which women are portrayed in Women at the Thesmophoria.

Do not write about Ischomachus.

[30 marks]

#### or

#### **Option D**

1 1

'Between the war against Hannibal and the end of the 1st century BC, Roman men thought that women's behaviour became shockingly bad.'

To what extent do the **Roman** sources you have studied about this period support this statement? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the sources.

You might include discussion of:

- the nature of the sources
- the speeches of Cato and Valerius
- Cornelia
- Clodia
- Sempronia
- Turia
- Murdia.

[30 marks]

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