
AS-LEVEL

Classical Civilisation

CIV1D Women in Athens and Rome

Mark scheme

2020

June 2015

Version V1 Final Mark Scheme

Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Assessment Writer.

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 from aqa.org.uk

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	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	<p>Demonstrates</p> <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. 	19-20
Level 4	<p>Demonstrates</p> <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 and has a discernible structure is generally clear and coherent, using appropriate, generally accurate language and generally makes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate. 	14-18
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 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	<p>Demonstrates</p> <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	<p>Demonstrates</p> <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	<p>Demonstrates</p> <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	<p>Demonstrates</p> <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	<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 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	<p>Demonstrates</p> <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	<p>Demonstrates</p> <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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Unit 1D Women in Athens and Rome

Section 1

Option A

- 01 According to Apollodorus, where had Neaera met the Athenian citizen with whom she had been living ‘as his wife’ (line 5)?**

Megara / brothel / her house [1].

[1 mark]

- 02 What was this man’s name?**

Stephanus [1].

[1 mark]

- 03 What other wrongful acts, apart from those in the passage, does Apollodorus say Neaera committed in Athens? Give three details.**

Three of eg

Drank at parties / with men [1] lived in dissolute / reckless / extravagant way [1] had sex with Phrynion [1] anywhere and everywhere [1] had sex with all-comers (including slaves) when drunk (at Chabrias’ house) [1] ran away from Phrynion (although he had contributed to her purchase from Eucrates and Timanoridas) [1] and stole goods from his house [1] continued career as sex-worker even when ‘married’ to Stephanus [1] cooperated in scam to fleece punters whom Stephanus blackmailed as if caught with married woman [1] acted as if / pretended her children were legitimate [1] allowed Phano to be married to Phrastor / Athenian citizen [1] and to Theogenes / King Archon [1] (said by Phrastor to have) brought up Phano in dissolute way [1] persuaded sick Phrastor to take back Phano’s son (of dubious legitimacy) [1].

[3 marks]

04 To what extent is Apollodorus' appeal to the jury in the passage based on respect for women and how far is it based on fear of women? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.

Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of eg

- **respect**
 - imagines jurors discussing case with wives / daughters / mothers
 - for 'most decent women' as implies jurors would not want to arouse their indignation (but contempt for 'harlots')
 - distinguishes between 'most decent women' who deserve privileges of 'a share in public life and public worship' and those who do not (though in practice women's share in public life apart from worship was minimal), etc.
- **fear**
 - that Neaera's acquittal would arouse 'indignation of all the most decent women'
 - implies that female behaviour needs to be regulated by rewards and punishments, in particular 'most decent women' as judged by men need to be rewarded by privileges in order to maintain (male-dominated) order in society
 - that 'foolish women will have received a clear mandate from you to do as they like' and so undermine society
 - suggests women have natural tendency towards moral weakness since jurors need to be strict and send out clear message in regulating female behaviour – otherwise 'you will have shown by your lax and easygoing attitude that you yourselves are in sympathy with this woman's way of life'
 - of disruption to society caused by illegitimacy if women 'claim as the father of their children the man they happen to be with' (a rhetorical and completely irrational supposition since it was men [father, phratry, demesmen] who determined legitimacy and citizenship), etc

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

[10 marks]

05 ‘In Athens, marriages were intended to satisfy the practical needs of the family and the state rather than the emotional needs of men and women.’

To what extent do the lawcourt speeches you have read support this statement? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the lawcourt speeches you have studied.

You might include discussion of:

- **Apollodorus’ definition of marriage and the distinctions he makes between wives, hetaerae and concubines**
- **what Apollodorus says about the marriages of Phano, Neaera’s alleged daughter**
- **what Euphiletus says about his relationship with his wife and the reasons he killed Eratosthenes**
- **the speech about Ciron’s daughter**
- **the poisoning trial.**

Do not write about Ischomachus.

Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **eg**

- **Apollodorus:**
 - marriage: when man begets children and presents sons to phratry and deme, daughters in marriage to husbands
 - wives for procreation of legitimate children and faithful guardianship of ‘oikoi’; ‘hetaerae’ and concubines for pleasure and personal well-being
- **Phano:**
 - alleged to be Neaera’s daughter Strybele under assumed name
 - married by Stephanus as if own daughter to Phrastor (said to be ‘hardworking’ – political rhetoric does not change) with dowry of 30 minas; Phrastor felt ‘swindled’ (implication of business deal) because Phano dissolute, unmanageable and alien (i.e. useless for both parts of Apollodorus’ definition) and so divorced her without returning dowry; Stephanus’ and Phrastor’s resulting lawsuits in accordance with laws that viewed marriage as a commercial transaction; subsequently when ill and not wanting property to pass to relatives, Phrastor persuaded by Neaera to take back Phano’s child as heir, but facing opposition from phratry when recovered married unnamed respectable woman to achieve main aim, etc.
 - married by Stephanus to Theogenes as part of political deal in which Stephanus financially supported Theogenes as King Archon and ‘bought’ office of assessor from him; therefore Phano impiously performed sacred duties of Basilinna for safety of ‘polis’, etc.
- **Euphiletus:**
- initially kept appropriate watch over wife and only after birth of son trusted her fully with management of ‘oikos’, which regards as sign of ‘affection’; his criteria for her then being a good wife were that she was ‘economical and exact in her management of everything’; in interests of wife and baby atypically allowed her to sleep downstairs; her desire to stay with him rather than attend baby when he returns after long absence seen as pretence; casually lets out detail that wife had accused him of groping maid; claimed to have killed Eratosthenes in accordance with law (i.e. it was not murder) because as well as seducing Euphiletus’ wife he was a serial adulterer who through his philandering endangered integrity of ‘oikoi’ and ‘polis’ by creating doubts over legitimacy, etc

- speech about Ciron's daughter concerned with women's role in establishing legitimate line of succession on which citizenship and inheritance based and which was regulated by deme and phratry, and in performing sacred duties on behalf of deme, etc
- poisoning trial: implication that some emotional attachment expected in marriage, at least on woman's side, since speaker alleges that stepmother persuaded Philoneus' concubine to administer poison on grounds that was potion that would restore love of husband to stepmother as well as of Philoneus to concubine, but stepmother also alleged to compare her treatment by husband to concubine's by Philoneus, described as honest and respectable, though on point of disposing of his asset to brothel, presumably because she no longer satisfied his needs whether emotional or physical, etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

[20 marks]

Option B

06 On what occasion did Turia's husband make these comments about his wife?

her death / funeral / eulogy [1].

[1 mark]

07 Give two other ways, apart from those in the passage, in which Turia's husband says his wife helped him while he was in exile.

Two of eg

maintained his standard of living through sale of jewellery etc [1] beat off Milo / attack on house [1] provided him with good advice [1]; prepared safe hiding-place for him [1] and involved sister / brother-in-law in plan [1].

[2 marks]

08 Give two ways in which Turia acted in the interests of her parents and other blood relations.

Two of eg

avenged parents' murder [1]; contested father's will / ensured sister gained inheritance [1] brought up female relations [1] and prepared dowries / marriage portions for them [1].

[2 marks]

09 ‘In the passage, Turia’s husband praises Caesar Augustus as much as he praises Turia.’

How far do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.

Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **eg**

- repeated heightened diction to describe Lepidus’ behaviour (eg ‘insolent cruelty’) in contrast to Augustus’ and his wife’s
- praise for Caesar Augustus:
 - his ‘kindness and judgement’ in restoring speaker’s citizenship and ‘pleasure’ in doing so that expresses in edict
 - contrast between Lepidus’ brutality and Augustus’ clemency, which recurs throughout
 - restoration of peace throughout the world and (more controversially) re-establishment of ‘lawful political order’ (attributed to Augustus by implication, though not explicitly named), etc
- praise for wife:
 - willingness to go to extreme lengths in protecting husband when ‘lay prostrate at [Lepidus’] feet’
 - unbroken spirit when treated brutally by Lepidus
 - persistence in reminding Lepidus of Augustus’ edict
 - endurance, emphasised as ‘admirable’ in response to both ‘insulting words’ and ‘cruel wounds’, emphasised by ‘your body was full of bruises’
 - courage in speaking out loudly
 - good political sense so that man responsible for speaker’s mistreatment and disregard of Augustus’ wishes soon suffered harm – point which speaker heavily emphasises
 - implies wife alone responsible for his safety
 - her virtuous actions combined concern for husband’s safety with political astuteness in providing opportunity for and advertising Augustus’ clemency, etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

[10 marks]

- 10 To what extent do the events that Livy describes show the same attitudes towards women as Turia’s husband shows towards Turia? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the ‘Laudatio Turiae’ and Livy’s accounts of the Sabine women, Lucretia, Cloelia and the repeal of the Oppian Law.**

You might include discussion of:

- **how far the women are treated as moral examples rather than as individuals**
- **love and devotion**
- **domestic qualities**
- **public virtues and vices**
- **exceptional behaviour.**

Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **eg**

- ‘Laudatio Turiae’: only brief reference to Turia’s conventional qualities shared by all respectable women, and emphasis on her exceptional ones demonstrated at a time of acute danger; exceptional devotion against all odds towards parents, female members of family, husband, and man who is portrayed by speaker as holding legitimate political power and showing proper political values, in pursuit of which she demonstrates many examples of independence, initiative, courage, endurance etc.; her extraordinary self-sacrifice in plan to secure legitimate heir despite her infertility appreciated for its extreme devotion but hotly rejected; outpouring of grief at personal loss, appropriate to eulogy, not matched in historical accounts, etc
- Sabine women: primary emphasis on their procreational ability; though initially seized as if property, Romulus promises status and rights and claims ‘nothing is dearer’ than children; expects submission in appealing to them ‘to give their hearts’ in return for which their husbands (unquestionably the dominant partner) would ‘treat them with extra kindness’; implication that women easily swayed emotionally when Livy says ‘the men added their blandishments...’, etc
- Lucretia: ‘exemplum’ of ideal ‘matrona’ who first wins prize for unparalleled diligence and industriousness and then for extreme initiative and courage in defending chastity and honour, with awareness of her duty to both family and state and of the moral and political impact of her actions, etc
- Cloelia: with some emphasis on novelty of both her behaviour and its commemoration, presented as girl of extreme bravery, initiative, astuteness, all of which deployed in interests of state and is so extraordinary that admired even by enemy king, etc
- Oppian Law:
 - women act independently in staging public protest on matter that affects them, etc.
 - Cato: outraged, believing women should not conduct any business without guardian in accordance with tradition and should not meddle in public affairs, fearing their desire to dominate and to be extravagant; claims law necessary to curb female instincts because husbands could not otherwise do it

- Valerius: wins debate by praising occasions on which women have acted independently for safety of state (Sabines, Coriolanus, Idaeus Mother, Hannibal – all crises) , arguing that women deserve fruits of victory as much as men and should not be criticised for intervening in matters that affect them; agrees with Cato that women should not normally act independently in men’s world, but claims women have for centuries lived to highest standards without compulsion of law and women enjoy being under men’s control – men should show respect in exercising authority, not mastery, over women, etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

[20 marks]

Section 2

Option C

- 11 **To what extent is Pliny’s attitude towards women different from Ischomachus’ attitude towards his wife? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from these sources.**

You might include discussion of:

- **the reasons Pliny wrote his letters and the context of Ischomachus’ conversation with Socrates**
- **Pliny’s attitudes and feelings when writing about and to Calpurnia**
- **Pliny’s attitudes towards Minicia Marcella, the Helvidiae sisters, Arria and Fannia**
- **Ischomachus’ relationship with his wife, including his expectations and anxieties**
- **Ischomachus’ views about the differences between women and men.**

Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **eg**

- Ischomachus’ conversation comes from fictional quasi-philosophical dialogue by Xenophon about household-management; Ischomachus gives idealised picture of wife in response to Socrates’ questions about how he gained a reputation as an excellent person and why he does not spend time indoors, etc
- Ischomachus presents wife as generally passive, compliant and acquiescent towards him, married young after sheltered upbringing with a few basic domestic skills so that she can be easily trained to do bidding of kurios; assigned entirely indoor role as manager of household on basis of gods’ differentiation of sexes, with emphasis on her organisational skills (including numeracy and accountancy skills in watching over expenditure) like leader bee which she is expected to deploy assertively to ensure maximum profit; obedience in all matters is expected, including not wearing high boots and make-up for fear of attracting male interest; what makes her sexually attractive to Ischomachus and distinguished from other women is her commanding supervisory position in household and physical fitness she gains from this role, etc
- Pliny writing letters with view to publication to demonstrate own credentials as upper-class Roman male, make quasi-philosophical points, consolidate his relationship with other prominent Roman families, demonstrate his alignment with families who had opposed regimes of previous despotic emperors, and show off his literary skills, etc

- Calpurnia, his wife: stresses her chastity, devotion, respect, frugality as inculcated by aunt, for whom also full of praise; celebrates her discreet interest in his legal career and literary efforts, both of which reflect well on his glory, and by implication her epistolary skills; some awkwardness in letter to grandfather about miscarriage, but emphasis on her ability to conceive to continue outstanding family line; allusions to love poetry in descriptions of his behaviour when she is absent convalescing, etc
- Minicia Marcella: in quasi-eulogy portrays her as having all qualities of ‘matrona’ despite youth, all of which uses to support family interests and reflect excellence of father – wisdom, modesty, studiousness, endurance in illness; purpose of letter to confirm bond with father, demonstrate his own insights into how to handle grief in Stoic fashion, etc.
- Helvidiae: emphasis on fertility and its tragic consequences as well as reaffirming Pliny’s ties to formerly dissident family, etc
- Arria: to illustrate observation that one’s most famous actions not necessarily most noble; again to consolidate links with previously dissenting family by praising Arria’s Stoicism in determination to die for husband (with contempt for Scribonianus’ wife etc) as well as devotion to him when ill, political prisoner on board ship and facing trial, etc
- Fannia: in letter expressing personal grief for member of family to which Pliny again wants to reaffirm his ties, stresses her extreme devotion to husband Helvidius in opposition to emperor, care for Vestal Junia and endurance in facing illness, with some phrases that form part of eulogy; sets example not only to ‘our wives’ but also to men, etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

[30 marks]

Option D
12 ‘Juvenal portrays women as more hungry for both power and pleasure than Aristophanes does.’

How accurate do you think this statement is? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from ‘Women at the Thesmophoria’ and the extract by Juvenal you have read.

You might include discussion of:

- the nature of each text
- how serious Aristophanes’ and Juvenal’s portrayals of women are
- the ways in which Aristophanes shows women trying to exert power
- the pleasures that he portrays the women seeking
- any other aspects of women’s characters that he presents
- the range of female behaviour and desires that Juvenal describes.

Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **eg**

- **‘Women at the Thesmophoria’:**
 - absurd fantasy for (predominantly) male audience at politically sensitive time – women, enraged by what they regard as Euripides’ maligning them and husbands therefore restricting their freedoms, debating his death at Thesmophoria, festival strictly only for respectable women to ensure fertility, here subverted as quasi-political meeting with parody of procedures of male assembly; curse those who betray women, eg seducer who does not hand over promised gifts, barman who serves short measure, implying male anxieties about female obsession with pleasures of sex and alcohol true; Mica’s speech does not demonstrate Euripides’ supposed allegations false, but that have increased husbands’ suspicions and so led to women’s satisfaction of their desires being frustrated; disguised Mnesilochus also claims women always on look-out for sexual gratification, and is attacked by Mica more because of what he is revealing rather than its falsehood; women cannot deny Mnesilochus’ guesses that women drank at previous Thesmophoria; parody of ‘Telephus’ also plays on stock Athenian jokes about women’s bibulousness, etc
 - Mnesilochus only revealed as imposter as consequence of Cleisthenes’ intervention; women succeed in exerting power over Mnesilochus by eventually stripping him, but Scythian comes to guard him; at end of play women quickly and inconsistently accept Euripides’ deal, implying there is much he could reveal, and cooperate in tricking Scythian to bring about Mnesilochus’ release, etc
 - in ‘parabasis’ Chorus Leader mocks irrationality of male behaviour towards women and, in accordance with convention, individual politicians, in this case by means of appeal that they be treated fairly with regard to their sons’ service to Athens, etc
 - later part of play dominated by parodies of Euripides’ plays of rescue and romance ‘Helen’ and ‘Andromeda’ in which eponymous heroines not at all hungry for power and pleasure but victims in need of protection, thus showing absurdity of central premise of plot etc.
- **‘Satire’ 6:**
 - supposedly giving advice to man about to marry – absurdly exaggerated negative satire (appropriate to chauvinism of stag-night) with manic list of criticisms based on traditional male anxieties, the view of history that believed peace since the Punic Wars had brought only luxury, licentiousness and decadence, and stock jokes –

- women's deceit, sexual depravity and deviousness (graphic descriptions of Eppia's and Messalina's extreme infidelities, of wife schooled by mother with lover in hiding, of women's ability to procure abortions and desirability of their doing so to avoid 'being the father of an Ethiopian') as well as attempting to gain power over man through litigiousness, athleticism, misuse of education by showing off erudition at dinner parties; presented with all the outrage of a tabloid newspaper, using a particular extreme example to imply such behaviour universal; insane extremity of views confirmed when even much-admired Cornelia criticised for snobbery, etc
- in this pseudo- back-to-basics philosophising, the only kind of woman to escape tirade against women's lust for pleasure and power is poor peasant, who does not have means to hanker after either, etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

[30 marks]

Assessment Objectives Grid**Unit 1D Women in Athens and Rome****Section 1****Either
Option A**

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
01	1	-	1
02	1	-	1
03	3	-	3
04	5	5	10
05	8	12	20
TOTAL	18	17	35

**Or
Option B**

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
06	1	-	1
07	2	-	2
08	2	-	2
09	5	5	10
10	8	12	20
TOTAL	18	17	35

Section 2**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%