
AS-LEVEL

Classical Civilisation

CIV1F The Life and Times of Cicero

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	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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Unit 1F The Life and Times of Cicero

Section 1

Option A

- 01 'You are the man I shall have to contend with' (line 1). Give the name of Verres' defence lawyer to whom Cicero is speaking.**

Hortensius [1].

[1 mark]

- 02 Cicero refers to the Sicilians' 'experience of me as a decent, honest man' (line 12). What official position had Cicero held in Sicily?**

quaestor / financial officer / deputy governor (but not 'governor' alone) [1].

[1 mark]

- 03 What unusual tactic did Cicero adopt to 'reach the adjournment before the first of these Games begin' (lines 7-8)? Give two details.**

Two of eg:

called witnesses [1] immediately / as each individual charge was dealt with [1] rather than call them at end of (all) speeches [1] gathered evidence (in Sicily) [1] in 50 days / less time than allocated [1] in person [1]

[2 marks]

- 04 In whose honour, for defeating Sertorius, was the 'first of these Games' to be held?**

Pompey [1].

[1 mark]

05 Elsewhere in this speech, how convincingly did Cicero argue that the defence’s plan involved corruption rather than simply ‘ingenuity’ (line 8)? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the speech.

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

- claims that has never felt so fearful because of many traps Verres has set on land and sea, but unspecified
- hyperbolically raises fear that Verres with money is seeking to ‘ensnare’ Senatorial Order etc. and whole world
- refers to Verres’ diversionary tactics by arranging investigation into governor of Achaia who he claims never got to Brundisium
- asserts that Verres has bought date of trial
- claims that immediately on return from Sicily Verres arranged for bribery of judges
- alleges, with lengthy commentary, that Curio loudly congratulated Verres on Hortensius’ election to consulship, supposedly witnessed by large number of reputable witnesses and interpreted as scandalous or ridiculous
- claims Verres also congratulated on election to praetorship of Marcus Metellus, but no witnesses this time
- claims agent of Verres informed him about Verres’ use of bribery with ‘baskets full of Sicilian coin’ ‘menacing’ Cicero in election to aedileship, but again no real evidence
- at great length, but with more supposition than evidence, claims that Verres using every means, taking advantage of upcoming succession of Games, to postpone trial until both consuls and president of court are his cronies (Hortensius, Quintus Metellus; Marcus Metellus) and that Quintus had threatened Sicilians using influence of governor brother Lucius
- overall Cicero convinces through coherence of his tale of scandal and conspiracy and impression he creates that only he can correctly interpret what has been going on and that acting in defence of republic, all expressed with a measured sense of outrage and reliant more on imagined anecdote than demonstrable fact, etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

[10 marks]

06 ‘In the trials of Roscius and Verres, Cicero was more concerned to advance his own political career than to uncover the truth.’

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of:

- **the times in Cicero’s career when the trials of Roscius and Verres occurred**
- **the charges against Roscius and Verres**
- **the political situation at the time of each trial**
- **the tactics and arguments that Cicero used in each trial**
- **the image of himself that Cicero presented in each case**
- **the support he hoped to gain.**

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

- **Roscius**
 - Cicero’s first criminal case, before starting on ‘cursus honorum’ / entering senate
 - charge of parricide
 - first in Sulla’s new court; case weak, but initiated by Chrysogonus, Sulla’s powerful freedman
 - Cicero did not produce hard evidence but arguments based on probability taking into account character, motive, opportunity and ‘cui bono’?; lambasted Chrysogonus’ lavish lifestyle and profiteering from proscriptions; tactfully persuaded jury that Sulla could not know everything about his freedman, etc.
 - Cicero presented himself as champion of justice against corruption, fearless of powerful bullies and willing to take on politically contentious, even dangerous cases in interests of underdog, etc.
 - aimed to promote his success so that could take on more cases, extend ‘clientela’ and so gain political support and wealth that an equestrian (though of substantial means) needed to fund a senatorial career, etc.
 - Plutarch says Cicero had to leave Rome in fear of Sulla’s revenge, but Cicero claimed purpose was to develop oratorical stamina
- **Verres**
 - had been quaestor ‘suo anno’ 5 years earlier and had built up ‘clientela’ in Sicily through fair administration; successfully elected aedile also ‘suo anno’ in run-up to trial
 - charge of extortion, brought by Sicilians, while propraetor there for 3 years – impossible to determine true extent of Verres’ crimes because only summarised, but with rhetorical embellishments, in ‘Against Verres’ 1, and when Cicero published graphic details in later speeches that were not delivered, he knew they could not be refuted since Verres in exile
 - tendency of senatorial juries established by Sulla to acquit clearly guilty fellow members because of bribery increasingly viewed as scandalous (Cicero gives some, presumably trustworthy, examples in ‘Against Verres’ 1); general view, at least away from senatorial elite, that reforms to Sulla’s settlement needed (presumably some truth in Cicero’s claim that crowd roared approval of Pompey’s promise to stop corruption of extortion court and Catulus’ claim that restoration of tribunes’ powers contrary to Sulla’s settlement generated such heated debate only because senatorial courts so corrupt)

- from start effectively put jury on trial alongside Verres, claiming unique opportunity for senatorial jury to show that it is not corrupt and so restore damaged reputation of courts and senate as whole and threatening acquittal would not be seen as consequence of Cicero's incompetence but sign that no incorruptible judges in Rome; devotes very little of speech to Verres' crimes in Sicily, merely summarising them with series of damning headlines but covering full range of unRoman activities to emphasise damage to senatorial authority, which is further illustrated, despite strict irrelevance, by highlights from Verres' earlier career; instead spends much time on account of Verres' and cronies' machinations to undermine due process and principles of senatorial government (see Question 05) and by contrast flatters president of court and several named individual jurors of integrity; draws attention to publicity surrounding case because Rome crowded because of elections and forthcoming games; alters normal procedure (see Question 03)
- Cicero presents himself as man of principle (eg in anti-corruption pledge he makes for aedileship, rather than more normal lavish provision of games); defender of senatorial government which he believes should be fair, efficient and not corrupt; a heroic opponent of dishonest administration and subversion of senate by powerful clique within it, who has uncovered and overcome all manner of tricks and traps in pursuit of justice; broadly aligned with Pompey's reformist agenda where it benefited credibility of senate, preserved rights of people and gave 'equites' greater role, but suggesting too that heat could be taken out of arguments for reform by senate regulating itself in responsible manner, etc.
- Cicero's over-riding ambition to secure increasingly competitive praetorship and consulship 'suo anno' despite disadvantages of background, relatively limited wealth and lack of military success; therefore to win over all decent, reasonable senators (flattery of Curio, even though using his words as evidence of Verres' corruption), build up client-base among 'equites' and in Sicily by fulfilling obligations, align himself (though not too closely) with Pompey's support, and gain further prestige, clients and wealth from becoming pre-eminent advocate in Rome by outwitting / outmanoeuvring Hortensius (rather than defeating him in open oratorical contest), etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

[20 marks]

Option B

07 Explain why Cicero had not returned to Rome until 46BC. Make three points.

Three of eg:

as former supporter of Pompey [1] Cicero at Brundisium [1] for 11 months [1] could not return to Rome without approval of Mark Antony [1] and Caesar [1] who had now forgiven him [1] in letter (from Egypt) [1] and meeting (at Tarentum) [1].

[3 marks]

08 What were the reasons for Cicero's 'grief' (Passage B, line 2)?

Two of eg death [1] of Tullia [1] at ex-husband's (Dolabella's) house [1] (month) after giving birth (to son) [1] after unhappy marriage [1] for which Cicero perhaps felt some guilt [1] etc.

[2 marks]

09 How consistent is Cicero's attitude towards books in the two passages and how far do differences in the purposes of each letter explain changes in his attitude? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from both passages.

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

- both letters: books regarded as serious texts that have direct effect on person's character and behaviour, etc.
- A: to establish cordial relations with renowned erudite scholar who had also supported Pompey at time when Cicero trying to restore relationships disrupted by war and his sojourn in Brundisium, justify his lukewarm support for Pompey, abandonment of cause after Pharsalus and apparent acquiescence in Caesar's regime, and re-focus on literary activities (writing 'Brutus' and 'Orator') in absence of political engagement, etc.; uses books to offer oblique apology by saying they make him feel slightly ashamed; suggests reading even in 'turbulent times' is wise (flatters Varro by saying wiser than him for continuing to read); books personified as 'old friends' and treated as metaphor for reconciliation with Varro; books and scholarly discussion of them regarded as means to endure troubles, etc.
- B: to express depth of Cicero's grief and despair at Tullia's death to lifelong personal friend; contrary to what Atticus imagined to expect, at time of such deeply felt bereavement (unlike in political adversity referred to in A) books provide no comfort and indeed make Cicero's grief worse since they make him too sensitive (i.e. they have a moral and emotional effect as in A, but detrimental in case of personal loss rather than political trouble), here he thinks he is right to refrain from books, whereas in A he confesses he was wrong to, etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

[10 marks]

10 ‘Between the outbreak of the Civil War in 49 BC and the death of Caesar in 44 BC, Cicero’s personal difficulties were far more serious than his political ones.’

How far do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of:

- **Cicero’s dealings with Pompey and Caesar at the start of the Civil War**
- **his participation in the war and return to Italy**
- **his attitudes towards Caesar’s powers and policies after 49 BC**
- **his relations with his family**
- **Cicero’s activities when not engaged in politics.**

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

- Pompey: much distressed by Pompey’s failure to mobilise troops in Italy and loss of Picenum and highly critical of his abandoning Rome for Brundisium and Greece, where Pompey believed he could rally more support, because enabled Caesar to gain control of ‘aerarium’ and later to move against Pompey’s supporters in Spain; despite Pompey’s urgent and flattering letter and his obligations to Pompey, Cicero hesitated to join him, setting out concerns of principle in letter to Atticus and fearing his intentions even if possibly less autocratic than Caesar’s, etc.
- Caesar: Cicero’s 19 March letter to Caesar urged 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 – this might be seen as misjudged as Caesar responded 16 April with threats to convince him to stay neutral despite some flattery and appeals to their friendship, etc.
- once in Greece, Cicero detested bellicose intentions of republicans and after defeat at Pharsalus, from which absent, refused offer of command from Cato, returning instead to Brundisium to await Caesar’s pardon, perhaps correctly judging outcome of war and Caesar’s ‘clementia’; at Brundisium had to wait agonising 11 months for Caesar to arrive and pardon him; after Thapsus outspokenly eulogised Cato despite their vitriolic arguments before and after Pharsalus, but only in Sept 46 BC returned to active politics with ‘Pro Marcello’ praising Caesar’s clemency and urging him to restore ‘res publica’ in line with Caesar’s own programme of reform, but his autocracy evident when for 45 Caesar had himself elected sole consul in addition to 10-year dictatorship and while in Spain left Lepidus in charge with unelected Oppius and Balbus; at dinner, Caesar described to Atticus as ‘formidable guest’ but ‘everything went pleasantly ... we were human beings together’ discussing literature rather than politics; initially pleased at Caesar’s murder, etc.
- late 47 / early 46 BC divorced Terentia after becoming increasingly distanced from her – reasons uncertain but may include anger at her financial independence, her arrangement of Tullia’s marriage to disastrous Dolabella while Cicero in Cilicia and / or the pressure she put on 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 for Greece delayed as much by inclement weather as by Tullia’s pregnancy; in letter to Atticus praised her goodness, sweet character and affection and expressed distaste at her miserable marriage, made worse by Dolabella’s political behaviour; dithered over her divorce 46 BC; at death stricken with grief / guilt – proposed building shrine (project later abandoned), etc.

- immediately after divorce of Terentia, causing him financial difficulties, married Publilia for her wealth, but divorced after she showed insufficient sympathy at Tullia's death and Cicero had inherited large legacy, etc.
- after Pharsalus Quintus and son went over to Caesarean faction and, despite Cicero's appeal to Caesar for clemency towards them, abused Cicero as responsible for their earlier support of Pompeians, etc.
- 46-44 produced several major works of philosophy, including 'Brutus' and 'Orator' in which successfully introduced Plato's dialogue method to Rome, and other works on ethics, religion, etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

[20 marks]

Section 2**Option C**

- 11 **'During the period 62 to 50 BC Cicero became increasingly irrelevant to the governing of Rome and the provinces.'**

How far do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of:

- **Cicero's status and ambitions after his consulship**
- **Cicero's relationship with Pompey and Caesar**
- **his exile**
- **his behaviour on his return**
- **his response to the conference at Luca, including his letter to Atticus and his activities during the following years**
- **Cilicia.**

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

- hailed as 'pater patriae' by Cato for suppression of Catilinarian conspiracy, but vulnerable, as Nepos' veto had shown, because, though relying on senatorial support, had executed conspirators without trial, etc.
- wanted to continue 'concordia ordinum', cooperation between senate and 'equites' evident during Catilinarian crisis, to preserve republic in which he believed he could have leading role advising Pompey whom he needed for his military successes and popularity and whom he wished to steer away from seeking unchecked personal power; Pompey's cool response to Cicero's handling of Catilinarian conspiracy, etc.
- Cicero's attempts to appease 'optimates' (eg in Bona Dea trial, perhaps from fear of retribution after execution of citizens without trial) rather than support Pompey's legitimate requests for ratification of eastern arrangements and settlement of veterans contributed to formation of triumvirate, which represented everything Cicero wanted to avoid (individuals wielding power for their benefit unchecked by senate) and which vigorously but unsuccessfully opposed; effects of Caesar's consulship 59, etc.
- Caesar's support for Clodius' plebeian adoption enabled latter to embark on highly populist tribunate with policies and methods contrary to those of Cicero and to seek revenge for Cicero's disproving of his alibi at Bona Dea trial; Cicero rejected Caesar's offers (which suggest Caesar thought Cicero important to his own future) by which he would have been protected; if Cicero would not support Caesar, more advantageous to latter that source of opposition be removed, as Cato had been dispatched to Cyprus, again suggesting Cicero not without relevance if stayed in Rome; in letter to Terentia from exile Cicero laments his powerlessness, blaming first himself and then the advice of misguided friends and unscrupulous advisers, etc.
- Pompey, feeling own position threatened by machinations of Crassus and Clodius, instrumental in having Cicero recalled; Cicero's progress through Italy triumphant; Cicero saw opportunity to detach Pompey from other triumvirs and gain his support by proposing he take charge of corn supply; in 'pro Sestio' went further by proposing discussion of Caesar's Campanian Land Law should be reopened, so by attempting to seize initiative in fact alienating both and precipitating conference at Luca, etc.

- after Luca in letter to Atticus Cicero writes how has committed himself to new alignment – ‘since the powerless do not want to be my friends, I must make sure that the powerful are’; Cicero forced to recant in letter to Pompey, to support Caesar’s extended governorship of Gaul in de ‘Provinciis Consularibus’, defend triumvirs’ friends / Cicero’s enemies Vatinius and Gabinius and acquiesce in Pompey’s governorship of Spain *in absentia* put forward in tribune Trebonius’ bill, which he regarded as unrepublican etc.
- during later 50s BC Cicero effectively sidelined from politics, demonstrating his need for support from more powerful individuals or factions; as tension rose between Pompey and Caesar after deaths of Julia and Crassus and Pompey’s power increased with sole consulship, Cicero merely spectator and, lacking any intervention from Pompey, compelled by his legislation to take up governorship of Cilicia against his will so that unable to play any part as Rome slid towards civil war, etc.
- although in letter to Caelius from Cilicia Cicero complains ‘the whole business is unworthy of my capacities’, had positive financial and military impact there – campaigned successfully against mountain tribe (Pindenissitae), thus improving security in dangerous area, and acclaimed ‘imperator’, though this did not give him the support from their conquests on which Pompey and Caesar relied; put province back on sound footing after depredations of previous governor and extracted no improper gains, thus helping to restore Rome’s reputation for fair administration, and paid treasury tax owed from previous 5 years, thus improving Rome’s finances; through Caelius had kept himself informed of events in Rome, and not wishing to be irrelevant any longer abandoned province early, etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

[30 marks]

Option D

- 12 'Cicero deserves more praise for his dealings with Antony and his supporters in 44 and 43 BC than for his behaviour towards Catiline and his supporters in 64 and 63 BC.'**

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of:

- **the ambitions of Catiline and Antony**
- **the threats that each posed both to Cicero and to the republic**
- **how quickly Cicero realised the dangers they posed**
- **Cicero's motives**
- **Cicero's actions both public and private**
- **the outcomes of Cicero's actions.**

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

- **Catiline**
 - 64 Cicero's main aim to win election to consulship 'suo anno' – 'In Toga Candida' besmirched reputations of rival Catiline and Hybrida (not without some substance), and successfully presented himself as safe pair of hands; etc.
 - after several months of rather uneventful consulship (despite drama of Rabirius trial), when Catiline making another attempt at consulship, Cicero prevented his election by appearing at polls with bodyguard and wearing breastplate under toga, thus perhaps himself precipitating crisis; Catiline apparently appealing to interests of poor / discontented against interests of senate / 'equites' by proposing cancellation of all debt, though difficult to assess seriousness of threat because knowledge mainly from Cicero's hostile speeches (and Sallust); etc.
 - acting on intelligence that Catiline planning risings throughout Italy, Cicero got SCU passed despite difficulties in persuading senate of danger; posted troops throughout Italy; after further intelligence, avoided assassination and denounced Catiline to face in senate; forced Catiline to flee Rome; persuaded senate to vote Catiline and Manlius public enemies; addressed people in forum ('2nd Catilinarian') identifying conspiracy with 6 hated groups (rich, debtors, Sulla's veterans, feral underclass, criminals, Catiline's cronies); because of lack of incriminating written evidence, persuaded Allobroges to trick conspirators into signing treasonable documents; arrested 5 ringleaders in Rome; consulted senate what to do with them; with senate favouring death penalty after Cato's speech, despite Caesar's opposition, immediately had ringleaders executed despite dubious legality (whether SCU trumped fundamental citizen rights / merely referred to situation when passed or also to what developed / covered acts committed or also those intended + relevant reference to Rabirius trial); let colleague Antonius Hybrida assume military command against Catiline himself, whose forces soon defeated by subordinate; etc.
 - Cicero's triumph enhanced by Cato's declaration of him as 'pater patriae' but reduced by Metellus' veto; provided unforeseen pretext for Cicero's subsequent exile by Clodius; Cicero had failed to deal with problems of economic hardship (as in speeches 'in Rullum') apparently at heart of Catiline's programme and his success in thwarting Catiline was a poor indicator of his ability to stop others who sought to overthrow senatorial authority; etc.

- **Antony**

- Antony, consul, spared by Trebonius, sought to consolidate position using Caesar's finances and popularity with people of Rome, contrary to aims of conspirators who naively believed removal of Caesar would bring back what they and Cicero regarded as traditional republican government; etc.
- Cicero, not part of conspiracy, initially jubilant after Caesar's assassination ('our heroes') and visited conspirators soon after on Capitol, but quickly demoralised when 'free government' not restored and criticised sparing of Antony (though consul) and Brutus' speech to people; failed to galvanise conspirators into taking control of senate, so Antony able to take control of events as Cicero feared, though Cicero managed to secure contradictory compromise that conspirators would not be prosecuted and Caesar's 'acta' would not be repealed; nevertheless fear of reprisals caused Cicero to leave Rome and even to enrol on Dolabella's staff, thus missing opportunities to influence events in Rome; etc.
- Cicero disobeyed Antony's request to attend senate 1 Sept, but 2nd Sept delivered '1st Philippic' praising and criticising Antony; did not attend 19 Sept when Antony in retaliation delivered comprehensively damning attack on Cicero; by October from country circulated defamatory '2nd Philippic' so vituperative that reconciliation impossible; 20 December '3rd Philippic' rallied senate (as in letter to Trebonius), and subsequently '4th Philippic' rallied people – successfully persuaded both of legitimacy of Decimus Brutus and Octavian fighting against consul Antony (act normally regarded as treason); Jan 43 opposed peace negotiations with Antony in '5th Philippic' to senate and '6th Philippic' to people, etc.
- despite Octavian's youth and illegal raising of private army using Caesar's name, Cicero had proposed he be made senator and given propraetorian power to support consuls against Antony, wrongly believing that once he had been used to obliterate Antony he could just be dropped; Antony defeated at Mutina but survived; consular army victorious but both consuls dead so that Octavian in command of both; though senate tried to discard Octavian by awarding Decimus Brutus triumph and command against Antony declared enemy 26 April 43 and by giving command of eastern provinces to Brutus and Cassius adoptive father's murderers, Octavian refused to surrender legions and 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' and Nov 43 BC formed 2nd Triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus – Cicero's persuasion of senate in '5th Philippic' that Octavian trustworthy a disastrous error of judgement, which led effectively to tyranny of 3 men who introduced proscriptions to remove enemies, including Cicero; etc.
- Cicero also attempted to rally support for republican cause in private by writing letters, eg to Plancus, but failed to win him over; 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	2	-	2
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 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%