
AS

Classical Civilisation

CIV1D Women in Athens and Rome
Mark scheme

2020
June 2016

Version: 1.0 Final

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	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. 	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 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	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

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Unit CIV1D Women in Athens and Rome

Section 1

Option A

0	1
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At what age were Vestal Virgins chosen and for how many years did they serve? [2 marks]

any age between 6 and 10 [1] 30 [1]

0	2
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How many Vestal Virgins served at one time and what was their most important duty? [2 marks]

6 [1] tending fire (of Vesta) [1]

0	3
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What was their punishment if they lost their virginity? [1 mark]

buried alive [1]

0	4
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How effectively do you think Cicero destroys Clodia’s reputation? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the whole extract from his speech that you have studied. [10 marks]

Judgements may be supported by discussion of range (but **not** necessarily all) of **eg**

- from forensic speech in defence of Caelius, but rather than defend Caelius discredits and trivialises prosecution by denigrating Clodia, sister of personal enemy and portraying it as simply malicious revenge of jilted lover; etc.
- by adopting theatrical personae to entertain jury on holiday, gives two alternative hostile views of Clodia based on negative stereotypes, especially women’s alleged propensity for sexual licence; as authoritarian Appius Claudius Caecus, portrays her behaviour as truly shocking bringing dishonour on family by abusing all his achievements for her sordid purposes because unconstrained by example of forebears; as liberal or lax Clodius (with whom alleged to have had incestuous relationship), depicted as perversely persisting in pursuing lover who rejected her; etc.
- allows Clodia no positive virtues – fails to live up to standards of family, lacks all fundamental qualities of matron, being unchaste, adulterous, incestuous, participating in orgies, parading with other women’s husbands on Via Appia, making trips to notorious resort of Baiae and voyeuristically contriving to have room with a view over young men bathing in Tiber; etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

0 5

'Roman men expected wives to be dutiful towards their husbands rather than loving.'

To what extent do you think that this was true in the period down to the end of the 1st century BC? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of:

- **the Sabine women**
- **Lucretia**
- **the debate about the repeal of the Oppian Law**
- **Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi**
- **Turia**
- **Murdia**
- **Sempronia.**

[20 marks]

Judgements may be supported by discussion of range (but **not** necessarily all) of **eg**

- **Sabines:** primary emphasis on their reproductive capacity; 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'; subsequent intervention when Sabine men return to take them back; etc.
- **Lucretia:** exemplum of ideal matrona who first wins prize for unparalleled diligence and industriousness in service of husband's household 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, despite protestations of husband and father that her mind innocent; etc.
- **Oppian Law:**
 - Cato: outraged, believing women should not conduct any business without guardian in accordance with tradition and acting rebelliously and without proper dutifulness by meddling in public affairs and importuning other men's husbands, fears their desire to dominate and to be extravagant; claims law necessary to curb female instincts because husbands could not otherwise do it, believing women must be coerced into dutifulness; etc.
 - Valerius: wins debate by praising occasions on which women have acted dutifully in interests of state (Sabines, Coriolanus, Idaean Mother, Hannibal – all crises) and so in interests of husbands / fathers; claims women have for centuries lived to highest standards of dutifulness without compulsion of law and women enjoy being under men's control – men should show respect in exercising authority, not mastery, over women; in neither speech is love an issue; etc.
- **Cornelia:** daughter of Scipio, whose achievements in defeating Hannibal she extols, publicly commemorated with statue inscribed 'Mother of the Gracchi' and praised in biographies about sons Tiberius and Gaius by Plutarch; despite their controversial revolutionary careers as tribunes, Cornelia remembered as perfect matrona who proved herself worthy of husband's sacrifice, at least partly for love, by educating sons, refusing remarriage, showing stoical endurance and urging Gaius to show political restraint (if letter genuine), etc.

- **Turia:** main emphasis on her exceptional devotion, demonstrated at a time of acute danger, towards parents and husband, as well as to female members of family and Augustus (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 and dutifulness to husband in plan to secure legitimate heir despite her infertility appreciated but hotly rejected; husband's outpouring of grief at personal loss, appropriate to eulogy, at end of relationship whose length and closeness he claims was exceptional; etc.
- **Murdia:** in extant fragment praised by son on grounds that division of estate indicated grateful and honourable intentions towards husbands; etc.
- **Sempronia:** presented by Sallust in moralising historical monograph on Catilinarian Conspiracy as example of moral decline that had contributed to conspiracy; despite her good family, to which she shows no sense of duty, and some praiseworthy talents, in the light of which her misbehaviour is all the more shocking, she is criticised for the linked failings of extravagance and promiscuousness which led her into crime and 'masculine boldness', destructive of both household and state; etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

Option B

0 6 What did Arria do and say which ‘gave her husband not just consolation at his death but also an example’ (lines 4-5)? **[2 marks]**

stabbed herself / breast [1] ‘Paetus, it doesn’t hurt’ [1]

0 7 For what crime was Arria’s husband condemned to death? **[1 marks]**

rebellion (with Scribonianus) against emperor (Claudius) / treason [1]

0 8 Describe Arria’s behaviour when her son died. Make two points. **[2 marks]**

calm / controlled / stoic [1] did not inform husband [1] carried out funeral [1] pretended son alive / improving [1] said he had slept / eaten well [1] did not grieve in front of husband / went outside to weep [1]

0 9 Judging from the whole of the letter from which Passage B comes, how far do you think Pliny simply wants to publicise Fannia’s qualities and how far does he want to show his own closeness to her family? Give the reasons for your views and support them with detail from the whole letter. **[10 marks]**

Judgements may be supported by discussion of range (but **not** necessarily all) of **eg**

- **Fannia’s qualities:**
 - Pliny emphasises Fannia’s diligence in caring for Junia and vigorous spirit in enduring illness
 - Pliny gives concise narrative with brief direct speech to emphasise his exclamation ‘What chastity, what sanctity, what dignity, what constancy!’
 - Pliny adds further qualities, including fortitude, that enable her to be an exemplum to men as well as wives; etc.
- **Pliny’s relations with family:**
 - letter then moves to highly rhetorical expression of imminent collapse of family, which will survive her death only because of their virtues and accomplishments
 - Pliny concludes by emphasising his grief at death of Fannia’s mother, how he honoured and loved both, whom he comforted in exile and avenged on their return and to whom owes huge debt; etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

1 0

'For Romans, motherhood was as much a source of anxiety as a reason for celebration.'

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

You might include discussion of:

- the Sabine women
- Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi
- Murdia
- Turia
- Calpurnia, Pliny's wife
- the Helvidiae sisters
- some of the women that Juvenal describes.

[20 marks]

Judgements may be supported by discussion of range (but **not** necessarily all) of **eg**

- **Sabines:** seized for their reproductive ability because of anxiety that otherwise Rome would last only one generation; to appease them, Romulus promises status and rights and claims 'nothing is dearer' than children, in response to which Sabine women apparently submit without further anxiety; etc.
- **Cornelia:** daughter of Scipio who had defeated Hannibal, publicly commemorated with statue inscribed 'Mother of the Gracchi' and praised in biographies about sons Tiberius and Gaius by Plutarch; despite their controversial revolutionary careers as tribunes, Cornelia was remembered as the perfect matrona who proved herself worthy of husband's sacrifice by educating sons and, with rhetorical expressions of anxieties, urging Gaius to show political restraint (if letter genuine); only 3 of her 12 children survived into adulthood, and of these both sons assassinated; etc.
- **Murdia:** in surviving fragment of eulogy, son praised her judiciousness in legacies; etc.
- **Turia:** her extraordinary self-sacrifice in plan to secure legitimate heir despite her infertility evidence of her anxiety to fulfil obligations as wife and to Augustus' moral legislation; though appreciated for its extreme devotion to husband, passionately rejected; etc.
- **Calpurnia:** some anxiety in letter to grandfather about miscarriage, but emphasis on her ability to conceive to continue outstanding family line; etc.
- **Helvidiae:** emphasis on fertility and its tragic consequences, with deaths in childbirth leaving orphans and only one male heir for continuation of family and its reputation; etc.
- **Juvenal:** satirises anxieties about legitimacy with 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', along with other ways in which women supposedly seek to dominate men; etc.
- Lucretia's extreme actions to defend chastity and provide exemplum for other women reflect anxiety over legitimacy of children and integrity of household; etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

Section 2**Option C**

1	1
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How important in Athenian society was sexual restraint between men and women? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the sources that you have studied.

You might include discussion of:

- the distinctions that Apollodorus makes between different types of women
- Apollodorus' accounts of Neaera's relationships in Athens and Phano's marriages
- Euphiletus' speech
- Ischomachus
- Aristophanes' 'Women at the Thesmophoria'
- differences in the degree of sexual restraint expected of men and of women
- the reasons for, and consequences of, these differences.

[30 marks]

Judgements may be supported by discussion of range (but **not** necessarily all) of **eg**

- **Apollodorus:**
 - wives for procreation of legitimate children and faithful guardianship of oikoi; hetaerae and concubines for pleasure and personal well-being; marriage: when man begets children and presents sons to phratry and deme, daughters in marriage to husbands
 - characterises Neaera as entirely lacking in sexual restraint – alleged to have been child prostitute who later had sex with Phrynion anywhere and everywhere and had sex with all-comers (including slaves) when drunk, who continued career as sex-worker in Megara and even when 'married' to Stephanus cooperated in scam to fleece punters whom he blackmailed as if caught with married woman; alleged by Phrastor as reported by Apollodorus to have brought up Phano to behave in same way, which along with Phano's alien origins regarded as sufficient grounds for divorce on grounds that child illegitimate; subsequent events showed major role of phratry in guaranteeing legitimacy of children; etc.
 - distinguishes between 'most decent women' who deserve privileges of 'a share in public life and public worship' and those who do not, including Phano whose status and behaviour endangered Athens when married to King Archon Theogenes; etc.
 - 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' – and warns of disruption to society caused by illegitimacy if women 'claim as the father of their children the man they happen to be with'; etc.
- **Euphiletus:**
 - points out to jury that initially kept appropriate watch over wife but after birth of son trusted her fully with management of oikos, and in interests of wife and baby atypically allowed her to sleep downstairs
 - casually lets out detail that wife had accused him of groping maid, but blind to signs of wife's infidelity; claimed to have killed Eratosthenes in accordance with

law (ie it was not murder) because as well as seducing Euphiletus' wife he was a serial adulterer who through his philandering endangered integrity of oikos and polis by creating doubts over legitimacy; etc.

- **Ischomachus:**
 - main emphasis on wife's organisational skills like leader bee which she is expected to deploy assertively to ensure maximum profit
 - obedience in all matters is expected, including in response to concern about wearing high boots and make-up for fear of attracting male interest; encouraged to see that what makes her sexually attractive to Ischomachus and distinguished from other women is her willingness to submit, commanding supervisory position in household and physical fitness she gains from this role; etc.
- **'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, a vice believed to be concomitant with lack of sexual restraint; etc.
 - later part of play dominated by parodies of Euripides' plays of rescue and romance 'Helen' and 'Andromeda' in which neither eponymous heroine portrayed as paradigm of sexual wantonness but victim in need of protection, thus showing absurdity of central premise of plot; etc.
- **differences between men and women:**
 - because of importance of demonstrable legitimacy for citizenship and inheritance of property, free-born girls / women, ideally at least, kept separate from men except under controlled conditions etc.
 - men, while not restricted in sexual relationships with hetairai / prostitutes, were liable to severe penalties for seduction / rape of married / marriageable free-born woman; could not have a sexual relationship with woman of equal status until married, which frequently did not occur until man over 30 and was arranged, by kurios of oikos, for interests of oikos, etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

Option D

1 2

‘Aristophanes’ ‘Women at the Thesmophoria’ plays on Athenian men’s fears about women as much as speeches in the Athenian lawcourts do.’

How far do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from Aristophanes’ ‘Women at the Thesmophoria’ and the Athenian lawcourt speeches that you have studied.

You might include discussion of:

- **the fears that Athenian men had about women**
- **how far Aristophanes plays on these fears and how far he uses other ways to entertain his audience**
- **the ways men’s fears are exploited in**
 Apollodorus’ speech about Neaera and her alleged daughter Phano
 Euphiletus’ speech
 the speech from the poisoning trial
- **other tactics these speeches use to win over the jury.**

[30 marks]

Judgements may be supported by discussion of range (but **not** necessarily all) of **eg**

- always tendency for those in power to regard those over whom they have power as potentially disruptive to status quo and as threats to their privileges; etc.
- **Apollodorus:** presents theoretical ideal of marriage based entirely on reproduction (when man begets children and presents sons to phratry and deme, daughters in marriage to husbands) and binary distinction between types of women based on reproduction and utility in household management / personal pleasure (wives for procreation of legitimate children and faithful guardianship of oikoi; hetaerae and concubines for pleasure and personal well-being); fundamental aim to attack political enemy Stephanus, but does this through attack on Neaera – her alien status, lifelong promiscuity, deceitfulness (to Phrynion as well as to Stephanus, her clients, Phrastor, indeed the whole Athenian people), playing on male fears of illegitimacy as endangering oikos and polis, warning of disruption to society caused by illegitimacy if women ‘claim as the father of their children the man they happen to be with’, and in describing Phano’s marriage to Theogenes raising fears about women’s potential to damage relations with the gods; because of fear that women have natural tendency towards moral weakness, urges jurors to 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’; etc.
- **Euphiletus:** beginning of narrative expresses fear, presumably expected to be shared by jury of managing a new wife – needs watching to avoid danger, but not so closely as to create a dangerous situation; after birth of son trusted her fully with management of oikos, and atypically allowed her to sleep downstairs; by missing signs of wife’s infidelity, shows that naively he was untroubled by anxiety that events later showed he should have had as she is dangerously susceptible to seducer’s charms; references to laws emphasise threat this causes to both oikos and polis and bases whole defence on claim that his killing of Eratosthenes in public interest to remove threat to integrity of oikos and polis; etc.

- **poisoning trial:** emphasises extreme danger posed by disgruntled wife who is scheming and villainous, which could be emphasised by allusion to myth (Clytemnestra) reflecting this male anxiety, unwittingly aided by lovesick courtesan; etc.
- **'Women at Thesmophoria':** starting point of plot is women's fears of Euripides who allegedly is portraying them in such a bad light that men are restricting their freedoms and privileges even on their own side of oikos; this creates situation in which women behave in way which justifies men's stereotypical fears – vengeful in plotting to murder Euripides, dangerous in misusing male democratic procedures to achieve this evil end at festival designed to ensure fertility, obsessed with sex (curse on seducer who does not hand over promised gifts, etc.) and alcohol (curse on barman who serves short measure, Mica's supposed baby, etc.); women's suspect behaviour further emphasised by Mica's speech which does not demonstrate Euripides' supposed allegations false, but they have increased husbands' suspicions and so curtailed wives' activities, her attack on Mnesilochus more because of moral weakness he is revealing than its falsehood, and end of play when women quickly and inconsistently accept Euripides' deal, implying there is much more he could reveal about their dangerous and subversive behaviour; but absurdity of central premise of plot shown by choice of 'Helen' and 'Andromeda' to parody, in which heroines not villains but victims and by other tragic parody eg 'Telephus' in scene with Mica's baby; 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 women be treated fairly with regard to their sons' service to Athens; play therefore absurd fantasy for (predominantly) male audience at politically sensitive time, inverting male fears about women as an escape from anxieties about politics; etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

Assessment Objectives Grid**Unit CIV1D Women in Athens and Rome****Section 1****Either
Option A**

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
01	2	0	2
02	2	0	2
03	1	0	1
04	5	5	10
05	8	12	20
TOTAL	18	17	35

**or
Option B**

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
06	2	0	2
07	1	0	1
08	2	0	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%