
AS

Classical Civilisation

CIV1F The Life and Times of Cicero
Mark scheme

CIV1F
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.

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LEVELS OF RESPONSE FOR QUESTIONS WORTH 10 MARKS

Level 4	<p>Demonstrates</p> <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	<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 use specialist vocabulary when appropriate. 	6-8
Level 2	<p>Demonstrates either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a range of accurate and relevant knowledge <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some relevant opinions with inadequate accurate knowledge to support them. 	3-5
Level 1	<p>Demonstrates either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge <p>or</p> <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 CIV1F The Life and Times of Cicero

Section 1

Option A

- 0 1** **What action by Caesar in January 49 BC had started the Civil War?** **[1 mark]**
- crossing the Rubicon / invading Italy [1]
- 0 2** **Give one of Caesar's early successes in the Civil War.** **[1 mark]**
- took Rome / treasury (aerarium) / gained control over Italy / forced surrender of Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus / from whom gained large number of soldiers (3 legions) defected / granted him pardon / won battle of Ilerda / gained control of Spain; etc.[1]
- 0 3** **Where did Pompey sail to from Brundisium?** **[1 mark]**
- Greece / Epirus / Albania / Dyrrhachium [1]
- 0 4** **Give the name of the major battle at which Caesar defeated Pompey.** **[1 mark]**
- Pharsalus [1]
- 0 5** **In which country was Pompey killed?** **[1 mark]**
- Egypt [1]

0 6

Cicero had been acclaimed ‘general’ (line 3) while governor of Cilicia. How successful had his governorship of Cilicia been?

[10 marks]

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

- though wrote to Caelius that Cilicia bored him and beneath his capabilities, worked hard there
- acclaimed ‘imperator / general’ for successful campaign against mountain tribe (Pindenissetae), helped by brother Quintus
- extracted no improper gains – only profit, regarded as legitimate, was proceeds at famine prices from large amount of corn governor allowed to requisition; in response to Caelius’ request for panthers, claimed these only living creatures for whom traps laid; put province back on sound footing after depredations of previous governor and paid treasury tax owed from previous 5 years; refused to help Brutus recover debt and tried to persuade reduction in interest rate, despite risk of alienating Brutus;
- abandoned Cilicia early in urgency to influence events through negotiation at start of Civil War; etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

0 7

‘During the Civil War Cicero showed none of the courage he had shown as consul.’

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

You might include discussion of:

- **Cicero’s suppression of the Catilinarian conspiracy and his other actions as consul**
- **Cicero’s dealings with Pompey and Caesar at the start of the Civil War**
- **the questions of principle he raised in a letter to Atticus**
- **his support for Pompey**
- **his stay in Brundisium.**

[20 marks]

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

- **Catiline:**
 - 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.

- **other events of consulship:**
 - unclear how courageous Cicero was in speeches in Rullum because unclear what the proposer's and Cicero's motivations were – argued against allocating land and establishing colonies in Italy and provinces by means of normal commission of ten on grounds that against Pompey's interests; aligning himself with optimates and not fulfilling pledges to people made during election campaign; etc.
 - equally unclear how courageous his defence of Rabirius on appeal was since use of archaic charge of perduellio was inappropriate for allegation that elderly Rabirius had merely been part of group that murdered tribune Saturninus (rather than actual murderer) while SCU in force 37 years earlier, and appeal interrupted by archaic expedient of lowering flag on Janiculum; etc.
- **start of Civil War:**
 - Pompey: despite flattering letter of passage and obligations to Pompey, Cicero eager to avoid war and hesitated to join him (also Tullia pregnant), 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.
- **Pharsalus – Brundisium:**
 - Cicero detested bellicose intentions of republicans and after defeat at Pharsalus, from which absent, refused offer of command from Cato; etc.
 - returned to Brundisium to await Caesar's pardon, perhaps correctly judging outcome of war and relying on Caesar's clementia; at Brundisium had to wait agonising 11 months for Caesar to arrive and pardon him; etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

Option B

- 0 8** **Give the name of one of Brutus' fellow conspirators who had murdered Caesar.**
[1 mark]
- Cassius / Decimus (Brutus) / Casca / Trebonius / Cimber / et al. [1]
- 0 9** **Where had the conspirators murdered Caesar?**
[1 mark]
- senate / Theatre of Pompey / foot of Pompey's statue [1]
- 1 0** **What job had Antony arranged for Brutus so that he would leave Italy and go to Asia?**
[1 mark]
- directorship of corn-supply [1]
- 1 1** **Who was Servilia (line 2)?**
[1 mark]
- Brutus' mother / (alleged) lover of Caesar / (step)sister of Cato / mother-in-law of Cassius / friend of Atticus [1]
- 1 2** **What did Cicero arrange so that he himself could leave Italy?**
[1 mark]
- enrolled on Dolabella's / governor of Syria's staff [1]

1 3

How close do you think Cicero's friendship with Brutus was? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from Cicero's letters.

[10 marks]

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

- critical of Brutus' profiteering from money-lending in Cilicia; etc.
- in letter to Atticus August 45 BC critical of Brutus for approval of Caesar and inability to act with same heroism as ancestor; etc.
- Brutus did not regard Cicero as sufficiently reliable to be part of conspiracy, but Brutus allegedly congratulated Cicero on recovery of freedom immediately after murder and Cicero soon visited conspirators on Capitol; Cicero initially jubilant after murder ('our heroes') but demoralised when 'free government' not restored (in letter to Trebonius critical that Antony spared); etc.
- Brutus sent Cicero copy of speech to people 17 March, but Cicero critical of it to Atticus because of its formal Attic style; etc.
- invited to meeting described in letter from which passage taken and dissuaded Brutus from going to Rome so as not to endanger himself; Brutus intended to go to Asia as Cicero recommended; etc.
- agreed with conspirators' 'lamenting their lost chances' and criticisms of Decimus Brutus, but believed they should have summoned senate after murder and done more to win over people (until silenced by Servilia); etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

1 4

To what extent did Cicero himself have a coherent plan to save the Republic after Caesar's murder in 44 BC until his own death in 43 BC? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of:

- **Cicero's dealings with the conspirators**
- **Cicero's movements during the spring and summer of 44 BC**
- **his attitude towards Antony**
- **his dealings with Octavian**
- **his letters, including those to Trebonius and Plancus.**

[20 marks]

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

dealings with the conspirators:

- on evening of Ides urged conspirators to act aggressively and take control of senate rather than allow Antony to take initiative
- 17 March in senate achieved compromise between conspirators and Antony – conspirators not to be prosecuted, Caesar's acta not to be repealed – but tensions reignited by Antony at Caesar's funeral; etc.
- relevant use of other details given for Question 13

movements during the spring and summer of 44 BC: left Rome for villas, perhaps out of fear of reprisals from Antony, though initially at least Antony courteous, and so no direct part in events; enrolled on Dolabella's staff; set off to visit Marcus in Greece; etc.

his attitude towards Antony:

- antagonised Antony by not attending senate 1 September to vote honour to Caesar
- 2 September delivered 1st 'Philippic' – mixture of praise, criticism and innuendo about Antony
- in response to Antony's attack 19 September on Cicero's whole career, eventually circulated vitriolic 2nd 'Philippic' as pamphlet (not speech, absent from Rome).
- 'On Duties': war justified if only way to establish peace because compromise impossible
- 20 December rallied senate against Antony (3rd 'Philippic') and people (4th 'Philippic') – 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, and kept up pressure in subsequent 'Philippics'; etc.

his dealings with Octavian:

- initially cautious when Octavian contacted him by letter; etc.
- despite Octavian's youth and illegal raising of private army using Caesar's name, Cicero 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; etc.
- 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 – 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 own adoption, condemned Caesar's assassins in absentia and Nov 43 BC formed 2nd Triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus; etc.

his letters, including those to Trebonius and Plancus:

- Trebonius: critical of sparing Antony, abusive towards Antony ('pestilential character'), enthusiastic about effects of 3rd 'Philippic', optimistic about consuls, Decimus Brutus and Octavian; etc.
- Plancus: ineffective in bringing him over to republican side; etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

Section 2**Option C**

1 | 5

'In Cicero's career between 80 and 64 BC, there is more to admire than to criticise.'

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

You might include discussion of:

- **his response to the difficulties that he faced in advancing his career**
- **the image of himself that he created**
- **how consistent his principles and policies were**
- **the trials of Roscius in 80 BC and of Verres in 70 BC**
- **his quaestorship, aedileship and praetorship**
- **his relations with Pompey**
- **his election campaign in 64 BC to become consul.**

[30 marks]

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

- **difficulties:**
 - lacked natural support in senate as not from senatorial but equestrian family from Arpinum; regarded as outsider by exclusive inner coterie of senatorial families; could build up support from equites through careful cultivation of their interests, but this would not necessarily make him friends where mattered in senate; skill in oratory rather than military leadership; needed to build up clientela through advocacy and hard work; etc.
- **principles:**
 - believed in republican government in which power shared, without a damaging level of corruption, under authority of senate; etc.
- **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; etc.

- **quaestorship:**
 - financial assistant to governor of Sicily at Lilybaeum; performed task effectively, particularly with regard to corn supply; used opportunity to build up clientela; etc.
- **Verres**
 - Cicero 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 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
 - 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.

- **Pompey:**
 - although in Verres trial had broadly aligned himself with Pompey’s progressive reforms, did not speak out in support of lex Gabinia giving Pompey unprecedented military powers against pirates against wishes of senate, from whom needed support in election to praetorship, though supported deposition of tribune opposing it; etc.
 - as praetor forcefully spoke in favour of lex Manilia at Assembly although it gave Pompey further unprecedented powers, because Pompey’s rapid success against pirates had weakened senatorial opposition, Caesar supporting Pompey and Cicero needed support of equites and perhaps Pompey’s clientela for consular election, but reduced risk of alienating senate by praising Lucullus’ achievements; etc.
- **election campaign:**
 - after praetorship, declined governorship abroad despite wealth this could bring for election campaign for consulship and concentrated on extending clientela through personal contacts; courted optimates in defence of Piso; ‘In Toga Candida’ besmirched reputations of rival Catiline and Hybrida (not without some substance), and successfully presented himself as safe pair of hands; elected consul suo anno, considerable achievement for novus homo; etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

Option D

1	6
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‘Cicero’s friendship with Atticus was always strong, but Cicero’s relations with his own family grew steadily worse throughout his career.’

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

You might include discussion of:

- **Atticus**
- **Cicero’s wives Terentia and Publilia**
- **his daughter Tullia**
- **his son Marcus**
- **his brother Quintus.**

[30 marks]

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

- **Atticus:**
 - lifelong friends since childhood, subsequently linked by Quintus’ marriage to Pomponia; shared basically similar republican principles but Atticus’ quietist Epicureanism in contrast to Cicero’s active engagement in politics, ambition and risk-taking etc.
 - Cicero wrote to Atticus regularly to seek advice, often in informal style / tone, expressing personal feelings on day-to-day politics and principles, but did not always take Atticus’ advice, eg had initially rejected advice to cooperate with triumvirs because of desire to impress optimates and for sake of concordia ordinum, etc.

- Cicero also discussed family matters with Atticus eg Tullia, etc.
- as well as looking after Tullia when mistreated by Dolabella, Atticus took care of Cicero's houses, advised on his writing, published his work, fitted out Cicero's libraries and carried on other business for him eg guaranteeing validity of Cicero's title to property he was selling and settling debt of 800,000 sesterces to Oppius; etc.
- **Terentia:**
 - her good name and wealth enabled him to enter senate; affectionate and had 2 children by her; letter from exile shows some mutual affection in that Terentia tried to offer Cicero consolation that exile due to fate rather than folly and Cicero praises her strength / bravery, expresses sadness at suffering he has caused her; tries to boost her morale and praises her loyalty in seeking Cicero's return to Rome; criticises her selling block of flats – her wealth useful to Cicero since wishes to use it for son's education, and indication of friction caused by financial matters and her independence; etc.
 - marriage lasted c.25 years but gradually cooled; 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.
- **Publilia:**
 - 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.
- **Tullia:**
 - Cicero used her in various attempts to secure advantageous political alliances (as customary in Rome); betrothed her to C Piso Frugi when 9/10 to make link with noble family; describes her as 'our darling daughter' in letter from exile; after Tullia widowed aged 20/21 during his exile, went to meet him at Brundisium on his return; then married to another potential political ally Furius Crassipes 56 BC and (after divorce as Crassipes still alive), as arranged by Terentia while Cicero in Cilicia, to Dolabella, supporter of Caesar – very unhappy marriage: Tullia had to leave Dolabella's house while pregnant; 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; etc.
 - at death stricken with grief / guilt – proposed building shrine (project later abandoned); etc.
- **Marcus:**
 - accompanied Cicero to Cilicia; commanded cavalry squadron in Greece during Civil War; sent by Cicero to Athens to study philosophy and addressed in 'de Officiis', but drinker rather than follower of father's precepts; etc.
- **Quintus:**
 - brothers educated together; Quintus perhaps wrote 'Commentariolum Petitionis' to support Cicero's election to consulship; served under Caesar and wrote tragedies in winter-quarters in Gaul; in letter to Atticus Cicero took Quintus' side against wife Pomponia, Atticus' sister; Quintus went with Cicero to Cilicia to conduct military operations; etc.

- supported Pompey, but 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; proscribed and executed along with Cicero; etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

Assessment Objectives Grid**Unit CIV1F The Life and Times of Cicero****Section 1**

Either
Option A

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
01	1	0	1
02	1	0	1
03	1	0	1
04	1	0	1
05	1	0	1
06	5	5	10
07	8	12	20
TOTAL	18	17	35

or
Option B

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
08	1	0	1
09	1	0	1
10	1	0	1
11	1	0	1
12	1	0	1
13	5	5	10
14	8	12	20
TOTAL	18	17	35

Section 2

Either
Option C

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
15	12	18	30
TOTAL	12	18	30

or
Option D

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
16	12	18	30
TOTAL	12	18	30

Overall

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
TOTAL	30	35	65
%	46%	54%	100%