

Teacher Resource Bank

A-level Classical Civilisation

Exemplar Answers CIV1F



SECTION A

Question 1

(a) (i) *In which province had Verres been the governor?*

(1 mark)

Candidate Response

(a) (i) Verres had been a governor of Sicily prior to his conviction 1

(ii) *For how many years had he served as a governor there?*

(1 mark)

Candidate Response

(ii) He had been governor there for about years 0

(iii) *Give three examples of Verres' misbehaviour in his province, according to Cicero in Against Verres I.*

(3 marks)

Candidate Response

(iii) According to Cicero's account in 'Against Verres' Verres had conspired with pirates to rob Roman cities, starved Sicilian soldiers and sailors as well as plundering various sacred temples and shrines 3

Commentary

4 marks out of 5 because there is sufficient accurate recall apart from in (ii).

(4 marks)

- (b) **In the whole of this speech, how effectively does Cicero highlight the behaviour of Verres and his supporters in the build-up to the trial? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the speech.**

(10 marks)

Candidate Response

(b) In the speech Cicero highlights the behaviour of Verres and his supporters in the build-up to the trial extremely effectively. Firstly Cicero makes it clear of the masses of bribery that had taken place by Verres in an attempt to win over the whole panel of judges and Cicero quotes that "he tried to buy up the whole panel of judges" this was effective because Cicero immediately attacked Verres for this dishonest behaviour, which in turn convinced the panel of judges of Verres' behaviour. Furthermore in the other parts of the speech Cicero described Verres' attempt to delay the trial in order to wait for his powerful ally to gain office. If this happened Verres would have been much more likely to be acquitted from these accusations. On the other hand Cicero even further on in the speech, Cicero reveals how Verres' supporters even attempted to violently harm himself in order to get Verres off. In conclusion, Cicero definitely highlighted the behaviour of Verres very well, he clearly described all of Verres' faults before the trial even starts to describe the main reason he has been accused of. Cicero makes him look completely guilty before the trial had even got underway.

(10 marks)

L3

Commentary

6 marks out of 10 (low Level 3) because the answer

- demonstrates some relevant knowledge but omits a considerable amount of significant detail
- attempts an evaluative argument which responds to the exact issue raised in the question.

(6 marks)

(c) **How important for Cicero's career was the trial of Verres? Give the reasons for your views.**

You might include discussion of

- **problems Cicero faced in advancing his career before the trial of Verres and how successful it had been so far**
- **Cicero's relationship with the senate and the equites**
- **the political significance of Verres' trial**
- **Cicero's reputation after the trial.**

(20 marks)

Candidate Response

(c) In the beginning of Cicero's career he faced many problems in advancing it further into the life of politics. Firstly it was down to him being a "new man," which meant none of his ancestors had been in the Senate before. The main disadvantage from this was the treatment from top nobles who looked down on Cicero for this. However this didn't stop Cicero receiving work his first real trial was in the defence of Sextus Roscius who had been accused of killing his father. This was Cicero's first chance to demonstrate his political ability. The result was that Cicero got Sextus Roscius off because of the evidence of Sextus Roscius's rivals, who had most likely framed Sextus Roscius. This was a great triumph for Cicero and he was most pleased with the case. Although the case was not as famous as one such as Verres and didn't attach the glory he had hoped.

Cicero's relations with the Senate were not particularly good. Cicero was an Optimat and wanted to become well known by the top Optimates for his political abilities. However, because of Cicero's equestrian background this would not happen

- (c) (continued) Without Cicero's relations with the Senate, one thing is certain: Cicero's relationship with the equites (plebeian class, who were traditionally rich, then played a part in government for the people) was perhaps better than that of the Optimates. The real reason Cicero's relationship with the Senate and equites wasn't great was because no one really knew much about him. Cicero wrote in his life ~~testament~~ ^{philosophy} that to be seen & successful in Roman politics one must not be heard by the ears of Rome but by the eyes of Rome.

There was great political significance of the Verres trial. Especially for Cicero as he had been a quaestor in 79 BC and had governed the province Sicily which Verres had damaged. He had managed these sides of politics exceptionally well. The province meant a lot to him, which was one reason why the trial was so significant (Fulham, Hexter, etc). One of the top Optimates was defending Verres which made the trial much more important for Cicero if he could beat Hortensius it would give him the glory he so desperately wanted. This was quite vital.

- (c) (continued) For Cicero as he normally only defended clients it was sure to be a greater challenge and disagreed with prosecuting. However on this occasion he rose up to the challenge in order to

became a top political figure. It was because of the political significance of the trial that made it so important for Cicero's career. After the trial, Cicero's reputation had changed greatly. The trial was so successful that Cicero didn't even have to read the 2nd speech he had prepared. Cicero had crushed the top optimates (Hortensius). The trial of Verres for Cicero was exceptionally important because before the trial, his career was slowly moving forward with no real glory or support from others in the Senate or equites but after the trial, Cicero gained optimal support for a time and popular support as well. The trial was so important for him that without it he may never have reached his goal of becoming Consul which was the happiest moment in his life. Lastly, it was important as it got his name in the history books in Rome because of his amazing victory over Verres. This trial was perhaps one of the most famous achievements of his life.

(20 marks)

good argument but some lack of precision

L4

17

CIV1F

Commentary

17 marks out of 20 (high Level 4) because the answer

- demonstrates a satisfactory range of knowledge but lacks detail in some significant places
- shows understanding of the central issue
- has a strong evaluative focus and puts forward a convincing argument despite some gaps in the supporting detail.

(17 marks)

Question 2

- (a) (i) **From where has Pompey sent Cicero the letter referred to in the passage?** (1 mark)

Candidate Response

(a) i) Asia Minor (East) 1

- (ii) **What had Pompey achieved there in recent years? Make two points.** (2 marks)

Candidate Response

ii) he had dealt with Mithridates
he had dealt with the taxes and settled the problems

- (iii) **Cicero probably means Metellus Nepos when he writes 'someone' in line 5. In what way had Metellus Nepos behaved towards Cicero and why?** (2 marks)

Candidate Response

iii) 0

Commentary
2 marks out of 5 because the answer to (i) was accurate and the first 'dealt with' in (ii) was taken as an acceptable variant for 'defeated'. However, the second 'dealt with' in (ii) was not considered a sufficiently precise alternative to 'increased' in the mark scheme and no answer was provided to (iii). (2 marks)

- (b) **Judging from the whole of the letter from which the passage comes and from**

your other knowledge, how close do you think Cicero's relationship with Pompey was down to 62 BC? Give the reasons for your views.

(10 marks)

Candidate Response

(b) Cicero had arguably just passed one of his highest points during his career when in 65 BC he defeated Cataline. Rebr. This however, Pompey has had a series of successes in association with Sulla and his dealing with the Pirates. By the time of 62 BC there is a definite connection between Cicero and Pompey to a certain extent.

In the past Cicero has been associating himself with Pompey and he tried to show his support. In the year 66, Cicero supported the Lex Manilia and in 67, Cicero argued against the Rullan land bill. This leads us to believe that Cicero has motives for doing so and it becomes clear in the letter when he links himself to Lucius and Pompey to Remissiones. Cicero believes that they can perhaps work together, combine their different elements of power, Pompey as a good general and Cicero an excellent orator, and together they can be each other's alibi. In the next year of 63, on the 9th Dec he allowed S. conspirators to be hung without trial and perhaps he feared repercussions and so sought to Pompey.

However judging from the content of the letter, it seems Pompey has also dismissive of Cicero's achievements, perhaps this could be because he was busy dealing with Mithridates. It is clear that both Pompey and Cicero have different interests and perhaps this has acted as a barrier between the two. Cicero was very concerned with the 'boni' and the traditional Roman system, the concordia Ordinum, whose from previous years it is evident that one of Pompey's main interests is his power. Not only this, but Pompey is not in Rome in 62, and is busy dealing with Mithridates so this is a hold back factor.

L4

(10 marks)

Commentary

8 marks out of 10 (top Level 3) because the answer

- demonstrates knowledge and understanding of both the letter and previous events but lacks precision and detail at significant points
- shows some appreciation of the nature of the relationship
- has an evaluative focus and despite the omissions tries to make some sensible judgements.

(8 marks)

(c)

To what extent do you think Cicero deserved congratulation for his consulship

from Pompey and other Romans? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the circumstances in which Cicero was elected to the consulship
- the reasons for Catiline's conspiracy and how serious a threat it posed
- the way Cicero dealt with Catiline's conspiracy
- other actions Cicero took during his consulship.

(20 marks)

Candidate Response

(c) When regarding Cicero's consulship we have to remember that he used this time to promote *concordia ordinum*, his political ideal. He especially used this consulship as throughout his career he had been politically isolated, as a result of his 'novus homo' status, yet at that current time had more power and sway around the Senate and public than ever.

As a result of Cicero's election circumstances it can be argued that ~~him~~^{he} may not have deserved congratulations for his work. This is because a key reason for his election was Pompey's desire for political protection and support, whilst he was to be absent from Rome. This protection he saw in Cicero, and so with Pompey's backing Cicero gained mainstream support, and was granted the consulship.

Pompey needed this protection from such figures as Caesar and Crassus, and found Cicero, with his great orator abilities, a perfect candidate.

Regarding the Catiline conspiracy it can be confidently argued as to why Cicero doesn't deserve congratulations for his consulship. A main reason for this was his execution without trial of ^{five} many people. Firstly this went completely against *concordia ordinum*, in fact Cicero had always been first to pick out if such instances

(c) (continued) care about. This showed Cicero to be contradictory and maybe that he had started to care more for his own political position, than the rise of *Caracina arduum*. This gives good reason to not congratulate Cicero. However such acts as, walking around with a *krustplate*, showed great intelligence from Cicero, and of what deserves recognition. This act showed the public that Cicero was in great danger, yet was still willing to carry on without thought of the threat to his life. This intelligence and the message brought across by it, I believe deserves congratulations.

Finally other actions Cicero took up during his consulship, such as his *againt* *clullis* speech, showed great bravery and high political skills. This I believe gives reason to congratulate Cicero as he was brave enough to oppose *crassus* and *Caesar*, and also showed his loyalty as he stood by *parpoy*, this as the *clullis* bill could of been seen as an attack on *parpoy's* power. However after events in his consulship such as the *Penachia* scandal, show reason not to congratulate Cicero. I see this as with prosecuting *clodius*, Cicero stupidly made a *parpoy* and unnecessary enemy. An action which he would regret in the future. This showed stupidity on Cicero's part, and reason for no congratulations.

(c) (continued) To conclude Cicero's consulship, and whether it deserves congratulations will be an open debate for years to come. However one thing for certain is that Cicero displayed both bravery and intelligence, but however at times lost sight of this and displayed some serious stupidity.

Commentary

13 marks out of 20 (top Level 3) because the answer

- displays a range of knowledge but includes some irrelevance and tends to be superficial with the omission of some significant detail
- shows some understanding of Cicero's political position, principles and aims
- attempts an evaluative argument that responds to the question but does not put forward sufficient accurate knowledge to make it wholly convincing.

(13 marks)

SECTION B**Question 3**

What do you find to praise and what do you find to criticise in Cicero's career between 61 and 50 BC? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- how consistently Cicero held to his political principles and how far he was able to achieve them
- the difficulties Cicero faced
- Cicero's attitude towards the first triumvirate
- the reasons for his exile
- the reasons for the conference at Luca and its consequences for Cicero and the republic
- Cicero's activities between 55 and 51 BC
- his governorship of Cilicia.

(30 marks)

Candidate Response

When regarding whether to praise or criticise Cicero we always have to regard *concordia ordinum*, as this directly affected all of Cicero's choices and actions. Also the fact he had mainly been politically isolated throughout his career as he was a 'Novus Homo'.

I believe Cicero deserves praise for how he always attempted to hold up his political ideals, especially when we regard the problems he always faced him. Throughout his whole career, including the time period of 61-50 BC Cicero had to deal with many hard, deep problems which weakened chances of *concordia ordinum*. One of these was the political presidency set by Sulla decades previously. The idea that one man, with military power and support, could appear to be a dictator of Rome, directly collided with

Concordia ordinum. This presidency gave Cicero a fear of a 'crisis', and also gave ideas to young figures such as Caesar, especially if the gained military prestige. A second problem that faced Cicero was political polarisation, which was made worse for him as he represented the middle ground, a place which effectively didn't exist. This was still the case within this time period as the vacuum between populares and optimates became more apparent with Sulla. Again this polarisation made it hard for Cicero to bring across the idea of harmony between everyone, including optimates and populares. A third ^{problem} that still faced Cicero at this time was a politicised military, an army which showed more loyalty to its general than the state it served. This posed a big worry for Cicero as this directly linked to the presidency set by Sulla, and was becoming more apparent with such military figures as Pompey and Caesar. The idea of a general marching on Rome would completely destroy *concordia ordinum*. Regarding these problems I'd have to praise Cicero as he could easily of given up on the seemingly massive project yet he didn't do this, even with the minimal support he had. This to me shows great courage.

With Cicero's attitude towards the first triumvirate it could be argued for both praise and criticism. Because of his political ideals Cicero was a form of direct opposition for the first triumvirate. Yet even with the triumvirs having descending control and great power, Cicero did not hide and still fought for *concordia ordinum*, again showing great honesty,

in my eyes deserving praise. However this praise could be interpreted as stupidity, as initially Caeser offered Cicero a place within the triumvirate, an offer which he quickly declined. This again does show bravery but also could be seen as a stupid choice. With Cicero already opposition to the triumvirate, it could of been foreseen by Cicero that he may be punished with a punishment ^{like} exile, rather than the ~~war~~.

I say this choice of declining Caeser could of deserve criticism as Cicero should of foreseen potential punishment, and is not a good use for Concordia ordinum in Rome. Even if it meant Cicero working for the triumvirate still problems arised, this may of been a better ideal for Cicero and Concordia ordinum.

The reasons for his exile definitely show reasons for criticism, especially with such reasons for it as the 'Parricida' Scandal. This specific reason deserves extended criticism as Cicero stonically made a powerful enemy, for no good reason, in Clodius. Clodius would later force through the exile of Cicero, bringing about a law exiling all those whom have executed without trial. This brings about another reason for exile that deserves criticism. During his consulship Cicero had executed people without

not only was this stupid, but showed Cicero to be a hypocrite, giving good reason for criticism. This confirmed in a letter later written by Cicero where he apologises, and admits the exile is all his own fault to his family. Ultimately reasons for Cicero's exile give his cause for criticism of Cicero for many reasons.

As Cicero returned from exile he instantly began attacking the triumvirate as he saw the cracks which had formed between them. However events such as Luca patched up these cracks, and forced Cicero to sign his 'palinode'. A thing which I believe to be a wise choice by Cicero which deserves praise. However following this Cicero was forced to work for the triumvirate, defending such figures as Vatinios and Gabinius, for the good of the triumvirs. Eventually Cicero cracked and could not cope with deeply causes of which he did not believe in, and refused to do anything. This shows huge bravery by Cicero, and huge loyalty to *concordia ordinum*, deserving much praise.

Regarding his governorship Cicero deserves a small amount of praise as he was under a lot of pressure, as he had spent his career prosecuting bad government. However again Cicero gave us reason for criticism as he gave himself the title of 'imperator' after his victories in ^{Pindarisum} ~~proconsul~~, a victory that was not really worthy of this title. This arrogance from Cicero ~~gives~~ gives good reason for some extent of criticism.

We can decide on praise or criticism for Cicero because of such sources as Plutarch, who compared Cicero to demosthenes giving us good insight on Cicero. However Cicero's letters were published after his death and may of been edited to put his in a good light throughout his career. Causing them to be biased and somewhat unreliable.

Overall it will debated for years to come
 whether Cicero deserved ^{praise} ~~praise~~ within this
 time period or not. However overall Cicero
 always took his actions for Concordia
 Opulorum, meaning in my eyes that he was
 doing them for the right reasons, whether they
 showed bravery, intelligence, or utter stupidity.

L5

29

Commentary

29 marks out of 30 (high Level 5) because the answer

- demonstrates generally sound knowledge and understanding across the period of the question, despite some omission of detail in places
- has some strong sections of analysis, including the opening which sets out the context in which judgements on Cicero's achievements should be made, although the comments on the sources towards the end are less germane to the argument
- sustains an evaluative focus throughout, is well in control of the material and makes judgements which, though sometimes slightly simplistic, frequently suggest a pleasing level of understanding and insight.

(29 marks)

Question 4

How effective a part did Cicero play in Roman politics from the outbreak of the Civil War in 49 BC to his death in 43 BC? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Cicero's aims and the problems he faced in achieving them
- his relationship with Pompey and Caesar at the start of the Civil War
- Cicero's record during the Civil War
- his attitudes towards Caesar's powers and policies after the Civil War
- Cicero's opinions about Caesar's death and the conspirators
- his attitude towards Antony and Octavian and his actions after September 44 BC, including his letter to Plancus in March 43 BC.

(30 marks)

Candidate Response

For a Novus Homo Cicero played a very effective part in Roman politics from the outbreak of the Civil War till ~~his~~ his death. The Civil War started in 49 BC ~~at~~ at the Crossing of the Rubicon. This was because Caesar was declared an enemy of the state, Cicero sent a letter to Caesar telling him 'none of this is ~~your~~ your fault' trying to convince him not to cross the Rubicon river but he got a threatening letter back telling him 'it's none of your business', Cicero was trying to help but in so annoyed Caesar and failed, which wasn't very effective. At the start of the Civil War Cicero's ~~relationship~~ relationship with Caesar wasn't ~~great~~ ^{great} but still.

wasn't awful, ~~this~~ ^{this} will have been because of Cicero's behaviour towards the first triumvirate which involved Caesar.

Cicero had always been a close friend of Pompey's and always been a loyal supporter of his so it's no surprise that when a civil war broke out he sided with Pompey now this also wasn't very effective towards Roman politics because Pompey ended up fleeing Rome and leaving it undefenceless against attacks, leaving it all to Caesar.

Cicero wasn't happy with Caesar being a dictator because it went against 'Concordia Ordium'. Caesar as dictator of Rome had huge powers and therefor could make any laws or kill anyone he wanted.

Because Cicero wasn't a huge ally of Caesar he still wasn't very effective towards the Roman politics.

When Cicero heard about the assassination of Caesar he was only upset that he didn't know about it to be there and he was so happy he called it a 'superb banquet' but he also said there was ~~one~~ ^{one} fault... they didn't kill Antony. Now because

Cicero wasn't there to get them to kill Antony, well he was still very ineffective to Roman politics.

Cicero didn't like Antony, and this was because of many things but I think mainly it was because he could see Antony as another Sulla which, of course, he didn't want. Although Octavian was now Caesar's adopted son he still had the support of Cicero. ~~He~~ Cicero supported Octavian through everything from the death of Caesar to ~~the~~ helping Octavian become dictator.

I think that Cicero was thinking of the power he would gain if he helped Octavian become dictator but then Octavian betrayed him and formed ~~an~~ an alliance with Antony and then made the 2nd triumvirate.

I think that Cicero was effective here because he actually does something he's supposed to i.e. get Octavian to dictatorship but I also think he was still ineffective towards the Roman politics because

before his death he didnt
achieve Concordia Orodium.
I belive over all Cicero
did not effect the Roman
politics at all from 49BC to
43BC. Cicero had many chances
but what ever he had done
would have happend even
if he hadnt intervend.

Commentary

16 marks out of 30 (mid Level 3) because the answer

- demonstrates a range of relevant knowledge from across the period of the question but reveals some significant errors and tends throughout to lack precision and detail
- shows some understanding of Cicero's aims as a politician
- makes some attempt, at a rather superficial level, to evaluate Cicero's effectiveness.

(16 marks)