



**General Certificate of Education
June 2011**

Classical Civilisation

CIV3D

Unit3D

Augustus and the Foundation of the Principate

**Exemplar Script 1
Grade A* 62/75**

SECTION 1

Option A

01 Give the names of two of Augustus' opponents at the battle of Actium

TWO of Antony [1] Cleopatra [1] Sosius [1] Publicola [1]

(2 marks)

Response

Augustus' opponents at the battle of Actium were Cleopatra and Marc Antony.

Comment

This correctly identifies Cleopatra and Antony as two of Augustus' opponents at Actium.

2 marks

02 Give two reasons why Augustus won the battle of Actium

TWO of e.g. knowledge of Antony's battle plan from deserter Dellius [1], leadership of Agrippa [1], smaller, speedier [1] and better armed ships [1] with fresher better-trained troops [1], loss of Antony's manpower from malaria [1] apparent desertion of Cleopatra's ships mid-battle[1] followed by Antony's withdrawal [1].

(2 marks)

Response

Augustus won the battle of Actium partly because many of Marc Antony's troops were very ill and therefore were unable to fight very well. Another contributing factor was that many of Marc Anthony's troops defected to Augustus due to Cleopatra's presence. Agrippa's superb military skills also helped Augustus win the battle.

Comment

This shows knowledge of illness in Antony's army and the leadership provided by Agrippa.

2 marks

03 Give one way in which this oath of allegiance was important to Augustus

Made to him as an individual rather than a representative of the state [1], gave him the mandate to attack Antony and Cleopatra [1], did not confer *imperium* as such [1], but did allow his activities to be presented as civilized [1], the product of the ordered Roman west v. corruption and barbarism of the east [1].

1 Mark

Response

The Oath of allegiance was important Augustus because it was the only real form of power he had from the Senate and the people after the Triumvirate had been dissolved. It also made it clear that he was the choice of the people and that he had their support, which made him the most powerful man in Rome.

Comment

This answer was not sufficiently precise to gain the mark.

0 marks

04	How significant was the battle of Actium in securing Augustus' power?	10 marks
	<p>Level 4</p> <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. 	8-10
	<p>Level 3</p> <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. 	5-7
	<p>Level 2</p> <p>Demonstrates</p> <p>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. 	3-4
	<p>Level 1</p> <p>Demonstrates</p> <p>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

Response

The battle of Actium was incredibly significant in securing Augustus' power. In it, he defeated the man who was in control of the Eastern half of the Roman empire, therefore making Augustus in control of now not only the western half that he was already in control of, but also the Eastern half, making him the sole ruler of the Roman world. This implied that he had the support and loyalty of all of the military members in Rome, which is what enabled him to hold onto the power throughout his reign. Gaining control of the East also meant that he was given access to one of the greatest sources of wealth within the Roman empire, which gave him the ability to settle all of his veterans without upsetting the original landowners as well as to ensure that there would be steady and constant supply of grain to Rome, pleasing the masses. This combination of military support, access to wealth, and the defeat of the only other man in Rome who was in position of equal power secured Augustus' power and place in Rome.

Comment

This answer identifies the key outcomes of Actium as the extension of Augustus' power to the eastern half of the empire, the implication of military support in Rome and therefore elsewhere, access to a major source of wealth which allowed him to settle his veterans and secure the grain supply. This gained marks for the major points: it could have been expanded by, for example, pointing out that, although the battle gave Augustus the opportunity for celebration and propaganda, the escape of Antony and Cleopatra meant that neither peace nor the wealth of Egypt could be secured until their deaths had been brought about.

Level 3**5 marks**

- 05 In the period 44 to 31 BC, how easily had Augustus overcome the difficulties he faced in gaining power? 20 marks**

**Level
5**

Demonstrates

- 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
- 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 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

Response

Between 44BC and 31BC, Augustus faced several difficulties that he ultimately overcame. Between 44 and 43BC Augustus, who was then known as Octavian for he had not yet become Augustus, had to prove that he deserved his inheritance and new name as well as find an army to support him. Between 43 and 42, the Triumvirate was formed and he had to defeat the men who were responsible for the death of his father. Sextus Pompeius and his threat to the food supply also had to be dealt with between 40 and 36BC. And between 35 and 33, he was fighting in Illyricum in an attempt to prove that he was an able military commander. After his friendship with Marc Antony crumbled, he had to prove that he could rule Rome, which he did by winning the battle of Actium. Therefore, he overcame the difficulties he faced in gaining power with relative ease and extreme cunning.

Directly after Julius Caesar's death and Augustus' subsequent adoption, Augustus was in a precarious situation, for he knew he had to support the Senate if he had any hope for coming into power, but he did not want to have to associate with the men who had killed his father. He knew he had to gather forces, so he used his father's name and former loyalties to ensure that he would have an army composed of veterans, as well as two legions of Marc Antony's Macedonians, who he had convinced to come over to his side. He uses these forces during the battle of Mutina in 43BC where the Senatorial forces were led by Hirtius and Pansa, the consuls, along with Brutus and Cassius, the lead conspirators in the assassination of Julius Caesar against Marc Antony. They ended up defeating Marc Antony, but in the process, both of the consuls died, leaving Brutus and Cassius in charge. It was at this point that Augustus refused to fight with them. After the battle, Augustus demanded the consulship and was ultimately granted it due to the fact that he was supported by eight legions and they had threatened to march on Rome if he was not elected. Therefore, throughout these two years at the beginning of Octavian's political career, he handled himself well even when he was refused a triumph and handed off with a simple ovation after the battle, and he was clever in the way that he managed to get the consulship. He had overcome the difficulties of having a fight with those that he had been responsible for the death of his father and he had overcome the fact that the Senate simply wanted to throw him away after they were finished using him, and he ended up holding the most powerful position in Rome by the end of the year.

Soon after the battle of Mutina, Augustus decided to join forces with Marc Antony and Lepidus and form the second Triumvirate in 43BC. They quickly implemented proscriptions to kill the remaining strong republicans and they then set their sights on defeating Brutus and Cassius. They fought them in the battle of Philippi in 42 BC, where they defeated their army and Brutus and Cassius ultimately committed suicide. This final action made it clear that the members of the Triumvirate were the most powerful men in Rome, and were therefore in control of affairs in general. In this situation, Augustus did not face many difficulties in gaining power, for while he was originally seen as just a young and naïve boy, people soon learned to see him as a strong-willed and powerful man who was capable of leading many people. This helped him when he joined the Triumvirate, for it made sure that he could not be controlled by the other members.

40BC – 36BC was an uncertain time for Augustus because there were significant issues with the food supply to Rome. Sextus Pompeius, one of the remaining republicans, was in charge of Sicily and was using it as a stronghold against the Triumvirate.

It became a place for those that had been displaced by the veteran settlements or those who had fled the proscriptions, and therefore when an opportunity to harm the Triumvirate was presented, they took it by threatening to cut off the supply of food to Rome in 40BC. Sextus was also angry that he had not benefited from the pact of Brundisium, which had realigned the loyalties of the Triumvirate and led to Marc Antony marrying Octavia, Augustus' sister, and giving Augustus Gaul, in 40BC. Augustus and Marc Antony decided it was easier to try and appease Sextus, so the treaty of Misenum followed in 39BC and it promised him the Peloponnese and an eventual consulship. When neither came his way by 38BC, he again cut off food supplies to Rome. By 27BC when Augustus met up with Marc Antony, he had asked for and been given 120 ships to help fight against Sextus. In 36BC, Agrippa led the battle against him and defeated Sextus and his men in the battle of Naulochus. After this, Lepidus became power hungry and demanded that Augustus leave him Sicily so he would be in charge of 22 legions. However, his men defeated and he was sent in disgraced exile. Therefore, during this time of uncertainty, Augustus handled himself well, for he never lost sight of what his aim was and he kept the Triumvirate strong, for he knew he would ultimately need to fall back on it. He also sued his superb military leader, Agrippa, to his fullest extent in an effort to defeat the enemy and restore the food supply back to Rome, thus securing his popularity as well as ensuring the best of the Roman people.

Between 35BC and 33BC, Augustus was fighting in Illyricum. He chose to do this because he knew that if he were ever to be the main leader of Rome, he would need a military reputation and history. It also gave him the opportunity to build a strong and loyal base of soldiers to fall upon, support him and who were willing to fight for his causes, which is the key element for any leader. This was conveniently timed, for during Augustus' successful campaign in Illyricum, Marc Antony was consistently losing against the Parthians. This made Augustus seem all the more powerful and impressive as a military leader, for he was winning against a hard strong enemy while Marc Antony, who was already seen by many to have been corrupted by the influence of the east, was losing against the Parthians in a pathetic manner. This helped Augustus to be seen by Romans as the stronger leader and the main member of the Triumvirate and it instilled confidence in them, for they now saw him as a competent military as well as political leader. In 32BC, Planchus defected from Marc Anthony's camp and he told Augustus to read his will. This was done and it was discovered that Marc Antony wanted to be buried in Egypt with Cleopatra. This led to the final end of their alliance, for Marc Antony was seen to be founding a new capital city in Egypt, and war was declared on Cleopatra. The battle of Actium decided their fates and led to Augustus being the final and decisive winner and ruler of Rome. This battle proved to the Roman people that he was capable of being their only leader, and he then gained their support.

Overall, Augustus overcame his difficulties in gaining power with relative ease and extremely clever tactics. He won several battles that showed the Roman people that he could fight and save and support them and he overcame the only other man who was in position of have done the job. He also secured their food source and he fought for their safety, so by 31BC, he was seen as their political and military leader as well as their saviour.

Comment

This is a comprehensive answer, which deals in appropriate detail with his relations with the first triumvirate and the problems caused him by the death of Caesar and its repercussions. It then moves to the aftermath of Mutina and the formation of the second Triumvirate, Philippi and its consequences. There is a good paragraph on Pompey and his manipulation of the food supply, and another on Augustus' activities in Illyricum as a means of establishing himself as a military authority before the final confrontation at Actium. The essay is a good account of Augustus' tactics to emerge as a leader; a fuller discussion of for example his family politics and strategy might lift the mark further.

Level 4

17 marks

SECTION

Option A

- 10 How important a part did Augustus' building programme play in his principate? Explain your views with reference to both the Res Gestae and Suetonius' Augustus. (40 Marks)**

Level 5 Demonstrates

- well chosen accurate, and relevant knowledge from different sources which thoroughly covers the central aspects of the question
- coherent and perceptive understanding of the links between the central aspects of the question and the values of the classical world
- ability to sustain an argument which
 - is explicitly comparative,
 - has an almost wholly analytical and/or evaluative focus,
 - responds to the precise terms of the question,
 - fluently links comment to detail,
 - has a clear and logical structure
 - reaches a reasoned conclusion
 - is clear and coherent, using appropriate, accurate language
 - and
 - makes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate.

37-40

Level 4	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generally adequate, accurate and relevant knowledge from different sources which covers many of the central aspects of the question • sound understanding of many of the central aspects of the question, including the values implicit in the material under discussion • ability to develop an argument which <ul style="list-style-type: none"> makes connections and comparisons, 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. 	27-36
Level 3	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a range of accurate and relevant knowledge from different sources • some understanding of some aspects of the question, including some awareness of classical values • 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. 	17-26
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. 	8-16
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. 	1-7

Response

Augustus' building programme played a very important part in Augustus' principate. He used it to reinforce the importance of religion through the building and rebuilding of temples. He also used the Ara Pacis to display the importance of religion, strong morals and peace gained through military success. He built leisure facilities to gain the support of people in an attempt to increase his popularity and he dedicated temples to gods to celebrate his military success. Therefore, it played a key role in principate.

The building programme played a key role in his attempt at religious revival. He believed that Rome had fallen to a state of disrepair when it came to religion, for temples had been broken down, the priesthood was left unfilled and there was a general decline in religious practices. It was commonly believed, as is emphasised by Horace's Odes 1.2 that Rome had suffered so much and had had to ensure so many civil wars because it had neglected their gods and their religion, and the gods were getting revenge on Rome and Italy by punishing them. Augustus wanted to rectify this, and one of the ways he could do so was by rebuilding temples and shrines to reinforce the importance of religion and encourage people to practise it more often. According to his Res Gestae, he rebuilt 82 temples in 28BC and he built the temple of Jupiter Tonans, Jupiter Ferentius, and the temple of Apollo, which was dedicated in 28BC.

By rebuilding old temples and building new ones, he was showing how important worshipping their gods was and he also made religion an integral and unavoidable part of society, for it was impossible to not see a temple, altar or shrine in one's daily life as a reminder to be pious. The Ara Pacis Augustae, or the Altar of Augustan Peace, also had images of religious piety on it. For example, it had images of religious processions, of sacrifices being prepared, and as Augustus and Aeneas dressed as priests. This would have acted as a reminder to people to be religiously pious as well as show that their leader and one of the founders of Rome valued religion and that they were pious, which would have encouraged them to be as well. It also linked Augustus to Aeneas, which strengthened his claim to have been descended from gods and from the founder of Rome. Therefore, Augustus' building project played a very important role in his religious revival.

Another important part of Augustus' principate was his moral and social legislation. He believed that Rome had been falling apart in part due to the relaxed moral standards left behind from an era of civil war, which had led to mass immorality and inappropriate behaviour. He implemented marriage laws that dictated when and who should be married and also encouraged having as many children as possible and lay out a schedule of having children. It also made adultery illegal and generally promoted good morals and strong family ties.

To show this, the Senate, according to his Res Gestae, commissioned the Ara Pacis Augustae in 13BC to commemorate the peace he had brought to Rome and his safe returns from Spain and Gaul, and it was finished and dedicated in 9BC. On it are carved images of his family during a procession, likely the procession that occurred annually to prepare a sacrifice on the Ara Pacis.

It displayed the imperial family in a happy and relaxed manner that showed how pleasant and positive a strong family relationship could be. It was meant to encourage people to have many children and to show the benefits of that it also presented an image of a unified and stable family, which was what he hoped for all Roman families, but it also would have made the average Roman comfortable to see that their leaders family was stable and happy and functional. This altar also played a role in his succession plan, for it depicted four of the people he had been considering to be his successor, Gaius, Lucius, Tiberius and Agrippa. This provided an image of continuity and a dynastic hope for the future, which furthered the image of stability and continuity that Augustus tried to get across in his succession plans. Therefore, this altar played a very important role in both the moral and social legislation part of his principate as well as his succession plans.

Another part of Augustus' building projects consisted of leisure facilities for the Roman public. During his principate, he and Agrippa built baths, theatres, such as the theatre of Marcellus dedicated in 13BC, and parks all across Rome, but mainly on the Campus Martius, where the Ara Pacis was also situated. Most of this building on the Campus Martius began during Agrippa's aedileship of 33BC and continued on throughout the rest of the principate. One of the main leisure facilities was the land of Pollio who had died in 15BC and left his estate to Augustus. Augustus was disgusted by the luxury that he had lived in, so he destroyed the house and turned the estate into a place for the public to enjoy themselves in, called the Porticus Livaea. It had gone from a private estate full of unnecessary and luxuries to a public place for the mass of the Roman people to enjoy themselves. The building of leisure facilities as well as the other facilities for the public made Augustus much more popular, for it made it seem as though he genuinely cared about the people of Rome and wanted to improve their lives as much as he could. Therefore, it was the key to his principate, for he was nothing without the support of the people.

Augustus also used the part of the building programme to promote his military success. According to Suetonius and the Res Gestae, the senate decreed the creating of a triumphal arch after his return from Actium during his triumph over Dalmatia, Actium and Egypt.

This arch signified his success and defeat of two of the major regions within the Roman empire as well as the defeat of their former enemy, Marc Antony, and his Eastern wife, Cleopatra. This arch would have constantly reminded anyone who walked past of his military success and how he had saved the Roman and become their sole leader. He also built, within the Augustan forum, the temple of Mars Ultor. He had promised this temple to Mars during the battle of Mutina and again in 20BC when he had retrieved the Roman standards from the Parthians with Tiberius.

It was finally built and dedicated in 2BC, the same year that he was named Pater Patriae, or father of his country. Within this temple, senators would meet to discuss war and military matters and triumphal generals would put their spolia optima, or the spoils of the generals and armies they had defeated, as a donation to Mars, the god of war. This temple served not only as a reminder to be religiously pious but also as a further reminder of Augustus' and therefore Rome's many military victories and supremacy over the rest of the empire. It also honoured Mars and thanked him for allowing them to achieve such military greatness. The Ara Pacis is also part of the building projects that has some military significance. One of the relief's on the western side of the altar shows the goddess Roma, who is associated with war, sitting on a pile of weapons from the enemy. This signifies that it was fighting and consequent military glory that had brought Rome the peace that he enjoyed during Augustus' principate, and it was thanks to his skills that they were able to have such a peaceful time and close the gates of Janus three times. Therefore, the building projects concerning military victories were key to his principate because they acted as a reminder to Roman citizens and visitors to Rome of his military successes and ability as well as the peace that he had brought to Rome thanks to his military strength, as well as the fact that he was the ruler of the Roman world thanks to his military conquests.

Overall, Augustus used his building to promote piety and increase the popularity of religion and encourage people to take part of religious rites and readopt the religious traditions and methods of their ancestors. He used it to promote strong morals and unified family and to promote having children and marriage. He also built leisure facilities to increase the welfare of the general public and to also celebrate military success and honour the gods for allowing them to be successful in their military conquests.

Comment

The opening paragraph of this answer lays out the nature of its response well: the candidate has decided to focus on Augustus' insistence on the importance of religion, on moral strength, and on the peace achieved through military success. The essay then goes on to discuss Augustus' public building programme, and particularly his reconstruction of religious buildings, supported by reference to the Res Gestae. It then foregrounds the Ara Pacis as a key ideological monument, which, it goes on to say, sat at the core of his social legislation. This is followed up by a discussion of his provision of secular leisure facilities for Roman citizens. There is a substantial paragraph on the significance of the Augustan Forum and the temple of Mars Ultor, and the Ara Pacis as signifiers of the military delivery of peace, supported by reference to Suetonius and the Res Gestae. This deserves a level 4 mark: analytical and well-informed. Some assessment of the practical side of civic building (for example that water supply and sanitation system, and improvements to roads) alongside that of the prodigy propaganda buildings would have added balance and breadth to the argument and brought it into Level 5.

Level 4

36 marks

