

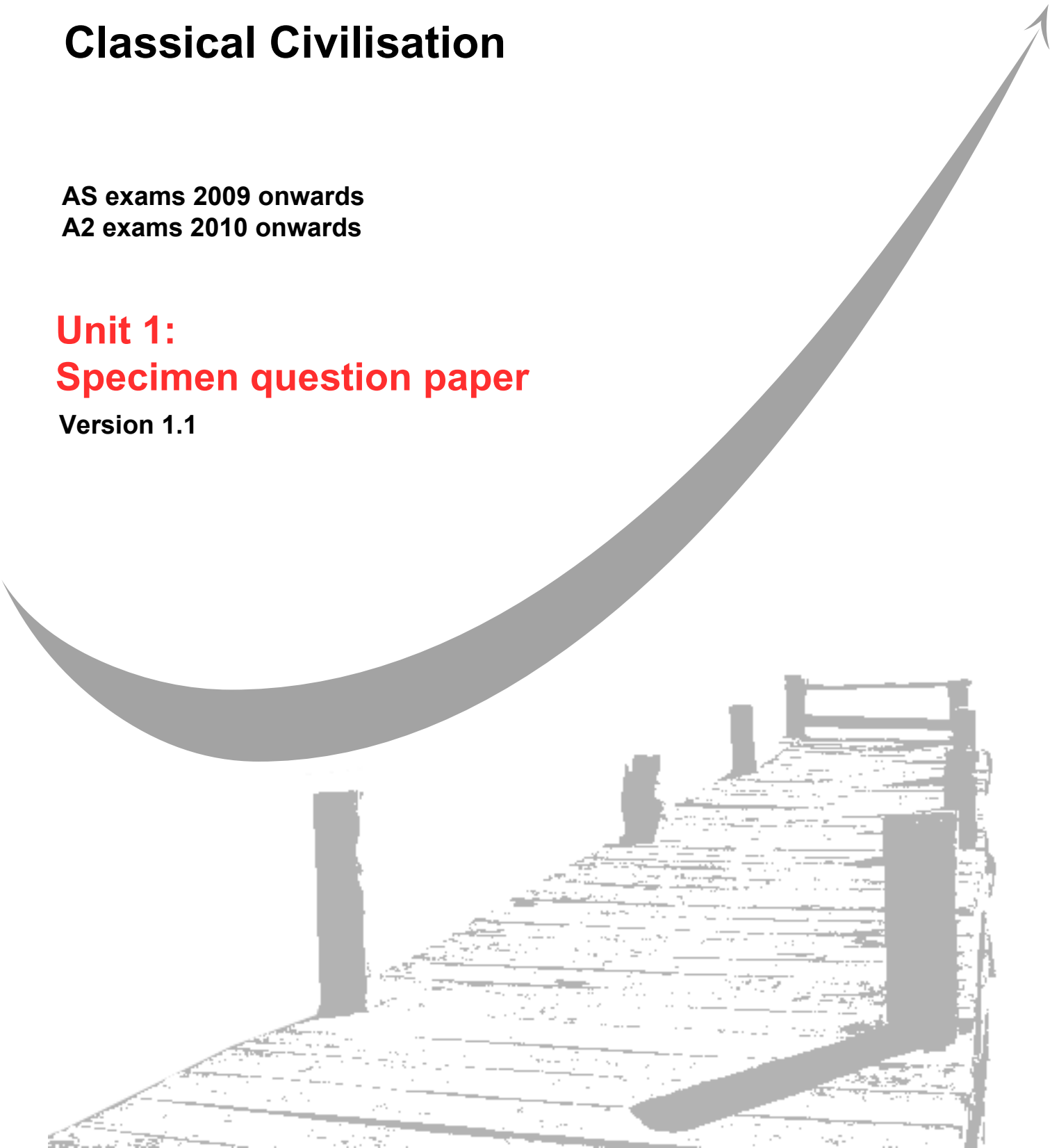
**GCE**  
**AS and A Level**

# **Classical Civilisation**

**AS exams 2009 onwards**  
**A2 exams 2010 onwards**

## **Unit 1:** **Specimen question paper**

**Version 1.1**



**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION  
ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY EXAMINATION  
SPECIMEN PAPER**



**CLASSICAL CIVILISATION**

**CIV1A**

**UNIT 1 AN INTRODUCTION TO AN ASPECT OF CLASSICAL CIVILISATION 1  
OPTION A GREEK ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE**

Specimen

**For this paper you must have:**

- A CMI+ answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or ball-point pen. Do **not** use pencil or gel pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Shade the boxes on pages 2 and 7 of your answer book to show which questions you have chosen.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Answers written in margins or on blank pages will not be marked.
- Do all your rough work in the answer book and cross through any work you do not want marked. Do **not** tear out any part of the book. All work must be handed in.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 65.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

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## SECTION A

Answer **one** question.

---

### EITHER

1 Study the plans below and answer the questions which follow.

#### Plan A

Plan of the Temple of Athena Nike in Athens, not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

#### Plan B

Plan of Erechtheion in Athens, not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (a) (i) Give the names and approximate dates of the Ionic temples represented in **Plans A and B**. *(4 marks)*
- (ii) Where are the temples represented in **Plans A and B**? *(1 mark)*
- (b) To what extent is **Plan A** a typical example of an Ionic temple? *(10 marks)*
- (c) Discuss the unusual features of decoration and form in the temple shown in **Plan B** and suggest reasons why they have been used here. You might include discussion of
- shape
  - ground plan
  - decoration
  - function
  - site.
- (20 marks)*

---

**OR**

**2** Study the photographs below and answer the questions which follow.

**Photograph C**

Photograph of the New York Kouros, not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

**Photograph D**

Photograph of the Kritios Boy, not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (a) (i) Give the conventional names and approximate dates of the statues shown in **Photographs C and D**. *(4 marks)*
- (ii) Where was the statue in **Photograph D** originally displayed? *(1 mark)*
- (b) To what extent is the statue shown in **Photograph C** typical of its sculptural type? *(10 marks)*
- (c) Both statues were made as votives. To what extent would the statue in **Photograph D** have created a different impression (for an Athenian viewer) from that in **Photograph C**? You might include discussion of
- what the statues represent or imply
  - the use of nudity
  - the size of each statue
  - how they differ from statues of gods
  - how they are likely to have been placed
  - the relationship between the viewer and the statues.
- (20 marks)*

---

## SECTION B

Answer **one** question.

---

### EITHER

3 To what extent do you think that Greek architecture and sculpture were designed to exploit light and shade? Support your answer by reference to specific examples. You might include discussion of

- surface texture
- pattern
- materials
- colour
- the layout of buildings
- the siting / position of sculpture.

*(30 marks)*

### OR

4 ‘The Greeks’ architectural sculpture is always more interesting than their free-standing sculpture.’

How far do you agree? Support your view by reference to at least **two** examples of each type of sculpture. You might include discussion of

- narrative
- limitations of the single figure
- relationships between figures.

*(30 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION  
ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY EXAMINATION  
SPECIMEN PAPER**



**CLASSICAL CIVILISATION**

**CIV1B**

**UNIT 1 AN INTRODUCTION TO AN ASPECT OF CLASSICAL CIVILISATION 1  
OPTION B ATHENIAN DEMOCRACY**

Specimen

**For this paper you must have:**

- CMI+ answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or ball-point pen. Do **not** use pencil or gel pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
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**Information**

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- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

---

## SECTION A

Answer **one** question.

---

### EITHER

- 1 Read the passage below in the translation which you have studied, and answer the questions which follow. The author is listing political leaders in the 5th century BC.

*The translation of J.M. Moore (Aristotle 'The Constitution of Athens')*

This passage is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

(28.2-3)

*The translation of P.J. Rhodes (Aristotle 'The Athenian Constitution')*

Ephialtes was champion of the people and Cimon son of Miltiades champion of the wealthy; then Pericles was champion of the people and Thucydides, a relative of Cimon, champion of the others. After Pericles' death the distinguished were championed by Nicias, who died in Sicily, and the people by Cleon son of Cleaenetus: Cleon, it seems, more than anyone else corrupted the people.

5

(28.2-3)

- (a) (i) What changes did Ephialtes make to the Athenian constitution in order to give more power to the common people? Make **four** points. (4 marks)
- (ii) Why was Cimon unable to oppose Ephialtes' reforms? Give **one** reason. (1 mark)
- (b) How serious do you think Aristophanes' attack on Cleon in *Wasps* is? Give the reasons for your views. (10 marks)
- (c) To what extent do you think Cleon was a different kind of leader from Pericles? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- their social background and sources of income
- their political methods
- their policies and the changes they introduced
- the reasons why they are portrayed as they in the sources you have studied.

(20 marks)

---

**OR**

- 2** Read the passage below in the translation which you have studied, and answer the questions which follow. The author is writing about the Athenian democracy after the reforms of Ephialtes.

*The translation of J.M. Moore ('The Constitution of the Athenians' ascribed to Xenophon the Orator)*

This passage is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

(2.20-3.1)

*The translation of R. Osborne ('The Old Oligarch')*

I can forgive the common people their wish to rule; for anyone can be forgiven for looking after his own interests. But anyone who is not by birth a member of the common people and who prefers to live in a city controlled by a democracy rather than one under an oligarchy has shown clear evidence of criminal intentions, for, as he knows, a wicked man can escape detection far more easily in a democracy than in an oligarchy...

5

But still I know that some people blame the Athenians because sometimes a person can spend a year and still not get business settled by the Council or the Assembly.

(2.20-3.1)

- (a) (i) What is an oligarchy? (1 marks)
- (ii) What was the minimum age at which an Athenian citizen could
- attend the Assembly (*Ekklesia*)
  - serve on the Council (*Boule*)? (2 marks)
- (iii) How many citizens served at any one time on the Council (*Boule*) as a whole? (1 mark)
- (iv) Which class was officially excluded from membership of the Council (*Boule*)? (1 mark)
- (b) How much power do you think the common people exercised in the Assembly (*Ekklesia*) in Athens? Give the reasons for your views. (10 marks)

**Question 2 continues on the next page**



- 
- (c) To what extent do you think that the jury courts in the Athenian democracy were ineffective? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- who served on the juries
- procedure
- how far bribery was prevented
- the role of oratory
- the way jurors and the jury courts are portrayed in Aristophanes' *Wasps*.

(20 marks)

---

## SECTION B

Answer **one** question.

---

### EITHER

- 3 Aristotle called Solon a 'champion of the people'. To what extent do you think Solon deserved this title? Give the reasons for your views. You might include discussion of

- Solon's aims
- what he says about the ordinary people in his poems
- the economic and political consequences of the Shaking-off of Burdens (*seisachtheia*)
- the political significance of his reform of the classes, including the archons and Areopagos, the Assembly (*Ekklesia*) and possibly a new council (*Boule*)
- changes to Draco's lawcode and how they were made public
- the principles which Solon established by introducing the right of appeal and third-party redress
- what Solon did **not** change.

(30 marks)

### OR

- 4 According to Aristotle, Cleisthenes won support by promising the people greater political power. How far do you think Cleisthenes carried out this promise? Give the reasons for your views. You might include discussion of

- Cleisthenes' motives
- the importance of his reorganisation of the demes
- the effects of creating new tribes
- the way Cleisthenes organised the Council (*Boule*)
- the role of generals (*strategoi*)
- the significance of ostracism
- what Cleisthenes did **not** change.

(30 marks)

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ASSESSMENT and  
QUALIFICATIONS  
ALLIANCE

**CLASSICAL CIVILISATION**

**CIV1C**

**UNIT 1 AN INTRODUCTION TO AN ASPECT OF CLASSICAL CIVILISATION 1**

**OPTION C ARISTOPHANES AND ATHENS**

Specimen

**For this paper you must have:**

- A CMI+ answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or ball-point pen. Do **not** use pencil or gel pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
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**Information**

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- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
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---

## SECTION A

Answer **one** question.

---

### EITHER

- 1 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. Dikaiopolis is speaking at the beginning of *The Acharnians*.

To come to this year, though – it was like being tortured to death, when Chaeris stooped his way on to play the Orthian tune. But never in the all the years I've . . . washed have I been so stung by soap in the eyes as I'm feeling now. Regular meeting of the Assembly, due to start at sunrise, and not a soul here on the Pnyx! Everybody's down in the Market Square gossiping, that is when they're not dodging the red rope. Even the Executive aren't here. 5 They'll come in the end – hours late – all streaming in together, and push and shove and heavens knows what to get the front seats. That's all they care about. How to get peace – they don't give a damn about that. Oh Athens, Athens, what are you coming to?

*The Acharnians* pages 13-14

- (a) (i) With which city does Dikaiopolis want to make peace? (1 mark)
- (ii) Describe the samples of peace terms which Amphytheus later brings to Dikaiopolis. Make **three** points. (3 marks)
- (iii) Who made up 'the Executive' (line 5) in the Athenian democracy? (1 mark)
- (b) How effective as the opening to *The Acharnians* is the **whole** of Dikaiopolis' speech from which the passage comes? Give the reasons for your views and support them with examples from Dikaiopolis' speech. (10 marks)
- (c) How much of Aristophanes' portrayal of the whole Assembly meeting in *The Acharnians* do you think is based on reality **and** how much is comic invention? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the setting of the Assembly and attendance at it
- the role of the Executive
- how order was maintained
- how decisions were made, including the ending of the meeting
- Dikaiopolis' interventions.

(20 marks)

---

**OR**

**2** Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. Two slaves are talking at the beginning of *The Knights*.

NICIAS: I still favour my runner plan. Old chap.

DEMOSTHENES: But how can we do that without that Paphlagonian seeing us?

There's nothing he doesn't see. He bestrides the world, one foot in Pylos and the other here on the Pnyx. He's the All-Present - he can have his arse in Bigholia, his hands in the public purse, and his mind in Robbers' Vale, all at one and the same moment! No, there's nothing left for us to do but lie down and die. Or - what do you think would be the noblest, the manliest kind of death?

5

NICIAS: Noblest ... manliest ... I know! Let's do what Themistocles did, drink a cup of bull's blood! What could be a nobler death than that?

DEMOSTHENES: I've got a better idea than that. If we're going to drink, why don't we have some good neat wine from the cup of Good Fortune? Maybe that'll help us figure out a good plan.

10

NICIAS: Neat wine indeed! Trust you to find an excuse for a drink! Liquor never helped anyone to plan anything.

DEMOSTHENES: You watch out, you old water-bibbler-babbler! Don't you laugh at wine. Wine's got great creative potential, I'd have you know. There is nothing in the world that has produced so many great inventions as wine has.

15

*The Knights* pages 38-39

- (a) (i) Who is the master of the two slaves Nicias and Demosthenes? (1 mark)
- (ii) Which Athenian politician does the Paphlagonian represent? (1 mark)
- (iii) Immediately before the passage Demosthenes has given a long list of complaints about the Paphlagonian's behaviour. Give **one** of these complaints. (1 mark)
- (iv) Where is the Paphlagonian while Nicias and Demosthenes are speaking **and** what is he doing there? (2 marks)
- (b) How effective do you find the humour in the passage? Give the reasons for your views and support them with examples from the passage. (10 marks)
- (c) In *The Knights* as a whole, to what extent does Aristophanes portray the Sausage-Seller as different from the Paphlagonian **and** to what extent are they similar? Give the reasons for your views and support them with examples from the play.

You might include discussion of

- their class and occupations
- the way they speak
- their tactics in serving Thepeople
- the support they have.

(20 marks)

---

## SECTION B

Answer **one** question.

---

### EITHER

- 3 How important a part is played by the Chorus in *The Acharnians*, *The Knights* and *Peace*? Give the reasons for your views and support them with examples from the three plays.

You might include discussion of

- the conventions of Athenian comedy at the time of Aristophanes
- how the Chorus is characterised in the three plays
- how far they advance the plots
- their role at the end of the plays
- the contribution they make to the comic effects of the three plays
- what they say in the *parabasis*.

(30 marks)

### OR

- 4 To what extent does *Peace* rely on visual humour for its comic effects and to what extent does it use other types of humour? Give the reasons for your views and support them with examples from the play.

You might include discussion of

- the visual humour in *Peace*
- different kinds of verbal humour
- the creation of comic situations and characters
- the extent to which the visual humour works together with the other kinds of humour.

(30 marks)

## END OF QUESTIONS

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Extract from *The Knights*, from *The Knights; Peace; The Birds; The Assemblywomen; Wealth* by Aristophanes, translated by DAVID BARRETT AND ALAN H. SOMMERSTEIN (Penguin Books, 1978). Copyright © David Barrett and Alan H Sommerstein, 1977

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**CLASSICAL CIVILISATION**

**CIV1D**

**UNIT 1 AN INTRODUCTION TO AN ASPECT OF CLASSICAL CIVILISATION 1**

**OPTION D WOMEN IN ATHENS AND ROME**

Specimen

**For this paper you must have:**

- A CMI+ answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or ball-point pen. Do **not** use pencil or gel pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Shade the boxes on pages 2 and 7 of your answer book to show which questions you have chosen.
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**Information**

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- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

---

## SECTION A

Answer **one** question.

---

### EITHER

1 Read the passages below and answer the questions which follow.

**Passage A** *Ischomachus is telling Socrates how he trained his wife.*

Since the gods made them partners in their children, so the law makes them partners in their household. And the law shows that the arrangement of the god made each more competent in certain respects. For it is better for a woman to remain indoors than to go outside, and it is more disgraceful for a man to remain inside than to take care of the work outside. If anyone does something contrary to the nature the god gave him, it is quite possible that his disorderliness will not escape the notice of the gods and that he will pay the penalty for ignoring his proper work or doing a woman's work. 5

Xenophon, *Oeconomicus*, 7.30-31, Lefkowitz and Fant 267

**Passage B** *Euphiletus is describing how Eratosthenes seduced his wife.*

Then my mother died; and her death has proved to be the source of all my troubles, because it was when my wife went to the funeral that this man Eratosthenes saw her; and as time went on, he was able to seduce her.

Lysias, *On the Murder of Eratosthenes*, 7, Lefkowitz and Fant 88

- (a) (i) In **Passage A**, what were the circumstances in which Ischomachus was talking about his wife to Socrates? Give **one** detail. (1 mark)
- (ii) **Before Passage A**, Ischomachus has given details of the characteristics which he believes the god has given to women. Write down **two** of the characteristics. (2 marks)
- (iii) In **Passage B**, who **first** told Euphiletus that his wife was having an affair? (1 mark)
- (iv) What part did Euphiletus' wife's maid play in Eratosthenes' seduction of Euphiletus' wife? Give **one** detail. (1 mark)
- (b) Explain why it was so important for Athenian husbands to avoid disgrace in their marriage. (10 marks)

- 
- (c) How far do you think Euphiletus' relationship with his wife was similar to that of Ischomachus **and** how far do you think it was different? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the different kinds of evidence we have for Euphiletus' and Ischomachus' marriages
- their attitudes towards their wives at the beginning of their marriages
- how much they trusted their wives and how far they had suspicions about them
- the general nature of their marriages. (20 marks)

**OR**

- 2 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow. Valerius is replying to Cato about the repeal of the Oppian Law.

Since our matrons lived for so long by the highest standards of behaviour without any law, what risk is there that, once it is repealed, they will yield to luxury? For if the law were an old one, or if it had been passed to restrain feminine licence, there might be reason to fear that repeal would incite them. The times themselves will show you why the law was passed.

*Livy, History of Rome, 34, Lefkowitz and Fant 173*

- (a) (i) For how long had the Oppian Law been in force? (1 mark)
- (ii) Give **one** of the terms of the Oppian Law. (1 mark)
- (iii) In what circumstances had the Oppian Law been passed? Give **two** details. (2 marks)
- (iv) What did Roman women do when the repeal of the Oppian Law was being discussed? Give **one** detail. (1 mark)
- (b) To what extent is Valerius' attitude towards women different from that of the previous speaker, Cato? Give the reasons for your views. (10 marks)
- (c) Judging from the evidence you have studied, how much freedom **and** responsibility do you think Roman men allowed women to have in the 2nd and 1st centuries BC? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Turia
- Murdia
- Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi
- Sempronia
- Clodia. (20 marks)



---

## SECTION B

Answer **one** question.

---

### EITHER

3 ‘Aristophanes’ main aim in *The Poet and the Women* is to mock women.’

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

You might include discussion of

- the way Aristophanes portrays women in *The Poet and the Women*
- how much of the comic effect of *The Poet and the Women* comes from the women
- other targets of Aristophanes’ humour in *The Poet and the Women*
- the variety of comic techniques Aristophanes uses in *The Poet and the Women*
- the circumstances in which *The Poet and the Women* was produced
- whether Aristophanes had any serious purpose in *The Poet and the Women*.

(30 marks)

### OR

4 From the letters of Pliny you have studied, how far do you think Pliny was consistent in the qualities he valued and admired in women? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Arria
- Fannia (Arria’s granddaughter)
- Calpurnia (Pliny’s wife)
- Calpurnia Hispulla (his wife’s aunt)
- Minicia Marcella (a girl who died before her marriage)
- the nature of Pliny’s letters and the reasons why he published them.

(30 marks)

## END OF QUESTIONS

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ASSESSMENT and  
QUALIFICATIONS  
ALLIANCE

**CLASSICAL CIVILISATION**

**CIV1E**

**UNIT 1 AN INTRODUCTION TO AN ASPECT OF CLASSICAL CIVILISATION 1**

**OPTION E MENANDER AND PLAUTUS**

Specimen

**For this paper you must have:**

- A CMI+ answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or ball-point pen. Do **not** use pencil or gel pen.
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---

## SECTION A

Answer **one** question.

---

### EITHER

- 1 Read the passage below from Menander's *Old Cantankerous* and answer the questions which follow. Knemon complains about his lack of privacy.

KNEMON: Well, wasn't Perseus the lucky one, twice over, too. First, he could fly, so he never had to meet any of those who walk the earth: and then he had this marvellous device with which he used to turn anyone who annoyed him into stone. I wish I had it now. There'd be no shortage of stone statues all round here.

Life is becoming intolerable, by God it is. People are actually walking on my land now, and *talking* to me. Of course, I'm used to hanging about on the public highway – sure I am! When I don't even work this part of my land any longer, I've abandoned it because of the traffic. But now they're following me up to the tops, hordes of them. Heavens, here's another one, standing right beside the door. 5

SOSTRATOS: I wonder if he'll hit me? 10

KNEMON: Privacy – you can't find it anywhere, even if you want to hang yourself.

SOSTRATOS: Am I offending you, sir? I'm waiting here for someone, I arranged to meet him.

KNEMON: What did I tell you? Do you and your friends think this is a public walk-way?

*Old Cantankerous*, p. 27

- (a) (i) Who is Sostratos? Give **two** details. (2 marks)
- (ii) Why has Sostratos come to speak to Knemon? (1 mark)
- (iii) What has Knemon been doing to make Sostratos frightened of him? Give **two** details. (2 marks)
- (b) In this passage, how effectively and by what means does Menander present Knemon to his audience for the first time? (10 marks)
- (c) 'Knemon dominates the action of *Old Cantankerous* **and** creates most of the humour in the play?' How far do you agree with this opinion?

You might include discussion of

- what Knemon says and does in the play
- how Knemon's words and actions affect others, for example Sostratos
- what other characters, including Sostratos and Gorgias, say and do
- which characters create the humour of the play, including the young men Sostratos and Gorgias, and the slaves Sikon and Getas. (20 marks)

---

OR

- 2 Read the passage below from Plautus' *The Rope*, and answer the questions which follow. Gripus and Trachalio argue over a trunk.

TRACHALIO: Are you sure we're not overheard?

GRIPUS: Should I worry if we were?

TRACHALIO: Indeed you should. Can you keep a secret?

GRIPUS: Just tell me, for god's sake, what this is all about.

TRACHALIO: All right, all right. I'll tell you. Only promise me you won't break your promise. 5

GRIPUS: I don't know who you are, but I promise I won't break my promise.

TRACHALIO: Right, then: listen. I saw a robber robbing – I knew the man he robbed from – I went up to the robber – I offered him a bargain – 'I know the man you robbed,' I said – 'you give me fifty-fifty – I'll say no more about it.' He wouldn't listen to me. Well, I ask you, wasn't half a fair share? Go on, say yes. 10

GRIPUS: You should have asked more than half. If he won't give it you, I'd say you ought to tell the owner.

TRACHALIO: Thanks, I will. Now see here: this is where you come in. 15

GRIPUS: What do you mean?

TRACHALIO: You've got a trunk there

*The Rope*, pp. 130-131

- (a) (i) Where has Gripus found the trunk? (1 mark)
- (ii) To whom does the trunk belong? (1 mark)
- (iii) What is in the trunk? Give **three** details. (3 marks)
- (b) In this passage **and** in rest of the scene between Gripus and Trachalio of which it is a part, what comic techniques does Plautus use to entertain the audience? Give examples to support your answer. (10 marks)
- (c) How typical is Gripus of the slaves portrayed by Plautus?

You might include discussion of

- the range of different slave types
- the characteristics displayed by Gripus in *The Rope*
- Trachalio and Sceparnio in *The Rope*
- Tranio and other slaves in *The Ghost*
- Sosia and Mercury in *Amphitryo*.

(20 marks)

---

## SECTION B

Answer **one** question.

---

### EITHER

- 3 To what extent does the success of the plays of Menander **and** Plautus depend on coincidences and unexpected occurrences?

You might include discussion of

- Knemon's accident in *Old Cantankerous*
- the arrivals of Theopropides, Misargyrides and Simo in *The Ghost*
- the role of Arcturus in the prologue of *The Rope*
- the discovery by Gripus of the trunk in *The Rope*
- the arrival of Amphitryo in *Amphitryo*
- the activities of Mercury and Jupiter in *Amphitryo*.

(30 marks)

### OR

- 4 Menander and Plautus set their plays in a variety of locations. How important are the settings of the plays of Menander **and** Plautus to their impact as comedies?

You might include discussion of

- the variety of settings in *Old Cantankerous*, *The Rope*, *The Ghost* and *Amphitryo*
- the comic situations which the settings make possible
- how far the settings increase the humour of characters' actions and words.

(30 marks)

## END OF QUESTIONS

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**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION  
ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY EXAMINATION  
SPECIMEN PAPER**



ASSESSMENT and  
QUALIFICATIONS  
ALLIANCE

**CLASSICAL CIVILISATION**

**CIV1F**

**UNIT 1 AN INTRODUCTION TO AN ASPECT OF CLASSICAL CIVILISATION 1  
OPTION F THE LIFE AND TIMES OF CICERO**

Specimen

**For this paper you must have:**

- A CMI+ answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or ball-point pen. Do **not** use pencil or gel pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Shade the boxes on pages 2 and 7 of your answer book to show which questions you have chosen.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Answers written in margins or on blank pages will not be marked.
- Do all your rough work in the answer book and cross through any work you do not want marked. Do **not** tear out any part of the book. All work must be handed in.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 65.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

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## SECTION A

Answer **one** question.

---

### EITHER

1 Read the passages below and answer the questions which follow.

**Passage A** *Cicero is writing about the first triumvirate to Atticus in the summer of 59 BC.*

Every single outlet is blocked to us. And yet far from refusing to be slaves we fear death or exile as greater evils than slavery, when they are really much smaller ones. That is how things are; everyone groans about the situation, and not a voice is raised to suggest remedies for it.

What those in charge have in mind, I suspect, is to make sure that there is nothing left which anyone else besides themselves might be able to offer as a bribe! Only one man opens his mouth and speaks against them publicly and that is young Curio. 5

*Att.2.18*

**Passage B** *Cicero is writing to Curio in the summer of 53 BC.*

As you know very well, there are many sorts of letter. But there is one unmistakable sort, which actually caused letter-writing to be invented in the first place, namely the sort intended to give people in other places any information which for our or their sakes they ought to know. But you certainly do not expect that sort of letter from me.

*Fam.2.4*

- (a) (i) What **two** offers had Caesar made to Cicero to win him over to the side of the triumvirs? (2 marks)
- (ii) Give **two** reasons why Cicero rejected these offers. (2 marks)
- (iii) Where did Cicero go when he was exiled in 58 BC? (1 mark)
- (b) **Passage B** is the beginning of a letter which Cicero wrote to Curio. Judging from the **whole** of this letter **and** your other knowledge, how close do you think Cicero's friendship with Curio was? Give the reasons for your views. (10 marks)
- (c) To what extent do you think Cicero deserved to be exiled in 58 BC? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- his actions during his consulship
- Cicero's political aims between his consulship and exile
- his behaviour towards Clodius
- Cicero's relationship with the first triumvirate and their attitude towards him.

(20 marks)

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OR

2 Read the passages below and answer the questions which follow.

**Passage C** *Caesar, while on his way to Spain in April 49 BC, is writing to Cicero.*

Our friendship entitles me to ask you not to do it. Besides, what could be more appropriate for a man of peace and integrity, and a good citizen, than to keep out of civil disturbance? There were many who felt that to be so, but were prevented from acting as they wished because of the dangers that would have been involved. Weigh up the evidence provided by my career and by your own assessment of our friendly relations, and you will find abstention 5  
from the present quarrel the safest and most honourable course.

*Att.10.8b*

**Passage D** *Cicero is writing to Atticus about dinner with Caesar in December 45 BC.*

A formidable guest, yet no regrets! For everything went very pleasantly indeed. However, when he reached Philippus on the evening of the 18th, the house was so full of soldiers that there was hardly a room free for Caesar himself to have dinner. Two thousand men! I was distinctly alarmed about what would happen the next day.

*Att.13.52*

- (a) (i) What had Caesar done in 49 BC which started the ‘civil disturbance’ (**Passage C**, line 2) **and** why had this action had this effect? *(2 marks)*
- (ii) Explain why Caesar took this action. Give **two** details. *(2 marks)*
- (iii) Why was Caesar going to Spain at the time of **Passage C**? *(1 mark)*
- (b) Judging from the **whole** of the letters from which **Passage C** and **Passage D** come, how close do you think Caesar’s and Cicero’s friendship was? Give the reasons for your views. *(10 marks)*
- (c) How honourable do you think Cicero’s behaviour was from the outbreak of the Civil War in 49 BC until Caesar’s death in 44 BC? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Cicero’s political principles and aims, and the reasons why he found it difficult to achieve them
- his attempts to negotiate, including his letter to Caesar of 19 March 44
- his criticisms of Pompey
- the part Cicero played in the Civil War
- Cicero’s attitude towards Caesar’s dictatorship and death. *(20 marks)*



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## SECTION B

Answer **one** question.

---

### EITHER

- 3 To what extent do you think Cicero deserves congratulation for his career between the trial of Roscius in 78 BC and his election in 64 BC to the consulship? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the trial of Roscius
- Cicero's quaestorship
- Cicero's motives in prosecuting Verres
- the way Cicero handled the case and the techniques he used in *Verrines I*
- Cicero's relations with Pompey and his motives for them
- Cicero's election to the consulship.

(30 marks)

### OR

- 4 How close was Cicero's relationship with Pompey **and** Caesar after his return from exile in 57 BC until the outbreak of Civil War in 49 BC? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the political aims of Cicero, Pompey and Caesar between 57 and 50 BC
- the circumstances of Cicero's recall from exile
- Cicero's relations with Pompey and Caesar before and after the conference at Luca
- the activities of Cicero, Pompey and Caesar between 55 and 50 BC
- the reasons why Cicero became governor of Cilicia and his attitude towards being in Cilicia.

(30 marks)

## END OF QUESTIONS

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

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