

GCE
AS and A Level

Classical Civilisation

AS exams 2009 onwards
A2 exams 2010 onwards

Unit 2: **Specimen mark scheme**

Version 1.1





General Certificate of Education

Classical Civilisation 2020

*CIV2 An introduction to an aspect of Classical Civilisation 2
(Options A-F)*

Mark Scheme

Specimen Paper

The specimen assessment materials are provided to give centres a reasonable idea of the general shape and character of the planned question papers and mark schemes in advance of the first operational exams.

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INTRODUCTION

The information provided for each question is intended to be a guide to the kind of answers anticipated and is neither exhaustive nor prescriptive. **All appropriate responses should be given credit.**

Where Greek and Latin terms appear in the Mark Scheme, they do so generally for the sake of brevity. Knowledge of such terms, other than those given in the specification, is **not** required. However, when determining the level of response for a particular answer, examiners should take into account any instances where the candidate uses Greek or Latin terms effectively to aid the clarity and precision of the argument.

Information in round brackets is not essential to score the mark.

DESCRIPTIONS OF LEVELS OF RESPONSE

The following procedure must be adopted in marking by levels of response:

- read the answer as a whole
- work down through the descriptors to find the one which best fits
- determine the mark from the mark range associated with that level, judging whether the answer is nearer to the level above or to the one below.

Since answers will rarely match a descriptor in all respects, examiners must allow good performance in some aspects to compensate for shortcomings in other respects. Consequently, the level is determined by the ‘best fit’ rather than requiring every element of the descriptor to be matched. Examiners should aim to use the full range of levels and marks, taking into account the standard that can reasonably be expected of candidates after one year of study on the Advanced Subsidiary course and in the time available in the examination.

Candidates are **not** necessarily required to respond to all the bullet points in order to reach Level 5 or Level 4, but they should cover a sufficient range of material to answer the central aspects of the question.

QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

The Quality of Written Communication will be taken into account in all questions worth 10 or more marks. This will include the candidate’s ability

- to communicate clearly, ensuring that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate
- to select and use an appropriate form and style of writing, and
- to organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.

LEVELS OF RESPONSE FOR QUESTIONS WORTH 10 MARKS

Level 4	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• accurate and relevant knowledge covering central aspects of the question• clear understanding of central aspects of the question• ability to put forward an argument which for the most part has an analytical and/or evaluative focus appropriate to the question and uses knowledge to support opinion• ability generally to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate.	9-10
Level 3	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a range of accurate and relevant knowledge• some understanding of some aspects of the question• some evidence of analysis and/or evaluation appropriate to the question• some ability to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate.	6-8
Level 2	Demonstrates either <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a range of accurate and relevant knowledge or <ul style="list-style-type: none">• some relevant opinions with inadequate accurate knowledge to support them.	3-5
Level 1	Demonstrates either <ul style="list-style-type: none">• some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge or <ul style="list-style-type: none">• an occasional attempt to make a relevant comment with no accurate knowledge to support it.	1-2

LEVELS OF RESPONSE FOR QUESTIONS WORTH 20 MARKS

Level 5	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• well chosen accurate and relevant knowledge covering most of the central aspects of the question• coherent understanding of the central aspects of the question• ability to sustain an argument which<ul style="list-style-type: none">has an almost wholly analytical and/or evaluative focus,responds to the precise terms of the question,effectively links comment to detail,has a clear structurereaches a reasoned conclusionis clear and coherent, using appropriate, accurate language andmakes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate.	19-20
Level 4	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• generally adequate accurate and relevant knowledge covering many of the central aspects of the question• understanding of many of the central aspects of the question• ability to develop an argument which<ul style="list-style-type: none">has a generally analytical and/or evaluative focus,is broadly appropriate to the question,mainly supports comment with detail andhas a discernible structureis generally clear and coherent, using appropriate, generally accurate language andgenerally makes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate.	14-18
Level 3	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a range of accurate and relevant knowledge• some understanding of some aspects of the question• some evidence of analysis and/or evaluation appropriate to the question• some ability to structure a response using appropriate language, although with some faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar• some ability to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate.	9-13
Level 2	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• either a range of accurate and relevant knowledge• or some relevant opinions with inadequate accurate knowledge to support them• and sufficient clarity, although there may be more widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar.	5-8
Level 1	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• either some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge• or an occasional attempt to make a relevant comment with no accurate knowledge to support it• and little clarity; there may be widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar.	1-4

LEVELS OF RESPONSE FOR QUESTIONS WORTH 30 MARKS

Level 5	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• well chosen accurate and relevant knowledge covering most of the central aspects of the question• coherent understanding of the central aspects of the question• ability to sustain an argument which<ul style="list-style-type: none">has an almost wholly analytical and/or evaluative focus,responds to the precise terms of the question,effectively links comment to detail,has a clear structurereaches a reasoned conclusionis clear and coherent, using appropriate, accurate language andmakes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate.	27-30
Level 4	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• generally adequate accurate and relevant knowledge covering many of the central aspects of the question• understanding of many of the central aspects of the question• ability to develop an argument which<ul style="list-style-type: none">has a generally analytical and/or evaluative focus,is broadly appropriate to the question,mainly supports comment with detailhas a discernible structureis generally clear and coherent, using appropriate, generally accurate language andgenerally makes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate.	20-26
Level 3	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a range of accurate and relevant knowledge• some understanding of some aspects of the question• some evidence of analysis and/or evaluation appropriate to the question• some ability to structure a response using appropriate language, although with some faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar• some ability to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate.	13-19
Level 2	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• either a range of accurate and relevant knowledge• or some relevant opinions with inadequate accurate knowledge to support them• and writes with sufficient clarity, although there may be more widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar.	7-12
Level 1	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• either some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge• or an occasional attempt to make a relevant comment with no accurate knowledge to support it• and little clarity; there may be widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar.	1-6

Mark Scheme

CIV2 An introduction to an aspect of Classical Civilisation 2

Option A Homer *Iliad*

SECTION A

Question 1

- (a) (i) **Two from:** Personal antagonism [1] Menelaus as Helen's (wronged) husband [1] from whom Helen eloped [1] with Paris [1] taunting of Paris by Menelaus [1] has caused Paris to offer single combat [1] with Helen as the prize [1] etc. (2 marks)
- (ii) **Three from:** Aphrodite broke the strap of Paris' helmet [1] so that Menelaus was left with only the helmet [1] Paris could pull himself free [1] she hid / covered Paris in a mist [1] took him away to his bedroom [1]. (3 marks)
- (b) **e.g.in the passage;** contrast between Aphrodite as beautiful goddess and the old woman whose form she takes; the imagery, nouns and adjectives used to describe particular aspects of Aphrodite's beauty; the link made between Helen and the fine clothes made for her by the old woman; description of fondness that had existed between the old woman and Helen; description of Paris, his room and his bed; use of direct speech by Aphrodite to convey Paris' attractions to Helen.
e.g. after the passage: continuation of Helen's speech in which she tries to push Aphrodite away; Aphrodite's angry response and Helen's submission; Aphrodite's supervision of the bedroom reunion; Helen's disparaging words to Paris; Paris's seduction of Helen.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme. (10 marks)

- (c) Importance might be seen in the following terms
- the seizure of Helen by Paris and Menelaus' pursuit of them as the cause of the war at Troy and, therefore, the reason for them all being in this situation
 - the duel between Paris and Menelaus potentially finishing the war and the *Iliad*, but outcome leading elsewhere, e.g. further fighting, which ultimately brings in approaches to Achilles
 - Helen and Paris bringing a special quality to the poem
 - Helen important in relation to Hector's family, especially her relatively good relationship with both Hector and Priam
 - Helen's importance as one of the Trojan women, e.g. in terms of mourning in Book 24
 - importance of Paris as a contrast to his upright brother Hector
 - Menelaus in relation to his brother Agamemnon
 - Menelaus involved in breaking the truce as target of Pandorus' arrow
 - Menelaus' relationship with Agamemnon, when wounded by Pandarus.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme. (20 marks)

Question 2

- (a) (i) **Three from:** tripods [1] talents / gold [1] (copper) cauldrons [1] (race)horses [1] women who were skilled / beautiful / from Lesbos [1] Briseis [1] Trojan women / women prisoners of war [1] to be Agamemnon's son-in-law / to marry one of his daughters [1] towns [1] dues from towns [1] (3 marks)
- (ii) **Two from :** Achilles gave a speech [1] rejected the gifts [1] reiterated resentment towards Agamemnon [1] did not change his mind / refused to fight [1] said he would leave / go home [1] (2 marks)

(b) **e.g. in this passage: imperatives** 'up...' etc.; mixed with prediction of future; contrast between tired Greeks and rampant Trojans; appeal to Achilles' common sense; softer approach through appeal to Achilles as friend'; emotive reference to elderly father; speech within a speech calling for common sense; reminding Achilles of his weaknesses; further use of imperatives; ending with offer of gifts; appeals to Achilles' sense of honour etc.

e.g. in rest of passage: Odysseus has started his speech with blunt description of the threat posed by Hector and fear of disaster if gods allow him to continue. After the passage Odysseus tempts Achilles with detailed list of gifts offered by Agamemnon before and after a successful attack on Troy. He ends by appealing to Achilles' fellow feeling for the other Greek warriors, his sense of glory and his position as the only Greek who can deal with Hector. Odysseus omits Agamemnon's requirement that Achilles submit in return for gifts.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme. (10 marks)

- (c) Points of discussion might include
- worsening position of Greeks in absence of Achilles as Hector presses on
 - lead up to attempt to approach Achilles, the potential war winner, including the parts played by Agamemnon, Diomedes and Nestor
 - Diomedes as voice of action and Nestor as older voice of wisdom forcing Agamemnon to take action
 - importance of gifts as material display of glory
 - but their inadequacy in face of slight Achilles perceives as given by Agamemnon
 - importance of rhetoric in the three speeches to Achilles
 - importance of Book 9 in revealing the character of Achilles, e.g. his different reactions to Odysseus, Phoenix and Ajax
 - impasse maintained, leaving reader / listener to wonder how it will be resolved
 - presence of Patroclus, through whom impasse will be tragically resolved
 - the role of Patroclus etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme. (20 marks)

SECTION B

Question 3

Arguments for Zeus having control might include the following:

- the fact that Thetis approaches him in Book 1 and his undertaking to take action on her plea
- manipulation of events in Book 24 (thus showing control at end of poem as well as beginning)
- Hera's acceptance of his power in Book 1
- frequent allusions to his power in epithets

Arguments showing his control is not total might include

- Zeus persuaded not to save Sarpedon in Book 16 and Hector in Book 22
- mechanism of fate
- autonomy of other gods, e.g. Apollo in Book 1
- human reactions and emotions, e.g. anger of Achilles, arising through human interaction etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

Question 4

Arguments might include some of the following:

- similes applied to individual warriors (e.g. 16.756, Patroclus and Hector as lions; 22.308, Hector, about to be killed by Achilles, as eagle swooping down on lamb)
- similes applied to groups (e.g. 16.259, Myrmidons as wasps; 16.352 leaders of Danaans as wolves attacking lambs)
- similes as reminders of a contrastingly peaceful world
- similes as intensifiers (e.g. 22.189, Hector as fawn and Achilles as pursuing dog; followed by simile of a dream freezing both)
- similes using natural phenomena (e.g. 16.765, Trojans and Achaeans as south and east winds)
- Achilles' shield (e.g. 18.478 ff. with the contrast between its function and scenes depicted on it)
- stock scenes (e.g. 16.130 arming)
- speeches (e.g. 22.338 ff. as one warrior kills another; 9.32 exhortatory orations etc.)
- attitudes to war (e.g. Hector as defending Troy, Diomedes showing heroic attitude, Patroclus helping Greeks, Achilles questioning heroic ideal)
- suffering of e.g. women such as Andromache and warriors such as Achilles for dead comrades
- behaviour of heroes at funeral games in Book 23 etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

Mark Scheme

CIV2 An introduction to an aspect of Classical Civilisation 2

Option B Homer *Odyssey*

SECTION A

Question 1

- (a) (i) **One from:** family friend [1] Taphian [1] chieftain [1] Mentos [1] (1 marks)
- (ii) **Two from:** pities / cares for Telemachus [1] Poseidon is away with Ethiopians [1] allowed to by Zeus [1] to motivate Telemachus [1] to encourage him to call an assembly [1] to make him tell his mind to the Suitors [1] to send him to Sparta [1] to send him to Pylos [1] to obtain news of his father [1] to gain the praise of men [1] etc. (2 marks)
- (iii) 20 years [1] (1 mark)
- (iv) On Ogygia / island [1] with Calypso [1] (1 mark)

- (b) **e.g. this passage:** Suitors described as ‘insolent’, Telemachus as ‘disconsolate’, reflecting situations and characters; Suitors together, Telemachus isolated; Suitors playing games as meal is prepared for them, Telemachus imagines Odysseus is back; Suitors not noticing stranger, and not welcoming ‘him’, Telemachus both noticing and welcoming in the appropriate manner.
- e.g. elsewhere:** Telemachus observes details of hospitality whereas the Suitors come to feast greedily; Telemachus criticizes behaviour of Suitors to his guest; Telemachus compared to absent Odysseus; Athene admits bad behaviour of Suitors; Telemachus compared to Orestes and, by implication, the suitors to Aegisthus; strong relationship between Telemachus and Mentos like father and son, but no comparable relationship with Suitors; Telemachus stands up to abusive Suitors; contrast between Telemachus and Antinous; Eurymachus only asks about the stranger when ‘he’ has gone, leaving Telemachus to give information on Mentos; Telemachus goes to his room to think and make plans, while the Suitors dance till late etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme. (10 marks)

- (c) Discussion might include the following
- important as Odysseus’ son
 - showing the situation on Ithaca
 - taking action to find news of Odysseus, encouraged by Athene, who also helps his father
 - highlighting theme of *xenia* and its abuse by Suitors both at the start of the epic and at the end
 - highlighting theme of family through relationships with Penelope and Odysseus
 - important to *Odyssey* as a whole despite not being involved in Odysseus’ travels
 - important as showing transition from youth to grown hero
 - important in helping to drive the plot, e.g. setting off for news of Odysseus, meeting him in Eumaeus’ house and assisting in revenge etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme. (20 marks)

Question 2

- (a) (i) Phaeacians [1] Alcinous [1] Arete [1] Nausicaa [1] (1 mark)
- (ii) **Two from:** They are Achaeans [1] returning (home) from Troy [1] blown off their route (by winds) [1] took the wrong route / got lost / were stranded [1] followers of Agamemnon [1] are suppliants / require gifts / hospitality [1] (2 marks)
- (iii) **Two from:** They get Polyphemus drunk / offer wine [1] blind him / poke a stick in his eye [1] are tied under sheep [1] and let out by unaware Polyphemus [1] Odysseus clings to ram's fleece [1] releases his men once out of the cave [1] Odysseus calls himself nobody [1] (2 marks)

- (b) **e.g. in this passage:** Odysseus' description of the difference between them in intelligence; demonstrated by his lie about being shipwrecked; including the reference to power of Polyphemus' father Poseidon; and clever use of descriptive language; contrasting lack of speech of Polyphemus; but instead brutal murder graphically described, including puppy and lion similes; contrasted with helplessness of men; praying to Zeus.
- e.g. elsewhere:** Polyphemus one of 'lawless' Cyclopes who, in contrast to Greeks do not sail but keep herds etc.; dwells in a cave; ignores conventions of *xenia*; mocks the convention and even Zeus; relies on brute force; implicitly and explicitly contrasted with Odysseus and his men in these respects etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme. (10 marks)

- (c) Discussion might include:
- Polyphemus typical of those flouting *xenia* and harming Odysseus and his men, e.g. Cicones, Sirens
 - similar in savagery to Laestrygonians but not to all hostile people (such as peaceful Lotus-eaters)
 - atypical in being a cave-dweller
 - living on his own but near those of his type, unlike others
 - using monstrous violence, like Cicones
 - son of a god like some others, e.g. Circe
 - one-eyed unlike others
 - does not change in attitude, unlike Circe but like most others who wish to harm Odysseus and his men
 - kills some of Odysseus' men, like Scylla and Charybdis (and some others) but unlike others, e.g. Calypso, Circe etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme. (20 marks)

SECTION B

Question 3

Possible points of discussion are:

- his extensive storytelling, covering a variety of adventures, vividly told (e.g. Lotus-eaters and Polyphemus), showing his imperfections as well as heroic qualities and entertaining the Phaeacians
- his lying tale to Eumaeus (Book 14), aiding him in his mission
- his cunning words when disguised as a beggar (Book 13 ff.), again aiding his plans
- his instructions to his men (e.g. Book 10 in Aeolus and Circe incidents) to give leadership and encouragement
- his familiarity with Athene (Book 13) and intimacy with Penelope (Book 23)
- his heroic speech on revealing his identity to Suitors (Book 22)
- his other qualities, especially resourcefulness and endurance, as shown in conjunction with speech (e.g. with Polyphemus) and / or as shown separately (e.g. suffering at the hands of the Suitors).

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

Question 4

Points of discussion might include:

- Penelope's motives in setting up the archery contest and testing Odysseus
- Penelope's feelings for Odysseus
- Telemachus helping to keep Odysseus' identity secret and aiding him before during and after the battle – in his own interests as well as his father's
- Telemachus' emotions on meeting his father
- his attempts to stand up to the Suitors
- his treatment of Penelope, e.g. in sending her to her room
- his return to Eumaeus in Book 16
- Eumaeus' behaviour towards Telemachus on his return
- Eumaeus' hospitality towards the beggar / Odysseus
- Eumaeus and Philoetius passing Odysseus' test of loyalty in Book 21
- the Suitors' treatment of the beggar / Odysseus and Telemachus
- the attitudes of individual Suitors towards the contest and Penelope
- the Suitors' abuse of *xenia*
- the help given by Melanthius to the Suitors.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

Mark Scheme

CIV2 An introduction to an aspect of Classical Civilisation 2

Option C Athenian Vase Painting

SECTION A

Question 1

(a) (i) Herakles [1], Athena [1] (2 marks)

(ii) Three of: lion skin [1], club [1], quiver [1], cup [1], association with Athena [1]; female in armour [1], armour itself [1], aegis [1], association with Herakles (and vice versa) [1]. (3 marks)

(b) Discussion might include: facial and head types, other details of body, single figures with or without ground lines, centring of figure on pot with head at primary point of viewer's eye contact, interest in contour of figure, narrative by inducing the viewer to turn the pot – watch the gestures. Placing of figures on pot, and shaping of outline of figure to its shape, together with the spotlighting of the figure highly characteristic. One piece amphora one of Berlin Painter's favourite media.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme. (10 marks)

(c) Wine jar for symposium (and eventually perhaps burial of symposium participant). Athena is the patron goddess of Athens, shown wearing the armour and carrying the weapons every serving citizen used when forming the army. Herakles is a role model for Greeks as a whole, because he overcame external and psychological difficulties and eventually became a god (Athena is welcoming him to Olympus here with a much-needed martini). He often appears on pots designed for symposia for reasons of machismo rather than drink. Both are there to support the political purpose of the symposium as a social cement for this particular type of participant.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme. (20 marks)

Question 2

(a) Five of: C: Dionysos in boat [1], with drinking horn [1] vines growing up the mast [1] dolphins [1] fills interior [1] disposed in circular shape [1]; D: Two seated figures (Achilles and Patroclus) [1], in armour [1], one wounded [1] the other bandaging him [1] contained in circular frame [1], with ground line [1]. Identification of personnel of D by name is not crucial to the answer. (5 marks)

- (b) Discussion might include: decorative qualities of black figure, more realistic possibilities of red-figure. C is a magic picture without a defined space, but essentially a flat pattern with the colour-contrast and the simplicity of the composition creating the wow-factor; D is detailed enough to show the figures, including their faces, in some detail, and in more complex postures, and therefore to give us a narrative content, crowded into a framed picture-space; it requires much more detailed scrutiny than C, but it does invite it. That said, the black background works against spatial sophistication. Both pictures are therefore to some extent using a medium which does not help naturalistic picture-making, and does tend to patterned and formal representation, which emphasises the figures themselves rather than any physical context.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme. (10 marks)

- (c) Discussion might include: shape - should the picture fill the bowl **or** occupy the centre of it, and of so how big should it be? Should it have a frame? Does it locate the figures on a groundline, or locate or fit them in some other way to the shape? How many figures? Appropriate choice of subject matter. If there is a groundline, is there anything below it? C: Exekias fills the cup, does not use groundline or horizon. His figure is distanced from us by being smallish, and related to the circular format by the vine and the dolphins; strong sense of weightlessness and timelessness because of lack of physical location. D; Sosias P. dealing with human subject rather than a divine one, even though using Homeric heroes. Frame contains the picture; the painter makes one of his figures use it to lean on or push against. The floral exergue under the groundline may have been a mistake, but the groundline provides A. and P. with somewhere to sit, and the frame concentrates the viewer's attention on the expression of an intense relationship.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme. (20 marks)

SECTION B

Question 3

Discussion may include, with appropriate examples:

- The sorts of domestic or other everyday life scenes which are shown and the ones which aren't, (political activity is problematic, but weaving and trade are relatively easy)
- details such as clothing, equipment, furniture, tools etc.
- types of activity which don't work well as a single picture, and attempts to find solutions for showing them anyway – the birth of the strip picture,
- naturalism in a fundamentally decorative medium,
- problems of spatial representation on black background (cf. photo D),
- purpose and context of such scenes.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme. (30 marks)

Question 4

The style is distinctive for its white-slip background; the fugitive nature of this makes it more suitable for funerary use, where handling is minimal. It is characteristically delicate, it has colour possibilities, it uses domestic subject matter as a norm, it starts as version of black and then red-figure, but soon takes on its own character. The Achilles Painter develops the fine-drawing red-figure style of the Berlin Painter into his own rather dreamy domesticated style for funerary lekythoi, where he uses a limited range of colour and brown outline. His scenes usually include women, are often quiet in mood, and the delicate style seems particularly well-adapted to the context. Examples should illustrate this. A good answer might discuss a conventional red-figure example by the Achilles Painter, but two white ground ones would be acceptable. Examples might include the famous departure scene, and one of the tomb-visits.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

Mark Scheme

CIV2 An introduction to an aspect of Classical Civilisation 2

Option D Athenian Imperialism

SECTION A

Question 1

- (a) (i) **FOUR** of e.g. Athenians assessed allied contributions [1] decided which states should provide money and which ships [1] for war against Persia [1] Athenians appointed Hellenic Treasurers / *Hellenotamiai* [1] who received tribute [1] original sum 460 talents [1] treasury on Delos [1] where also representative meetings held [1] allies independent / autonomous [1] alliance until metal bars floated [1] etc. (4 marks)
- (ii) anti-Dorian feeling among Ionians / who appealed to Athens on basis of kinship / Spartan commander (Pausanias) unpopular with Greeks because of his arrogance / dictatorial manner / Pausanias convicted in Sparta for acts of injustice against individuals (but acquitted on charge of collaboration with Persia) / allies rejected new commander (Dorcis) because only had small force / Sparta sent no more leaders fearing they would be corrupted / finding war against Persia burdensome (perhaps because of helot unrest) [1] etc. (1 mark)
- (b) Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.
- Eion: cleared Persians from mainland Greece and removed a potential Persian base in the event of later invasion, so entirely within remit of Delian League, but also provided a potential strategic base for Athens with economic advantages; enslavement of inhabitants consistent with normal practice of the time, unknown whether profits from sale of slaves to Athens alone or shared among allies etc.
 - Scyros: no direct Persian connection so strictly outside remit of Delian League, but removing alleged pirate base in N Aegean beneficial to all allies, above all, though, to Athens, in securing their trade routes, especially grain supplies from Black Sea; Athens took particular advantage of the action by settling the island with Athenian colonists, relieving some of pressure on land in Attica and providing a permanent presence in N Aegean; (according to Plutarch) Cimon brought back Theseus' bones, a specifically Athenian religious motive for the expedition etc.
 - Carystus: had been pro-Persian so a revenge attack which would perhaps not have been opposed by allies, though strictly speaking irrelevant in current operations against Persia; particularly advantageous to Athens not to have potential Medising state on southern Euboea so close to Attica; a useful team operation *pour encourager les autres*; an early indication that Athens was not going to tolerate dissent; terms of surrender seem to have been membership of Delian League since later recorded as paying tribute (from 450) etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)

- (d) Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**
- Naxos: reason for revolt unknown, but presumably signalled by failure to make its agreed contribution; Thucydides states Athenian suppression of revolt was first time Athens broke constitution of League, but sizeable island in centre of Aegean with relatively strong navy so effect of revolt significant for war effort and morale of other allies; threat from Persia by no means removed at this stage; no reason to believe that allies would have opposed intervention in Naxos, e.g. if they thought everyone should stick together and oath (lumps of iron - if true) should be honoured; Thucydides says settlement was loss of independence contrary to original agreement but exact terms unknown etc.
 - Thasos: revolt caused by dispute with Athens over market and mine on Thracian mainland at time when Persian threat had been almost entirely eliminated by battle of Eurymedon - i.e. Delian League could be judged to have achieved its purpose; besieged (by Cimon - Plutarch) since too important an ally to lose and Athens determined to gain economic advantage and protect trade routes, surrendered in third year after Sparta had threatened support by invading Attica; had to demolish walls, surrender navy, pay an indemnity immediately and tribute in future; severity of treatment perhaps caused disaffection among allies (Diodorus) because Athens clearly acting in own commercial interests etc.
 - Egypt: in support of revolt by Inaros against Persia, so broadly in line with aims of Delian League, though ultimately a failure despite initial success
 - Aegina: old rival of Athens and counter in power struggle between Athens and Sparta; besieged and forced to come to terms with Athens, demolish fortifications, surrender fleet and pay tribute in future - Aegina and revolting members of Delian League treated in same way with no concern for any Persian connection etc.
 - the treasury and meetings of the allies: treasury moved from Delos to Athens 454 presumably on grounds of risk following Egyptian disaster, but one sixtieth of tribute now given to Athena placing League under guardianship of Athena rather than Apollo and facilitating Athenian use of tribute for own purposes; no evidence of further allied congresses on Delos - decisions made in Athenian assembly etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

Question 2

- (a) (i) **TWO** of **e.g.** Pericles general [1] has summoned assembly to give pep talk [1] because Athenians demoralised [1] by (two) Spartan invasions of Attica [1] and plague [1] and blamed Pericles for taking them to war [1] held him responsible for disasters [1] wanted to make peace with Sparta [1] but ambassadors rejected by Sparta [1] etc. (2 marks)
- (ii) **THREE** of **e.g.** Mytilene had revolted [1] Athenians particularly angry because not a subject state [1] and Peloponnesian fleet had sailed in support [1] showing treacherous agreement with Sparta when Athens at war [1] and that revolt long planned [1] Athenians stirred up by Cleon at previous assembly [1] had decided to execute whole male population [1] but following day many regarded decision as cruel [1] and unprecedented [1] and deputation from Mytilene / their Athenian supporters persuaded Council / authorities to summon another assembly [1] etc. (3 marks)

- (b) Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**
- views Cleon and Diodotus share: both believe key question is Athenian self-interest; both see allies as there solely to benefit Athens by providing revenue (Diodotus emphasises war effort depends on this); both concerned to prevent revolt since by the time it is reconquered it would be a ruin and therefore useless as a source of revenue; they differ on means to achieve this end; neither thinks pity / compassion appropriate etc.
 - how much fear they express about the allies: Diodotus concerned to avoid revolt but Cleon conjures up picture of allies constantly plotting (politics of fear); sees allies as people who must of necessity be Athens' enemies etc.
 - how much value they place on good administration: Cleon believes people despise those who treat them well and that good treatment of Mytilene has made them arrogant and so contributed to their revolt; Diodotus believes good administration a more effective deterrent than harsh penalties etc.
 - how much attention should be given to justice: Cleon regards Mytilenian revolt as calculated and unprovoked aggression deserving harshest penalty because Mytilene had been well treated by Athens (independent, with own defences), claims people supported aristocrats / oligarchs and so deserve equal punishment; Diodotus says Athenian self-interest more important than justice; death penalty not a deterrent; death penalty would make situation worse by discouraging those in revolt to come to terms sooner rather than later when they will still be able to pay tribute and an indemnity; against Athens' interests to spend considerable sums on a siege and then eventually to capture a city so ruined it cannot pay tribute; should avoid punishing people / *demos* who everywhere support Athens against oligarchs; even if guilty, people should be protected etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)

- (c) Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**
- arguments used by the Athenians in Thucydides' version of the debate in the Spartan assembly in 432: defeated Persians single-handed at Marathon; abandoned Athens and at Salamis prevented Persians sailing against Peloponnese by providing most of ships, the most intelligent generals, the most courage; empire not gained by force; Sparta unwilling to continue against Persia; allies approached Athens of own accord; fear of Persia main motivation, but also honour and self-interest in accordance with human nature; Athens worthy of its power and exercises it justly using law courts not coercion etc.
 - Thucydides' account of the negotiations between the Athenian representatives and the governing body of Melos: Athens did not immediately attack but offered to negotiate, offering alliance with freedom for Melians to enjoy their own property provided they paid tribute, in line with other Aegean states allied to Athens; Melian oligarchy refused to allow the people, who might have been more sympathetic to Athens, to be party to negotiations and so seen as responsible for annihilation because of their stubbornness, intransigence and folly in expecting aid from Sparta; in debate, Athenians emphasise might is right principle, supported by gods, and self-interest; Athens would profit from Melos if it surrendered, but they cannot be left alone because that would be sign of weakness; cynical rejection of honour and justice throughout; repeatedly point out Melos too weak to win etc.

- arguments given by Thucydides to Euphemus, the Athenian representative, at Camarina in 415/4: once Athens had navy, wrong for Ionian Athenians to be subject to Dorian Spartans; appointed to leadership of those previously under Persian control; Ionians had previously supported Persia in attacking Athens; when Athenians abandoned Athens to fight at Salamis, Ionians did not revolt and because of their servile behaviour deserve to be enslaved; Athens deserves empire because supplied largest fleet and greatest courage and because right that it should have power to balance that of Sparta etc..

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

SECTION B

Question 3

Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

- Erythrai: on coast of Asia Minor; apparently revolted as consequence of change in balance of power in city between pro-Athenian and pro-Persian factions; decree laid down conditions for establishment of new democratic Council similar to the one in Athens, supervised initially by Athenian *episkopoi* / commissioners and garrison commander and subsequently by garrison commander in cooperation with outgoing Council; oath of *Boule* to serve people of Erythrai and of Athens; to remain loyal to people of Athens and Athens' allies and not to allow back exiles or exile anyone without Athens' permission; key decisions made by Athens not allies, though lip service to allies in oath; clear restrictions on Erythrai's autonomy but garrison perhaps needed to maintain stability and this and regulations perhaps welcomed by *demos* of Erythrai; unclear how widespread such intervention was etc.
- Miletos: date and circumstances of decree uncertain; regulations include garrison, political interference (though unclear whether supporting democracy or oligarchy), requirement for cases liable to a fine greater than a certain sum to be tried in Athens; possibly similar issues to Erythrai etc.
- the regulations for Kolophon: (precise date uncertain) oath not to revolt in word or deed (i.e. slightly more explicit than Erythrai); unclear whether oath to Athens and allies (as Erythrai) or just to Athens (as Khalkis); oath includes clause not to subvert democracy which Athens has imposed etc.
- cleruchies: evidence from Tribute Lists seem to suggest more widespread disaffection in late 450s in response to which Athens may have sent out cleruchies (to e.g. Naxos, Carystus, Andros) settlers on allied land who functioned as a self-supporting garrison etc.
- the regulations for Khalkis and treatment of the rest of Euboea: after revolt, terms negotiated at all cities except Histiaia (population expelled and 1000 Athenians settled because Athenians had been killed there), though for Khalkis and Eretria harsh and in practice dictated - oath of loyalty to Athens alone and commitments to denounce anyone who stirs up revolt, to send help to Athenian *demos* if attacked, to pay tribute as decided by Athens after Khalkis has made representations, be obedient to Athens; Athenian courts to have jurisdiction over cases involving exile, death, loss of rights etc.
- the Kleinias Decree: (date uncertain) to tighten up collection of tribute; *Boule* and *archontes* in cities and *episkopoi* responsible for sending tribute; tribute to be sent under seal; defaulters to be named and shamed; arrangements for collecting from defaulters, any offences concerning tribute to be brought to attention of *prytaneis* who must report it to *Boule* or face 1000 drachma fine; similar obligations on allies to send offerings to Panathenaia etc.

- the Coinage Decree: (date uncertain) banned minting of silver coins and imposed use of Athenian coins, weights and measures; unclear what precise purpose of decree was, but presumably seen to be a considerable infringement of autonomy etc.
- Samos: after very serious revolt, apparently involving considerable brutality, Samos required to pull down walls, surrender fleet, hand over hostages, repay expenses of war in instalments; oath of allegiance to Athens and allies (cf. Erythrai, not Khalkis) etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

Question 4

Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

- the reasons for allied loyalty or revolt: disputes between oligarchs and *demos* in each city; despite Sparta's claim to be liberators, not seen as credible support - accepted Mytilene into alliance but failed to put adequate fleet to sea to prevent Athens' reduction of Mytilene and further discredited by Alcidas' high-handed actions in Ionia; Sparta failed to save Melians, who were Dorian colony and had contributed to Spartan war fund; even when focus of war moved to eastern Aegean, Spartan support of oligarchs handicapped by serious differences of opinion among kings, lack of ships, rowers, experienced naval commanders, finance; Spartan propaganda not entirely credible because of necessity of doing a deal with Persia - the difficulty of making an agreement which did not make a mockery of liberation; insensitive behaviour of Spartan harmosts; *demos* in most cities showed little dissatisfaction with Athens etc. (further details below)
- Potidaea: a special case and one of the causes of the war - Corinthian colony, governed by Corinthian magistrates, but tribute-paying member of Athenian alliance; Athens had earlier increased tribute and in 433/2 demanded Potidaea send home Corinthian magistrates and pull down part of walls; Athens perhaps deliberately using Potidaea to provoke Corinth; stirred up by Perdiccas, rest of Chalcidice revolted in support of Potidaea, but most allies remained loyal when war declared etc.
- Mytilene: claimed to Spartans to have wanted to revolt before war - Athens only interested in enslaving allies contrary to original anti-Persian purpose of alliance and only reason for not enslaving Mytilene was for propaganda purposes; revolt led by oligarchs, *demos* loyal to Athens; revolt did not spread; Athens executed 1000 ringleaders, destroyed fortifications, took over navy, divided land into holdings for Athenian settlers, who rented land back to Mytilenians; but other allies remained loyal despite increases in tribute etc.
- Thrace: Brasidas' expedition led to defections in this area already unsettled by Potidaea affair and Perdiccas; Brasidas exploited Spartan propaganda that Spartans liberators of Greece, but individual cities also fearful of destruction of crops; brutal retaliation on Scione by Athens etc.
- the Sicilian Expedition: considerable number of allied contingents supported Athens although campaign hardly affected their interests directly (official reason to liberate Ionian allies from Dorian Syracuse with which Ionian members of empire would have had some sympathy, but Alcibiades' ambition to conquer Sicily for benefit of Athens) and mainly remained loyal even in disaster; allies in Aegean did not take advantage of Athens' attention diverted elsewhere and did not revolt until after news of final disaster etc.

- the extent of revolts between the end of the Sicilian expedition and the end of the war: Thucydides' exaggerated rhetorical evaluation of the effects of the Sicilian disaster not entirely borne out by known facts and the Athenian Empire did not suffer widespread collapse; revolts on Samos, Chios, Lesbos; on Samos Athens ruthlessly supported *demos* v. oligarchs and Samos staunchly loyal to end of war; on Chios revolt also initiated by oligarchs (acting very circumspectly with regards to *demos* who were pro-Athenian), who then stirred up revolt in Lesbos and Ionia; Athens regained control of Lesbos because revolt not supported by *demos* of Mytilene, but not Chios; Euboea; other revolts stirred up by Persia in anger at Athens' meddling in activities of Amorges; by 410 after Cyzicus Athens' grip on allies strong enough for Sparta to seek peace; collapse of empire 404 when Athens starved into submission following Aigospotamoi etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

Mark Scheme

CIV2 An introduction to an aspect of Classical Civilisation 2

Option E Roman Architecture

SECTION A

Question 1

- (a) (i) Stabian Baths: (second half of) 2nd century BC
Baths of Caracalla: AD 216 (allow 200-230, early 3rd century) (2 marks)
- (ii) 1 – furnace (1 mark)
- (iii) Stabian Baths: drawn from well (lifted by ‘hamster wheel’ crane)
Baths of Caracalla: aqueduct (spur from Aqua Claudia/Marcia) (2 marks)
- (b) Stabian Baths have separate facilities for men and women, the former being larger and more elaborate (curved as well as rectangular shapes, separate *frigidarium*, access to *palaestra* and *natatio*). Baths of Caracalla have only a single set of basic facilities (implications?), symmetrically organized along spine from *caldarium* to *natatio*, with *apodyteria* and *palaestrae* duplicated on either side. Furnace of Stabian Baths is efficiently positioned between men’s and women’s *caldaria*; in Baths of Caracalla it is located at basement level. Passage from men’s *caldarium* in Stabian Baths to *frigidarium* requires awkward return via *tepidarium* and *apodyterium*. *Caldarium* and associated rooms in Baths of Caracalla face south-west, to retain heat. Neither preference is more correct than the other.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme. (10 marks)

- (c) The baths of Caracalla are much bigger than the Stabian Baths (area of central block about 10 times that of SB, the entire baths more than 40 times; SB basically single-storey, BofC built on artificial mound and rising much higher above that; BofC could accommodate perhaps 10,000 at a time. SB mainly roofed in barrel vaults (though men’s *frigidarium* may have earliest concrete dome in Italy); BofC shows great variety of roof shapes (dome, barrel vaults, cross vaults) covering rooms of varied shapes (square, round, rectangular) and rising to different heights. Load-bearing walls of SB mainly stone (tufa); in BofC, mainly concrete (often with marble veneer). Worth particular mention: *caldarium* - dome (35m diameter, 45m high) resting on 8 piers, windows between; *frigidarium* – 3 cross vaults, resting on 8 piers, 35m high. Confident use of concrete and development of skill in vaulting is main factor in making possible greater size and elaboration of BofC, (though effect of imperial patronage should not be forgotten – cash and manpower.)

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme. (20 marks)

Question 2

- (a) (i) AD 118-128 (1 mark)

- (ii) Stamps on the bricks that form the facing of the drum carry the dates of these years. (1 mark)
 - (iii) The temple was dedicated to all the gods. (1 marks)
 - (iv) M. Agrippa had built an earlier Pantheon [1], but lived/died before this temple was built [1] (2 marks)
- (b) Basic design of deep porch, columns, and pediment is typical, but scale is much larger than usual (8 columns comparatively rare), pediment has an unusually steep angle, columns are grey and red granite unfluted monoliths (no drums) with white marble capitals; fewer steps than usual, spread across entire front (often contained by projecting wings). The temple faces north, instead of the usual south required for augury. Transitional block and drum + dome not visible from this point.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme. (10 marks)

- (c) Discussion of strength might include (e.g.) the enormous foundation ring (4.5 m deep) supporting the wall of the drum; above that the weight of the upper drum wall and the dome is distributed to eight massive piers with niches between; the structural material throughout is brick-faced concrete, with aggregate varying from heavy travertine in the foundation ring to light pumice in the dome. Of aesthetic appeal, (e.g.) the shift from the dark porch to the light interior; the scale of the interior (height to *oculus*, 43.2 m); balance of vertical and horizontal dimensions (diameter of drum = height to *oculus*; height to upper cornice = half total height); sense of direction created by open apse opposite entrance; alternation of rectilinear and curved recesses to left and right, with *aediculae* facing the piers between; use of richly coloured marbles for floor, columns, wall cladding; perspective coffering of dome, with gilded rosettes; light from *oculus* playing over walls.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme. (20 marks)

SECTION B

Question 3

Candidates might differentiate between planning a new town on a 'green fields' site (where grid plan might speed up operations, encourage a sense of familiarity, make a statement about future development) and planning for additions or alterations to a town that already existed; the original settlement at Ostia provides an example of the former, subsequent developments at Ostia or the expansion of Pompeii of the latter. Discussion of basic facilities might include defence (walls, gates), hygiene (water supply, sewerage, cemeteries outside town). Amenities for political, social and religious life: buildings for local government (Pompeii *comitium*, *curia* etc; Ostia, *curia*), law and commerce (P & O *basilica*, P *macellum*, Eumachia Building), social life (theatre, amphitheatre, baths, open spaces, street furniture etc), religion (temples, shrines etc). Better candidates may mention the importance of patronage in funding these and the interpenetration of different functions (*Capitolia* - religion & politics, P small theatre – entertainment & politics; Eumachia Building & shrine to Concordia Augusta & Pietas – commerce & religion & politics). Candidates should weigh up the claims they make for the Roman contribution to town planning and explain why they think some more important than others.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(25 marks)

Question 4

There is a wide range of possible evidence, but candidates might refer

(a) to axial layout of *fauces*, *atrium*, *tablinum* to provide impressive setting for patron to receive clients (*salutatio*) in richer houses; to public nature of rooms we might consider private (Vitruvius); to importance of *triclinium*; to simple furniture but element of display (mosaic, wall paintings, scenes from mythology and theatre, use of columns, doorways with engaged columns) intended to demonstrate status; to small space available for accommodation of slaves; to mix of social levels (House of Sallust flanked by shops, block containing House of the Menander includes poorer houses, workshops, brothel);

(b) for change over time, to changes in style of wall paintings (but H of Sallust, H of the Faun remained unchanged); to increasing 'Greek' influence shown in decline in importance of *atrium* relative to peristyle (contrast H of Sallust with H of Vettii, H of Stags), and development of columned *atria*; to addition of upper storeys (e.g. H of the Menander; in H of Vettii probably planned from start) and increase in multiple occupation (H of Pansa) - both perhaps indicating an increase in population and move by richer classes to live outside city; in shift from *domus* to *insula* towards end of 1st century AD (i.e. after eruption of Vesuvius, before major expansion of Ostia); Candidates should link the architectural evidence and their discussion of values.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(25 marks)

Mark Scheme

CIV2 An introduction to an aspect of Classical Civilisation 2

Option F The Second Punic War

SECTION A

Question 1

(a) (i) Rhone [1] (1 mark)

(ii) **Four from:** a float/raft made 200x50 feet in size [1] held by strong cables to bank [1] covered with earth [1] to prevent panic [1] as if still on land [1] a second raft attached to float/raft [1] same width but half the length [1] elephants driven onto float/road [1] females in front [1] elephants moved onto the (second) raft [1] attaching ropes were cast off [1] rowing-boats towed raft [1] to opposite bank [1] boats towed raft back [1] and collected other elephants [1] panic set in when in deep water / cast off from float [1] elephants nearest edge backed [1] causing confusion/jostling [1] terror (at sight of water) made them freeze [1] some went berserk/fell into water [1] riders thrown off [1] elephants reached bank through shallow water [1] stabilized by weight [1]

(4 marks)

(b) Points may include

Asset

- Pack follow leader, therefore, if leader is controlled pack can be dealt with to advantage
- propaganda value, especially with enemy unfamiliar with elephants
- strong, therefore capable of carrying heavy weapons, people, heavy burdens
- large and heavy, therefore capable of creating huge damage in battle, e.g. at Zama to an extent
- capable of being deployed in water, when not in panic, e.g. crossing Po
- capable of causing panic in battle, e.g. at Trebia in 218 BC horses on wings of Roman force panicking at unfamiliar smell
- useful singly, e.g. surviving elephant carrying Hannibal across marshes.

Liability

- pack liable to panic if leader panics
- liable to panic at sight of water
- difficult to control when roused
- not suited to mountainous terrain, e.g. falling over rocks, getting stuck in snow on march to Italy
- cumbersome, not easy to manoeuvre in battle, e.g. at Zama when Scipio created lanes in the Roman ranks for the elephants to run through
- vulnerable to attack from rear and flanks, e.g. crossing mountains and at Trebia when their soft flesh was speared
- needed much fodder
- susceptible to disease and cold, e.g. nearly all dying in winter of 218-7BC
- enemy line could sometimes stand firm against elephants, e.g. at Trebia
- elephants basically peaceable creatures.

(10 marks)

- (c) How effective opposition was is up for discussion, but points might include the following:
- Spanish tribes, including Olcades, effective in causing delays but ineffective ultimately in defeat
 - Roman opposition ineffective through slow movement, e.g. P. Scipio late to the Rhone, but ultimately effective through Scipio's far-sighted deployment of brother Gnaeus in Spain while he stayed in N. Italy
 - hostile Alpine tribes had nuisance value but too disorganized to pose a big threat
 - Gallic allies fickle, e.g. deserting P. Scipio before Trebia
 - Scipio to some extent effective, e.g. quick movement to Po and destruction of bridge, joining brother in Spain
 - Roman defeat at Trebia, but main troops secure
 - Senate attempting to deploy troops and generals effectively
 - Election of Flaminius seen as criticism of effectiveness of Senate
 - policy of defending central Italy (command of supplies etc.) and sending Flaminius to Western route (Arretium) and Servilius to Ariminum could be seen as sound (flexibility of movement) or criticized (divided forces)
 - Flaminius' slow following of Hannibal ultimately ineffective when Hannibal's surprise tactics were used at Trasimene.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

Question 2

- (a) (i) **Four from:** After the collapse of peace negotiations [1] and burning of Syphax's camp [1] Syphax moved to a new camp/ high ground [1] agreed to continue resistance against the Romans [1] encouraged by his wife [1] supporting Carthage [1] joined forces with Hasdrubal [1] Romans defeated them [1] Syphax fled (with Hasdrubal) [1] rebuilt his forces [1] committed large numbers of cavalry to battle [1] successful initially [1] but Roman infantry turned the tables [1] taken prisoner [1] trying to rally his troops [1] taken to Cirta in chains [1] (4 marks)
- (ii) **One from:** Syphax was taken to Rome [1] died at Tibur [1] (1 mark)
- (b) How significant they were is open to interpretation but points might include the following:
- both chieftains of tribes in the area, Syphax of Masaesylii (Numidian tribe), Masinissa of Numidia
 - therefore, both of some significance in balance of power there between Carthage and Rome
 - Syphax initially allied with Rome
 - overran part of Masinissa's territory
 - torn between Rome and Carthage, opted for the latter, crushed by Scipio
 - therefore, Syphax perhaps of limited significance
 - marriage to Sophonisba highlighted by Livy – reason?
 - Masinissa initially on side of Carthage defeated Syphax and crossed to Spain
 - Changed sides, pledging support to Scipio
 - Conflict with Syphax
 - Strong support to Romans against Syphax and at Zama

- Gained territory and recognition as king in peace terms
- Masinissa perhaps the more significant figure, through grasp of situation and allying himself with the winner
- Representation by Livy of both Syphax and Masinissa could be seen as biased and stereotyped, showing their susceptibility to passion (Sophonisba) and fickleness in changing sides.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)

(c)

Points might include the following:

- achievement in terms of following *cursus honorum*
- but special achievement of being granted *imperium* in Spain before being praetor or consul
- saved father at Ticinus
- rallied survivors after Cannae
- aggressive policy successful, e.g. capturing New Carthage (main supply base)
- use of daring tactics at New Carthage and elsewhere
- defeats of Hasdrubal, Mago and Hasdrubal, son of Gisgo, securing Spain
- enabling him to cross to Africa
- dealings with Syphax and Masinissa
- elected consul in 205
- urged aggressive policy in Africa against senatorial opposition
- used Sicily as base between Italy and Africa
- clever tactics in defeating Hasdrubal and Syphax
- base at Tunis, armistice, resumption of hostilities
- culminating in battle of Zama
- successful tactics at Zama include negating the effect of charging elephants through improvising channels for them to charge up, using cavalry to drive off Carthaginian wings, using infantry to push through opposing mercenaries (first line) and Libyans (second line), based on assessment that stationary third row of Carthaginians would prevent any outflanking movement, reforming with longer line (after break in fighting) and using cavalry again to finish Carthaginians off from the rear.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

SECTION B

Question 3

Points might include:

- Hannibal as a particularly memorable character for his innovative tactics, qualities of leadership, determination etc.
- other Carthaginians as memorable figures too, e.g. Hasdrubal
- Romans in opposition to Carthaginians equally memorable, e.g. Scipio father and son
- other characters, especially Sophonisba, Syphax and Masinissa
- a titanic struggle between two superpowers memorable
- memorable battles: Trebia, Lake Trasimene, Cannae, Zama etc.
- other memorable events and sequences, especially Hannibal's journey
- memorable political intrigue with opposing factions in Carthage mirroring divisions in Rome
- memorable portrayal of values, especially Roman ones like fortitude
- Livy's memorable narrative as a factor in making this war memorable

It could also be argued that this war is not particularly memorable, for example for those not keen on battle tactics, who might prefer the more human dimension served up by, for example, Sophonisba's appearance.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

Question 4

Points might include the following:

- Plutarch a biographer rather than a historian
- therefore not interested in historical explanations
- but aiming to show virtue / vice in great men like Fabius
- therefore formulaic approach starting with education and linking specific anecdotes to character, e.g. in case of Fabius dwelling on such qualities as his caution, steadfastness and piety, which are illustrated in his career, especially his famous delaying strategy against Hannibal in Italy
- biography concentrating on the character and exploits of one man could be seen as giving a distorted view or as being to some extent a useful focus
- his main source Livy, therefore could be seen as being of limited value or as corroborating usefully
- Plutarch living even longer after 2nd Punic War than Livy
- and different approach useful as we make our explanations based on as wide a range of sources as possible.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

Assessment Objectives Grid**CIV2 An introduction to an aspect of Classical Civilisation 2****Option A Homer *Iliad*****SECTION A****Either**

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
1	(a)(i)	2	--	2
	(a)(ii)	3	--	3
	(b)	5	5	10
	(c)	8	12	20
	TOTAL	18	17	35

Or

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
2	(a)(i)	3	--	3
	(a)(ii)	2	--	2
	(b)	5	5	10
	(c)	8	12	20
	TOTAL	18	17	35

SECTION B**Either**

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
3		12	18	30
	TOTAL	12	18	30

Or

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
4		12	18	30
	TOTAL	12	18	30

OVERALL

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

Assessment Objectives Grid**CIV2 An introduction to an aspect of Classical Civilisation 2****Option B Homer *Odyssey*****SECTION A****Either**

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
1	(a)(i)	1	--	1
	(a)(ii)	2	--	2
	(a)(iii)	1	--	1
	(a)(iv)	1	--	1
	(b)	5	5	10
	(c)	8	12	20
	TOTAL	18	17	35

Or

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
2	(a)(i)	1	--	1
	(a)(ii)	2	--	2
	(a)(iii)	2	--	2
	(b)	5	5	10
	(c)	8	12	20
	TOTAL	18	17	35

SECTION B**Either**

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
3		12	18	30
	TOTAL	12	18	30

Or

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
4		12	18	30
	TOTAL	12	18	30

OVERALL

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

Assessment Objectives Grid**CIV2 An introduction to an aspect of Classical Civilisation 2****Option C Athenian Vase Painting****SECTION A****Either**

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
1	(a)(i)	2	--	2
	(a)(ii)	3	--	3
	(b)	5	5	10
	(c)	8	12	20
	TOTAL	18	17	35

Or

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
2	(a)(i)	5	--	5
	(b)	5	5	10
	(c)	8	12	20
	TOTAL	18	17	35

SECTION B**Either**

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
3		12	18	30
	TOTAL	12	18	30

Or

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
4		12	18	30
	TOTAL	12	18	30

OVERALL

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

Assessment Objectives Grid**CIV2 An introduction to an aspect of Classical Civilisation 2****Option D Athenian Imperialism****SECTION A****Either**

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
1	(a)(i)	4	--	4
	(a)(ii)	1	--	1
	(b)	5	5	10
	(c)	8	12	20
	TOTAL	18	17	35

Or

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
2	(a)(i)	2	--	2
	(a)(ii)	3	--	3
	(b)	5	5	10
	(c)	8	12	20
	TOTAL	27	23	50

SECTION B**Either**

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
3		12	18	30
	TOTAL	12	18	30

Or

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
4		12	18	30
	TOTAL	12	18	30

OVERALL

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

Assessment Objectives Grid**CIV2 An introduction to an aspect of Classical Civilisation 2****Option E Roman Architecture****SECTION A****Either**

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
1	(a)(i)	2	--	2
	(a)(ii)	1	--	1
	(a)(iii)	2	--	2
	(b)	5	5	10
	(c)	8	12	20
	TOTAL	18	17	35

Or

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
2	(a)(i)	1	--	1
	(a)(ii)	1	--	1
	(a)(iii)	1	--	1
	(a)(iv)	2	--	2
	(b)	5	5	10
	(c)	8	12	20
	TOTAL	18	17	35

SECTION B**Either**

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
3		11	14	25
	TOTAL	11	14	25

Or

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
4		11	14	25
	TOTAL	11	14	25

OVERALL

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
TOTAL	38	37	75
%	51%	49%	100%

Assessment Objectives Grid**CIV2 An introduction to an aspect of Classical Civilisation 2****Option F The Second Punic War****SECTION A****Either**

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
1	(a)(i)	1	--	1
	(a)(ii)	4	--	4
	(b)	5	5	10
	(c)	8	12	20
	TOTAL	18	17	35

Or

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
2	(a)(i)	3	--	3
	(a)(ii)	1	--	1
	(a)(iii)	1	--	1
	(b)	5	5	10
	(c)	8	12	20
	TOTAL	18	17	35

SECTION B**Either**

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
3		11	14	25
	TOTAL	11	14	25

Or

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
4		11	14	25
	TOTAL	11	14	25

OVERALL

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
TOTAL	38	37	75
%	51%	49%	100%