



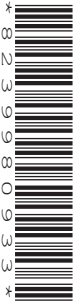
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 14 October 2020 – Morning

A Level Classical Civilisation

H408/33 Politics of the Late Republic

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **75**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document has **4** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Section A

Answer **all** the questions in this section.

Source A: Cicero's speech against Verres in 70 BC *In Verrem* 1.11 + 13

<p>And, to say nothing of the dishonours and disgraces of his youth, what else happened in his quaestorship (the first step of honour); except that Gnaeus Carbo was robbed of public money by his own quaestor? That the consul was plundered and betrayed? His army deserted? His province abandoned? The religious duties and rites assigned to him by lot were violated? His lieutenantcy was the ruin of all Asia and Pamphylia, provinces in which he pillaged many homes, most of the cities and all of the temples. This was when he renewed and repeated his former crime as a quaestor against Gnaeus Dolabella; when he not only deserted him at a time of peril, but even attacked and betrayed the man to whom he had been lieutenant and proquaestor, and whom he had brought into disrepute with his crimes.</p>	5
<p>... When this man was praetor, the Sicilians held neither their own laws, nor the decrees of our Senate, nor common rights. Each person in Sicily has only as much left as either escaped the notice of that most avaricious and lustful man, or was left behind due to him being sated. No legal decision was concluded for three years, unless it was in accordance with his will. No man's property was safe; even if it had been given to him by his father and grandfather, he was deprived of it on that man's command. Countless sums of money were taken from farmers' property via a new and nefarious system. The most faithful allies were included in the number of enemies; Roman citizens were tortured and killed like slaves; the greatest criminals were acquitted in court through bribery; the most honest men with the greatest integrity were prosecuted while absent, condemned and exiled without the chance to speak in their defence. The most fortified harbours, the greatest and most secure cities were left open to pirates and thieves; the sailors and soldiers of Sicily, our allies and friends, died of hunger; the best and most useful fleets, to the great disgrace of the Roman people, were lost and destroyed.</p>	10 15 20

- 1 For how long, in years, was Verres the governor of Sicily? [1]
- 2 Give two duties of a governor. [2]
- 3 How successfully does Cicero highlight Verres' failures as a governor? Explain your answer with reference to **Source A**. [10]

In the Late Republic Rome's system of government relied on politicians competing to hold various offices known as the *cursus honorum*.

- 4 Which office was originally created to protect the interests of the common man? [1]
- 5 Identify **one** feature of the office of dictator which was unusual during this time. [1]
- 6 Analyse how fair you consider the organisation of political offices was for the Roman people. [10]
- *7 Assess to what extent the political careers of Verres and Pompey demonstrated that Roman politicians had to follow a fixed career path.

Justify your response. You may use **Source A** as a starting point in your answer. [20]

[Section A Total: 45]

Section B

Answer **one** of the following questions.

Use classical sources, and secondary sources, scholars and/or academic works to support your argument. You should also consider possible interpretations of sources by different audiences.

Either

- *8 'Cicero's attitude towards Mark Antony represented his political views which were expressed throughout Cicero's career.' Discuss to what extent you have found this to be the case. Justify your response. **[30]**

Or

- *9 'Cato's Stoic principles meant that he never achieved the highest office, while Caesar's opportunism allowed him to do so'. Discuss to what extent you agree with this view. Justify your response. **[30]**

[Section B Total: 30]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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