



ASSESSMENT and  
QUALIFICATIONS  
ALLIANCE

# Mark scheme

# June 2003

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## GCSE

### Classical Civilisation

3021

Paper 2

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**Quality of Written Communication**

An overall judgement of quality written communication should be made out of a total of 3 marks against the following criteria:

- (0-1 mark) Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with little accuracy; they use a very limited range of specialist terms appropriately.
- (2 marks) Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy; they use a good range of specialist terms with facility; they generally present information in a form suited to its purpose.
- (3 marks) Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with an excellent level of accuracy, displaying a range of grammatical constructions; they use a wide range of specialist terms adeptly and with precision; they consistently present information in a form suited to its purpose.

The marks out of 3 for quality of written communication should be added to the mark out of 56 (Tier F) / 66 (Tier H) to give a final total mark out of 59 (Tier F) / 69 (Tier H) for each candidate.

**Greek and Roman Civilisation****Topic 1: Mycenaean Civilisation**

1 (a)(i) *What type of tomb is shown in the picture?*

tholos/bee hive

(1 mark)

(ii) *What name is given to this particular tomb?*

Treasury of Atreus

(1 mark)

(b)(i) *State two objects which were offered as grave goods.*

two from: pottery vessels – ointment – perfume – honey – wine – weapons – jewellery – ivory boxes – combs – horses – figurines etc.

(2 marks)

(ii) *Give one reason why such objects were put into the tombs.*

one from: for use in afterlife – to show wealth and status.

(1 mark)

(c) *Give two reasons why grave goods or the lack of them can be a problem for archaeologists.*

two from: - many have been stolen – some have rotted away – some are damaged – hard to decide which goods belong to which body – hard to date tomb – hard to tell anything about deceased – lack of evidence about civilisation.

(2 marks)

(d) *Other than grave goods, state two Mycenaean burial customs of which you approve, giving your reasons in each case.*

any reasonable explanation accepted e.g. 2 from: - earlier bodies moved over (little respect for dead) – animals sacrificed (waste of life) – last toast/funeral meal (respect for dead) – face masks (preserved appearance of dead) – wall of Mycenae curves around grave circle (burial ground regarded as sacred) – tombs well sealed and entrance concealed (tried to stop grave being disturbed) etc.

(2 marks)

2 (a) *Of what were the wheels of Mycenaean chariots normally made?*

wood

(1 mark)

(b)(i) *How many men would ride in a Mycenaean chariot?*

2

(1 mark)

(ii) *Name one piece of archaeological evidence which provides us with information about chariots.*

one from: frescoes – vase-paintings – paintings – seal stones – grave stele

(1 mark)

(iii) *State one of the ways in which archaeologists think these chariots may have been used.*

one from: to transport warrior – to and from battlefield  
to make a mass charge – against enemy ranks  
to bring news – about enemy attacks on coast  
to cause panic – in battle

(2 marks)

(c) *Describe two other pieces of evidence which you think show that the Mycenaeans were a warlike people and for each of them explain your choice.*

one mark for evidence and one mark for plausible reason. Two from: strength of citadel walls – strategic position of sites – gates protected – posterns – water cistern – weapons – armour – depiction of war in frescoes – on pottery – weapons among grave goods etc.

(4 marks)

**EITHER**

- 3F (a)(i)** *What was Heinrich Schliemann's greatest mistake in interpreting what he found at Mycenae? Give three reasons why he reached the wrong conclusion.*

believed he had found the body of Agamemnon/discoveries were all Homeric etc.  
 Three from: - number of bodies matched legend – body buried with gold masks and goods befitting a king – objects matched those described by Homer – expected finds from Homeric age – thought burials were contemporaneous.

**(4 marks)**

- (ii)** *Give six reasons why you think Heinrich Schliemann deserves to be praised.*

six from: he was very enthusiastic – willing to use his own money to fund excavations – persevered after criticism – co-operated with authorities – accepted Stamatakis' supervision – willing to revise ideas – accepted Dorpfeld's explanation of burials – significance of "copper boxes" – learned from mistakes – used a smaller workforce – kept careful records – discovered many finds.

**(6 marks)****OR**

- (b)(i)** *Give two reasons for admiring Mycenaean frescoes and two criticisms which could be made of these frescoes.*

four from: beautiful colours – but not naturalistic – depiction of many aspects of life – intricate border – no perspective – or 3-D – eyes depicted frontally in profile.

**(4 marks)**

- (ii)** *Name or describe two different kinds of pottery vessel used by the Mycenaeans. Describe briefly how they were decorated.*

two from: - alabastron – kylix – Ephyrtan goblet/skyphos – Vapheio cup – pilgrim flask – krater – amphora – stirrup jar – etc.

two from: brown/red painting – parallel bands – simple design – e.g. plants – sea life – birds/animals – chariots etc.

**(4 marks)**

- (iii)** *If you could choose one object found at Mycenae to display in your local museum what would you pick? Give one reason for your choice.*

one mark for object (too many to list) and one mark for valid reason.

**(2 marks)**

**EITHER**

**3H (a)** *“Hero or villain?” Which of these descriptions do you think better describes Heinrich Schliemann in his excavation at Mycenae? Give reasons for your answer.*

– destruction of Classical evidence/buildings – exceeded permitted number of workers – hasty interpretation of finds – assumption about identification of bodies from number – age/sex – dating of graves  
– obsessed with Homer – identification of Homeric details – e.g. “Mask of Agamemnon” – “Cup of Nestor” – boar’s tusk helmets – shield shapes – “Mycenae rich in gold”  
– trusted ancient sources – used Pausanias – followed his statement on location of Agamemnon’s tomb  
– enthusiastic – willing to use own money to fund excavation – persevered after criticism – co-operation with authorities – accepted Stamatakis’ supervision – willing to revise ideas – accepted Dorpfeld’s explanation of burials – significance of “copper boxes” – learned from mistakes – used a smaller workforce – kept careful records – discovered many finds – grave circle – shaft graves – grave goods.

**(15 marks)**

**OR**

**(b)** *Do you think the Mycenaeans were a highly artistic people? Give reasons supported by examples for your answer.*

– frescoes – beautiful colours – but not naturalistic – depiction of many aspects of life – intricate border – no perspective – or 3-D – eyes depicted frontally in profile – cartoon can sometimes be seen – beautiful jewellery – with great technical skill – engraved seal rings – metalwork techniques – e.g. cloisonné – inlaying – repousse – granulation – making of clay figurines – inlaid dagger blades e.g. Lion Hunt – Nile Hunt – sword hilts – painted, carved floors – ivory carvings – stone carvings – sealstones – faience production – vase decoration – Warrior Vase – Nestor’s Cup – and shapes of vases etc.  
Also award marks for clearly identifiable examples of any of the above (maximum 3 for any one type)

**(15 marks)**

**Topic 2: Greek Religious Festivals**

- 4 (a) *Suggest a reason why the javelin was originally included as an event at the Olympic Games.*  
training for war  
(1 mark)
- (b) *Name one event other than the javelin which made up the Pentathlon.*  
one from: discus – long jump – wrestling – running  
(1 mark)
- (c) *For how long would a competitor have trained before coming to compete at Olympia?*  
10 months  
(1 mark)
- (d) *What was the prize for winning an event at the Games?*  
crown of (wild) olive  
(1 mark)
- (e) *Explain how a competitor in a boxing or wrestling competition might have had an unfair advantage over his opponent.*  
no division into weights – one competitor could be much bigger/stronger  
(2 marks)
- (f) *Excluding the sporting competitions, state three ways in which the ancient Olympics differed from the Games of today.*  
three from: always at Olympia – lasted 5 days – men only – no team event – only Greeks took part – competitors performed naked – religious element – shape of track – only prize for winner – won olive crown not medal – youth events etc.  
(3 marks)
- 5 (a) *Give three reasons why actors wore masks in Greek plays.*  
three from: enabled (quick) change of character – and men to play female roles – made identification of character easier for audience – amplified voices  
(3 marks)
- (b) *State three responsibilities a choregos had.*  
three from: hired/paid for chorus – paid for musicians – trained chorus – provided props – costumes – helped choose judges – presented outline at proagon – took part in procession – paid for party etc.  
(3 marks)
- (c) *If you had been an Athenian citizen, would you have liked to be a member of the chorus? Give three reasons for your answer.*  
either yes, three from: enjoyment of singing/dancing – being part of a team – honour for self – family – service to tribe – or city – or god – pay – centre of attention  
or no, three from: - inability to dance – sing – bad memory – discomfort of mask/costume – fear of not winning – giving up time for practice etc.  
mixed answers allowed.  
(3 marks)

**EITHER**

- 6F (a)(i)** *Name three ways in which an Athenian could take part in the City Dionysia other than as choregos or chorus member and for each way state briefly what he had to do.*

one mark for role and one mark for explanation of role.

three from: priest (to perform sacrifice – procession) – judge (to choose the best play) – actor (to take part in plays) – trainer (train chorus) – musician (provide music for plays) – stage-hand (help with masks/costumes – work ekkuklema/mechane) – in procession (carrying statue of god/torches) – take part in civic ceremony (carry tribute – give money to war orphans) – war orphan (receive money – honoured by state) – attend theatre (to influence decision of judges).

**(6 marks)**

- (ii)** *Give four reasons why the City Dionysia was so popular with the people of Athens.*

four from: a holiday from work – rare outing for women – meeting friends and family – spectacle of procession – lavish costumes and masks in plays – competitive element of drama – tragedies provide moral lessons – comedies offer political/social satire – honouring of an important god – civic pride – atmosphere of fun – new works by poets – feasting (cast party) – meat from sacrifices.

**(4 marks)**

**OR**

- (b)(i)** *Name three buildings found at Olympia and state for what each of them was used.*

One mark for building and one for use.

three from: - Temple of Zeus/Hera – Great Altar – (religious ceremonies) – Treasuries – (offerings/safe deposits) – Prytaneion (public banquets – general admin) – Bouleuterion/council house (Olympic council meetings – competitors swore oath-archives kept) – baths – palaestra – and gymnasium – (preparation, training of competitors) – Phidias' workshop – (used to create statue) – Leonidaion/guest house used to accommodate officials and important visitors) – Philippeion – (cenotaph for Macedonian royal family?) etc.

**(6 marks)**

- (ii)** *Briefly describe four practices at the Olympic Games which you think show that the Games were a religious as well as a sporting occasion.*

Award mark if religious element is present. Four from:

Olympic truce (reflects original oracle establishing Games) – opening procession from Elis (sacrifices made at points on Sacred Way) – oath sworn by athletes (made at altar of Zeus Horkios) – pig sacrificed to Zeus – prayers/sacrifices and consultation of oracles in Altis – sacrifice at Great Altar – 100 oxen (honouring Zeus) – penalties for cheating etc (Zanes paid for from fines) – marking victories (by offering to god) – prizes (wreaths from sacred olive) – women forbidden to attend (religious reasons?)

**(4 marks)**



**EITHER**

- 6H (a)** *Why do you think the City Dionysia was so popular with the people of Athens? Give reasons for your answer.*

a holiday from work – rare outing for women – meeting friends and family – spectacle of procession – lavish costumes and masks in plays – competitive element of drama – tragedies provide moral lessons – comedies offer political/social satire – tribal choruses – honouring of an important god – civic pride (+ marks for examples) – atmosphere of fun – new works by poets – feasting (cast party) – meat from sacrifices  
many ways to be involved e.g. choregos – priest – judge – chorus-member – trainer – musician – stage-hand – in procession – as war orphan – honoured by state.

**(15 marks)**

**OR**

- (b)** *How do the buildings at Olympia and the ceremonies and rules at the Games show that the Olympics were originally a religious event?*

At least two marks must be gained in each category to achieve maximum 15.  
buildings – temples dedicated to gods – e.g. Zeus – with gold/ivory statue – beautifully decorated – Hera – and Meter – many altars for sacrifices – especially Great Altar of Zeus (spot struck by Zeus' thunderbolt – built high from ash from years of sacrifices) etc.  
Prytaneion housed sacred fire of Hestia – Bouleterion housed altar of Zeus Horkios – (by which athletes swore to obey rules)  
customs etc: - Olympic truce (reflects original oracle establishing Games) – timing in Aug/Sept. (connected with ancient harvest rites) – opening procession from Elis (sacrifices made at points on Sacred Way) – oath sworn by athletes (made at altar of Zeus Horkios) – pig sacrificed to Zeus – prayers/sacrifices and consultation of oracles in Altis – sacrifice at Great Altar – 100 oxen (honouring Zeus) – penalties for cheating etc (Zanes paid for from fines) – marking victories (by offerings to god) – prizes (wreaths from sacred olive) – women forbidden to attend (religious reasons?) – only priestess of Demeter Chamyne was allowed – etc.

**(15 marks)**

**Topic 3: The Athenian Constitution in the Time of Pericles**

- 7 (a) *Name one of the classes established by Solon other than the Thetes.*  
one from: Pentacosiomedimni – Hippeis (knights) - Zeugitai (1 mark)
- (b) *How was it decided to which class a person belonged?*  
one from: wealth – property – bushels of corn/wine (1 mark)
- (c)(i) *State two rules which applied for a man to serve on a jury in the time of the Pericles.*  
two from: over 30 – a citizen – appointed by lot. (2 marks)
- (ii) *Give two other ways in which such a jury differed from a modern British jury.*  
Do not award marks for information used in (c)(i). Two from: size – all male – over 30 – voluntary – chosen by lot – on day of trial – paid – mainly from same social class – no discussion before decision – also might decide penalty. (2 marks)
- (d)(i) *How many votes had to be cast against a man before he could be ostracized?*  
6,000 (1 mark)
- (ii) *Do you think that ostracism worked well? Give two reasons for your answer.*  
two from – yes: prevented tyranny – and political strife – no disgrace – or loss of property – or citizenship – could return etc  
No: could be unfairly used – long period of absence – depended on literate citizens etc (2 marks)
- 8 (a) *What type of ship is pictured here?*  
trireme (1 mark)
- (b) *How did Athens raise the money to provide ships and equipment for its navy?*  
rich men paid – as a liturgy/instead of a year's tax (2 marks)
- (c)(i) *Which magistrates commanded the Athenian navy?*  
Strategoï (generals) (1 mark)

- (ii) *State two ways in which the appointment and terms of service of these magistrates differed from those of other magistrates.*

two from: elected instead of chosen by lot – unpaid – could serve more than one term.

(2 marks)

- (d) *Do you think the Athenians were wise to have special rules for the selection of their military commanders? Give three reasons for your answer.*

mixed responses possible. Three from: yes- city needed best generals available – too important a job to be left to chance – made continuity in command/strategy possible – gave Assembly control over conduct of war,  
or no – individuals could become too powerful through repeated tenure – and privileges in Council and Assembly.

(3 marks)

**EITHER**

- 9F (a)(i) *What three features of Athenian democracy made it possible for any citizen who wished to do so take part in the running of the city? State how each of these features made it possible.*

pay – loss of income no reason for not taking part

lot – all had equal chance of post

rotation of office/limited period of tenure/office only held once – gave chance to more people.

(6 marks)

- (ii) *State four conditions which had to be satisfied for a person to be allowed to attend meetings of the Assembly.*

four from: male – free-born – of Athenian parents – registered in deme – over 18 – having served as ephebe

(4 marks)

**OR**

- (b)(i) *Imagine you were an Athenian juryman. What would you have enjoyed and what would you have disliked about the job? Mention four points in your answer.*

At least one point from each for full four marks:

**likes** – service to state – feeling of power – interesting job – payment – companionship of fellow-jurors

**dislikes** – early rising – and perhaps not being picked – boredom of speeches – no legal training – long hours.

(4 marks)

- (ii) *Which three features of the Athenian legal system helped to make it fair? Give a reason for each of your answers.*

1 mark for feature, 1 for reason

three from: - large jury (cross-section of opinion, unbribable) – last-minute selection of jury (bribery impossible) – equal time for each side (equal opportunity for both) – no direction by judge (common-sense decisions) – no discussion among jury (no pressure) – secret ballot (no repercussions) – prosecutor fined unless he won proportion of vote (prevented malicious prosecution) etc.

(6 marks)

**EITHER**

- 9H (a)** *Democracy means rule by the people. How much real power do you think the people of Athens held in the time of Pericles? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer.*

laws passed by all citizens – at frequent assembly meetings – citizens had equal voting rights – right to speak in Assembly – right to hold office – could initiate legislation – payment for office – office held for short periods of time – spread post around – as did ban on repeating tenure – most officials chosen

by lot, equal chances for all – council of 500 – ordinary citizens – chosen proportionately from demes – served for a year – prepared agenda for Assembly – drafted laws – examined incoming officials – checked accounts

of officials – received ambassadors – ran day to day business of city – as prytany – but women excluded – and metics – and slaves – couldn't hold office until 30 – demagogues – difficult for country-dwellers to take part – excessive influence of generals – etc.

**(15 marks)****OR**

- (b)** *What would you have liked and what would you have disliked about being an Athenian juror? Would you have been satisfied with the way the system of justice worked? Give reasons for your answers.*

At least 1 mark must be gained on each question to receive maximum 15.

**likes** – service to state – feeling of power – interesting job – payment – companionship of fellow-jurors

**dislikes** – early rising – and perhaps not being picked – boredom of speeches – no legal training

1 mark for feature, 1 for reason

yes – large jury (cross-section of opinion, unbribable) – last-minute selection of jury (bribery impossible) – equal time for each side (equal opportunity for both) – no direction by judge (common-sense decisions) – evidence of previous conduct allowed – no discussion among jury (no pressure) – secret ballot (no repercussions) – prosecutor fined unless he won proportion of vote (prevented malicious prosecution) etc.

no – no representation (favoured experienced litigants) – but speech writers could be hired (favoured rich litigant) – witness statements sealed (no last-minute changes of evidence) – but no interrogation of witnesses (evaluation of testimony difficult) – attacks on character allowed etc.

**(15 marks)**

**Topic 4: Athenian Social life**

- 10 (a)(i) *What subject is being taught in this picture?*  
music  
(1 mark)
- (ii) *State two reasons why this was considered an important subject in ancient Athens.*  
two from: needed to entertain friends at dinner – music accompanied by poetry – which moulded character – encouraged bravery – believed to have power to cure disease  
(2 marks)
- (b)(i) *The man on the right is a paidagogos. What was this man's position in Athenian Society?*  
slave  
(1 mark)
- (ii) *Describe two of his duties.*  
two from: take boy to and from school – carry satchel – supervise behaviour – help with academic work – teach good manners.  
(2 marks)
- (c) *Would you have preferred to have been educated in Athens or Sparta? You should make three points and give reasons for each point.*  
three from: -Athens – stayed at home – discipline less harsh – more subjects – intellectual subjects – no dangerous physical games – didn't have to live in packs – no early military training at young age – no stealing etc.  
Sparta – emphasis on physical fitness – didn't study intellectual subjects – taught survival skills – promoted camaraderie etc.  
(3 marks)
- 11 (a)(i) *State two uses of olive oil.*  
two from: cooking – lamps – washing – perfume base – exporting – preserving – anointing – medicinal preparations etc  
(2 marks)
- (ii) *Name the large pottery containers in which olive oil was stored.*  
amphorae  
(1 mark)
- (b) *Name one other crop grown in the area around Athens.*  
one from: grapes – figs – apples – pears – pomegranates – barley – rye – wheat  
(1 mark)
- (c) *State one advantage and one disadvantage of farming in the area around Athens.*  
one from: fertile plains – plenty of sun to ripen crops – Athens provided a market – close to sea for export  
one from: thin soil – mountainous – danger of drought – goats difficult to control and harmful to crops  
(2 marks)

- (d) *Which tasks do you think were the most popular ones with the Athenian slaves and which did they dislike? You should make three points in your answer and give reasons for each point.*

At least one popular and one unpopular task must be mentioned for full marks. Too many to list all possibilities and candidates may view things differently!

Three from: -popular tasks: paidagogos/entrusted with important task of boy's education – running master's business/relative independence – working with pottery or leather/chance to be artistic – shopping/enjoyable occupation out of the house – farming/in open air out of the city – working for state/chance to play a small part in the running of Athens etc.

Unpopular tasks: mining/dangerous – farming/strenuous work – paidagogos/difficult to control children's behaviour – housework/boring and indoors – working with leather/dreadful smell – entertaining men at symposia/degrading etc.

**(3 marks)**

**EITHER**

- 12F (a) *Describe five ways in which an Athenian house was different from a modern house. For each way give a reason for the difference.*

One mark for feature and one for reason explaining how or why the feature is different.  
 five from: few windows – no glass – high up – to avoid dust – and burglars  
 beaten earth floors – no carpet or lino  
 open courtyard – altar in courtyard – general respect for gods – different climate  
 gynaikeion – seclusion of women – women rarely left the house  
 andron – dinner parties attended only by men  
 loom room – production of cloth  
 little permanent furniture – chests used for dining – also used as beds – often hung on pegs while not in use  
 tripod tables – earth floor uneven  
 no wardrobes – cupboards used instead  
 use of oil lamps and candles – no electricity  
 adjacent shop/workshop – small business – worked from home  
 smallness of kitchen – most cooking done in courtyard  
 storerooms – much food had to be stored for winter  
 no running water – well in garden – no toilet  
 one storey – danger from earthquakes  
 building material – availability of raw materials – danger from earthquakes

**(10 marks)****OR**

- (b)(i) *Name one religious festival, other than the City Dionysia, celebrated by the Athenians and state three features of it.*

Give 1 mark for name of festival, up to 3 for details. Most likely answers below, but candidates are entitled to write about other festivals and give details other than those listed for these festivals.

-Panathenia – pannychis – procession to Acropolis – presentation of peplos – chorus competitions – games – sacrifices etc.

-Eleusinian Mysteries – gathering at agora – purification in sea – procession to Eleusis – sacred meal – showing of sacred objects etc.

**(4 marks)**

- (ii) *Briefly describe three customs connected with the home and family which show the Athenians' respect for religion.*

Give up to 2 marks for details of:

three from – daily prayers at altar to Zeus in home – libations poured before symposium – child presented to Hestia at naming ceremony – Apatouria a “family” festival – oaths at altar in betrothal ceremony – bride bathed in holy water – offered toys to gods – doorposts smeared in fat as fertility rite – purification rites at death – etc.

**(6 marks)**

**EITHER**

- 12H (a) *What features of a typical Athenian house and the daily life within it would seem strange and unfamiliar to you? Give reasons for your answer.*

few windows – no glass – high up – beaten earth floors – open courtyard – altar in courtyard – general respect for gods – gynaikeion – seclusion of women – women rarely left the house – loom room – production of cloth – little permanent furniture – couches used for dining – also used as beds – often hung on pegs while not in use – tripod tables – no cutlery – only men attended symposia – use of oil lamps and candles – chests used instead of wardrobes – adjacent shop/workshop – small business – worked from home – smallness of kitchen – most cooking done in courtyard – storerooms – much food had to be stored for winter – well in garden – no toilet – slaves doing housework – building material – one storey

**(15 marks)**

**OR**

- (b) *How important was religion in the life of the family and in the city of Athens? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer.*

1 mark must be gained for family life, 1 for life of city to attain maximum 15. Give additional marks for examples.

Life of city: many temples – finest buildings in city – herms in street – gods associated with trades – many festivals – sacrifices – up to 2 marks for details of Panathenia (e.g. pannychis – procession to Acropolis – presentation of peplos – chorus competitions – games etc.) – and Eleusinian Mysteries (e.g. – gathering at agora – purification in sea – procession to Eleusis – sacred meal – showing of sacred objects – etc.) – one other festival (up to 2 for details) – etc. Family life: gods asked for help in family/personal crisis – daily prayers at altar to Zeus in home – libations poured before symposium – child presented to Hestia at naming ceremony – Apatouria a “family” festival – oaths at altar in betrothal ceremony – bride bathed in holy water – offered toys to gods – doorposts smeared in fat as fertility rite – purification rites at death – etc.

**(15 marks)**



**Topic 5: The Early Empire**

- 13 (a) *With what crime had the people sent for trial most likely been charged?*  
treason  
(1 mark)
- (b) *What advantages were there in being an “informer” in Tiberius’ reign?*  
gained favour with Emperor – received ¼ of accused’s estate.  
(2 marks)
- (c)(i) *Who had persuaded Tiberius to retire to Capri?*  
Sejanus  
(1 mark)
- (ii) *Why had this person encouraged Tiberius to retire?*  
two from: wanted to rule Rome – could control access to Emperor – worried all his visitors would cause suspicion  
(2 marks)
- (d) *How would you describe Tiberius’ relations with the Senate? You should make three points in your answer.*  
three from: Tiberius tried to encourage freedom of discussion – promoted on merit – allowed consulship & praetorship to retain prestige – helped senators like Pius Aurelius & Celer – but senate found him frightening – they were humiliated by Sejanus – Tiberius rejected earlier treason cases – but later senators found guilty on flimsy pretexts  
(3 marks)
- 14 (a) *What position had Burrus held?*  
Praetorian Guard commander/Praetorian prefect  
(1 mark)
- (b)(i) *Name one other person who had a “restraining influence” on Nero.*  
one from: Agrippina – Seneca - Acte  
(1 mark)
- (ii) *Why did Nero need a restraining influence?*  
two from: Nero was young when he became emperor – and lacked experience – too fond of music – and chariot racing – and women – very extravagant – thought he could do as he pleased.  
(2 marks)
- (c) *Name one other person Nero had poisoned and say why he had done so.*  
Britannicus – afraid he was too popular/and might overthrow him/jealous of his voice  
(2 marks)

- (d) *Choose three words which you think describe Nero's character and explain why you have chosen each of them.*

accept any reasonable word along the lines below.

three from: evil – possibly set fire to Rome/torture of Christians/killed

Britannicus/Agrippina/Octavia

debauched – prostitute banquet

vain – prowess in singing/chariot racing – wanted to rename Rome Neronia

immoral – slept with friend's wife/incest?

tough – harsh punishments given to Pisonian conspirators

extravagant – Domus Aurea

etc.

**(3 marks)**

**EITHER**

- 15F (a)(i)** *For each of the emperors Tiberius and Claudius choose a different word to describe their personalities and in each case give an example of their behaviour which illustrates your choice.*

One mark for word and one mark for reason

Tiberius – caring – Pius Aurelius/Celer/fixed price of corn

fair – taxation/courts/promotion on merit

gullible – taken in by Sejanus

vindictive – killing Sejanus' friends and family

gloomy – didn't attend games

suspicious – worried about Germanicus and his family

modest – refusal of principate at first/refusal of honours/worship

secretive – retirement to Capri

Claudius – scholarly – added to alphabet/interested in soothsaying

gullible – influenced by Messalina/freedmen/Agrippina

inexperienced – needed military glory

vain – naval spectacle

fair – allowed return of Gaius' exiles/legislation re: slaves

efficient – set up civil service/courts improved, etc.

**(4 marks)**

- (ii)** *In what ways could Tiberius, Claudius and Nero be considered good rulers of Rome? You should make six points in your answer. Do not repeat any information you have used in your answers to Questions 13(d), 14(d) and 15(a)(i).*

There should be at least one point for each emperor. Do not award marks for material used in 13(d), 14(d) or 15(a)(i).

six from:

Tiberius – suppression of mutinies – good and fair provincial government – promotion on merit – respect for senate – kept corn price low – stopped Tiber flooding – no lavish spending

Claudius – set up efficient civil service – made Britain into province – respect for Senate –

frequent shows – improved harbour at Ostia – drained Fucine Lake – tolerant of foreign

religions – built aqueducts – abolished excessive taxes

Nero – stable government at start of reign – ended influence of freedmen – legal abuses ended

– measures taken after fire (up to 2 for detail)

**(6 marks)**

OR

- (b) *In the reigns of Tiberius, Claudius and Nero other people or groups of people were also powerful. Choose five of them and state briefly why they were powerful.*

One mark for identification of person/group and one for their actions.

five from:

Sejanus – persuaded Tiberius to retire – brought Praetorian Guard into one barracks – killed

Drusus – senate subservient to him

Macro – arrested Sejanus/killed Tiberius

Livia – engineered accession of Tiberius possibly told Piso to kill Germanicus – encouraged

Tiberius to suspect Agrippina

Praetorian Guard – made Claudius emperor – helped to make Nero's succession smooth

Agrippina – killed Claudius/made Nero emperor – helped rule empire at beginning of reign

Tigellinus – encouraged Nero's debauchery – possibly restarted fire

Freedmen – made huge fortunes for themselves – ran civil service

Seneca – helped run empire wisely at start of reign/as did Burrus

Poppaea – wanted to be Nero's wife/encouraged him to kill Agrippina and Octavia

Germanicus – wanted power for himself/went to Egypt/minted coins with own head on

Agrippina – wanted revenge for Germanicus' death – and for sons to rule – stirred up unrest against Tiberius

**(10 marks)**

**EITHER**

- 15H (a)** *How far do you consider that Tiberius, Claudius and Nero were good rulers of Rome? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer. Do not repeat any information you have used in your answers to Questions 13(d) and 14(d).*

One mark must be gained for each emperor to achieve maximum 15. Do not award marks for material used in 13(d) and 14(d).

Tiberius – suppression of mutinies – good and fair provincial government – promotion on merit – respect for senate – kept corn price low – stopped Tiber flooding – no lavish spending – help for senators e.g. Pius Aurelius – Celer – respect for law – modest – refusal of principate at first – refusal of honours – worship

Claudius – set up efficient civil service – made Britain into province – respect for Senate – frequent shows – improved harbour at Ostia – drained Fucine Lake – tolerant of foreign religions – built aqueducts – abolished excessive taxes – improved courts – allowed return of Gaius' exiles – legislation re: ill slaves

Nero – stable government at start of reign – ended influence of freedmen – legal abuses ended – measures taken after fire (allow up to 2 for detail)

But: treason trials – retirement to Capri – allowed Sejanus too much power – too influenced by wives – freedmen – fiasco of naval spectacle – possibly set fire to Rome – persecution of Christians – caused Pisonian conspiracy – and its harsh suppression – lavish spending – debauchery

**(15 marks)**

**OR**

- (b)** *Other than the emperors Tiberius, Claudius and Nero, who else had power or influence in their reigns and how did they use it?*

Sejanus – wanted to succeed Tiberius – removed other possible heirs – affair with Livilla – persuaded Tiberius to retire – brought Praetorian Guard into one barracks – controlled access to Emperor – sold positions – senate subservient to him

Macro – arrested Sejanus – killed Tiberius

Livia – wanted to help Tiberius rule Rome – engineered his accession – possibly told Piso to kill Germanicus – encouraged Tiberius to suspect Agrippina

Germanicus – wanted power for himself – went to Egypt – minted coins with own head on Agrippina – wanted revenge for Germanicus' death – and for sons to rule – stirred up unrest against Tiberius

Praetorian Guard – made Claudius emperor – helped to make Nero's succession smooth

Agrippina – killed Claudius – made Nero emperor – helped rule empire at beginning of reign

Tigellinus – encouraged Nero's debauchery – possibly restarted fire

Freedmen – made huge fortunes for themselves – ran civil service

Seneca – helped run empire wisely at start of reign – as did Burrus

Poppaea – wanted to be Nero's wife – encouraged him to kill Agrippina and Octavia

Roman people – wanted corn – shows – loyalty to Germanicus' family

Senate – some wanted return of Republic – conspired against Nero – but most too scared of Emperors – voted them honours – court for treason trials

**(15 marks)**

**Topic 6: Roman Social life in the First Century AD**

16 (a)(i) *Name the building in the picture.*

Colosseum/Flavian amphitheatre

(1 mark)

(ii) *What type of building is it?*

amphitheatre

(1 mark)

(iii) *State one type of entertainment which could have been seen in this building and say why it was popular.*

one mark for event and one for reason for popularity

gladiator show – displays of skill – power over life and death – gladiators attractive to women – element of competition – mass emotion – free admission – spectacle of death etc

beast fight – unusual animals – gory – different animals matched against each other etc.

sea battle – different aspect of fighting

meridiani – guaranteed death

(2 marks)

(b) *Other than to clean themselves, give two reasons why Romans went to the baths.*

two from: chat to friends – massage – play ball-games – read – wrestle – conducting business – discussing politics etc.

(2 marks)

(c) *Do you think the Romans were more civilised or less civilised than ourselves in the forms of relaxation and entertainment they enjoyed? You should make three points and give reasons for each point.*

Give 1 mark for each value judgement or comparison with modern, referring to: Gladiatorial

combats – beast fights – public executions – chariot racing – theatre – pantomime – music –

acrobats – physical deformity as object of amusement – recitations – baths – athletics – dicing –

board games – conversation – dinner parties etc.

(3 marks)

17 (a)(i) *Name one thing other than food that a patron might give to a client.*

one from: money – clothing – dinner invitation – help in business contract – advice etc.

(1 mark)

(ii) *State one service a client might do to earn such a reward.*

one from: - attend salutatio – deductio – flattery – political support – canvassed for patron etc.

(1 mark)

(iii) *Give one disadvantage of this system for either the client or the patron.*

one from: time consuming – often humiliating for client – or fruitless – aid was indiscriminate

(1 mark)

(b) *State two things a freedman was not allowed to do even after being freed.*

two from: could not join legion – could not become/marry a knight – or senator – or be a local magistrate – bequeath property

(2 marks)

- (c) *At what time of the day did a Roman dinner begin.*  
4pm/late afternoon  
(1 mark)
- (d) *Give three details of a Roman dinner which would not be found at a dinner today.*  
three from: reclining to eat – no cutlery – food cut up by slaves – no table for plate – wine diluted – types of foodstuffs (up to 2 specific examples) – layout of room – live entertainment – vomitorium etc.  
(3 marks)

**EITHER**

- 18F (a)(i) *State three disadvantages of being a women in the first century AD and give reasons for your answer.*

One mark for disadvantage and one mark for reason  
three from: arranged marriages – had to obey husband – dangers of childbirth – pressure to produce sons – denied political career – or right to vote – spinning traditional duty – sat at back of amphitheatre – inferior education – dangerous cosmetics etc.  
(6 marks)

- (ii) *Give four ways in which you think men were more privileged than women. Do not repeat any information you have used in your answer to Question 18(a)(i).*

Do not award marks for material used in 18(a)(i).  
four from: better education – careers (up to 2 for specific examples) – could vote – were independent – could join army – could choose wife – probably married at a later age – divorce was easier – had power over wife and children  
(4 marks)

**OR**

- (b)(i) *State two occasions during the life of a Roman which involved a religious ceremony. In each case, say briefly what ceremony took place.*

one mark for occasion and one for ceremony.  
two from: - start of day (-prayers, offerings to Lares) – birth (beating of threshold) – manhood (bulla offered to Lares – sacrifice on Capitol) – marriage (girl's toys offered to Juno – sacrifice, augury at ceremony) etc.  
(4 marks)

- (ii) *Describe four traditions and customs which were followed when an important Roman died. State two things that such traditions and customs show about what the Romans believed or thought important.*

four from: taking of “dying breath” – cypress at door of bereaved household – coin in mouth of dead – busts of ancestors at funerals – lying in state of dead – funeral procession – with trumpeters – and herald – professional mourners – funeral oration – family tombs – feast at tomb etc.  
(4 marks)

+ two from (as appropriate): family pride – and continuity – religious observance – tradition – individual achievement – ostentation – wealth etc.  
(2 marks)

**EITHER**

- 18H (a)** *Do you think women had a harder and less enjoyable lifestyle than men in the First Century AD? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer.*

Disadvantages for women: arranged marriages – at an early age – had to obey husband – dangers of childbirth – pressure to produce sons – denied political career – or right to vote – spinning traditional duty – sat at back of amphitheatre – inferior education – dangerous cosmetics – few job opportunities etc.

But: had control of household – often influential behind the scenes – wealthy women didn't work – plenty of time for socialising – brought up children – women didn't serve in the army – weren't in danger from Emperor – could go to the games – and chariot racing – and baths – could be honoured as Vestal Virgins – lots of make-up – jewellery – perfume – women of family/wealth might be effectively independent – likewise elderly heiresses – etc.

Advantages for men: better education – careers (up to 2 for specific examples) – could vote – were independent – could join army – divorce was easier – had power over wife and children – but dangers for senators under some emperors etc.

**(15 marks)****OR**

- (b)** *What can you tell about the attitudes and beliefs of the Romans from their family rituals and customs (including those at birth, manhood, marriage and funerals)? Give examples to support your answer.*

importance of family continuity: formal acceptance of child on birth – naming ceremony – fertility customs at marriage (see below) – infertility grounds for divorce – taking of “dying breath” – feast at tomb etc.

family/personal status: important guests at most occasions – ceremony of manhood in Forum – marriage for family alliances – busts of ancestors at funerals – lying in state of dead – funeral procession – with trumpeters – and herald – professional mourners – funeral oration – family tombs – burial clubs etc.

wealth: dowries – written contract of marriage

religious observance: daily offerings to Lares – dedication of bulla at manhood – and sacrifice on Capitol – sacrifice of toys before marriage – cypress at door of bereaved household – coin in mouth of dead etc. – tradition – symbolic bride-price – traditional wedding clothes of bride – special knot in girdle – division of hair into locks – formula of words used – “forced” carrying away of bride etc.

status and function of women: marriages arranged by father – at early age – formal passing of control to husband – bride carries distaff and spindle – throwing of nuts (fertility) etc

single sex rituals: reference to “male only” rituals- Vestal virgins – Bona Dea

**(15 marks)**



**Topic 7: Pompeii and Herculaneum**

- 19 (a)(i) *How has this image of a dog been made?*  
 one from: using mosaic technique – from small pieces of tesserae/glass/stone/marble (1 mark)
- (ii) *What does it suggest was the purpose for keeping dogs in Pompeii?*  
 as guard dogs (1 mark)
- (iii) *How can you tell that this was the purpose?*  
 one from: *cave canem* suggests it is fierce – it looks fierce – it is chained up etc (1 mark)
- (b) *Describe one other piece of archaeological evidence which shows us that dogs were kept in Pompeii.*  
 plaster cast of suffocated dog (1 mark)
- (c) *Name two pieces of furniture found in Pompeii and Herculaneum which are not usually found in modern houses.*  
 two from: tripods – braziers – strong boxes – candelabra/lampstands/oil lamps – marble benches – lararia – dining couches etc (2 marks)
- (d) *Describe three features of houses in Pompeii and Herculaneum which you think made them pleasant places in which to live.*  
 three from: atrium cool – shaded – decorated with mosaics – wall paintings – impluvium – elegant furniture – statues etc. – garden surrounded by shady colonnade – private – fountains – carefully laid out plants/shrubs – elegantly decorated triclinium – couches for comfort, intimacy etc. (3 marks)
- 20 (a) *Why might experts disagree about what scenes this painting shows?*  
 two from: it was a mystery religion – most initiates kept the secret – we know little of what happened – so we can only guess what is depicted (2 marks)
- (b)(i) *Name one other non-Roman religion practised in Pompeii and Herculaneum.*  
 Isis or Judaism or Christianity (1 mark)
- (ii) *State one piece of archaeological evidence which shows us the existence of this religion.*  
 Isis: one from: temple – musical instruments in temple – remains of meal in temple  
 Judaism: “Sodom and Gomorrah” graffito  
 Christianity: one from: word square in gymnasium – cross on wall of room (Herculaneum) – and in Pompeian bakery? (1 mark)

- (c) *In which part of Pompeii were most public shrines and temples situated?*

forum

(1 mark)

- (d) *Name one temple found in Pompeii.*

one from: Jupiter – Apollo – Venus – Lares – Vespasian – Fortuna Augusta

(1 mark)

- (e) *Do you think the city centre of Pompeii was impressive and well designed? You should make three points and give reasons for each point.*

three from: marble paving – statues – double colonnade – traffic free – centre of administration or reference to comitia/Duovirs' office/Aediles' office – centre of legal affairs or reference to Basilica – centre of commerce or reference to Eumachia building/macellum/stalls in open space – leisure or reference to Forum Baths - temples

(3 marks)

**EITHER**

- 21F (a)(i) *Name three kinds of shop or industry found in Pompeii or Herculaneum. State the archaeological evidence for each of these.*

Give one mark for shop/industry and one for evidence.

three from: baking/milling (ovens, mills, loaves) – fulling (frescoes, vats, presses) – winemaking/selling (press, vineyard, amphorae) – olive oil production (olive-crushers) – vegetables (remains in amphorae) – fishmongers (fresh-fish pool) – garum makers (inscription on jars) – metalwork (remains of forge, tools, raw material) – butcher (animal bones) – bars (counters, amphorae, frescoes, graffiti) – shipping (warehouse – Pompeii a port) – banking (business records) – graffiti also record: fruitsellers – garlic sellers – carpenters – plumbers – wheelwrights – prostitution (brothels – phallic signposts – wall paintings).

(6 marks)

- (ii) *Give four pieces of evidence which you think show that the towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum were wealthy. Do not mention shops or industries or repeat any material you have used in your answers to Questions 19(d) and 20(e).*

Do not award marks for shops or industries or material used in 19(d) and 20(e).

four from: many fine houses – decoration – elaborate gardens – furnishings – elaborate tombs – fine temples – and public buildings – public water supply – theatre – amphitheatre – Odeon – baths – gymnasia – brothels – jewellery

(4 marks)

**OR**

- (b)(i) *Give six reasons why you would have liked living in Pompeii or Herculaneum. Do not refer to any material you have used in your answers to Questions 19(d) and 20(e).*

six from: many fine houses – decoration – elaborate gardens – furnishing – impressive forum at Pompeii – traffic free – market – fine public buildings – many shops – many trades (up to 2 for examples) – theatre – amphitheatre – baths – palaestra – Odeon – bars – by sea – climate – Herculaneum a quiet resort – Pompeii well defended – public water supply

(6 marks)

- (ii) *State four disadvantages of living in Pompeii or Herculaneum.*

four from: danger of earthquakes – of volcanic eruption – lack of drainage – and toilet facilities – condition of streets – trouble with local towns (Nuceria) – graffiti on house walls – few windows in houses – bedrooms small and dark

(4 marks)

**EITHER**

- 21H (a)** *What archaeological evidence is there that Pompeii and Herculaneum were prosperous towns? Do not repeat any information you have used in your answer to Question 20(e).*

Do not award marks for material used in 20(e).

many fine houses – decoration – elaborate gardens – furnishings – elaborate tombs – commemorative statues – evidence of public benefactions – fine temples – and public buildings – public water supply – many entertainment facilities (up to 2 for examples) flourishing trade – corn mills – cloth processing – banking – macellum – bakeries – wine production on farms – wine shops – thermopolia – olive oil production – many shops facilities for visitors – harbour inns – brothels little evidence of poverty – comparatively few small dwellings – no urban “insulae” etc.

**(15 marks)**

**OR**

- (b)** *If a Roman had been offered the chance to move Pompeii or Herculaneum in the late sixties AD what advantages and disadvantages of living in this area would he have considered? Do not repeat any information you have used in your answer to Question 20(e).*

Do not award marks for material used in 20(e).

many fine houses – decoration – elaborate gardens – furnishings – impressive forum at Pompeii – traffic free – market – fine public buildings (up to 2 for examples) – many shops (up to 2 for examples) – many trades (up to 2 for examples) – theatre – amphitheatre – baths – palaestra – brothels – Odeon – bars – by sea – climate – Herculaneum a quiet resort – Pompeii well defended – public water supply – Vesuvius attractive background – fertile soil but: damage caused by earthquakes AD62 not repaired – danger of further earthquakes – or eruption – lack of drainage – and toilet facilities – condition of streets – trouble with local towns (Nuceria) – graffiti on house walls – few windows in houses – bedrooms small and dark – too many visitors in Pompeii etc.

**(15 marks)**

**Topic 8: The Roman Conquest of Britain**

- 22 (a) *Of what materials was his shield made?*  
two from: wood – hide - iron  
(2 marks)
- (b) *Explain why the javelin was such an effective weapon.*  
two from: iron tip was hinged – onto shaft – so that it broke when it hit the enemy – and hampered their movement – and couldn't be thrown back  
(2 marks)
- (c) *Give the name or number of one of the legions which took part in the conquest of Britain and state where it later had its headquarters.*  
One for name or number and one for one of its bases from:  
20<sup>th</sup> – Valeria (Colchester – Gloucester – Chester)  
14<sup>th</sup> – Gemina (Wroxeter)  
2<sup>nd</sup> – Augusta (Gloucester – Caerleon – Chester)  
9<sup>th</sup> – Hispana (Lincoln – York)  
(2 marks)
- (d) *Give three reasons why a legionary fortress was well designed for its function.*  
three from: - well fortified/to withstand enemy attack – gates protected by complex ditch system – rounded corners/to avoid blind spots – and make keeping watch easier – administrative building in the centre/for access/security – hospital/to deal with wounded – granaries/could withstand siege – ovens/forges away from other buildings/no fire hazard – barracks/all legion contained – many gates/for deploying troops – shrine/to keep favour of gods – armoury/to keep weapons in good condition etc.  
(3 marks)
- 23 (a) *State two things the Romans hoped to gain from their conquest of Britain.*  
two from: - corn – slaves – hunting dogs – gold – lead – tin – to expand their empire etc.  
(2 marks)
- (b) *Cogidubnus may have been one of the eleven British kings mentioned here. Suggest two reasons why you think he was willing to help the Romans.*  
two from: hoped to extend territory with their help – and to become more powerful – and possibly become a Roman citizen – Romans would protect him against other tribes – thought resistance was futile etc.  
(2 marks)
- (c) *Name one British leader who fought the Romans when Claudius was emperor and say what happened to him.*  
Either: Togodumnus – died in battle  
or: Caratacus – escaped to Wales etc.  
(2 marks)

- (d) *Do you think the Britons' way of life was improved by the Romans? You should make three points in your answer.*

three from: yes – improved agricultural production – new crops introduced – better law enforcement – protected against enemy attack – travel easier – better education – sanitation – medicine – leisure – better trade – better housing

no – land taken – had to pay tax – Druids wiped out – had to obey Roman law – and build temples etc.

Mixed answers allowed.

**(3 marks)**

**EITHER**

- 24F (a)(i) *State five achievements of Aulus Plautius and the Romans during the invasion and conquest of Britain up to AD 47.*

five from: capture of Thames crossing – capture of Colchester – colony established – established Fosse Way as frontier – subjugation of south and east – hill forts taken – defensive zone in West Midlands – forts in E Midlands, Lincoln

**(5 marks)**

- (ii) *Give five reasons why Aulus Plautius was so successful.*

five from: experienced in war (Pannonia) – as were soldiers (Rhine/Danube) – Roman army well trained – and equipped – specialist troops (cavalry, swimmers) – size of invasion force – well chosen landing site – use of decoy landings – successful tactics at battle of Medway – Britons disunited – Caratacus fled – some tribes co-operated – landing unopposed

**(5 marks)**

**OR**

- (b)(i) *Write down five things the Romans did which caused Boudicca to rebel.*

five from: disarmed Iceni – take-over of Iceni kingdom – ill-treatment of nobles – rape of Boudicca's daughters – Boudicca flogged – land taken from Trinovantes – conduct of veterans – forced contribution of tax – and corn tax – and for Temple of Claudius – attacks on Druids – recall of debts – charged interest on "gifts"

**(5 marks)**

- (ii) *Give five reasons why the Romans eventually defeated Boudicca.*

five from: Roman army better equipped – and trained – had uphill position – wood prevented encirclement – use of javelins to cause chaos – and cavalry – Britons ill-disciplined – had brought women and children to watch – allowed themselves to be trapped in narrow space – wagons prevented British escape – Boudicca poisoned herself

**(5 marks)**

**EITHER**

**24H (a)** *How successful was Aulus Plautius in leading the invasion of Britain and in the following period of expansion? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer.*

– wise selection of legions (experienced in war) – and specialist troops (cavalry, swimmers) – unable to deal with near mutiny – invasion dangerously delayed – well-chosen landing site – in poorly defended territory – use of decoy landings – successful tactics at battle of Medway – against fierce opposition – capture of Thames crossing – capture of Colchester – flight of Caratacus – surrender of British chiefs – tactful request for emperor’s help – systematic strategy for conquest – colony established at Colchester – division of force into three – +1 for detail – established Fosse Way as frontier – subjugation of south and east by Vespasian – hill forts taken – e.g. Maiden Castle – defensive zone in West Midlands – forts in East Midlands, Lincoln – awarded ovation at end of term etc.

**(15 marks)**

**OR**

**(b)** *“The Romans caused the Boudiccan Rebellion, but Boudicca was responsible for her own defeat.” How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer.*

– disarmed Iceni – takeover of Iceni kingdom – ill-treatment of nobles – rape of Boudicca’s daughters – Boudicca flogged – land taken from Trinovantes – conduct of veterans – forced contribution of tax – and corn tax – and for Temple of Claudius – attacks on Druids – recall on debts – charged interests on “gifts” – Roman army better equipped – and trained – had uphill position – wood prevented encirclement – use of javelins to cause chaos – and cavalry – Britons ill-disciplined – over confident – had brought women and children to watch – allowed themselves to be trapped in narrow space – wagons prevented British escape – Boudicca poisoned herself etc.

**(15 marks)**