



General Certificate of Secondary Education

Classical Civilisation 3021

3021/2F/2H Greek and Roman Civilisation

Mark Scheme

2006 examination - June series

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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:

- (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.

If no accuracy can be found, 0 marks can be awarded for the quality of written communication.

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.

Paper 2 Greek and Roman Civilisation

Topic 1 Mycenaean Civilisation

- 1 (a)(i) *What type of animal was represented above the gateway?*

Lion

(1 mark)

- (ii) *State two things that were discovered in the six graves just inside this gate.*

Two from:- treasure – weapons – breastplates – death masks – ‘face of Agamemnon’ – cups – jewellery – gold / silver ornaments – bodies

(2 marks)

- (b) *Name one famous German archaeologist who worked in Mycenae.*

One from:- Schliemann – Dörpfeld.

(1 mark)

- (c) *Give two ways in which the palace of Mycenae was well protected against attack.*

Two from:- Site of city was situated on a steep hill – Palace was surrounded by huge walls – walls formed fighting platform – strong gate – approached by ramp – flanking walls – few entrances / exits – sally port – water cistern – foods stores within the citadel – etc.

(2 marks)

- (d) *How useful to an archaeologist are the Linear B tablets? You should make three points in your answer.*

Three from:- show high level of organisation – developed society using a written language – give factual information about population – jobs – statistics – agriculture – manufacture / trade – government – army – religion – etc. – **but** incomplete – interpretation sometimes uncertain – do not record events – or ideas – etc.

(3 marks)

- 2 (a) *State two features of this fresco that are typical of the Mycenaean style.*

Two from:- faces pictured in profile – eyes depicted frontally – sharp contrast between dark and light – border – geometric pattern – lack of proportion – depiction of nature / animals – brightly coloured – women’s faces painted in white

(2 marks)

- (b) *How can we tell that the women in the picture are rich?*

Two from:- Elaborate hair styles – fine clothes – they are riding in a chariot – etc.

(2 marks)

- (c) *State two ways in which chariots may have been used in warfare in Mycenaean times.*

Two from:- to transport the warrior to and from the battlefield – to make a mass charge – to bring news – to cause panic in battle. – to take injured / dead away from the battlefield

(2 marks)

- (d) *What does the archaeological evidence tell us about women's life in Mycenaean times? You should make three points in your answer. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answer to part (b).*

Three from:- Wealthy women were involved in religious festivals – they wore elaborate jewellery – and had elaborate hairstyles – many women were captured in raids – and were employed as slaves in the palaces (Linear B tablets) – women rode in chariots

(3 marks)

- 3F (a)(i) *Name three different weapons that the Mycenaean used.*

Three from:- (Bronze) swords – and daggers – bows and arrows – spears

(3 marks)

- (ii) *State two types of shield that they used.*

Two from:- figure of eight shields – tower shields – circular shields

(2 marks)

- (iii) *List five things that these weapons can tell us about Mycenaean people and their attitudes.*

this evidence shows that Mycenaean society was warlike – that they liked hunting – that they valued military conquest – that they believed in the afterlife – because they buried weapons with warriors – quality of craftsmanship – etc.

(5 marks)

- (b)(i) *Choose five examples of archaeological evidence that tell us how people lived and worked in the Mycenaean palaces.*

Five from:- Linear B tablets – tombs / grave circle – Megaron – frescos – store rooms for oil – different types of pottery – jewellery

(5 marks)

(b)(ii) *State five things that this evidence can tell us about Mycenaean government, trade and religion.*

Any 5 from:-

- Linear B tablets show bureaucracy – give information about agriculture – occupation of slaves – and taxes – tell us about trade
 - Different styles of tomb suggests hierarchical society – engineering skill – grave goods – show a belief in the afterlife – respect for the dead – possible Egyptian influence
 - Megaron shows power of the rulers etc.
 - Frescos show love of art etc.
 - Jewellery indicates skill of craftsmen – and fondness of personal adornment
- (Candidates can get more than one mark for each piece of evidence)

(5 marks)

3H (a) *What archaeological evidence do we have for the different weapons and armour that the Mycenaeans used? What does this evidence tell us about Mycenaean people and their attitudes?*

- Bronze – swords – and daggers – found in shaft graves – and shown in frescoes – and on gold signet rings – also bows and arrows – spears – shown on the Lion Hunt dagger – mention of military supplies in Linear B tablets
- Plate – or mail armour – as illustrated on Warrior Vase – greaves – depicted in frescos – found in graves – boar’s tusk helmets – figure of eight shields – tower shields – circular shields – Dendra armour
- This evidence shows that Mycenaean society was warlike – that they liked hunting – that they valued military conquest – that they believed in the afterlife – because they buried weapons with warriors – that the quality of their craftsmanship was good – etc.

(15 marks)

(b) *What does the archaeological evidence tell us about how people lived and worked in the Mycenaean palaces? You may consider activities such as government, trade and religion in your answer.*

- Linear B tablets – show bureaucracy – give information about agriculture – use / occupation of slaves – and taxes – tell us about trade
- Different styles of tombs suggests hierarchical society – engineering skill – grave goods – show a belief in the afterlife – respect for the dead – possible Egyptian influence
- Megaron shows power of the rulers – may have served as a council chamber
- Size of palace demonstrates wealth of rulers – additional rooms for queen/nobles – frescos show love of art etc.
- Storerooms for oil – different types of pottery – materials from abroad – archive rooms
- Jewellery indicates skill of craftsmen – and fondness for personal adornment
- Frescos show religious ceremonies – ornaments show shrines

(15 marks)

Topic 2 Greek Religious Festivals

- 4 (a) **Why was it appropriate for the god Dionysus to be a hero in a play? Make two points.**

Because the festival was in honour of Dionysus – he was the god of drama
(2 marks)

- (b) **Aristophanes sometimes liked to show characters suspended above the stage in his comedies. What device was used in order to do this?**

The mechane or crane
(1 mark)

- (c) **State three noticeable features of a comic actor's costume.**

Three from:- mask – phallus – tights – boots – roly poly costume – brightly coloured
(3 marks)

- (d) **Which type of Greek drama would you have preferred to watch, tragedy or comedy? Give three reasons to support your answer. Do not retell the story of a particular play.**

Tragedy:- seriousness of theme – power of familiar stories – role of the chorus – messenger speeches – etc.

Comedy:- (visual) humour – outrageous costumes – unusual chorus – etc.
(3 marks)

- 5 (a)(i) **The picture above shows an ancient Greek boxing contest. What were the other two fighting events in the ancient Olympic Games?**

Wrestling – pankration
(2 marks)

- (ii) **State two ways in which boxing in the ancient Olympic Games was different from boxing today.**

Two from:- no gloves – any type of hit allowed – no rounds – no weight divisions – no ring – no points decision – fought naked – all male
(2 marks)

- (b) **Name one throwing event from the ancient pentathlon.**

One from:- discus – javelin
(1 mark)

- (c) *Describe two ways in which the winner of an event at the ancient Olympic Games might have been rewarded for his victory.*

Two from:- statue erected – banquet – money reward from city – food/drink at public expense – games named after him if stade runner – received a wreath – poem written in his honour – procession through home town.

(2 marks)

- (d) *State two punishments that the judges could impose on athletes who were found guilty of cheating at the ancient Olympic Games.*

Two from:- Whipping – fine – paying for statues (zanes)

(2 marks)

- 6F (a)(i) *Give the names of five different buildings or open areas at Olympia.*

Five from:- Temple of Zeus – Temple of Hera – Pheidias’ workshop – Treasuries (any nationality, but only one mark) – Leonidaion – Stadium – Hippodrome – Palaistra – gymnasium

(5 marks)

- (ii) *Describe five ways in which these buildings and open areas contributed to the enjoyment of the spectators at the games.*

Five from:- appreciation of the statue of Zeus inside – sense of awe – interest in different columns – interest in Pheidias’ work – local patriotism – guest-house – meeting interesting people – great atmosphere – interest in seeing horses – starting gate allowed for staggered start – and explosive start – watching the competitors train

(5 marks)

- (b)(i) *State six ways in which an Athenian citizen could take part in the City Dionysia.*

Playwright – write a tragedy – or comedy

Choregos – had to pay for chorus / musicians – organise the training of the chorus – provide props / costumes – help choose judges – presented outline at the proagon – took part in procession – paid for party

Member of the Chorus – sing – and dance in play

Priest – perform sacrifice – walk in procession.

Judge – swear oath to judge fairly – choose the best play

Actor – take part in play **Trainer** – train chorus **Musician** – provide music

Stage-hand – help with masks / costumes – work with scenery – and with ekkuklema / mechane **In procession** – carry statue of god – or torches

In civil ceremony – carry tribute – give money to orphans

War orphan – receive money – honour by the state

State officials – took part in procession – poured libations

Archon – chose choregoi – and playwrights

(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 offering satire – honouring of an important god – civic pride – atmosphere of fun – new works by poets – feasting – meat from sacrifices.

(4 marks)

6H (a) How did the different buildings and open areas of Olympia contribute to the enjoyment of the spectators at the games? Give examples to support your answer.

– stadium constructed for easy access – and a good view – from the curved embankments – two long embankments – were designed so that they were 3 metres further apart at the centre than at the ends – capacity for 45,000 people – creating a fantastic atmosphere – but no actual seats – channel of water ran around edge of track for drinking – hidden tunnel led into stadium – which made arrival of competitors exciting

– Hippodrome had a starting gate for many entrants – allowed a staggered start – and explosive start – excitement of watching horses – but no seats

– palaistra / gymnasium / swimming pool only for competitors – but spectators could watch them train

– temples of Zeus and Hera gave Olympia its religious awe – temples seem to have been open to all – size of temple of Zeus was impressive – decorated with beautiful sculptures – famous statue of Zeus – one of 7 wonders of the world – image reflected / magnified in pool – different columns on temple of Hera

– Pheidias' workshop for those interested in his work

– treasuries set up by the Greek colonies – local patriotism

– painted colonnade for those interested in art – provided a venue for the heralds and trumpeters contest – famous for its echo

– Leonidaion provided a hotel for visiting VIPs – but other spectators had to camp / sleep in open air

– visitors could stroll in the colonnades

– altar of Zeus where visitors could marvel at size of pile of ash from sacrifices etc.

(15 marks)

(b) *What were the different ways in which an Athenian citizen could take part in the City Dionysia festival? For each way, describe what he had to do.*

- **Playwright** – write a tragedy – or comedy
- **Choregos** – had to pay for chorus/musicians – organise the training of the chorus – provide props/costumes – help choose judges – presented outline at the proagon – took part in procession – paid for party (Max 4)
- **Member of the Chorus** – sing – and dance in play
- **Priest** – perform sacrifice – walk in procession
- **Judge** – swear oath to judge fairly – choose the best play
- **Actor** to take part in play – **Trainer** – train chorus – **Musician** to provide music
- **Stage-hand** – help with masks/costumes – work with scenery – and with ekkuklema/mechane – **In procession** – carry statue of god – or torches
- **In civil ceremony** – carry tribute – give money to orphans
- **War orphan** – receive money – honour by the state
- **Attend theatre** to watch plays – influence judges with applause / boo or cheer actors
- **State officials** – took part in procession – poured libations
- **Archon** – chose choregoi – and playwrights

(15 marks)

Topic 3 The Athenian Constitution

7 (a) **Why was the red rope used?**

To encourage citizens to attend the assembly meetings.

(1 mark)

(b) **State one of the responsibilities of the prytaneis towards the Assembly.**

One from:- To compile the agenda for assembly meetings – to make sure that assembly meetings were held with good order.

(1 mark)

(c)(i) **What was the minimum number of citizens required at the Assembly for making decisions?**

6,000

(1 mark)

(ii) **State three different things about which the Assembly had to make decisions.**

Three from:- Peace or war – food supply – ostracism – indictment of serious public offences – national security – passing of laws – grants of citizenship – performance by officers of the state – appointment of strategoi

(3 marks)

(d) **Would you have enjoyed being one of the prytaneis? You should give three reasons to support your answer.**

Yes:- Payment for being on the council – chance to influence political life of the city – enjoyment of assembly meetings – dining in the Prytaneion at the public expense – receiving foreign visitors

No:- Long time away from family – having to live in the Prytaneion – pressure of organising the debate in front of a large number of people – difficulty of counting votes by hand – payment not sufficient to keep family etc.

3 marks also possible for a mixed answer.

(3 marks)

8 (a)(i) **How often was a citizen allowed to serve on the Council in his lifetime?**

Twice

(1 mark)

(ii) **Give two other reasons why so many Athenian citizens were able to become members of the Council.**

Two from:- 500 members of the Council each year – selected by lot – payment – no professional qualifications needed.

(2 marks)

(b)(i) *Which magistrates commanded both the Athenian army and 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 – etc.

(2 marks)

(c) *Do you think that the Athenians were wise to have special rules for the selection of their military commanders? You should make three points in your answer.*

Three from:-

Yes:- city needed best possible generals – too important a job to be left to chance – continuity of strategy was possible – Assembly had control over conduct of war – etc.

No:- individuals could become too powerful through repeated office – and privileges in Council and Assembly – danger that generals were picked because of their speaking skill – demagogues – etc.

Mixed responses possible.

(3 marks)

9F (a)(i) *State three things which you admire about the Athenian assembly and give the reason for each choice.*

Any 3 from:- Equal rights for citizens – gave everyone the chance to contribute freedom of speech – led to excellent speeches – election of generals – meant that generals were accountable – role of the prytaneis – produced ordered debates

(6 marks)

(ii) *Choose two things that you dislike about the Athenian assembly and give the reason for each choice.*

Huge numbers – meant that decision makers were not expert – hard to hear – also favoured those who could speak to a large audience – lack of immunity – meant that officials were afraid of prosecution – speed of decision making – could lead to bad decisions – held four times a month – had to miss work – voted by show of hands – difficult to count – Boule set agenda – could control matters discussed etc.

(4 marks)

(b)(i) *Describe six ways in which the Athenians attempted to make the law courts and their juries fair.*

Any six from:- Very difficult to bribe the jury because of large size – and last minute selection – using system of tokens and tags – equal time for each side – measured by the water clock – secret ballot – all citizens could be jurors – jury pay meant poorer classes could be represented – no lawyers meant that litigants had to represent themselves – no discussion among jury (no pressure) – any citizen could act as prosecutor – could use character witnesses – each side could suggest punishment

(6 marks)

- (ii) *State four ways in which you think that the law courts and their juries were unfair.*

Any four from:- Speech writers could be hired, which favoured the rich – no lawyers favoured educated / experienced speakers – no judge to direct jury – jury could be prejudiced – for example against Socrates – could be influenced by appearance of family – women excluded from jury – also metics – old citizens were over-represented in the juries, as suggested by comedies – no use of precedent – no cross-examination

(4 marks)

- 9H (a)(i) *What do you admire and what do you dislike about the Athenian assembly in the time of Pericles? Give reasons to support your answers.*

Admire:- Equal rights for citizens – gave everyone the chance to contribute – freedom of speech – led to excellent speeches – election of generals – meant that generals were accountable – role of the prytaneis – produced ordered debate.

Dislike:- Huge numbers – meant that decision makers were not expert – hard to hear – also favoured those who could speak to a large audience – lack of immunity – meant that officials were afraid of prosecution – speed of decision making – could lead to bad decisions – held four times a month – had to miss work – voted by show of hands – difficult to count – Boule set agenda – controlled matters discussed

Candidates must have at least one mark from each category for the full 9 marks.

(9 marks)

- (ii) *Do you think that the Athenian Assembly worked effectively? Give reasons to support your answer.*

Effective:- Usually viewed as fair – political unity in this period – energy in acquiring empire – and opposing the Spartans – splendour of Athenian buildings – and culture.

Ineffective:- Rise of demagogues – risks of imperial policy – inconsistent decisions – e.g. Mytilenean debate – persecution of subject allies – lack of fair treatment for Pericles – too much money spent by state etc.

Points from (a)(i) may be given credit in (a)(ii) if linked to effectiveness.

(6 marks)

- (b) *To what extent did the organisation of Athenian law courts and their juries offer a fair trial for prosecutors and defendants? What aspects of the organisation of the court and their juries were unfair? Give reasons for your answers to both questions.*

Fair:- Very difficult to bribe the jury because of large size – and last minute selection – using system of tokens and tags – equal time for each side – measured by the water clock – secret ballot – all citizens could be jurors – jury pay meant poorer classes could be represented – no lawyers meant that litigants had to represent themselves – could use character witnesses – no discussion among jury (no pressure) – any citizen could act as prosecutor – each side could suggest punishment

Unfair:- Speech writers could be hired – which favoured the rich – no lawyers favoured educated / experienced speakers – no judge to direct jury – jury could be prejudiced –for example against Socrates – and influenced by appearance of family – women excluded from jury – also metics – old citizens were over-represented in the juries – as suggested by comedies – no use of precedent – no cross-examination

(15 marks)

Topic 4 Athenian Social Life

- 10 (a) **Name the garment worn by the women in this picture.**

Chiton

(1 mark)

- (b) **Women of poorer families often had to earn their living. State two jobs, other than washing clothes, which such women often did.**

Two from:- making clothes – inn-keeping – running a hotel – midwifery – wet-nursing – baking – wreath-making – herb selling – keeping a market stall – prostitution – flute girls – etc.

(2 marks)

- (c) **List three features of the arrangements for the marriages of Athenian girls. Do not write about the ceremony itself.**

Three from:- young age at betrothal – and at marriage – arranged marriages – almost always to an Athenian citizen – husband was usually much older – often a relative – dowry

(3 marks)

- (d) **There were advantages and disadvantages to the education offered in Fifth Century Athens. State any three of these.**

Three from:-

Advantages:- Outdoors/active – balanced between intellectual and physical – preparation for life as a citizen – preparation for warfare – study of Homer – had help of paidagogus

Disadvantages:- Sexist – corporal punishment – militaristic – limited choice of activities – not provided by state – etc.

(3 marks)

- 11 (a)(i) **The picture above shows Greek potters at work. State three ways in which the Athenians used vases and pottery.**

Any three from:- To store food – and drink – for religion – for ornaments – for funerals – to improve trade – as prizes – to drink out of – etc.

(3 marks)

- (b) **Name two other crafts that were practised in Athens in the Fifth Century BC.**

Any two from:- ironwork, leatherwork, metalwork, shoemaking, weaving, cloth production, carpentry etc. (Naming the craftsmen, e.g. blacksmith, is also acceptable.)

(2 marks)

- (c) **State one product of Athenian agriculture.**

Olive oil – wine – barley

(1 mark)

- (d) *If you had been a free Athenian citizen, would you have preferred to live in the town or the country? Give three reasons for your answer, based on your knowledge of ancient Athenian society.*

Town:- Easier to get to theatre / assembly – easier access to trade – opportunities to make money – witness beautiful buildings – danger of having farmland destroyed / protection – harder manual work in countryside – better social life e.g. symposia

Country:- Healthier – more space – less crime – high status of landowners – flourishing cultural/political life of the demes – less chance of getting prosecuted.

Possible to gain 3 marks for a mixed answer.

(3 marks)

- 12F (a)(i) *Describe two ways in which Athenians worshipped the gods publicly and explain why each way was important to the Athenians.*

Any two from:-

- Panathenaia festival (or description of it) – chance to celebrate – carrying Athena’s robe – display of city’s power – Athene the city’s patron
- Eleusinian mysteries (or description of them) – hope for immortality – chance to feel special
- Thesmophoria – concerned with renewal – chance for women to participate
- Temples – visual sign of devotion to god / power of city – beauty of buildings etc.

(4 marks)

- (ii) *Give three ways in which Athenians worshipped the gods privately and explain how each way was important to family life. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answer to question 12(a)(i).*

Any three from:-

- Eleusinian mysteries – hope for immortality, (unless mentioned for (12)(a)(i))
- Child presented to Hestia – naming ceremony
- Apatouria a family festival – brought family together
- toys offered to gods before marriage – sign of maturity
- purification rites at death – hope for immortality
- coin for Charon – to pay for crossing to Underworld
- daily prayers at altar in the courtyard – sign of piety of the family
- libations to god poured at meals – celebrating food.

(6 marks)

- (b)(i) *State six kinds of food and drink that the Athenians enjoyed.*

Any six from:- Many different herbs used for flavouring – fish – bread – large variety of cheeses – olives – eggs – figs – elegant starters (hors d’oeuvres) were important – final course would be a sweet – usually with fruit – Honey used as sweetener – wine – etc.

(6 marks)

- (ii) *Describe four important features of an Athenian dinner party.*

Any four from:-

-Watering down of wine – Kottabos game played – deipnon (dinner) preceded – the symposion (drinking party) – Hetairai – and flute girls invited to entertain the guests – only for men – guests wore garlands – lay on couches – andron decorated with garlands

(4 marks)

- 12H (a) *How important was the worship of the gods in the life of the city, of the family and of the individual in Athens in the Fifth Century BC? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer.*

City:- important for displaying city's power – a chance for a feast – festivals – processions – display of Athens' values – in front of foreigners – Athene the city's patron – Parthenon – the Panathenaia (up to 3 marks for additional details – pannychis – procession to Acropolis – presentation of peplos – chorus competitions – games) and Eleusinian Mysteries (up to 3 marks for additional details – gathering at agora – purification in sea – procession to Eleusis – sacred meal – showing of sacred objects – hope for life after death.) – many temples – Thesmophoria – women only – etc.

Family:- Child presented to Hestia at naming ceremony – Apatouria a family festival – oaths at altar for betrothal – toys offered to gods before marriage – purification rites at death – daily prayers at altar in the courtyard – libations to god poured at meals – coin to pay Charon

Individual:- personal prayers – individual offerings – common belief in omens – Eleusinian Mysteries as a personal religion – initiates would feel special – no professional priesthood – thus individuals could play a role in public religion – reading of Homer – etc.

At least one from each category required for maximum marks.

(15 marks)

- (b) *What kinds of food and drink did the Athenians enjoy? What were the most important features of an Athenian dinner party? Give reasons for your answer.*

Food:- Many different herbs used for flavouring – fish – bread – beef rare – poultry more common – large variety of cheeses – olives – eggs – figs – elegant starters (hors d'oeuvres) were important – final course would be a sweet – usually with fruit – honey used as sweetener.

Drink:- Wine – watered down – at least two thirds water was usual – wine from Chios – Thasos – and Lemnos regarded as the best.

Maximum of 10 marks for listing food and drink.

Dinner parties:- Hard work of preparation done by slaves – guests always men – wore garlands – lay on couches – dinner parties usually held in a private home / held in andron – deipnon (dinner) preceded – the symposion (drinking party) – Kottabos game played – wine served in elegant drinking cups – Hetairai – and flute girls invited to entertain the guests – andron decorated with garlands.

(15 marks)

Topic 5 The Early Empire

- 13 (a) *Which military force did Sejanus command for Tiberius?*

Praetorian Guard

(1 mark)

- (b) *What was the name of Tiberius' adopted son and nephew who had died before Drusus?*

Germanicus

(1 mark)

- (c) *What motives did Sejanus have for poisoning Drusus?*

Two from:- he was having an affair with Drusus' wife (Livilla) – he was ambitious to control the empire himself – Drusus was heir to throne and so needed to be eliminated – they hated each other – revenge – Drusus had slapped Sejanus in the face

(2 marks)

- (d) *Name two members of the Julio-Claudian family who died as prisoners during Tiberius' reign.*

Two from:- Agrippa Postumus – Agrippina (the Elder) – (her two sons) Nero – and Drusus

(2 marks)

- (e) *How much influence do you think Sejanus had over Tiberius? You should make three points in your answer.*

A great deal:- He persuaded him to go to Capri – He encouraged him to prosecute opponents – Tiberius described him as the partner of his labours – he persuaded him to persecute Agrippina (and her family) – controlled access to Tiberius – had saved his life in a rockfall

Limitations:- In the end, Tiberius realised his treachery – and conspired with Macro – to order the Senate to execute Sejanus

3 marks possible for a mixed answer.

(3 marks)

- 14 (a)(i) *How did Nero eventually die?*

He committed suicide (with the help of the freedman Epaphroditus)

(1 mark)

- (ii) *Name one man who served Nero as praetorian prefect.*

One from:- Burrus – Tigellinus

(1 mark)

- (iii) *Name the famous philosopher who was ordered to commit suicide in Nero's reign of terror.*

Seneca

(1 mark)

- (b) *Why did so many senators and military men support the rebellion against Nero? Give three reasons to support your answer.*

Three from:- Horror at his murders of his own family – disapproval of his artistic lifestyle – disapproval at his lack of support for the military – personal ambition – execution of Corbulo – ruthless suppression of conspiracy of Piso – ignored senate – believed to have burnt Rome down – extravagance of Domus Aurea

(3 marks)

- (c) *“And so great an artist!” (line 5). Describe what Nero had done to support this opinion of himself. Make three points in your answer.*

Three from:- Nero loved the performing arts – he had practised singing – and lyre playing – he had recently conducted a tour of Greece – where he had been awarded many prizes – he organised applause – locked people in theatres – bribed rivals – and judges – skilful charioteer

(3 marks)

- 15F (a)(i) *Name three powerful women in the Julio-Claudian family (which includes wives of emperors) during the reigns of Tiberius, Claudius and Nero.*

Three from:- Livia – Agrippina (the Elder) – Messalina – Agrippina (the Younger) – Poppaea

(3 marks)

- (ii) *How did these women influence these emperors? Give four examples of their actions.*

Four from:-

Livia – encouraged Tiberius to be emperor – warned him against Germanicus – encouraged him to follow the example of Augustus.

Agrippina the Elder – headed the opposition to Tiberius – influenced his decision to go to Capri.

Messalina – encouraged the prosecution of her opponents – etc.

Agrippina the Younger – persuaded Claudius to marry her – and to adopt Nero – and let him marry Octavia – she secured the inheritance for her son Nero rather than Britannicus – inspired Nero to kill Britannicus.

Poppaea – persuaded Nero to murder Agrippina – to divorce / execute Octavia.

(4 marks)

- (iii) **Give three examples of how the emperors treated the women in the Julio-Claudian family badly.**

Three from:- Tiberius imprisoned Agrippina the Elder – Claudius executed Messalina – Nero killed his mother Agrippina the Younger – Nero killed Poppaea – and Octavia
(3 marks)

- (b)(i) **State five ways in which Tiberius and Claudius helped the people of Rome and Italy.**

Tiberius – some public buildings in Rome – provided usual entertainments for Roman people – did not take vindictive action after theatre riots – gave relief after fire in Rome – and Tiber floods – gave out rebuilding grants – kept down food prices

Claudius – provided many public spectacles – his drainage scheme made farm land available to the public – improved the harbour at Ostia – and benefited Roman trade – built aqueducts to improve Rome’s water supply – new laws to improve treatment of slaves

Maximum 4 marks for each emperor.

(5 marks)

- (ii) **Which event, blamed on Nero, harmed the inhabitants of Rome, and whom did he blame instead?**

Nero was accused of starting the Great Fire of Rome – he blamed the Christians (as scapegoats)

(2 marks)

- (iii) **Give three reasons why Nero was popular with many of the ordinary people of Rome.**

Three from:- He subsidised corn prices – and gave grants for rebuilding – put on numerous shows – gave 40 gold pieces to citizens after the death of Claudius – lowered taxes – improved the water supply – introduced building regulations after the Great Fire – opened his gardens for the homeless – etc.

(3 marks)

- 15H (a) *‘Tiberius, Claudius and Nero were all dominated by powerful women from their family.’*

How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer.

Tiberius:- his succession helped by Livia – heavily influenced by his mother Livia – while she was alive – Tacitus stresses her importance – and the importance of her death as a turning point – however Tiberius clearly did disagree with her on occasion – he was more determined to allow the prosecution of Placcina – Tiberius was not married as emperor – he had previously divorced Vipsania – and Augustus’ daughter, Julia – he was constantly at odds with Agrippina (the Elder) – after the death of Germanicus – and eventually imprisoned her – leading to her death.

Claudius:- Claudius’ first wife Messalina was highly influential while she lived – she made Claudius unpopular because of treason trials against her personal opponents – however she went too far, when she staged a marriage ceremony – with the consul Silius – this must have been an attempt to take over the empire – Claudius was saved by the swift action of the freedman Narcissus – and Messalina was executed – Claudius’ second wife Agrippina (the younger) was also very powerful – she persuaded Claudius to adopt Nero – after organising marriage to Octavia – succeeded in securing the succession for him – at the expense of Britannicus – poisoned Claudius

Nero:- Initially Nero was heavily influenced by his mother Agrippina – however he became annoyed at her interference – and had her murdered – he also ordered the execution of his wife Octavia – who was Claudius’ daughter – but influenced by Poppaea – but Nero allegedly killed her – by kicking her when she was pregnant – from then on Nero was more influenced by male advisors – such as Tigellenus – etc.

Maximum 10 marks for each emperor.

At least one point needed from each emperor for the maximum 15 marks.

(15 marks)

- (b) *Do you think that the rule of Tiberius, Claudius and Nero helped the ordinary people of Rome and Italy? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer.*

Tiberius:- some public buildings in Rome – provided usual entertainments for Roman people – did not take vindictive action after theatre riots – gave relief after fire in Rome – and Tiber floods – gave out rebuilding grants – kept down food prices – treason trials threatened senators rather than ordinary people – etc.

Claudius:- provided many public spectacles – including a disastrous sea battle on Fucine Lake – his drainage scheme made farm land available to the public – improved the harbour at Ostia – and benefited Roman trade – built aqueducts – to improve Rome’s water supply – new laws to improve treatment of slaves – etc.

Nero:- rumours that he started the great fire of Rome – were almost certainly false – however he persecuted Christians – as scapegoats – He subsidised corn prices – and gave grants for rebuilding – put on numerous shows – gave 40 gold pieces to citizens after the death of Claudius – lowered taxes – improved the water supply – introduced building regulations after the Great Fire – opened his gardens for the homeless – etc.

(15 marks)

Topic 6 Roman Social life in the First Century AD.

- 16 (a)(i) *Which member of the household would perform a ceremony at the Lararium every day?*

The paterfamilias / father / head of the household

(1 mark)

- (ii) *Name two gods or divine spirits whom the Romans worshipped in the home.*

Any two from:- Vesta – Janus – Penates – Lares – Manes – numina

(2 marks)

- (b) *Would you have liked or disliked the ordinary daily routine for an adult male citizen of Rome? Do not refer to public entertainment in your answer. Give three reasons to support your answer.*

Any three from:-

Liked:- Slaves would do most manual work – chance for a siesta – chance to go to the baths – elaborate dinners – etc.

Disliked:- Having to get up early – need to attend a patron – or entertain clients – political obligations – need to go to sleep early – etc.

Three marks possible for a mixed answer.

(3 marks)

- (c) *Apart from the ceremony at the Lararium, state three examples of how religion played an important part in the life of a Roman in the First Century AD.*

– Daily worship of household gods – libations at meals – gods involved at key points – received child into family – children wore bulla – offered to gods at adulthood – girl sacrificed toys before marriage – sacrifices at weddings – at childbirths – invoked at funerals – etc.

(3 marks)

- 17 (a) *What sort of gladiator was Serpenius?*

Bestiarius / beast fighter

(1 mark)

- (b) *How would a retiarius (net fighter) have fought against his opponent?*

Tried to trap his opponent in a net – tried to wrap his net around an opponent's ankles / legs – and pull his feet from under him – then kill him with a trident/dagger

(2 marks)

- (c)(i) *Many gladiators were volunteers. Give two reasons why someone would have volunteered for such a dangerous lifestyle.*

Two from:- Needed to escape debt – wanted celebrity – chance to escape bitter poverty – chance to earn prize money – chance to win freedom if a slave.

(2 marks)

(ii) *What did it mean for a gladiator, when he or she received the wooden sword?*

Given their freedom

(1 mark)

(d) *Apart from gladiatorial games, list three forms of Roman entertainment or leisure activities. For each form of entertainment or leisure activity, give a reason why you would have enjoyed or disliked it if you had lived in Rome in the First Century AD.*

Any three from:-

- Chariot racing for the excitement etc.
- Baths for health / sociability
- Theatre for spectacle
- Military exercise for fun / keeping fit
- Public literary recitations (recitations)
- Dinner Parties
- Sea Battles

A sensible explanation is required for each form of entertainment.

(3 marks)

18F (a)(i) *State four things which you know about the way in which Roman girls were brought up.*

Four from:- little formal education – sometimes taught 3Rs by tutor / mother – taught to run a household – in preparation for marriage – often betrothed at an early age – arranged marriages – given little choice in future – etc.

(4 marks)

(ii) *How enjoyable was the life led by Roman women of wealthy families? You should make six points in your answer.*

Six from:- slaves to attend to personal needs – and household tasks – satisfaction in running household – and bringing up children – fine house – plenty of leisure – opportunities for social life – riding in a litter – shopping – baths – games – chariot racing – dinner parties – literary interests – some financial independence – jewellery – perfume

But:- lack of fulfilling occupation – frequent divorce – boredom – had to obey husband – danger of childbirth – pressure to produce sons – few job opportunities

(6 marks)

(b)(i) *State four different kinds of job for which the Romans used slaves.*

Four from:- gladiators – farmworkers – quarrymen – galley rowers – house-servants – secretaries – stewards – tutors – litter-bearers – factories – hairdressers etc.

(4 marks)

- (ii) **Give three ways in which a good master could improve the life of his slave. In each case, give a reason for your answer.**

Three from:- Setting free the slave – which would give him more independence – putting in charge of other slaves – leading to more status / privileges – paying a wage – chance to save for freedom – use as a personal slave – chance to have better conditions – give him medicine – to look after health – allow a form of marriage – to make slaves be happier – chance to make a will – to dispose of property after death – etc.

(6 marks)

- 18H (a) **Do you think that Roman women and girls had a harder and less enjoyable lifestyle than men and boys in the First Century AD? Give reasons for your answer.**

Girls:- more likely to be exposed as a baby – education was more limited – (up to 2 marks for additional points about girls' education: e.g. girls were taught reading/writing – and basic literature – and needlework – and household management) – but less hard study – no military training – less risk of injury – etc.

Women:- arranged marriages – at an early age – had to obey husband – danger of childbirth – pressure to produce sons – denied political career – or right to vote – boring duties, such as spinning – sat at the back of the amphitheatre – dangerous cosmetics – few job opportunities – etc.

But:- had control of the household – often influential behind the scenes – wealthy women did not work – plenty of time for socialising – brought up children – women did not serve in the army – less danger from the Emperor – could go to the games – and chariot racing – and baths – shopping – could be honoured as Vestal Virgins – jewellery –perfume – wealthy women could be independent – etc.

Advantages for men:- better education – careers – could vote – were independent – could join the army – divorce was easier – had power over wife and children – etc.

(15 marks)

- (b)(i) **How much did Roman society depend on the existence of slavery? Give reasons for your answer.**

Importance of slavery:- cheap labour – used where large numbers of unskilled workers needed – on farms/latifundia – quarries – galleys – as skilled workers in factories – cheaper than freedmen / poor citizens – expendable resource for gladiatorial entertainment – threat of enslavement was a deterrent to rebellion – and lawbreakers – domestic slaves made possible a life of leisure for the rich – Greek slaves important for education – and the arts.

(7 marks)

- (ii) *How sensible were the Romans in the way they treated slaves? Give reasons for your answer.*

Treatment:- Romans generally treated slaves sensibly – large groups kept under close guard – discipline was strict – harsh penalties for absconders – and murder of masters – laws against abandoning old / sick slaves – citizen status on being freed – possibility of later prosperity – some slaves given responsibility – some household slaves had better living conditions – and formed close relationship with master – some were paid a wage – which would allow more personal comforts – and possibility of saving for freedom – Pliny allowed a form of marriage – and chance to make a will – sometimes the Romans treated their slaves too harshly – leading to murder – or slave revolt – one mark for a good example such as murder of Macedo.

(8 marks)

Topic 7 Pompeii and Herculaneum

- 19 (a)(i) *How do we know that the amphitheatre was built to fit in visitors from neighbouring towns?*

Capacity of amphitheatre was very large (20,000) – well over the total population of Pompeii.

(2 marks)

- (ii) *What unfortunate event at the amphitheatre happened in AD 59?*

riot

(1 mark)

- (iii) *From which nearby town, other than Herculaneum, were people involved?*

Nuceria

(1 mark)

- (b) *State two pieces of archaeological evidence from Pompeii which show us that the gladiatorial games staged in the amphitheatre were popular.*

Graffiti with gladiators' names – mosaics or paintings of amphitheatre – adverts for fights – results

(2 marks)

- (c) *List three other leisure activities that were enjoyed by the inhabitants of Pompeii and Herculaneum. For each activity you should give an example of archaeological evidence which supports your answer.*

Any three from:-

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| – Going to the baths | – baths buildings / strigils etc. |
| – Sports | – Palaestras etc. |
| – Going to brothels | – Graffiti and paintings on walls |
| – Dinner parties | – Paintings – triclinia |
| – Going to the theatre | – theatre, actors' graffiti paintings of masks etc. |
| – Going to bars | – Bars / Amphorae |
| – Gardening / enjoying gardens | – Peristyle design etc. |
| – Concerts / recitals | – Odeon |
| – Shopping | – Shops |

(3 marks)

- 20 (a) *Apart from the temple of Isis, name three other temples in Pompeii.*

Any three from:- Jupiter – Apollo – Lares – Vespasian – Venus – Fortuna Augusta

(3 marks)

- (b) *What evidence is there to suggest that the inhabitants of Pompeii and Herculaneum were religious? Make three points in your answer.*

– Large number of temples – paintings at the villa of the mysteries – statues of Mithras
– statues of Osiris – underground room to store Nile water – cryptogram of Lord’s
prayer – religious graffiti – evidence for frequent sacrifices – lararia – street shrines –
cross on wall in Herculaneum

(3 marks)

- (c) *Apart from the number of temples, give three reasons why the forum was the busiest area of the city.*

Three from: – law courts – market stalls – food market – municipal offices /
administrative centre – council house – news posted there – Eumachia – financial /
banking centre – shady colonnade to sit under with friends

(3 marks)

- 21F (a)(i) *Name and briefly describe three rooms found in most large Pompeian houses. You may give the English or Latin name. In each case, state one way in which the room (or the way it was used) differed from a similar room in a modern house.*

Any three rooms and three appropriate differences.

Room	Difference
– atrium / hall / main room	– larger / compluvium / impluvium / shrine / strong box / mosaic floor
– cubiculum / bedroom	– smaller / darker
– tablinum / study / sitting room	– dual purpose / portable bookcases
– triclinium / dining room	– dark / furnished with couches
– culina / kitchen	– very small / wood charcoal oven / toilet sometimes here / no ventilation

(6 marks)

- (ii) *State two features of the design of houses in Pompeii and explain how they made the lives of its inhabitants better.*

Any two design features with a valid explanation.

– the compluvium – helped keep house cool / airy / let in light
– the impluvium – helped to collect water / keep house cool
– closeness of the atrium to the front – helped to welcome guests
– peristyle garden – displayed wealth / allowed inhabitants to enjoy privacy
– mosaics / wall paintings – more enjoyment of art
– workshop – could be used for trade / crafts
– windows – gave comfort / security

(4 marks)

- (b)(i) *State four things we can learn from Pliny's letters about what happened to the inhabitants of Pompeii and Herculaneum at the time of the eruption of Vesuvius.*

Four from:- Inhabitants were showered with ashes – and pumice – no escape by sea – easily became trapped in buildings – surrounded by darkness – suffered from the sulphurous fumes – details of uncle's death – his own escape – behaviour of refugees – duration of eruption – danger of tremors – fires on Vesuvius

(6 marks)

- (ii) *Give three examples of archaeological evidence for what happened to the inhabitants of Pompeii and Herculaneum at the time of the eruption of Vesuvius, and explain what this evidence means.*

Any three pieces of evidence and three valid interpretations from the following:

(Match does not have to be exact provided the interpretation is sensible.)

Evidence	Interpretation
– Casts of bodies	– reveal sudden death / suffocation
– Bodies found on top of pumice etc.	– death came after falling pumice / ash
– Some carrying possessions	– tried to flee / had time to gather belongings
– Men carrying money	– perhaps looting took place
– Bodies found in house etc.	– sought safety indoors / became trapped
– Animals left chained up	– people panicked and fled
– Bodies in sea caves at Herculaneum	– escape by sea not possible – killed by pyroclastic surge / thermal shock
– Few bodies in Herculaneum	– had longer warning to escape
– Preserved organic / carbonised material	– town hit by tremendous heat
– Layers of pumice and ash	– debris from Vesuvius rained down on Pompeii
– Soil samples / geological surveys	– evidence of earth tremors / fires / pyroclastic surges
– Food, bread etc.	– people unprepared for eruption

(6 marks)

- 21H (a)** *What can the archaeological evidence from Pompeii and Herculaneum tell us about the different styles of Roman houses in these towns in the First Century AD? Refer to particular rooms in your answer.*

Typical domus:- a single storey building – one mark for appropriate example e.g. House of Sallust – plain / white outer façade – strong front door – opened straight onto street – entered through passage (fauces) – led to atrium – atrium main room – near the front – opening in roof (compluvium) – impluvium below – bedrooms grouped around atrium – they were small / dark – house also contained a tablinum (study) – divided from atrium by curtain / wooden screen – peristyle garden – private – with colonnade – formally laid out – and a triclinium (dining room) – some rooms were converted into shops – small kitchen – with no ventilation – charcoal / wood oven – toilet often in / near here

Lifestyle:- importance of public and private areas – importance of dining room – value of light – and spending time outdoors – importance of celebrating ancestors

Larger town houses:- up to two marks for good examples – e.g. House of the Faun – House of the Vettii – House of Menander – two peristyles – two atriums – private baths – larger colonnades – wall paintings – importance of privacy – desire for comfort – statues – fountains – mosaics – wall paintings – small windows – high windows – summer triclinium – with masonry couches

Lifestyle:- larger houses indicate increasing wealth – and an increased desire for display – increasing Greek influence – trend towards more varied plans – love of nature

Herculaneum:- again up to two marks for good examples. – House of Mosaic Atrium – House of the Stags – later houses show a decline in status – designs of houses based more around the need for trade than for display of grandeur

Villas:- leading families seem to have moved out to countryside villas – e.g. Villa of the Mysteries near Pompeii

Poorer dwellings:- one room at first-floor level on front of house – reached by stairway from street – could be linked by a balcony – lived behind shops – often no toilet – or kitchen

(15 marks)

- (b) ***What can we learn from Pliny’s letters and from the archaeological evidence about the eruption of Vesuvius and about what happened to the inhabitants of Pompeii and Herculaneum? Give examples to support your answer.***

Pliny’s Letters – Inhabitants were showered with ashes – and pumice – covered heads with pillows – effect on the sea-darkness – suffered from the sulphurous fumes – rescue attempts – details of uncle’s death – easily became trapped in buildings – his own escape – behaviour of refugees – duration of eruption – danger of tremors – fires on Vesuvius – time of eruption – date of eruption – shape of the cloud – people didn’t understand what was happening

Maximum 12 marks for evidence from Pliny.

Archaeological Evidence

One mark for a piece of evidence and one mark for a valid interpretation. The match does not have to be exactly the same as below providing the reasoning is sensible.

Evidence	Interpretation
– Casts of bodies	– reveal sudden death / suffocation
– Bodies found on top of pumice etc.	– death came after falling pumice / ash
– Some carrying possessions	– tried to flee / had time to gather belongings
– Men carrying money	– perhaps looting took place
– Bodies found in house etc.	– sought safety indoors / became trapped
– Animals left chained up	– people panicked and fled
– Bodies in sea caves at Herculaneum	– escape by sea not possible – killed by pyroclastic surge / thermal shock
– Few bodies in Herculaneum	– had longer warning to escape
– Preserved organic / carbonised material	– town hit by tremendous heat
– Layers of pumice and ash	– debris from Vesuvius rained down on Pompeii
– Soil samples / geological surveys	– evidence of earth tremors / fires / pyroclastic surges
– Food, bread etc.	– people unprepared for eruption

Up to 3 marks for “individual stories” (e.g. – beggar at gate – woman at barracks – chained dog etc.)

Maximum 12 marks for archaeological evidence.

(15 marks)

Topic 8 The Romans in Britain

- 22 (a) *Auxiliary cavalrymen were an important part of the Roman army. Name one other kind of soldier which was provided only by auxiliary troops.*

One from:- slingers – archers – specialist swimmers – etc.

(1 mark)

- (b)(i) *State one piece of equipment or armour used by a Roman legionary other than a shield and explain how it was well designed.*

One mark for equipment / armour and one for reason.

- Lorica segmentata (linked metal strips) – light / flexible / deflected enemy attack
- helmet – able to deflect blows / protected neck / cheeks
- sandals – hobnailed for durability
- javelin – reusable / temporarily disabled
- sword – short for handiness / sharp point for stabbing

(2 marks)

- (ii) *Name one type of officer in a Roman legion.*

One from:- legionary commander (*legatus*) – camp commander (*praefectus castrorum*) – (military) tribune – standard bearer – eagle bearer – centurion – option

(1 mark)

- (c) *Apart from Boudicca, name one of the leaders of the Britons who resisted the invasion, and state what later happened to him.*

Either:- Togodumnus – died in battle

Or:- Caratacus – escaped to Wales / resisted the Romans for a long time / betrayed by Cartimandua / eventually taken to Rome / spared by Claudius.

(2 marks)

- (d) *Give three reasons why Claudius decided to invade Britain in AD 43.*

Any three from:- Prestige for Claudius – security of Gaul – hopes for lead – gold – tin – corn – hunting dogs – wipe out Druidism – occupy legions on the Rhine / Danube frontier.

(3 marks)

- 23 (a)(i) *What was the name of Boudicca's tribe?*

The Iceni

(1 mark)

- (ii) *What was the name of the Roman commander who defeated her?*

Suetonius (Paulinus)

(1 mark)

- (iii) *Give the number of one of the two Roman legions he commanded in the final battle.*

One from:- XIVth – XXth Legions

(1 mark)

- (b) *Why were the British tribes so determined to support Boudicca against the Romans AD 60-61? Give three reasons.*

Any three from:- Roman plunder of Iceni tribe (and others) – felt humiliated – and betrayed – Boudicca was whipped – her daughters were raped – Actions of Catus Decianus – inspiration of the Druids – nothing to lose (after sack of Londinium and Verulamium) – behaviour of veterans at Camulodunum – land taken from Trinovantes – temple of Claudius seen as a symbol of Roman domination – Britons had to pay for its upkeep

(3 marks)

- (c) *Do you agree that Boudicca was an inspiring leader, but a poor commander in battle? Give three reasons to justify your view.*

Any three from:-

Inspiring leader:- high morale of troops – unity of tribes – ferocity of attack – managed to destroy some large Roman cities (Colchester, London and St. Albans)

Poor commander in battle:- total defeat with little Roman loss – trapped by wagons – no evidence of sophisticated battle plan – poisoned herself

Also give marks to candidates who say that it is harsh to judge Boudicca as a poor tactical commander, since the Roman legions were so well trained – and better equipped

Candidates must address both parts of the question to get all three marks.

(3 marks)

- 24F (a)(i) *State six advantages the Roman military force that invaded Britain had.*

Any six from:- Well trained – speed in marching – use of specialist forces – slingers – swimmers – auxiliary cavalry – excellent siege weapons – strong leadership – centurions backbone of the army – outstanding infantry force – roads enabled swift movement – organised tactics – medics – engineers – well designed armour – and weapons – well disciplined – well paid – loyalty to the standard – well equipped

(6 marks)

- (ii) *Describe four problems that the Romans had in conquering and occupying Britain.*

Any four from:- Short of numbers to control the whole island – quality of leadership variable – example of IInd legion failing to move vs. Boudicca – lack of defence of big cities – lack of knowledge of country – lack of understanding of local culture – lack of a strong navy – dishonest / cruel civilian officials – e.g. Catus Decianus – opposition of Druids

(4 marks)

- (b)(i)** *How well did Aulus Plautius lead the invasion of Britain? You should make six points in your answer.*

Any six from:- Mutiny of troops – through fear of channel crossing – only resolved by Narcissus – danger of landing from sea overcome by crossing channel in 3 divisions – use of local help – e.g. Cogidubnus – rivers overcome by amphibious troops – e.g. Medway – and Thames – bridges built by military engineers – unnecessary delay waiting for Claudius – effective use of elephants in final battle – successful in killing Togodumnus – putting Caratacus to flight – but failure to capture him – capture of Camulodunum.

(6 marks)

- (ii)** *How successful was he in occupying the country from AD 43-47? You should make four points in your answer.*

Any four from:- Favourable terms given to collaborators – e.g. Prasutagus – Cartimandua – division of forces – successful siege tactics vs. hill forts – Vespasian – conquest sensibly limited to South East – marked by Fosse Way – use of roads helped administration – strategically placed legionary forts – tribes disarmed – e.g. Iceni – permanent garrisons at Gloucester – and Wroxeter – buffer kingdom of the Brigantes – building of large towns – Londinium – Verulamium

(4 marks)

- 24H (a)** *What were the strengths and the weaknesses of the Roman military forces that invaded and occupied Britain?*

Strengths:- Well trained – speed in marching – use of specialist forces – slingers – swimmers – auxiliary cavalry – excellent siege weapons – strong leadership – centurions backbone of the army – outstanding infantry force – roads enabled swift movement – organised tactics – medics – engineers – well designed armour – and weapons – well disciplined – well paid – loyalty to the standard – well equipped

(Max 12)

Weaknesses:- Short of numbers to control the whole island – quality of leadership variable – example of IInd legion failing to move vs. Boudicca – lack of defence of big cities – lack of knowledge of country – lack of understanding of local culture – lack of a strong navy – dishonest / cruel civilian officials – e.g. Catus Decianus – opposition of Druids

(15 marks)

- (b) ***How effective was Aulus Plautius in invading Britain and in the early stages of the occupation from AD 43-47? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer.***

Invasion:- mutiny of troops – through fear of channel crossing – only resolved by Narcissus – danger of landing from sea overcome by crossing channel in 3 divisions – use of local help – e.g. Cogidubnus – rivers overcome by amphibious troops – e.g. Medway – and Thames – bridges built by military engineers – unnecessary delay waiting for Claudius – effective use of elephants in final battle – successful in killing Togodumnus – putting Caratacus to flight – but failure to capture him – capture of Camulodunum – etc.

Maximum 10 marks

Occupation:- favourable terms given to collaborators – e.g. Prasutagus – Cartimandua – division of forces – successful siege tactics vs. hill forts – Vespasian – conquest sensibly limited to South East – marked by Fosse Way – use of roads helped administration – strategically placed legionary forts – tribes disarmed – permanent garrison at Gloucester – building of large towns – Londinium – Verulamium – etc.

Maximum 10 marks

(15 marks)