



ASSESSMENT and  
QUALIFICATIONS  
ALLIANCE

**General Certificate of Secondary Education**

**Classical Civilisation 3021**

**Paper 2F/H Greek and Roman Civilisation**

**Mark Scheme**

*2007 examination – June series*

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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:

- (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 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) ***This object is called the Bull's Head Rhyton and it was found in a tomb at Mycenae. State one way in which it was used.***

**One from:**- for religious ceremonies – pouring libations / drink offerings – to honour the gods

**(1 mark)**

- (b) ***How many royal graves did Schliemann find in the grave circle at Mycenae?***

six

**(1 mark)**

- (c) ***Homer called Mycenae “a city rich in gold”. State two pieces of archaeological evidence which prove that this description was accurate.***

**Two from:**- gold masks – gold crowns – gold ear-rings – gold cups  
Not allowed:- jewellery

**(2 marks)**

- (d) ***The Mycenaeans placed valuable objects in their tombs***  
(i) ***Give two reasons why they did this.***

**Two from:**- to honour the dead – belief in afterlife – Egyptian influence

**(2 marks)**

- (ii) ***Apart from doing this, how well do you think they treated people who had died? You should make three points in your answer.***

**Three from:**- built elaborate tombs – animals sacrificed for them – last toast/ funeral meal – face masks to preserve appearance – burial ground regarded as sacred – tombs well sealed / entrance concealed – but earlier bodies moved over

**(3 marks)**

- 2 (a)(i) ***What was the purpose of the circular area in the middle of the hall?***

hearth / fireplace

**(1 mark)**

- (ii) ***Apart from the megaron (central hall), state three other areas which were useful in the running of a Mycenaean palace.***

**Three from:** guardrooms – archives – porch - vestibule/waiting room – chariot sheds – workshops – pantries / store rooms – bathroom – private apartments – wine cellar

**(3 marks)**

- (b) **State two features of the megaron (central hall) at Pylos that would have impressed important guests.**

**Two from:-** throne – impressive pillars – striking frescos – large room – beautiful porch – shields / weapons on wall

**(2 marks)**

- (c) **Would you have felt safe living in the palace at Mycenae? Give three reasons for your answer.**

**Three from:-** on high ground – surrounded by (high) walls – which were thick – strong gate – approached by ramp – had flanking walls – few entrances/exits – sally port – secure water supply – food stores

**(3 marks)**

- 3F (a)(i) **State four things we can learn about life in Mycenaean times from frescoes.**

**Four from:-** clothing- jewellery – hairstyles – hunting – animals – musical instruments – bull leaping – use of chariots – religious practices etc.

**(4 marks)**

- (ii) **Name or briefly describe three decorative objects of the Mycenaeans which you admire, other than frescoes. In each case, say what you admire about the objects.**

One mark for name/description of identifiable object + one mark for evaluative or informative comment.

**Three from** e.g. – gold face masks – Nestor's Cup – diadems – inlaid dagger blades – sword hilts – ivory carvings – necklaces – signet rings – Warrior Vase – stirrup jars

**(6 marks)**

- (b)(i) **State four things that Schliemann discovered at Mycenae.**

**Four from :** - grave circle – tombstones/stelai – graves – bodies – face masks – diadems- weapons – jewellery – glass beads – hair pins – helmets – vases – figurines – gold plates – cups

**(4 marks)**

- (ii) **Give three reasons why Schliemann should be praised for his excavations at Mycenae.**

**Three from:-** Schliemann was very enthusiastic – willing to use his own money – trusted ancient sources – used Pausanias – identified a number of Homeric details – persevered after criticism – co-operated with authorities – accepted Stamatakis' supervision – co-operated with Dorpfeld – willing to revise ideas – learned from mistakes – used a well-organised workforce – kept careful records etc

**(3 marks)**

(iii) **Suggest three things for which we can criticise Schliemann?**

**Three from:**- some careless destruction of Classical evidence – exceeded permitted number of workers – some of his interpretation was hasty – rash assumptions – obsessed with Homer – he took some items for himself – and his wife etc

**(3 marks)**

3H (a) **What do the frescoes, metal and ivory work, and pottery of the Mycenaeans tell us about their way of life? Support your answer by mentioning examples of archaeological evidence.**

– interest in war (-frescoes of weapons – Warrior Vase – Boars’ tusk helmet – Siege Rhyton – signet rings) – and hunting (frescoes – signet rings) – frescoes of costumes – evidence of trade (– materials used – up to 2 examples) – cultural influences (-styles of art – pottery shapes) – religious practice (evidence from rings – rhyta – and frescoes) – women’s fondness for personal adornment (-necklaces – gold discs) – artistic talent etc.

One mark for each discussion of relevant specific examples.

But – artistic evidence only tells us about the materialistic side of life – not much about lower classes

**(15 marks)**

(b) **What do you admire and what would you criticize about Schliemann’s excavations at Mycenae?**

**Admire**

- Schliemann was very enthusiastic – willing to use his own money – trusted ancient sources – used Pausanias – followed his statement on location of Agamemnon’s tomb – he loved Homer – identified a number of Homeric details – (maximum of **two** marks for examples) – persevered after criticism – co-operated with authorities – accepted Stamatakis’ supervision – co-operated with Dorpfeld – willing to revise ideas – e.g. significance of “copper boxes” – learned from mistakes – used a well-organised workforce – kept careful records – discovered many finds – e.g. grave circle – shaft graves – grave goods – etc.

**(Max 12)**

**Criticise**

- some careless destruction of Classical evidence – exceeded permitted number of workers – some of his interpretation was hasty – rash assumptions about identity of bodies – and dating of graves – obsessed with Homer – e.g. Mask of Agamemnon – Cup of Nestor – boar tusk helmets – shield shapes – Mycenae rich in gold - he took some items for himself – and his wife – etc.

**(15 marks)**

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**Topic 2 Greek Religious Festivals**

4 (a)(i) **What was the name for the circular area in this picture?**

Orchestra

(1 mark)

(ii) **What was the group of dancers called who performed in this area during the plays?**

Chorus

(1 mark)

(b) **State two ways in which the seating area of an ancient Greek theatre was well designed.**

**Two from:-** seating was tiered for visibility – aisles gave good access to seats – and permitted zoning for tribes – special seating for officials – allowed for special effects tunnel – shape allowed for maximum numbers – and excellent acoustics

(2 marks)

(c) **How was the skene building used during the performance of Greek plays? Make two points in your answer.**

**Two from:-** skene provided backdrop – housed ekkuklema – changing rooms – supported mechane – roof gave extra acting area – useful for appearance of the gods – doors (especially useful in comedy) – storing props

(2 marks)

(d) **What abilities did an ancient Greek actor need which would be less important for a modern actor on television or in a film? Make three points in your answer.**

**Three from:-** loud voice – expressive voice – dramatic gestures / body language – ability to play female parts – and many parts in one play – quick changes – cope with element of competition – physically fit – good memory

(3 marks)

5 (a) **Give two reasons why you think discus-throwing was a popular event with ancient Greek spectators.**

**Two from:-** grace of movement – strength – skill – many Greeks had tried it themselves – excitement of each competitor throwing the discus – different size discuses for different events

(2 marks)

(b) **Name one event, other than discus, which made up the pentathlon.**

**One from:-** javelin – long jump – wrestling – running

(1 mark)

- (c) **State three duties performed by the Hellanodikai during the ancient Olympic Games.**

**Three from:**- conducting ceremonies – administering oaths – sacrifices – processions – presenting wreaths – judging events – punishing wrongdoers – ordering fines – making sure no-one cheated / refereeing – starting racing  
**(3 marks)**

- (d) **Do you think the preparations for the Games and the training facilities at Olympia meant competitors could perform at their best? Make three points in your answer.**

No correct answer. Give marks for references to:- had to train for 10 months – final intensive training at Elis – special diet – had to prove fitness – Gymnasium – Palaestra – baths – no accommodation for competitors – no training tracks etc.  
**(3 marks)**

- 6F (a)(i) **State three tasks that the Athenians had to complete to prepare for the City Dionysia festival which they would have found difficult. Give a reason for each of your choices.**

**Three marks for tasks and three for reasons.**

-writing plays – would have been difficult because of high expectations – Chorus would need to be trained – this might be difficult because of complex dancing etc – musicians would need to be trained – again difficult because of complex music – masks made – difficult because they were elaborate – costumes prepared – might be difficult because they were expected to be striking – Actors would need to learn their lines – quite difficult because plays were long – and they were often playing more than one part.

Allow any reasons that display adequate understanding of the City Dionysia festival.

**(6 marks)**

- (ii) **Write down two tasks that you would have found easier. Give the reasons for your answer.**

**Two marks for tasks and two for reasons.**

-Playwrights would need to be chosen – easy because there were many famous writers – Choregoi would have hired the chorus – easy because they were rich – choregoi would need to pay for props etc – again fairly easy because they had been selected because of their wealth – Judges would need to be selected – this was easy because they were not expected to have any particular skill – actors would need to be chosen – easy because they were well-known – etc.

Allow any reasons that display adequate understanding of the City Dionysia festival.

**(4 marks)**



- (b) **Name five events in the Ancient Olympic games that were dangerous. State one danger for each event.**

pankration – because of lack of rules / risk of strangulation / broken bones / risk of biting and gouging etc  
chariot races – risk of crashes / trampled on by horses etc  
horse races – risk of falls / being trampled / etc  
boxing – lack of protective gloves/helmet / facial injuries / mismatches / etc  
wrestling – large competitors / mismatches  
pentathlon – risk of being hit by discus or speared by javelin  
sprint races – tight turns  
race in armour – dehydration  
long distance races – exhaustion  
long jump – could land outside pit

**(10 marks)**

- 6H (a) **What different tasks did the Athenians have to complete to prepare for the City Dionysia festival? Which tasks do you think they would have found more difficult and which would have been easier? Give reasons for your answers.**

-Playwrights would need to be chosen – easy because there were many famous writers – writing plays – would have been difficult because of high expectations – Archon would choose choregoi – easy because selection by lot – difficult to select good singers and dancers  
-Choregoi would have hired the chorus – easy because they were rich – choregoi would need to pay for props etc – again fairly easy because they had been selected because of their wealth – Chorus would need to be trained – this might be difficult because of complex dancing – musicians would need to be trained – again difficult because of complex music – Judges would need to be selected – this was easy because they were not expected to have any particular skill – masks made – difficult because they were elaborate – costumes prepared – might be difficult because they were expected to be striking – Actors would need to learn their lines – quite difficult because plays were long – and they were often playing more than one part – actors would need to be chosen – easy because they were well-known – etc.

Allow any adequate reasons that demonstrate understanding of the ancient festival.

**(15 marks)**

- (b) Which events in the ancient Olympic games do you think would have been the most dangerous to compete in? What risks did the ancient athletes face?**

-lack of rules in pankration – danger of being strangled – broken bones – risk of biting and gouging – even though both were forbidden – fighters occasionally killed – risk of crash in chariot races – risk increased because of large numbers of competitors – danger of being trampled by horses after fall – this risk is also relevant to horse races – lack of protective gloves / helmet in boxing – likelihood of facial injuries – huge size of wrestlers – mismatch in weights – risk enhanced by lack of rounds – danger of being hit by discus – speared by javelin – danger of collision / trampling in sprint races – falls because of tight turns – risk of dehydration in the race in armour – risk of exhaustion in the long distance race – could land outside pit in long jump etc.

**(15 marks)**

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

7 (a)(i) **What was the water clock used for in Athenian courts?**

-timing the speeches

**(1 mark)**

(ii) **Why was this a good idea?**

-because it would have been unfair if a speaker had been allowed more time than his opponent

**(1 mark)**

(iii) **If the jurymen found the accused guilty, what else might they have had to decide?**

-what his sentence / punishment should be

**(1 mark)**

(b) **What was the minimum age for the Athenian jurymen?**

thirty

**(1 mark)**

(c)(i) **Give two advantages for Athenian citizens of serving on an Athenian jury.**

**Two from:**- jurors were paid / good opportunity for elderly citizens to earn some money – chance to serve the state – interest in the cases – feeling of power

**(2 marks)**

(ii) **Apart from these advantages, state three ways in which an Athenian jury differed from a jury today.**

**Three from:**- large size – odd number not even – all male – over 30 – voluntary- mainly from same social class - chosen by lot – paid – simple majority decided – no direction from judge – no discussion by jury – performed duties of court officers also – also decided sentence (if not in (a)(iii))

**(3 marks)**

8 (a) **Name the Athenian leader who had previously divided the population into four different classes according to their wealth.**

Solon

**(1 mark)**

(b) **How did Cleisthenes distribute the citizens among the ten tribes?**

-they had to have citizens from three different areas – coastal / inland / city

**(2 marks)**

- (c) **State three important duties performed by the Council (Boule) created by Cleisthenes.**

**Three from:-** The Council dealt with day-to-day administration – it prepared agenda for the Assembly – supervised officials – scrutinised officials at the end of their term of office – received foreign envoys – provided some check on the assembly – one prytany stayed in tholos to deal with emergencies – inspected public buildings – chaired assembly

**(3 marks)**

- (d) **Cleisthenes may also have introduced ostracism. How far do you approve of this custom. Make three points in your answer.**

**Three from:-** good because prevented tyranny – not regarded as a disgrace – but long enough to teach a lesson – people retained property – and status  
But – not all citizens could write – open to abuse – could be used against personal enemies – 10 years is a long time

**(3 marks)**

- 9F (a)(i) **Give four reasons why all citizens were able to play a part in the government of Athens.**

**Four from:-** all citizens were permitted to attend the Assembly – to vote on laws – take part in debates – vote on ostracism – all qualified to hold most magistracies – payment for office holding – all qualified to belong to the Boule – election to Boule by lot gave equal chances – rotation of office gave many the chance – all citizens over 30 could be jurymen – who were picked by lot – all had to do military training – and were liable for services – etc.

**(4 marks)**

- (ii) **Write down two groups of people who were not allowed to play a part.**

**Two from:-** metics – women- slaves – citizens deprived of rights (e.g. by atimia)

**(2 marks)**

- (iii) **State four ways in which rich and poor Athenian citizens played different parts in serving the state.**

**Four from:-** rich served in cavalry – or as hoplites – poor in navy – or light armed infantry – rich more likely to be elected generals – more likely to offer to serve as council members – more likely to speak in the assembly – be political leaders – demagogues – only rich were qualified to be archon – poor more likely to serve as jurymen – rich carried out liturgies – and paid eisphora – etc.

**(4 marks)**

- (b)(i) State two sections of the army and navy in which an Athenian might have served. In each case, say to which social class he probably belonged to.**

**Two from:-** cavalry / upper class (hippeis) – hoplite / middle class (zeugite) – lightly-armed infantry / lower class (thetes) – rower in navy / lower class

**(4 marks)**

- (ii) Write down four pieces of equipment used by an Athenian soldier.**

**Four from:-** sword – spear – helmet – shield – greaves

**(4 marks)**

- (iii) A soldier provided his own equipment. Do you think this was a good idea? Make two points in your answer.**

**Two from:-** state did not need to pay – may not have had identical equipment – may have looked after it better – may have bought best possible equipment

**(2 marks)**

- 9H (a) To what extent were there equal opportunities for all men to play a part in the Athenian democracy? In what different ways did the richer and poorer Athenian citizens serve the state?**

-All citizens were permitted to attend the Assembly – to vote on laws – take part in debates – vote on ostracism – all qualified to hold most magistracies – payment for office holding – all qualified to belong to the Boule – election to Boule by lot gave equal chances – rotation of office gave many the chance – all citizens over 30 could be jurymen – who were picked by lot – all had to do military training – and were liable for service – metics / slaves could not play a part

-Rich served in cavalry – or as hoplites – poor in navy – or light armed infantry – rich more likely to be elected generals – more likely to offer to serve as council members – more likely to speak in the assembly – be political leaders – only rich were qualified to be archon – poor more likely to serve as jurymen – because of low pay-rich carried out liturgies – and paid eisphora – etc.

Max 10 if only one question answered

**(15 marks)**

**(b) How were the Athenian army and navy trained and equipped? What were the advantages and disadvantages of these arrangements?**

-Men received military training at 18 – when they became citizens – new citizens manned frontier posts – supervised by veterans – liable for military service until 59 – each man supplied his own equipment

-Hoplites were heavily armed – with sword – spear – helmet – shield – greaves – sons of men who had died in war were equipped by the state – each tribe provided one division for the army – trained to fight in the phalanx

-very rich had to pay for triremes – liturgy – state provided hull, mast and sails – service in the navy was not compulsory – rowers came from poorer classes – 3 obols pay – mercenaries also used – etc.

(Max 10)

**Advantages:-** state did not need to pay to equip hoplites – or cavalry – hoplites took good care of their own equipment – hoplites were very patriotic – tribal units increased loyalty – rowers were highly skilled – rowers could be recruited from overseas – and from the states of the Athenian Empire / allies – very rich could fund the triremes – often saw liturgies as an honour – etc.

**Disadvantages :-** Athenians had very few cavalry – who were never particularly effective – hoplites were not as well trained as the Spartans – army was less effective in winter – no middle ranking officers – some trierarchs did not pay the full cost – not a professional army / navy – mercenaries' loyalty could be doubtful – state was often short of money – etc.

**(15 marks)**

**Topic 4 Athenian Social Life**

10 (a) **What is happening in this picture?**

Harvesting olives

**(1 mark)**

(b) **Give three reasons why olives were an important crop in the fifth century B.C.**

**Three from:**- olive oil used in cooking – in oil lamps – for washing – in medicines – in religious ceremonies – edible fruit – main export – perfume base

**(3 marks)**

(c)(i) **Name a god or goddess to whom an Athenian farmer might have prayed for help.**

(ii) **Give a reason why he might have chosen this god or goddess.**

One mark for name (do not allow Roman name) and one for valid reason.  
One from:- Zeus / weather god – Demeter /goddess of corn – Athene/ giver of olive – Dionysus /god of vine/wine – Pan/Hermes/ god of flocks etc

**(1+1 mark)**

(d) **What features of Athenian shops and markets would seem unusual to you? Make three points in your answer.**

**Three from:**- shopping / selling was mainly done by men – people sold goods from workshops attached to shops – most shops / markets were in the open air – more bartering – different goods sold in different areas of the agora – use of iron weights for measuring good – etc.

**(3 marks)**

11 (a) **State one way in which an Athenian host would have decorated his dining room for a drinking party.**

**One from:**- room would be decorated with garlands – walls would be decorated with flowers – and with long streamers of ivy

**(1 mark)**

(b) **Apart from food and drink, state two other forms of entertainment that hosts provided for their guests at Athenian drinking parties.**

**Two from:**- flute girls / players – Hetairai (courtesans) – acrobats – dancers – etc.

**(2 marks)**

- (c) **How could well-educated Athenians display their skills at a dinner party? Make three points in your answer.**

**Three from:**- intelligent conversation / philosophy – recitations – debating skills – playing the lyre / musical instrument – singing – playing kottabos – etc.  
**(3 marks)**

- (d) **How would the furniture in the Athenian home of a wealthy family have differed from the furniture in a typical modern home? Make three points in your answer.**

**Three from:**-far less furniture – more portable – some furniture stored away – furniture was mainly in the dining room – generally made of wood – couches were arranged around the edge of a room – there would be more couches than in a modern home – couches used for dining – tables were smaller – and usually had three legs – tables were used for storing food rather than sitting at – all furniture was hand-made – there would be chairs / benches in the bedrooms – no wardrobes – couches often served as beds – few cupboards – special chair for spinning etc.

**(3 marks)**

- 12F (a)(i) **State three jobs that you would not have wanted to be given if you had been a slave in Athens in the Fifth Century BC. Give a reason for each of your answers.**

**Three from:**

- working in the mines – because dangerous / unpleasant
- working in the fields – because of hard work / dull
- being a prostitute / entertainer at symposia – degrading
- house slave – boring – indoors
- paidagogus – difficult to control children's behaviour
- working in a tannery – dreadful smell

allow other options if supported by plausible reasons

**(6 marks)**

- (ii) **Other than the work they had to do, state four disadvantages of being a slave in Athens in the Fifth Century BC.**

**Four from:**- might be whipped – or sold – lack of family life – no political rights – no legal rights – had to give evidence under torture – usually poor accommodation – could not own property – no choice of food – no chance to make one's name – master could take your money – no sense of loyalty to the state

**(4 marks)**



- (b)(i) **State six things you would have enjoyed or disliked about attending and taking part in the festival of the Panathenaia. Make clear in your answer which things you like and which you dislike.**

**Six from:**- patriotic festival – enjoyment of music – poetry contests – recitations of Homer – athletic contests – chariot racing / horse races – spectacle of the procession of the new robe (peplos) – carried on the mast of a ship (on wheels) – chance for girls to weave the robe – opportunity for many citizens to join in the procession – sacrifices – meat then distributed by lot – ship race

Disliked – large crowds – many visitors in Athens – imperialistic – etc.

**(6 marks)**

- (ii) **Write down four things you would have enjoyed or disliked about attending and taking part in the Eleusinian Mysteries.**

**Four from:**- more personal religion – promise of afterlife – honouring Demeter – and Persephone – attended by both citizens and slaves – men and women – secret induction – bathing in the sea – sacrifices – union with nature

Disliked – secrecy – elaborate ritual – slaughter of animals – mixing with slaves – and opposite sex – time consuming – etc.

**(4 marks)**

- 12H (a) **If you had been a slave in Athens in the Fifth Century BC, what would you have disliked about your life? Give reasons for your answers.**

- working in the mines – because dangerous – unpleasant conditions
- working in the fields – because of hard work / dull
- being a prostitute /entertainer at symposia– degrading
- house slave – boring – indoors
- paidagogus – difficult to control children's behaviour
- working in a tannery – dreadful smell

all other options if supported by plausible reasons.

– might be whipped – or sold – lack of family life – any children were automatically slaves – no political rights – no legal rights – had to give evidence under torture -usually poor accommodation – could not own property – no choice of food – no chance to make one's name – poor / no pay – master could take your money – no sense of loyalty to the state – etc.

**(15 marks)**

- (b) ***What would you have enjoyed and what would you have disliked about attending and taking part in the festival of the Panathenaia and the Eleusinian Mysteries? Make sure it is clear in your answer which things you like and which you dislike.***

**Panathenaia** – patriotic festival – celebrating Athena (Athens' most important deity) – enjoyment of music – poetry contests – recitations of Homer – athletic contests – chariot racing / horse races – spectacle of the procession of the robe (peplos) – carried on the mast of ship (on wheels) – chance for girls to weave the robe – opportunity for many citizens to join the procession – sacrifices – meat then distributed by lot – ship race.

Disliked – large crowds – many visitors in Athens – imperialistic – etc.

**Eleusinian Mysteries** – more personal religion – promise of afterlife – honouring Demeter – and Persephone – attended by both citizens and slaves – men and women – secret induction – bathing in the sea – sacrifices – union with nature.

Disliked – secrecy – elaborate ritual – slaughter of animals – mixing with slaves – and opposite sex – time consuming – etc.

**(15 marks)**

**Topic 5 The Early Empire: Tiberius, Claudius and Nero**

- 13 (a) **How was Livia related to**  
**(i) Augustus**  
**(ii) Tiberius ?**

(i) wife  
 (ii) mother

**(2 marks)**

- (b) **What was the name of Tiberius' rival who was executed immediately after Augustus' death?**

(Agrippa) Postumus

**(1 mark)**

- (c) **Give three reasons why Augustus chose Tiberius to succeed him as emperor.**

**Three from:-** related to him – influenced by Livia – other heirs had died – popular with the army / successful general – experienced – good record with diplomacy – respected by the senate – had received tribunician power – etc.

**(3 marks)**

- (d) **Choose three words which you think describe Tiberius' personality and give a reason for each of your choices.**

Allow any reasonable word provided valid reason given. This list is not definitive.

Suspicious / treason trials – gullible / trusted Sejanus – generous / gave money to individuals and Roman people – vindictive / executed Sejanus' family and children – disloyal / imprisonment of family – clever / handling of mutinies – unpatriotic / retired to Capri – cruel / incident with fisherman – gloomy / wouldn't attend games – hardworking / control of corn prices etc – honest / provincial government – lacking confidence / followed Augustus' policies – unemotional / did not mourn Drusus' death – economical / left a lot of money when he died

**(3 marks)**

- 14 (a)(i) **What had happened to Claudius previous wife, Messalina?**

Executed

**(1 mark)**

- (ii) **Who persuaded Claudius to marry Agrippina?**

Pallas / freedman

**(1 mark)**

- (iii) **What relation was Agrippina to Claudius?**

Niece

**(1 mark)**

- (b) **State three reasons which show Agrippina (the Younger) to have been a ruthless and cunning woman.**

**Three from:**- willing to marry her uncle Claudius to gain power – she succeeded in ensuring Nero succeeded Claudius – she made sure Nero married Octavia (Claudius’ daughter) – relationship with Pallas the freedman – widely believed to have murdered Claudius – strong influence over Nero – possibly willing to commit incest to retain power – threatened to use Britannicus – etc.

**(3 marks)**

- (c) **What do you think were Claudius’ three most successful policies concerning the administration and government of Rome?**

**Three from:**- set up civil service – showed respect for Senate – improved harbour at Ostia – drained (Fucine) Lake – tolerant of foreign religions – built more aqueducts – abolished excessive taxes – improved courts – allowed return of exiles – passed laws to help slaves – etc.

**(3 marks)**

- 15F (a)(i) **State two ways in which the Senate helped to govern Rome under the Julio-Claudian emperors.**

**Two from:**- advised the emperor – passed laws – could act as a court of law – provided officials – and provincial governors – and generals – gave power to the emperors

**(2 marks)**

- (ii) **There were advantages to being a senator in the reigns of Tiberius, Claudius or Nero. State any three of these.**

**Three from:**- senators were rich – and often powerful – and famous – chance of becoming future emperor – could receive financial support from the emperor – Tiberius helped man with compensation for damaged house – and gave one man money to remain in the senate – initially allowed free speech – promoted on merit- tried to get senators more involved in government – Claudius gave better seats at games

**(3 marks)**

- (iii) **Give five reasons why it was dangerous to be a senator under the Julio-Claudian emperors.**

**Five from** – danger of treason trials – and informers – and association with Agrippina – need to be subservient to Sejanus – could later be killed for being his friend– Claudius took over Senate’s function as a court – influenced more by wives – and freedmen – executed around 30 senators – emperors were suspicious of senators – and executed many of them — target for an emperor in need of money – need to flatter emperors – Senate had to condone Nero’s crimes – and watch his bizarre behaviour – some senators were compelled to act in Nero’s games – and fight as gladiators – Nero executed a number of senators after Piso’s conspiracy – etc.

**(5 marks)**

- (b)(i) Give four examples of the Emperor Nero's behaviour that you would describe as immature or unsuitable for an emperor.**

**Four from:-** taking part in chariot racing – forcing senators to perform as gladiators – performing as a singer – taking part in contests in Greece – not allowing audiences to leave – bribing other contestants – recruited claquers – initially dominated by mother – dependant on Burrus and Seneca – later influenced by Poppaea – and Tigellinus – attacked citizens at night – sold stolen goods – joined in rioting at theatre – alleged he started Graet Fire – plan to build Domus Aurea – rebuild Rome as Neronia – marriage to Sporus etc

**(4 marks)**

- (ii) State six examples of Nero's behaviour that show he was a wicked man.**

**Six from:-** possible incest – murders of Britannicus – Agrippina – Octavia – Poppaea – ordering the suicide of Seneca – possibly started fire – persecution of Christians – reign of terror after Piso's conspiracy – etc.

**(6 marks)**

- 15H (a) What were the advantages and disadvantages of being a member of the Senate under Tiberius, Claudius and Nero? Explain how each emperor treated senators and give examples of how each helped or harmed them.**

Candidates must make at least one point for each emperor to score the full 15 marks.

General points (max 3) e.g. could be provincial governor – mint coins

**Tiberius:-** initially allowed free speech – tried to get the Senate more involved in government – did give some financial support for some poor senators – difficult balance between Tiberius' dislike of flattery – and his suspicion of prominent men – danger of informers – treason trials – and association with Agrippina – senators were persecuted by Sejanus – later friends of Sejanus were persecuted – Tacitus records that around 60 senators were executed – etc.

**Claudius:-** initially showed respect for Senate – gave Senators better seats at the games – later he sidelined them – he took over Senate's function as a court – influenced more by wives – and freedmen – executed around 30 senators – e.g. C. Silius – etc.

**Nero:-** showed Senate respect for the first five years – then deliberately humiliated them – Senate had to condone his crimes – and watch his bizarre behaviour – some senators were compelled to act in Nero's games – and fight as gladiators – target for informers – and an emperor in need of money – Nero executed a number of senators after Piso's conspiracy – etc.

Also give marks for an accurate description of how the emperors treated individual senators.

**(15 marks)**

- (b) ***“Nero was immature, rather than evil.” How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer.***

“Immature”

-initially dominated by his mother – then he over-reacted – dependant on Burrus and Seneca – later he was influenced by Poppaea – and Tigellinus – took part in chariot racing (-which was unsuitable for his position – admitted public to watch) – forced senators to perform as gladiators – performed as a singer (– undignified – he spent a lot of time practising – recruited claqueurs – refused to let audience leave) – he took part in contests in Greece (– which contradicted Roman standards – he insisted on being awarded prizes – bribed other competitors) – alleged that he started Great Fire (– plan to build Domus Aurea – rebuild Rome as Neronia) – marriage to Sporus (– this allowed disregard for convention.) – etc.

“Evil”

-murder of Britannicus (– jealous – nervous of threat to his throne) – murder of Agrippina / his mother (– did not want to share power) – murder of Octavia (desire to marry Poppaea – could not incriminate her) – killing of Poppaea (– loss of temper at being criticised) – suicide of Seneca (– greed for his money – irritation at his disapproval) – persecution of Christians (+1 for detail) (– need of scapegoat for Fire) – reign of terror after Pisonian conspiracy (– fear of overthrow) – night attacks on citizens – burglary – made Roman ladies act a prostitutes – robbed temples – alleged to have raped Vestal Virgin – incest with mother

***(15 marks)***

**Topic 6 Roman Social Life in the First Century AD**

- 16 (a) **How did a Roman use oil and a strigil at the baths?**  
oil rubbed onto skin – strigil scraped off oil and impurities  
(2 marks)
- (b) **Other than washing, state two things a Roman could do for his health at the baths.**  
Two from:- swimming – massage – exercise in palaestra – sauna  
Not allowed:- exercise  
(2 marks)
- (c) **Why did the Romans usually visit the cold room (frigidarium) last?**  
One from:- to close pores – to cut down risk of infection – most invigorating  
Not allowed:- to cool down  
(1 mark)
- (d) **At what time of day did a Roman man visit the baths?**  
afternoon / about 2.00 pm  
Not allowed:- after work  
(1 mark)
- (e) **At the end of the day a Roman returned home for dinner (cena). State three features of this meal which we would find unusual today.**  
Three from:- reclined on couches – around low table – no plates – or cutlery – food cut up by slaves – wine diluted – types of foodstuffs (plus 1 mark if specific example given) – live entertainment – seated according to status – length of meal – slaves washed guests' feet – meal served by slaves etc.  
(3 marks)
- 17 (a) **What legal document is the bridegroom holding in his left hand?**  
marriage contract  
(1 mark)
- (b) **What colour was the veil worn by a Roman bride?**  
saffron / yellow / orange / flame coloured  
Not allowed:- red  
(1 mark)
- (c)(i) **What did a Roman bride dedicate to the gods on the day before her wedding?**  
toys / bulla  
(1 mark)

(ii) **Why did she do this?**

**One from:**- to thank the gods for letting her live to womanhood – to show she was entering the next stage of her life as a woman and not a girl

**(1 mark)**

(d) **State two things about a Roman marriage which many people today would criticise. Do not write about the ceremony itself.**

**Two from:**- arranged marriage – often for business / political reasons – young age of bride – dowry – bride expected to produce many children – husband's power over wife – divorce harder for women

**(2 marks)**

(e) **Do you think a Roman bride was well prepared for married life? You should make three points in your answer.**

**Three from:**- young and could produce many children – but possibly too young to be giving birth – and caring for children – had no previous experience of relationship – too immature for responsibility – had been educated by mother to look after household – but possibly lacked gravitas to be giving orders – only had very basic education to cope with household accounts – used to being controlled by a man – had not been brought up to expect anything else – and no other careers open to her etc

**(3 marks)**

18F (a)(i) **State six ways in which Roman schools were different from schools today. Do not write about modern inventions such as computers in your answer.**

**Six from:**- later starting age – and earlier leaving age – small classes – mixed ages – not compulsory – private – mainly single sex – girls taught at home – by mother – one teacher – who had no formal qualification – harsh discipline – much rote learning – limited curriculum – virtually no music – or art – emphasis on rhetoric at third stage – but no government involvement – writing materials – abacus – no purpose built building – or desks – timing of school day – paedagogus

**(6 marks)**

(ii) **Give four reasons why you think Roman education was better or worse than modern education. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answer to Question 18 a(i).**

Allow any 4 reasonable suggestions along the lines of:- education not available for all children – many spent only a few years at school – original thinking not encouraged – no formal qualifications / exams – corporal punishment allowed etc

**(4 marks)**

(b)(i) **State three things a freedman could legally do which a slave could not.**

**Three from:**- vote – marry – own possessions – make a will – claim corn dole

**(3 marks)**



- (ii) **Write down four things a patron might give, or do for, this client.**

Four from:- money – clothes – dinner – could set him up in business – and give advice – and contacts – or find him a job

**(4 marks)**

- (iii) **State three duties a freedman (client) owed to his patron.**

**Three from:-** attend salutatio – do jobs for patron – or pay annual fee – had to escort patron to forum – applaud speeches – canvass for patron

**(3 marks)**

- 18H (a) **In what ways did Roman education differ from education today? What do you think were the advantages and disadvantages of the Roman education system?**

**Do not write about modern inventions such as computers in your answer.**

Award marks for factual information and for evaluation of these facts. Candidates may express opinions we do not necessarily agree with e.g. earlier leaving age and no exams.

later starting age – and earlier leaving age – small classes – mixed ages – not compulsory – private – mainly single sex – girls taught at home – by mother – one teacher – who had no formal qualification – harsh discipline – much rote learning – limited curriculum – virtually no music – or art – emphasis on rhetoric at third stage – but no government involvement – writing materials – abacus – no purpose built building – or desks – timing of school day – paedagogus – education not available for all children – many spent only a few years at school – original thinking not encouraged – no formal qualifications / exams – corporal punishment allowed etc.

Max 12 for differences only

**(15 marks)**

- (b) ***When a slave was freed and became a client he benefited far more than his patron. How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.***

Client – could now vote – marry – own possessions – make a will – claim corn dole – but owed duties to former master – sometimes worked for him – or paid annual fee – had to attend salutatio – time-consuming – could be fruitless – but could be given money – or clothes – dinner invitation – had to escort patron to forum – applaud speeches – canvass for him – could be set up in business – and given advice – and contacts – or found a job – couldn't become / marry a senator – or eques – be a magistrate – join a legion – but could be priest for worship of Augustus – children became citizens

Max 2 marks for points made about disadvantages of being a slave

Patron – gained status – from number of clients – gained votes – flattery – opportunity for generosity – or display of power – share of profits from business ventures – had jobs done for him – help if he fell on hard times etc.

***(15 marks)***

**Topic 7 Pompeii and Herculaneum**

19 (a) **Which room is shown in the picture?**

atrium / main hall

**(1 mark)**

(b)(i) **Name the feature labelled A in the picture.**

impluvium

**(1 mark)**

(ii) **Give two reasons why Roman houses had this indoor pool.**

Two from:- to catch rain water – to provide water supply – to keep down humidity – to cool house – decorative

**(2 marks)**

(c)(i) **What is the name for the type of floor which you can see in the picture?**

mosaic

**(1 mark)**

(ii) **Of what was this type of floor made?**

From (small pieces of) tesserae / glass / stone / marble

**(1 mark)**

(d) **What would you have liked or disliked about gardens in Pompeii and Herculaneum? You should make three points in your answer.**

**Three from:-** enclosed – colonnade for shade – columns look elegant – had painted walls – formal layout – statues – water features – marble discs – size

**(3 marks)**

20 (a) **State three features in the picture which are typical of a street in Pompeii. Do not write about the buildings in the street.**

**Three from:-** high pavements – stepping stones – straight – narrow – paved with lava – in irregular shaped blocks / large stones – cart tracks – camber – water collection basin

**(3 marks)**

(b) **The shops on the left would have been protected at night by wooden shutters. State one piece of archaeological evidence for these shutters.**

**One from:-** casts made by Fiorelli – groove in threshold – carbonised shutters in Herculaneum

**(1 mark)**

- (c) **Give two other pieces of evidence which tell us that burglary was a problem in Pompeii.**

**Two from:-** *cave canem* mosaic – windows were small / high up – some have iron grilles – many locks and keys found – one door has prop jammed against it – holes to stop bolts sliding found in *fauces* – strong box

**(2 marks)**

- (d) **Despite the high crime rate, what made Pompeii and Herculaneum pleasant places in which to live? Mention three things in your answer. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answers to Question 19.**

**Three from:-** houses with wall paintings – elegant furniture – entertainment at amphitheatre – and theatre – and baths – many bars – attractive forum – on the coast – plenty of shopping – many temples etc.

**(3 marks)**

- 21F (a) **State five ways a person could make a living in Pompeii or Herculaneum and for each way say what archaeological evidence tells us this.**

One mark for occupation and one for evidence. **Five from:-**

baking – ovens / mills / preserved loaves

bars – counters / inset jars / amphorae / frescoes / graffiti / price lists / inn signs

wine making / selling – press / vineyard / amphorae

prostitution – small cubicles / wall paintings / graffiti

fulling – vats / presses / frescoes / Building of Eumachia

olive oil production – olive-crushers

greengrocer – remains of vegetables

fishermen / fishmongers – pool in macellum / fish scales found there

garum-makers – inscriptions on jars / on statue

metalwork – forge / tools / raw material

butchers – animal bones / tools

shipping – warehouses – Pompeii a port

banking – paintings / business records

potters – kiln / pots

fruit-sellers, carpenters, plumbers and wheelwrights – graffiti

actor – theatre

shopkeeper – price lists

**(10 marks)**

- (b)(i) **Give four similarities between the towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum in Roman times.**

**Four from:-** town plan – street design – forum – baths – theatre – house building style – by sea

**(4 marks)**

- (ii) **State six differences in the way the two towns were destroyed and excavated. You may also refer to what archaeologists have discovered in them.**

**Six from:-** Pompeii covered by ash – to depth of 6m. – easier to dig – more of site uncovered – about 2,000 dead – Herculaneum by mud lava – to depth 18m – difficult to excavate – partly beneath modern town – fewer human remains in town – but bodies found in seafront caves at Herculaneum – people had longer to escape than at Pompeii – fewer small finds – much high quality art – organic remains (cloth, wood, scrolls etc) found at Herculaneum – more complete buildings – but upper storeys have collapsed at Pompeii – more evidence of trade at Pompeii

**(6 marks)**

- 21H (a) **The archaeological evidence tells us there were many ways for people to make a living in Pompeii and Herculaneum. Show how this statement is true.**

baking – ovens / mills / preserved loaves  
 bars – counters / inset jars / amphorae / frescoes / graffiti / price lists / inn signs  
 wine making / selling – press / vineyard / amphorae  
 brothels – small cubicles / wall paintings / graffiti  
 fulling – vats / presses / frescoes / Building of Eumachia  
 olive oil production – olive-crushers  
 greengrocer – remains of vegetables  
 fishmongers – pool in macellum / fish scales found there  
 garum-makers – inscriptions on jars / on statue  
 metalwork – forge / tools / raw material  
 butchers – animal bones / tools  
 shipping – warehouses – Pompeii a port  
 banking – paintings / business records  
 potters – kiln / pots  
 actor – theatre  
 shopkeeper – price lists  
 graffiti also records fruit-sellers, carpenters, plumbers and wheelwrights

Max 5 for occupations

**(15 marks)**

- (b) ***In what ways were Pompeii and Herculaneum similar to each other and in what ways did they differ? You may include information about the towns when they existed and the ways in which they were destroyed and excavated.***

**Similarities** – town plan – street design – forum – baths – theatre – house building style – by sea – both hit by pyroclastic surge – both sites partially looted – both not fully excavated

**Differences** – Pompeii a busy port – with many visitors – business / trade centre – but Herculaneum a quiet residential town – amphitheatre found at Pompeii – Pompeii covered by ash – to depth of 6m. – easier to dig – more of site uncovered – about 2,000 dead – Herculaneum by mud lava – to depth 18m – difficult to excavate – partly beneath modern town – fewer human remains in town – but bodies found in seafront caves at Herculaneum – people had longer to escape than at Pompeii – fewer small finds – much high quality art – organic remains (cloth, wood, scrolls etc) found at Herculaneum – more complete buildings – but upper storeys have collapsed at Pompeii etc.

**(15 marks)**

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**Topic 8 The Romans in Britain**

- 22 (a) Name buildings A and B on the plan of a fortress above.**

A – Principia / head quarters building B – barracks

**(2 marks)**

- (b) How well did a fortress provide for the ordinary needs of the soldiers? Make three points in your answer.**

**Three from:-** provided living quarters – cooking facilities – hospital – smiths to repair equipment – granaries / food stores – savings bank – but no baths – or entertainment – shrine

**(3 marks)**

- (c) Name one English town in which a Roman fortress has been found.**

**One from:-** Colchester – Lincoln – York – Wroxeter – Exeter – Gloucester (also allow Inchtuthil)

**(1 mark)**

- (d) What would you have liked and disliked about being a Roman legionary? Make three points in your answer.**

Allow mixed answers. Three from:-

**Likes** – good pay – land grant on discharge – and gratuity – well trained – well armed – well led – varied career opportunities – chance to travel – companionship – medical care – status – chances for promotion – comforts supplied by vicus – chance to fight – and show patriotism

**Dislikes** – possibility of death – not allowed to marry – had to contribute to armour – and burial club – tough discipline – hard training – long service

**(3 marks)**

- 23 (a)(i) Where was Suetonius Paulinus when the Boudiccan rebellion began?**

Anglesey / Mona

**(1 mark)**

- (ii) What official position did he hold?**

Governor

**(1 mark)**

- (b) How did the Romans mistreat Prasutagus' wife and daughters?**

Wife whipped – daughters raped

**(2 marks)**

- (c) **Give two reasons why the Trinovantes tribe took part in the Boudiccan rebellion.**

Two from:- land taken from them – temple built on their land – had to contribute to its upkeep – conduct of veterans – had to pay tax – and corn tax- suppression of Druidism – recall of debts / gifts

**(2 marks)**

- (d) **For what do you admire Suetonius Paulinus and for what would you criticise him? Make three points in your answer.**

**Three from:-**

**Admire** – quick return to London – decision not to try to hold it – choice of battlefield – calm under pressure – good tactics in battle

**Criticism** – allowed abuse of Britons – suppression of Druids (if not in (c)) – could not command obedience of troops (2<sup>nd</sup> Legion) – left people of London to die – harsh policy after rebellion

**(3 marks)**

- 24F (a)(i) **Give the names or numbers of three of the legions which took part in the invasion of Britain.**

**Three from:-** II / Adiutrix – XIV (Martia) Gemina – XX Valeria (Victrix) – IX / Hispana

**(3 marks)**

- (ii) **State four things the legions had achieved by the end of AD 61.**

**Four from:-** south east securely held – hill forts in south west captured – Anglesey captured – Druids wiped out – Boudicca beaten – Silures had been crushed – and Caratacus beaten – fortresses built – and roads

**(4 marks)**

- (iii) **Give three reasons why the legions were so successful.**

**Three from:-** well trained – good armour – and weapons – and siege equipment – good leaders – good tactics

**(3 marks)**

- (b)(i) **Name two British leaders who fought against the Romans.**

**Two from:-** Togodumnus – Caratacus – Boudicca

**(2 marks)**



- (ii) **State three successes or failures each of these two leaders had against the Romans.**

**Three from:-**

**Togodumnus** – refused to co-operate with Caratacus – routed

**Caratacus** – routed in first encounter – lost battle of Medway – fled to Wales – managed to persuade Welsh tribes to fight – attacked allied territory – but driven back by Scapula – defeated in battle – fled to Brigantes – handed over to Romans

**Boudicca** – persuaded Iceni and Trinovantes to rebel – destroyed Colchester – London – and St. Albans – and detachment of IX legion – but lost final battle – but killed 400 Romans

**(6 marks)**

- (iii) **What happened to each of these leaders?**

Two from:-

Togodumnus – killed in fighting

Caratacus – handed over to Romans / spared by Claudius

Boudicca – committed suicide.

**(2 marks)**

- 24H (a) **Four legions took part in the conquest of Britain. How successful had they been by the end of AD 61?**

-south east securely held – hill forts in south west captured – e.g. Maiden Castle –

by Legio II – but legion didn't move to help Paulinus – Anglesey captured – Druids wiped out – Boudicca beaten – by Legio XX – and Legio XIV – but vexillation of IX wiped out – but it had advanced north – and built Ermine Street – and Lincoln –

Silures defeated a legion – but eventually had been crushed – and Caratacus beaten – Legio XIV extended frontier across Midlands – and built Wroxeter – but Wales not conquered – poor behaviour of veterans at Colchester helped cause Boudiccan rebellion – had built road network – including Fosse Way – and Watling Street

**(15 marks)**

- (b) ***All the British leaders who opposed the Romans from AD 43– 61 were poor leaders who achieved very little. How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer.***

**Togodumnus** – refused to co-operate with Caratacus – routed – later killed in skirmish

**Caratacus** – routed in first encounter – lost battle of Medway – fled to Wales – managed to persuade Silures to fight – and Ordovices – attacked allied territory – when no governor in Britain – and troops in winter quarters – when war not expected – but driven back by Scapula – who then extended Roman frontier – chose to fight in wooded terrain – in good defensive position – so that legions had to attack up steep slope – and cavalry couldn't operate freely – but defeated – fled to Brigantes – handed over to Romans

**Boudicca** – persuaded Iceni to rebel – and Trinovantes – destroyed Colchester – London – and St. Albans – and detachment of IX legion – but lost final battle – where troops were disorganised – and ill-disciplined – trapped by own wagons – poisoned herself – but killed 400 Romans – people faced retribution – but helped to bring about recall of Paulinus etc

**(15 marks)**