



**General Certificate of Secondary Education**

**Classical Civilisation 3021**

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

**Mark Scheme**

*2008 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.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available to download from the AQA Website: [www.aqa.org.uk](http://www.aqa.org.uk)

Copyright © 2008 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

#### COPYRIGHT

AQA retains the copyright on all its publications. However, registered centres for AQA are permitted to copy material from this booklet for their own internal use, with the following important exception: AQA cannot give permission to centres to photocopy any material that is acknowledged to a third party even for internal use within the centre.

Set and published by the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance.

### **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)(i) **What name is given to walls built of stones like those in the picture?**

Cyclopean walls

(1 mark)

- (ii) **Why are they so called?**

Stones are so large – they must have been moved by (giants called) Cyclopes

(2 marks)

- (iii) **Name one settlement, other than Mycenae, where such walls have been found.**

Tiryns or Pylos (also accept Midea, Gla, Asine, Dymaia)

(1 mark)

- (b)(i) **To what underground construction do these steps in the walls at Mycenae lead?**

Cistern / reservoir / water supply

(1 mark)

- (ii) **Why was this feature necessary?**

To withstand a siege / to preserve water

(1 mark)

- (c) **How do the design and construction of Mycenaean palaces show they were built for rich and powerful rulers? Make three points in your answer.**

**Three from:** fine frescoes – ornate floors – many rooms – size / splendour of megaron – which was centrally placed – waiting rooms – separate suites of rooms – bathrooms – heavily fortified – Gates such as Lion Gate – storerooms – workshops – archive rooms etc.

(3 marks)

- 2 (a)(i) **Of what three materials was this type of helmet made?**

boars' tusks (ivory) – leather – bronze

(3 marks)

- (ii) **Do you think it would have offered good protection in battle? Give a reason for your answer.**

Allow any reasonable answer e.g. ivory very hard – but plates could come loose – cheeks protected – but bronze a relatively soft metal

**(1 mark)**

- (b) **Why was Schliemann so pleased to find evidence of this type of helmet when he excavated at Mycenae?**

Wanted to prove remains dated from Homeric times / helmet described in Homer

**(1 mark)**

- (c) **State two things the picture tells us about Mycenaean society.**

**Two from:-** warlike society – valued good quality equipment – hunting took place – brave to kill boars – fine standard of craftsmanship

**(2 marks)**

- (d) **Name two types of shield used by Mycenaean warriors.**

**Two from:-** figure-of-eight – tower – circular shield – half-moon

**(2 marks)**

- 3F (a) **State five things you admire about the Mycenaeans and give one example of each thing. Do not refer to any material you have used in your answers to Questions 1 and 2.**

One mark for reason and one for example of it. List below is only a guide.  
**building skills** – choice of sites – gates with restricted access – sally-ports – corbelled structures – e.g. Treasury of Atreus  
**design of palaces** – impressive megaron – hearth – bathrooms – airy courtyard – shady colonnades – decorated furniture  
**centralised economic organisation** – Linear B tablets – storerooms – workshops – evidence of trade – materials of foreign origin  
**frescoes** – many examples  
**metalwork** – many examples  
**pottery** – many examples  
**jewellery** – many examples  
**carving** – many examples  
**respect for dead** – fine tombs – grave goods – death masks

**(10 marks)**

- (b)(i) **State three things about which Linear B tablets give us information.**

**Three from:-** record of animals – agricultural production – slaves – industry – military equipment – taxes – population – names of gods

**(3 marks)**

- (ii) **Give three examples of evidence about everyday life which we learn from frescoes.**

**Three from:-** costume – jewellery – hairstyles – chariots – hunting – warfare – music

**(3 marks)**

- (iii) **State two other types of evidence from which we can learn about Mycenaean civilisation. For each type of evidence give one example of what we learn.**

One mark for evidence and one mark for what it tells us. Two from:-  
- grave goods (show belief in afterlife – respect for dead – possible Egyptian influence – wealth – trade contacts reflected in materials – weapons – furniture)  
- pottery (shows cultural influences – Warrior Vase – shows armour – also Battle Krater)  
- metal work (e.g. Siege Rhyton – Lion Hunt Dagger – show weapons – interest in hunting – skill of craftsmen)  
- signet rings (interest in fighting – and hunting)

**(4 marks)**

- 3H (a) **What do you admire about Mycenaean civilisation? Give reasons for your answer. Do not refer to any material you have used in your answers to Questions 1 and 2.**

Give marks for specific examples of the points below and for reasons which may vary from those below.  
- building skills – choice of sites – gates with restricted access – sally ports – corbelled structures – e.g. Treasury of Atreus  
- respect for dead – fine tombs – grave goods  
- design of palaces – impressive megaron – hearth – bathrooms – airy courtyard – shady colonnades – decorated furniture  
- centralised economic organisation – Linear B tablets – storerooms – workshops – evidence of trade – materials of foreign origin  
- craftsmanship – frescoes – metalwork – granulation – and cloisonné – pottery – jewellery – ivory carvings – stone carvings – faience production – inlay – repoussé  
- pride in appearance – jewellery – hairstyles  
- literate – Linear B tablets  
etc.

**(15 marks)**

**(b) *Apart from buildings, what evidence do we have for Mycenaean civilisation and what limitations does this evidence have?***

- Linear B tablets – record of animals – agricultural production – slaves – industry – military equipment – taxes – population – names of gods – but incomplete – interpretation sometimes uncertain – do not record events – or ideas
- grave goods – show belief in afterlife – respect for dead – possible Egyptian influence – wealth – trade contacts reflected in materials – weapons – furniture – artistic skill – evidence of operation to trepan brain – but material side of life shown – tell little about lower classes – decay of cloth, wool – many have been stolen –
- frescoes – give evidence of costume – jewellery – hairstyles – chariots – hunting – warfare – music – craftsmanship – and artistic influences
- pottery – shows cultural influences – Warrior Vase – shows armour – also Battle Krater – and Siege Rhyton
- signet rings – interest in fighting – and hunting – also Lion Hunt Dagger
- shaft graves – hierarchical society
- weapons – warlike – but doesn't show how they fought – or with whom

**(15 marks)**

**Topic 2 Greek Religious Festivals**

4 (a)(i) **What event is shown in the picture?**

Long jump

**(1 mark)**

(ii) **State one way in which this event was different from the same event in the modern Olympics.**

**One from:-** jumpers used weights – probably no run up – music often accompanied event

**(1 mark)**

(b) **Apart from the event in the picture, name one other event which was always used to find the winner of the pentathlon.**

discus / javelin

**(1 mark)**

(c) **How can we tell that the ancient Greeks considered the stade race (short foot race) the most important event?**

Games named after winner of this race – oldest event / only event in first 13 Olympiads

**(2 marks)**

(d) **Why was it difficult for an athlete to win all of the running events?**

All held on same day.

**(1 mark)**

(e) **Why do you think the pankration was popular with the spectators? Make three points in your answer.**

**Three from:-** sheer violence of event – featured upright and ground wrestling – mix of boxing and wrestling – few rules – only gouging and biting forbidden – pankratiasts (from different regions) had own ways of fighting – opponents of different builds fought

**(3 marks)**

5 (a)(i) **What name was given to a man who paid the production costs of a play?**

Choregos / sponsor

**(1 mark)**



(ii) **State two of his duties.**

**Two from:-** hired / paid for chorus – paid for musicians – trained chorus – provided props – costumes – masks – attended selection procedure of judges – presented outline at proagon – took part in procession – paid for party

**(2 marks)**

(iii) **Would you have liked to have performed this task? Give three reasons in your answer.**

**Three from:-**

**Yes** – would become popular – be in public eye – serve city – honour god – part of team effort – could win a competition – not pay tax for a year – could show off wealth

**No** – could cost more than one year's tax – time consuming – huge responsibility – laughing stock if play poor – little recognition for choregos

**(3 marks)**

(b)(i) **How were the judges of the plays selected?**

**Two from:-** ten men selected by each tribe – names put in sealed urns – before first play began – one name drawn from each urn – 100 names chosen at start – 10 judges chosen by lot

**(2 marks)**

(ii) **Give one reason why this method was used.**

**One from:-** so that each tribe represented – each person had equal chance of being chosen – made bribery difficult

**(1 mark)**

6F (a)(i) **Name four buildings or structures at Olympia which had a religious use.**

**Four from:-** Temple of Zeus – of Hera – of Meter – Great Altar of Zeus – Prytaneion (Fire of Hestia) – Statue of Zeus Horkios / Bouleuterion

**(4 marks)**

(ii) **State six customs which show that the Olympic Games were a religious event.**

**Six from:-** Olympic truce – terms of truce on bronze discus displayed in temple of Hera – timing in Aug. / Sept. – held in honour of Zeus – athletes swore oath to Zeus to obey rules – sacrifices in opening procession from Elis – pig sacrificed to Zeus – prayers / sacrifices and consultation of oracles in Altis – sacrifice of 100 oxen at Great Altar – penalties for cheating etc. Zanes paid for from fines – victories marked by offerings to god – prizes were wreaths from sacred olive – wreaths displayed in temple of Hera – women forbidden to attend – only priestess of Demeter Chamyne was allowed

**(6 marks)**

**(b)(i) State four ways in which a Greek theatre was well designed.**

**Four from:-** could hold large audiences – shape helped visibility – and acoustics – tiers aided visibility – aisles, diazoma aided access – central position of orchestra aided visibility – skene provided backdrop – ekkuklema could provide a different scene – skene roof could be used – space for boulder to roll under seats for thunder – raised stage aided visibility – and separated actors from chorus

**(4 marks)**

**(ii) Would you have liked to have gone to a performance of plays in a Greek theatre? Make six points in your answer and make it clear what you would have liked or disliked. Write about the theatre and the staging of plays and not about particular plays.**

**Six from:-** theatre open to elements – seats were hard – rear seats far from actors – no toilet facilities – plays lasted all day – theatre was crowded – audience could cheer and boo – chorus sang – and danced – only one scene on skene – but ekkuklema could provide variety – mechane – use of sound effects – comic appearance of actors in comedies – masks – men played female parts – no violence on stage – sacrifice at altar etc.

**(6 marks)**

**6H (a) In what ways were the Olympic Games a religious event?**

- Olympic truce – reflects original oracle establishing Games – terms of truce on bronze discus displayed in temple of Hera – timing in Aug. / Sept. – connected with ancient harvest rites – held in honour of Zeus – opening procession from Elis – sacrifices made at points on Sacred Way – oath sworn by athletes – made at altar of Zeus Horkios – pig sacrificed to Zeus – prayers / sacrifices and consultation of oracles in Altis – sacrifice at Great Altar – spot struck by Zeus' thunderbolt – 100 oxen to honour Zeus – penalties for cheating etc. Zanes paid for from fines – athletes ran towards attis – victories marked by offerings to god – prizes were wreaths from sacred olive – wreaths displayed in temple of Hera – women forbidden to attend – religious reasons? – only priestess of Demeter Chamyne was allowed – other religious buildings at site of Games – Temple of Zeus – of Hera – of Meter – Prytaneion (Fire of Hestia)

**(15 marks)**

- (b) ***What would you have liked and disliked about attending a performance in a Greek theatre?***

***Write about the theatre and the staging of plays and not about particular plays.***

- theatre open to elements – shape aided visibility – and acoustics – tiers aided visibility – aisles, diazoma aided access – but seats were hard – rear seats far from actors – no toilet facilities – plays lasted all day – theatre was crowded – but provided great atmosphere – audience could cheer and boo – could interfere with enjoyment – or add to element of competition – central position of orchestra aided visibility – chorus sang – and danced – skene provided backdrop – but only one scene – ekkuklema could provide a different scene – often comic use – show dead bodies – skene roof could be used – mechane – space for boulder to roll under seats for thunder – other sound effects – raised stage aided visibility – comic appearance of actors in comedies – use of phallus – tragic costumes – masks – men played female parts – no violence on stage – sacrifice at altar – only 3 actors on stage etc.

***(15 marks)***

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

- 7 (a)(i) **What did Solon hope to achieve when he divided Athenian society into different classes?**

To break hold of aristocratic families / broaden power structure / give masses a share in government / power not dependent on birth

**(1 mark)**

- (ii) **What decided to which class a man belonged?**

Property / wealth / bushels of corn / wine / amount earned in a year

**(1 mark)**

- (b) **Give two ways in which the thetes could play a part in public life under Solon.**

Two from : - (vote in) Assembly – law courts – navy

**(2 marks)**

- (c) **State two ways in which Kleisthenes made Athens more democratic.**

**Two from:-** created 10 new tribes – which contained people from different areas of Attica – created / enlarged council of 500 – tribes appointed people to council – and served as prytany for one month – demes had their own council – able to make bye-laws – controlled citizenship – all laws had to go through Assembly

**(2 marks)**

- (d) **Poor citizens were not required to perform liturgies as the rich were. In what other ways did poor citizens serve Athens differently from the rich citizens? Make three points in your answer.**

**Three from:-** poor not liable for eisphora / tax – poor served in navy – rich did service as hoplites – or in cavalry – rich more likely to be strategoi – poor citizens (thetes) couldn't serve as archons

**(3 marks)**

- 8 (a) **Athenians could serve on the Boule (Council of 500) twice. For how long did they serve on each occasion?**

One year

**(1 mark)**

- (b)(i) **A man could equip a trireme as a liturgy. State two other tasks he could choose to perform.**

**Two from:-** train a chorus / sponsor a play – equip a religious delegation / procession – take responsibility for teams in festival torch-races – training gymnasts for gymnastic contests

**(2 marks)**

- (ii) ***As well as equipping the trireme, what else did the man have to do as part of this liturgy?***

Command it for a year / engage and train crew

**(1 mark)**

- (c) ***How could an Athenian appeal against the liturgy he was given?***

**Two from:-** he could show someone else was better able to bear the cost – the person challenged could accept the liturgy – or could offer to exchange his property with the man originally given the liturgy / property exchanged if challenge failed

**(2 marks)**

- (d) ***State three ways in which the Athenians showed that they considered the generals (strategoi) the most important officials in the state.***

**Three from:-** not chosen by lot – could be re-elected – could demand meetings of Assembly – speak first – could sit in Boule – maintained in tholos / at public expense

**(3 marks)**

- 9F (a)(i) ***State five things you would have liked about serving on an Athenian jury.***

Candidates may view things differently. Allow points in either section.

**Five from:-** service to state – feeling of power – interesting job – payment – companionship of fellow-jurors – cross-section of opinion – bribery almost impossible – equal time for each side – evidence of previous conduct allowed - discussion among jury so not under pressure – secret ballot so no repercussic – could help decide sentence – trials over quickly

**(5 marks)**

- (ii) ***Give five reasons why you might have disliked being a juror.***

**Five from:-** early rising – and perhaps not being picked – possibly surrounded men – boredom of speeches – no legal training – no direction from judge – not allowed to interrogate witnesses – upsetting to see defendant's family – and he character attacks – possibly influenced by rhetoric of speech writer

**(5 marks)**

- (b)(i) ***Briefly explain how ostracism worked.***

**Four from:-** 6,000 citizens needed to hold one – wrote on ostrakon / piece of pot – name of person they thought was too powerful – person chosen went into exile – for 10 years – but didn't lose property

**(4 marks)**

- (ii) **State six other ways in which the Athenians tried to make sure that no man became too powerful in Athens.**

**Six from:**- most posts held for 1 year only – even generals had to be re-elected each year – could only serve on Boule twice – other posts could not be repeated – officials mainly operated as one of a group – regular monthly audits of accounts – complaints could be raised at Assembly each month – corrupt officials were prosecuted – review (*euthyne*) held at end of office – fitness for office examined at start of term (*dokimasia*) – separation of powers – only Assembly had power to enact measures – every measure voted on separately – election by lot

**(6 marks)**

- 9H (a) **Do you think you would have enjoyed serving on an Athenian jury? Give reasons for your answer.**

- service to state – feeling of power – interesting job – payment – companionship of fellow-jurors – large jury – cross-section of opinion – but possibly many old men – last-minute selection of jury – bribery almost impossible – equal time for each side – evidence of previous conduct allowed – no discussion among jury – so not under pressure – secret ballot – no repercussions – could help decide sentence – trials over quickly but – early rising – and perhaps not being picked – boredom of speeches – no legal training – no direction from judge – not allowed to interrogate witnesses – upsetting to see defendant's family – and hear character attacks – possibly influenced by rhetoric of speech writer etc.

**(15 marks)**

- (b) **In what ways did the Athenians try to make sure that no man became too powerful? In your opinion, how successful were they at doing this? You may refer to individual politicians in your answer.**

- most posts held for 1 year only – even generals had to be re-elected each year – could only serve on Boule twice – other posts could not be repeated – officials mainly operated as one of a group – regular monthly audits of accounts – complaints could be raised at Assembly each month – corrupt officials were prosecuted – review (*euthyne*) held at end of office – fitness for office examined at start of term (*dokimasia*) – ostracism (up to 2 extra for detail) – separation of powers – only Assembly had power to enact measures – every measure voted on separately – election by lot – Pericles retained power for many years – but was not re-elected for every year – ostracism could be abused – e.g. Nicias – and Alcibiades – fell into disuse after Hyperbolus – danger of demagogues – e.g. Cleon – according to Aristophanes officials were corrupt etc.

**(15 marks)**

**Topic 4 Athenian Social Life**

- 10 (a) **State two duties of a paidagogus.**

**Two from:**- accompany boy to school – carry his equipment / make sure correct equipment – watch over his behaviour – punish him if necessary  
(2 marks)

- (b) **Give one reason why the Athenians considered music an important subject to learn.**

**One from:**- poetry was sung and accompanied – mark of cultured / educated man – needed when attending symposia – music had effect on mood / character  
(1 mark)

- (c)(i) **What name was given to teachers of higher education who claimed to make men wise?**

Sophists  
(1 mark)

- (ii) **Give two reasons why such teachers were unpopular with many people in Athens.**

**Two from:**- questioned traditional beliefs – and moral values – encouraged young to question – cared more for winning than truth – charged high fees  
(2 marks)

- (d) **Would you have liked to have been educated in Sparta? Give three reasons for your answer.**

Mixed answers allowed.  
**Yes** – emphasis on physical education – didn't have to learn academic subjects – girls had physical training  
**No** – limited curriculum – harsh discipline – whipping competition – had to live in barracks – tough ball games – no shoes – clothing not suited to weather – had to steal food / limited amount of food etc.  
(3 marks)

- 11 (a)(i) **What is the name of the garment worn by the ladies in the picture?**

Chiton  
(1 mark)

- (ii) **State one material from which this garment was made.**

Wool / linen / silk  
(1 mark)

- (b) **Give two reasons why most Athenian parents hoped for male children, rather than female.**

**Two from:**- to continue family name – and business – inherit property – to support parents in old age – girls required dowry

**(2 marks)**

- (c)(i) **Where was the most important festival of Demeter and Persephone held?**

Eleusis

**(1 mark)**

- (ii) **State two unusual features of this festival.**

**Two from:**- women allowed to participate – and slaves – participants had to be initiated – a Mystery religion – little known about it – promise of life after death

**(2 marks)**

- (d) **Apart from the competitions, why do you think the festival of the Panathenaia was popular in Fifth Century Athens? Make two points in your answer.**

**Two from:**- to honour patron goddess of city – pride in city – many visitors – a holiday – chance to eat meat from sacrifices – chance for girls to carry peplos of Athene

**(2 marks)**

- 12F (a)(i) **State four ways in which Athenian women had a pleasant way of life.**

Points are interchangeable between parts (i) and (ii).

**Four from:**- always protected – a dutiful wife was valued – looked after children – educated daughters – trusted with household accounts – had satisfying duties – which were carefully defined – could visit friends if chaperoned – and festivals – some 'women only' festivals

**(4 marks)**

- (ii) **What do you dislike about the life of Athenian women? Make six points in your answer.**

**Six from:**- regarded as burden to family – dowries paid – formal education rare – no political rights – or personal property – no legal rights – always subordinate to male (kyrios) – no career – mostly confined to home – arranged marriages – married young – to older men – expected to produce children – supervise slaves – organise storeroom – look after children – no social life with husband – or other male company – seclusion inside house – expected to tolerate husband's adultery – women's adultery severely punished – divorce difficult for women – easy for men

**(6 marks)**



- (b)(i) **Name three rooms in a Fifth Century Athenian house which you would not normally find in a modern house.**

**Three from:**- gynaikeion / women's room – loom room – andron – storeroom – adjacent workshop / shop

**(3 marks)**

- (ii) **Make four points about the furniture in an Athenian house and how it was used.**

**Four from:**- little permanent furniture – often hung on pegs when not in use – had to be moved around – couches doubled as beds – tripod tables preferred – tables smaller – clothes put in chests not wardrobes – few cupboards

**(4 marks)**

- (iii) **State three other ways in which an Athenian house was different from a house today.**

**Three from:**- any two rooms not included in question (i) – secluded main door – altar in courtyard – smallness of kitchen – central courtyard – porches / colonnades – few external windows – well in courtyard – no toilet

**(3 marks)**

- 12H (a) **Do you think Athenian women led satisfying lives? Give reasons for your answer.**

Points from the two categories may be viewed differently by candidates – regarded as burden to family – hence dowries – formal education rare – no political rights – or personal property – no legal rights – always subordinate to male (kyrios) – no career – mostly confined to home – arranged marriages – married young – to older men – expected to produce children – childbirth dangerous – supervise slaves – organise storeroom – look after children – no social life with husband – or other male company – seclusion inside house – expected to tolerate husband's adultery – women's adultery severely punished – divorce difficult for women – easy for men

**But** – always protected – a dutiful wife was valued – looked after children – educated daughters – trusted with household accounts – had satisfying duties – which were carefully defined – could visit friends if chaperoned – and festivals – some 'women only' festivals etc.

**(15 marks)**

**(b) *How were the design and furnishing of Athenian houses well suited to the Athenian way of life?***

At least one mark must be gained for each of design and furnishing for maximum.

- secluded main door – protective attitudes to household – altar in courtyard – respect for gods – gynaikeion / women’s room – often on upper floor – seclusion / protection of women – loom room – women spent much time in cloth production – andron, furnished with couches – best decorated room – reflects male dominance – used for dinner parties – room seen by guests – adjacent workshop / shop – small business – usually worked from home – smallness of kitchen – much cooking done in courtyard – little permanent furniture – often hung on pegs when not in use – couches doubled as beds – little time spent indoors – expensive – had to be moved around – tripod tables preferred – uneven floors – storerooms – much food had to be stored for winter – central courtyard – much time spent in open air – porches / colonnades – shade from sun – few external windows – emphasis on privacy – keep out heat and dust etc.

**(15 marks)**

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

- 13 (a) **Give two reasons why Tiberius may have wanted Germanicus killed.**

**Two from:**- he was popular with the army – and Roman people – he had made concessions to the army mutineers – he had minted coins with his own head on – visited Egypt without permission – given out corn – he may have aimed to overthrow Tiberius

**(2 marks)**

- (b) **What was the cause of the death of Tiberius' son Drusus?**

Poison

**(1 mark)**

- (c) **State three ways in which Tiberius was cruel to Agrippina (the Elder) and her children.**

**Three from:**- refused to allow Agrippina to remarry – trial of her cousin Claudia Pulchra – and friend Sabinus – Agrippina flogged – causing loss of eye – exiled – force fed – accused of adultery – Nero Caesar exiled – and forced to commit suicide – Drusus imprisoned in palace cellar – starved to death

**(3 marks)**

- (d) **In what ways do you think Tiberius was a good emperor? Make three points in your answer.**

**Three from:**- allowed free speech in senate – encouraged senate to help rule empire – compensated man whose house was undermined by a road – and gave money to help man stay in senate – promoted on merit – maintained existing frontiers of empire – handling of mutinies – control of corn prices – action to prevent Tiber flooding – relief for Asia – compensation after fires – refusal of honours – interested in justice – good provincial government – left full treasury – closely followed Augustan policy – rid himself of Sejanus

**(3 marks)**

- 14 (a) **What relation was Agrippina (the Younger) to Nero?**

Mother

**(1 mark)**

- (b) **Give three reasons why Nero wanted to kill her.**

**Three from:**- she wanted to rule with him – opposed marriage to Poppaea – Poppaea was goading Nero – Agrippina had threatened to use Britannicus against him – possible incest – disapproved of artistic pursuits – Acte warned him army wouldn't tolerate rumours of incest

**(3 marks)**

- (c) **What method suggested by Anicetus did Nero use to try and kill Agrippina?**

Collapsible ship

(1 mark)

- (d) **How was she finally killed?**

Stabbed / clubbed to death

(1 mark)

- (e) **Apart from Agrippina and Britannicus, how well do you think Nero treated his family? Make three points in your answer.**

Not well at all! **Three from:**- condoned murder of adopted father – divorced Octavia – spread false rumours about her – executed her – kicked Poppaea to death – when she was pregnant etc.

(3 marks)

- 15F (a)(i) **State six ways in which Claudius can be considered a good Emperor.**

**Six from:**- set up civil service – drained Fucine Lake – made farm land available to public – looked after city buildings – and corn supply – improved harbour at Ostia – and benefited Roman trade – subsidised ship owners and builders – built aqueducts – put on frequent shows – added Britain to Empire – pardoned Caratacus – added men from provinces to Senate – showed respect to senate – abolished treason trials – interested in justice – took greater control of treasury – tolerant of foreign religions – legislation to improve treatment of slaves – well educated – worked long hours

(6 marks)

- (ii) **For what four things would you criticise Claudius?**

**Four from:**- too influenced by freedmen – had favourites – and influenced by wives – indulged Messalina – naïve regarding Messalina – allowed Agrippina too much power – didn't secure succession of Britannicus – executed 35 senators? – poor physical presence

(4 marks)

- (b)(i) **State four ways in which Sejanus played an important part in Tiberius' reign.**

**Four from:**- described as 'Partner of my labours' – persuaded Tiberius to retire to Capri – saved his life – ran Rome in Tiberius' absence – senate subservient to him – moved Praetorian Guard into one barracks – killed Drusus – encouraged Tiberius' suspicions about Agrippina – plotted to become emperor

(4 marks)

- (ii) **Name two other Praetorian Guard commanders and state one important thing each of them did.**

One for name and one for action of two of the following.

Macro – removed Sejanus / killed Tiberius

Burrus – advised Nero

Faenius Rufus – joined Pisonian conspiracy

Tigellinus – encouraged Nero's debauchery / organised infamous banquet / may have restarted fire

**(4 marks)**

- (iii) **How and why did the Praetorian Guard make Claudius emperor?**

Found him hiding behind curtains and proclaimed him emperor – without an emperor they wouldn't have a job / they thought they could rule through him

**(2 marks)**

- 15H (a) **'As an Emperor, Claudius had as many good qualities as he had faults.'**  
**How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.**

- set up civil service – drained Fucine Lake – made farm land available to public – looked after city buildings – and corn supply – improved harbour at Ostia – and benefited Roman trade – subsidised ship owners and builders – built aqueducts – put on frequent shows – added Britain to Empire – pardoned Caratacus – added men from provinces to Senate – showed respect to senate – abolished treason trials – interested in justice – took greater control of treasury – tolerant of foreign religions – legislation to improve treatment of slaves – well educated – worked long hours

**but** – too influenced by freedmen – had favourites – Narcissus – and Pallas – and influenced by wives – indulged Messalina – who 'married' Silius – in probable attempt to overthrow him – allowed Agrippina too much power – didn't secure succession of Britannicus – executed 35 senators? – poor physical presence etc.

**(15 marks)**

**(b) How important a part did the Praetorian Guard and its commanders play in the reigns of Tiberius, Claudius and Nero? Give examples to support your answer.**

- Sejanus described as 'Partner of my labours' – persuaded Tiberius to retire to Capri – saved his life – ran Rome in Tiberius' absence – senate subservient to him – moved Praetorian Guard into one barracks – killed Drusus – but not allowed to marry Livilla – encouraged Tiberius' suspicions about Agrippina – plotted to become emperor – Tiberius used Macro to remove Sejanus – Sejanus' betrayal made Tiberius more suspicious – Macro killed Tiberius – Praetorian Guard involved in Caligula's assassination – made Claudius emperor – supported Nero's accession – Burrus advised Nero – kept him under control for first five years – refused to help with murder of Agrippina – Faenius Rufus joined Pisonian conspiracy – Tigellinus encouraged Nero's debauchery – held notorious banquet – may have restarted fire – Guard abandoned Nero

**(15 marks)**

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

- 16 (a) **To which class in society do you think this man belonged?**

Senatorial / equestrian

**(1 mark)**

- (b) **How were such masks used at funerals?**

**Two from:**- worn by family member – who most resembled dead person – in funeral procession

**(2 marks)**

- (c) **Give two reasons why bodies were not allowed to be buried inside the city.**

**Two from:**- to stop / smell infection spreading – fear of ghosts – lack of space

**(2 marks)**

- (d) **Where outside the city were Roman tombs situated?**

Along the roads

**(1 mark)**

- (e) **Do you think the Romans showed respect to the dead? Make three points in your answer. Do not refer to any material you have used in your answer to parts (b) – (d).**

**Three from:-**

**Yes** – tried to catch last breath – body washed and anointed – dressed in finest clothes – coin to pay for passage to Underworld – put on display (in atrium) – behaviour of women – large funeral procession – with musicians – and hired mourners – eulogy – expensive tombs – grave goods – epitaphs – annual meal at tomb

**No** – poor thrown in communal pits – buried at night – lack of respect for tombs / graves by some travellers

**(3 marks)**

- 17 (a) **State one way in which a person could become a slave, apart from being born into slavery or captured in war.**

**One from:** – exposed as baby – convicted criminal – kidnapped (by pirates) and sold – people sold themselves / family into slavery

**(1 mark)**

- (b) **Helene was set free in front of her master's friends. State two other ways in which a slave could be freed.**

**Two from:-** in front of magistrate (praetor) – in a will – master could enter slave's name on citizen list – could ask slave to recline at dinner – could send him / her a letter granting freedom – gladiator awarded wooden sword  
**(2 marks)**

- (c) **Give three reasons why Romans set slaves free.**

**Three from:-** to marry them – for good long service – for a brave deed – for money – to save expense of looking after old / sick slaves – to stop slave giving evidence under torture – to encourage others to work hard  
**(3 marks)**

- (d) **What do you think were three of the worst things about being a slave in the First Century AD?**

**Three from:-** totally under master's control – humiliation of slave market – no family life – severe punishments – worked long hours – worked in mines – as galley slave – or in arena – could be raped – had to give evidence under torture – all slaves executed if one killed master etc.  
**(3 marks)**

- 18F (a)(i) **State four ways in which you think Roman public entertainment was cruel.**

**Four from:-** men died in arena – and animals – audience could vote if a man lived – handicapped people made to fight – public executions watched – *meridiani* guaranteed death – chariot racing involved death of charioteers – and horses – naval fights involved death – theatre involved some realism  
**(4 marks)**

- (ii) **Give six reasons, other than cruelty, why Roman public entertainment was popular.**

**Six from:-** skill of gladiators appreciated – chance to see exotic animals – chariot racing enjoyed for team support – skill of charioteers – and betting – place to meet opposite sex – could see ships at naval battles – at theatre audience liked masks – and costumes – and storyline – humour of comedies – recitations introduced new books – and chance to see famous authors etc.  
**(6 marks)**



- (b) **State ten things which were allowed in Roman times which would be illegal or disliked today. You might include education, the status of women, entertainment, classes of society and religion. Do not refer to material you have used in your answer to Questions 17 (a) and (d).**

**Ten from:**- arranged marriages – age of bride – no careers for women – or votes – women couldn't appear in court – divorce easier for men – *pater familias* had control over wife – and children – babies exposed – wife expected to have children – and stay at home and care for them  
- limited school curriculum – corporal punishment – education not compulsory – or free – mainly for boys – most left at early age  
- slavery – severe beatings – branding – evidence given under torture  
- clients often humiliated by *salutatio* – *deductio* – patron responsible for money handouts – and food for poor  
- men died in arena – and animals – no safety rules in chariot racing – capital punishment  
- worship of many gods rather than one god – sacrifices – Vestal Virgins buried alive if unchaste etc.

**(10 marks)**

- 18H (a) **To what extent do you think the Romans enjoyed public entertainment because of the element of cruelty? For what other reasons did they enjoy it? Do not write about the baths.**

- men died in arena – and animals – audience could vote if a man lived – handicapped people made to fight – public executions also watched – *meridiani* guaranteed death – but also skill of gladiators appreciated – different types of gladiator – chance to see exotic animals  
- chariot racing involved death of charioteers – and horses – but also enjoyed for team support – skill of charioteers – excitement – and betting – place to meet opposite sex  
- naval fights involved death – but people liked to see ships fighting  
- theatre involved some realism of death – sex – but also audience liked masks – and costumes – and storyline – comedies not really cruel – recitations introduced new books – and chance to see famous authors – free gifts given out etc.

**(15 marks)**

**(b) What aspects of Roman society would be illegal or disliked today? Do not refer to material you have used in your answer to Questions 17 (a) and (d).**

- arranged marriages – age of bride – no careers for women – or votes – women couldn't appear in court – divorce easier for men – *pater familias* had control over wife – and children – babies exposed – wife expected to have children – and stay at home and care for them
- limited school curriculum – corporal punishment – education not compulsory – or free – mainly for boys – most left at early age
- slavery – severe beatings – branding – evidence given under torture
- clients often humiliated by *salutatio* – *deductio* – patron responsible for money handouts – and food for poor
- men died in arena – and animals – no safety rules in chariot racing – capital punishment – public executions
- worship of many gods rather than one god – sacrifices – Vestal Virgins buried alive if unchaste
- prostitution etc.

**(15 marks)**

**Topic 7 Pompeii and Herculaneum**

- 19 (a) **State two rooms in which couches were used.**

**Two from:**- *atrium* (main room) – *triclinium* (dining room) – *cubiculum* (bedroom)

**(2 marks)**

- (b) **This couch, found at Herculaneum, was made of wood and leather. Explain how it survived.**

**Two from:**- pyroclastic flow very hot – boiling mud – carbonised wood – and then preserved it

**(2 marks)**

- (c)(i) **Name one other type of furniture found in Pompeii or Herculaneum which is unlikely to be found in a modern house.**

**One from:**- strong box – *lararium* – three legged table – brazier – marble benches candelabra / lamp stand etc.

Not allowed – altar – statue

**(1 mark)**

- (ii) **For what was this type of furniture used?**

**One from:**- storing money / valuables – honour of household gods – decoration – heating – seating – light etc.

**(1 mark)**

- (d) **What do you consider the three most attractive features of the design of houses in Pompeii and Herculaneum? Give a reason for each of your choices.**

**Three from:**- atrium cool – *impluvium* for decoration – and provided water supply – *compluvium* let in light – garden surrounded by shady colonnade – private – fountains – carefully laid out plants / shrubs – use of mosaics – and wall paintings – small windows for privacy – and safety – sturdy door for safety – front rooms could be shops – summer dining room – some had private baths etc.

**(3 marks)**

- 20 (a)(i) **What type of business is shown in the picture?**

Bar (*thermopolium*)

**(1 mark)**

(ii) **Give two reasons how you can tell this.**

(Marble) counter – with holes for *dolia* (food containers)

**(2 marks)**

(b) **Would you have liked to work in a *fullonica* (laundry)? Give three reasons.**

**Three from:-** having to tread on clothes – in urine – hard work beating cloth – cloth heavy when wet – smell of sulphur / urine – and toxic – child labour used – some jobs easier e.g. clipping cloth – and brushing it – satisfaction of restoring cloth to original condition etc

**(3 marks)**

(c)(i) **Name one other trade carried on in Pompeii. Do not refer to the trades in parts (a) and (b).**

**One from:-** baking – wine production – butchers – metalworkers – potters – garum manufacturers – prostitution – fishmonger – banker – locksmith etc.

**(1 mark)**

(ii) **State two pieces of archaeological evidence for the trade you have chosen.**

Give marks for any two items found which illustrate the chosen trade.

Baking – ovens – mills – bread

Wine production – amphorae – vineyards

Butchers – implements – bones

Metalworkers – forge – tools – goods awaiting repair

Potters – kiln – pottery

Garum manufacture – inscription on jars – on statue (Umbricius Scaurus)

Prostitution – graffiti – phallic signpost – suites of small rooms – with erotic pictures showing services on offer

Fishmonger – pool in macellum – fish scales

Banker – foreign coins in office in macellum – paintings

Locksmith – locks – keys

**(2 marks)**

- 21F (a) **State five ways in which the people of Pompeii and Herculaneum could spend their leisure time. For each way, state one piece of archaeological evidence.**

**Five from:**- watching gladiator fights – watching plays – baths – bowling – wrestling / exercise – drinking – visiting brothels – dinner parties – shopping – activities in forum

Give mark for any piece of evidence which illustrates method of enjoyment.

- watching gladiator fights – amphitheatre – gladiator barracks – weapons – mosaics - graffiti advertising shows – giving results – drawings
- watching plays – theatre – graffiti – Odeum – mosaics
- baths – bath building – strigils – oil flasks
- bowling – bowling alley found in baths
- wrestling etc. – palaestra – discus
- drinking – bars – amphorae – painted signs
- visiting brothels – small cubicles – wall paintings – graffiti
- dinner parties – couches – paintings – mosaics
- shopping – shop buildings – remains of goods – shop signs
- in forum – colonnade for shade – election notices

**(10 marks)**

- (b)(i) **Name three temples found in the forum in Pompeii.**

**Three from:**- Jupiter – Vespasian – Lares – Venus – Apollo – Fortuna Augusta

**(3 marks)**

- (ii) **State three things you know about lararia (shrines to household gods).**

**Three from:**- contained statues of gods – or paintings – often of snakes – found in atria – and gardens – shape

**(3 marks)**

- (iii) **There were other religions in Pompeii and Herculaneum besides the Roman state religion. Name any two of these and state one piece of archaeological evidence for each.**

**Two from:**-

- cult of Isis (temple to her – with musical instruments – remains of meal in temple of Isis – statues of Osiris)
- Christianity (word square in gymnasium – cross on wall of room (Herc.) – and in Pompeian bakery?)
- Bacchic worship (frescoes in Villa of the Mysteries)
- Judaism ('Sodom and Gomorrah' graffito)

**(4 marks)**

**21H (a) *How did the people of Pompeii and Herculaneum spend their leisure time? Refer to the archaeological evidence to support your answer.***

- watching gladiator fights – amphitheatre – gladiator barracks – weapons – mosaics – graffiti advertising shows – giving results – drawings
- watching plays – theatre – graffiti – Odeum – mosaics
- baths – bath building – strigils – oil flasks
- bowling – bowling alley found in baths
- wrestling etc. – palaestra – discus
- drinking – bars – amphorae – painted signs
- visiting brothels – small cubicles – wall paintings – graffiti
- dinner parties – couches – paintings – mosaics
- shopping – shop buildings – remains of goods – shop signs
- going to forum – listening to speeches – chatting with friends – sit in shade under colonnade in forum – election notices – visiting temples
- in the garden

**(15 marks)**

**(b) *To what extent do you think the people of Pompeii and Herculaneum were religious? Refer to the archaeological evidence to support your answer.***

- temples mainly in forum, showing their importance – many temples – up to 3 from Jupiter – Vespasian – Lares – Venus – Apollo – Fortuna Augusta – built at public expense – altar in forum – inscription mentioning Augustales – *lararia* – in garden / atrium – holding statues of Lares – or paintings – associated with snakes – elaborate tombs – outside city – street shrines – bodies with amulets – murals / mosaics of gods – cult of Isis – temple to her – with musical instruments – remains of meal in temple of Isis – cult meals? – statues of Osiris – and Mithras – Christian? word square in gymnasium – cross on wall of room (Herc.) – and in Pompeian bakery? – implying presence of Christians – frescoes in Villa of the Mysteries – implying Bacchic worship? – ‘Sodom and Gomorrah’ graffito – implying presence of Jews

Also award marks for evidence which candidates think show people were not religious.

**(15 marks)**

**Topic 8 The Romans in Britain**

- 22 (a) **State three ways in which Cogidubnus benefited from helping the Romans.**

**Three from:-** made him King of Regnenses / Atrebates – became client king – Roman citizenship – use of two of Emperor's names – palace of Fishbourne

**(3 marks)**

- (b)(i) **Which legion operated along the south coast after the invasion of AD 43?**

Legio II

**(1 mark)**

- (ii) **Why was this legion not given an extra honorary name after the Boudiccan rebellion?**

It refused to move / didn't take part in battle

**(1 mark)**

- (c) **Name one important road built by the Romans in Britain.**

**One from:-** Fosse Way – Ermine Street – Watling Street

**(1 mark)**

- (d) **Do you think Roman roads improved life for the native Britons? Make three points in your answer.**

**Three from:-** better communications – better trade / transport to markets – swift movement of troops improved security – greater comfort in travel – greater speed of travel – but helped Roman army suppress unrest – made tax collection easier – forced labour when roads built etc.

**(3 marks)**

- 23 (a) **How many men were usually in a century at the time of Claudius' invasion of Britain?**

80

**(1 mark)**

- (b) **The centurion in the picture is holding a vinestaff. For what do you think he used it?**

Beating soldiers.

**(1 mark)**

- (c)(i) **Why were Roman swords short?**

Used for stabbing / in close combat

**(1 mark)**

- (ii) **Other than his sword and vinestaff, what weapon does this centurion have?**

Dagger

(1 mark)

- (d) **State two items carried by legionary soldiers in addition to their weapons and armour.**

**Two from:-** rations – sickle – saw – spade – pickaxe – basket – bucket – chain – cooking utensils – wooden stake

(2 marks)

- (e) **What do you think were the three greatest advantages in being a Roman soldier?**

**Three from:-** pay – donatives – land on discharge – and gratuity – well trained – well armed – well led – varied career opportunities – esprit de corps – possible promotion – pride in serving Rome – status in society – opportunity to travel – auxiliaries gained citizenship on discharge

(3 marks)

- 24F (a)(i) **Give four reasons why the Emperor Claudius decided to invade Britain in AD 43.**

**Four from:-** desire for military success / popularity – to extend Empire – to employ troops on Rhine / Danube frontier – to respond to request for help from Adminius – and Verica – to cut off refuge for Gallic dissidents – to wipe out Druids – to exploit British natural resources – to eradicate memory of Gaius' fiasco etc.

(4 marks)

- (ii) **State three ways in which you think this was a wise decision. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answer to part (i).**

**Three from:-** provided further trade outlet for Gaul – gained gold – silver – tin – hunting dogs – corn – lead – copper – woollen goods – slaves – restored Verica – defeated sons of Cunobelin – Claudius gained a triumph – Britain provided tax – any points from part (i) not used

(3 marks)

- (iii) **Give three reasons why the Romans did not benefit from Claudius' decision to invade.**

**Three from:-** not as wealthy as thought – difficult to conquer Wales – and North – costly in military resources – and Roman lives – long resistance to Romanisation – frequent opposition (or marks for individual examples)

(3 marks)



- (b)(i) **Give seven reasons why you would have joined Boudicca's rebellion if you had lived in eastern Britain in AD 61.**

**Seven from:**- dislike of foreign rule – weapons taken by Romans – calling in of debts / loans – charged interest on 'gifts' – at extortionate rate – seizure of Boudicca's kingdom – ill-treatment of nobles – flogging of Boudicca – rape of her daughters – veterans' seizure of land (from Trinovantes) – their treatment of Britons – enforced contributions to Temple of Claudius – imposition of tax – and corn tax (*annona*) – absence of Paulinus – with two legions – attack on Druids – numerical superiority – Colchester unprotected

(7 marks)

- (ii) **State three things which would have put you off joining the rebellion.**

**Three from:**- fear of retribution – Roman army well trained – and well equipped – defeat of previous leaders

(3 marks)

- 24H (a) **Why did the Emperor Claudius decide to invade Britain in AD 43? Do you consider his decision to have been a wise one for the Romans? Give reasons for your answer.**

**Reasons** – desire for military success / popularity – to extend Empire – to employ troops on Rhine / Danube frontier – to respond to request for help from Adminius/Amminius – and Verica – against aggression of Caratacus, Togidumnus – to cut off refuge for Gallic dissidents – to wipe out Druids – to exploit British natural resources (up to 3 marks for eggs – gold – silver – tin – hunting dogs – corn) – to eradicate memory of Gaius' fiasco etc.

**Wisdom of decision** – provided further trade outlet for Gaul – for manufacturers – useful exports (up to 3 examples if not given above – lead – copper – woollen goods – corn – slaves etc.) – restored Verica – defeated sons of Cunobelin – provided tax

**But** – not as wealthy as thought – difficult to conquer Wales – and North – costly in military resources – and Roman lives – long resistance to Romanisation – frequent opposition (marks for examples) etc.

(15 marks)

- (b) **If you had been a Briton living in eastern Britain in AD 61, would you have joined Boudicca's rebellion? Give reasons for your answer.**

**Yes** – dislike of foreign rule – weapons taken by Romans – calling in of debts / loans – charged interest on 'gifts' – at extortionate rate – seizure of Boudicca's kingdom – ill-treatment of nobles – flogging of Boudicca – rape of her daughters – veterans' seizure of land (from Trinovantes) – their treatment of Britons – made to build Temple of Claudius – enforced contributions to Temple of Claudius – imposition of tax – and corn tax (*annona*) – absence of Paulinus – with two legions – attack on Druids – numerical superiority – Colchester unprotected

**No** – fear of retribution – Roman army well trained – and well equipped – defeat of previous leaders (up to 3 marks for examples) etc.

(15 marks)