

Ancient History

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit **A033**: Women in Ancient Politics

Mark Scheme for June 2012

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Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Annotations

| Annotation | Meaning |
|-------------------|---|
| A1 | Evidence for making a judgement on the quality of AO1 (Recall, Select and Organise) performance in Section B |
| A2 | Evidence for making a judgement on the quality of AO2 (Understanding) performance in Section B |
| A3 | Evidence for making a judgement on the quality of AO3 (Interpret, Evaluate, Respond) performance in Section B |
| BOD | Indication of where the examiner has given 'Benefit of Doubt' to part of an answer either due to lack of clarity or potential confusion in Section B |
| S | Indication that an examiner has seen and given due credit for additional material on a separate page or where it is out of sequence in both sections A and B. |

Subject-specific Marking Instructions

Marking grids should be used throughout. Where 5 has been allocated, examiners should look to award 5 marks if there is not a good reason to go to the bottom of the level.

Option 1: Cleopatra and her impact on Roman Politics, 69-30BC

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|--|--|-------|--|---|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| 1 | | <p>AO1: Two details with relevant factual detail. Possible answers could include any two of the following with detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleopatra persuades Mark Antony to have a battle at sea at Actium; • Cleopatra gives sixty Egyptian ships to Antony's forces; • Cleopatra organises her forces not where they would be useful to win victory, but from where, if things went badly, she could most easily get away; • Cleopatra was present at the battle in her ship; • After the defeat of Mark Antony's navy she flees back to Egypt, followed by Mark Antony; • Cleopatra is abandoning Mark Antony or keeping the treasure on board her ship safe; • Cleopatra wants to re-launch the war once back in Alexandria. | 5 | <p>Two details must be given with detail for full marks.</p> <p>Other relevant examples not prescribed here should also be given credit.</p> <p>Credit candidates who make mention of the wider role of Cleopatra in the war in line with the marking grids.</p> | <p>AO1 = 5</p> <p>Level 5 5</p> <p>Level 4 3 – 4</p> <p>Level 3 2</p> <p>Level 1/2 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|-----|---|-------|--|---|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| 2 | (a) | <p>AO1: Key elements of story understood and identified. [4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Julius Caesar ‘especially loved’ Cleopatra over other queens whom he had made love to; • He held feasts with Cleopatra; • He sailed with Cleopatra in the state yacht through Egypt; • He summoned Cleopatra to Rome; • He sent Cleopatra back to Egypt only after he had given her ‘the greatest honours and rewards’; • He allowed Cleopatra to call her son after him. | 4 | There should be a range of examples chosen from the source, with appropriate detail. | <p>AO1 = 4</p> <p>Level 5 4</p> <p>Level 4 3</p> <p>Level 3 2</p> <p>Level 1/2 0 – 1</p> |
| | (b) | <p>AO2: Understanding [4]</p> <p>Answers should show an understanding of the importance of their relationship in the passage though discussion of any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although Julius Caesar is recorded as having relationships with foreign queens, eg Eunoë, wife of Bogudes the Moor, Cleopatra is preferred over others – loved her ‘especially’; • The use of the word ‘loved’ suggests a real relationship rather than just a political alliance; • His army refused to follow him to Ethiopia when he wanted to sail there with Cleopatra – did they not approve of their relationship? | 4 | Other relevant ideas not prescribed here should also be given credit. | <p>AO2 = 4</p> <p>Level 5 4</p> <p>Level 4 3</p> <p>Level 3 2</p> <p>Level 1/2 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|-----|--|-------|---|--|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleopatra is important enough to summon to Rome itself to gain honours and rewards; The fact that they have a son together who is to be named after Caesar – and that he was ‘similar to Caesar in his appearance and way of walking’ – Caesarion is politically important for Caesar and Cleopatra. Cleopatra’s role as the monarch of a client kingdom. Cleopatra’s control over the grain supply for Rome. | | | |
| | (c) | <p>AO3: Interpretation and Evaluation Answers should note that the passage is from Suetonius, and consider how accurate he might be through discussion of any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This passage is focused more on Caesar’s feelings for Cleopatra rather than her feelings for him, so it is difficult to get a good understanding of the relationship from both perspectives; Suetonius claims Caesar ‘especially loved Cleopatra’, but there might have been a political reason for their alliance too; Suetonius’ use of other sources, (Naso and others), to discuss Cleopatra’s son by Caesar – ‘Certain Greek writers have | 5 | <p>Candidates should focus on the accuracy of Suetonius. Candidates should relate the analysis of Suetonius specifically to Caesar’s relationship with Cleopatra in the passage for full marks.</p> <p>There should be a range of examples chosen from the source, with appropriate detail.</p> <p>Points relevant to the background of Suetonius as an author should be credited where given eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suetonius is writing c.150 years after the events and people he is writing about which may affect how accurate he is; | <p>AO3 = 5</p> <p>Level 5 5 Level 4 3 – 4 Level 3 2 Level 1/2 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|-----|---|-------|--|---|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | <p>reported that....'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much of the information is anecdotal eg keeping feasts with her going until dawn, sailing with her down to Egypt/Ethiopia – candidates may relate this 'anecdotal' evidence to his use of 'gossip' in his work. • Other sources such as Plutarch also describe the love Caesar had for Cleopatra. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suetonius is writing a biography of Julius Caesar and so may be very accurate as he is concerned with the private lives of his subjects. | |
| 3 | (a) | <p>AO1: Relevant factual knowledge [4] Details of reasons for Mark Antony's attraction to Cleopatra could include any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleopatra puts on splendid banquets which Mark Antony tries to surpass; • He is able to joke with her – about his efforts at outdoing her banquet; • Cleopatra sees the soldier and the common man in Mark Antony and she behaves accordingly to him with confidence and no restraint; • Her beauty was 'not outstanding', yet being with her 'had an inescapable hold'; • When talking she was persuasive; • In company her character had a force to it; • Her voice had a 'pleasantness of tone'; | 14 | <p>AO1: Candidates might also include factual knowledge from outside the passage about what might attract a Roman to Cleopatra as Queen of Egypt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wealth; • armed forces; • strategic position; • grain supply; • fleet. | <p>AO1 = 4 Level 5 4 Level 4 3 Level 3 2 Level 1/2 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|--|--|--|-------|---|--|
| | | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleopatra was able to turn her tongue 'like a musical instrument' to any language – she had learnt many different languages of 'many other peoples' and gave her own replies when spoken to. Mark Antony may have been attracted to her skills in this area. <p>AO2: Understanding [5] Details of Antony's attraction to Cleopatra could include any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Her ability to put on banquets which had 'brilliance and presentation' shows her status as queen of Egypt, and he may have been attracted to her power and position; Cleopatra is almost superior to Mark Antony as he is unable to surpass her banquet, and he is described as a 'soldier and common man' compared to Cleopatra's ability to converse in many different languages showing intellect and status over 'barbarians'; Mark Antony may have been attracted to her skills in being able to talk to others in their own language; | | <p>AO2: Candidates might use some of the factual knowledge from outside the passage and show understanding of why these things would be important:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As queen of Egypt maybe Mark Antony is attracted to allying himself with her and therefore a vitally important area which is not under Roman control to gain power and prestige for himself. | <p>AO2 = 5</p> <p>Level 5 5 Level 4 3 – 4 Level 3 2 Level 1/2 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|--|---|-------|--|---|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fact that it was not a great beauty that attracted Mark Antony to Cleopatra but rather her character, personality, status, skills, intellect, pleasant voice etc – she is able to have an ‘inescapable hold’ over those who are in her company. <p>AO3: Evaluation and interpretation of the source [5] Passage should give a personal response to and/or evaluation of the passage in the context of Plutarch’s description of Cleopatra and why Mark Antony is attracted to her, through discussion of any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Egyptian sources about Cleopatra give us a Roman biased viewpoint; Roman sources’ dislike of powerful and political women like Cleopatra – BUT this extract is fairly positive about Cleopatra; Plutarch talks about Cleopatra’s appearance and describes her as not having outstanding beauty, but as he is writing so far removed from the times, how is he to know exactly what Cleopatra looked like, unless he is using other written evidence of the time, or other evidence such as the coins which portray her as not being particularly beautiful. | | <p>AO3: Other possibilities which should be rewarded if mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There may well have been other reasons why Mark Antony was attracted to Cleopatra which are not mentioned in Plutarch; Other sources such as Propertius and Horace portray Cleopatra in a very different way, as evil, debauched, mad, doomed and destructive. Is this another side to her which is not described in this passage, or are they purposefully negative about her? <p>Points relevant to the background of Plutarch as an author should be credited where given eg :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plutarch – writing c.100 years after the events – does this affect his reliability? Plutarch as a biographer and philosopher – does this affect reliability as he was more concerned with portraying his subjects’ characters in a certain | <p>AO3 = 5</p> <p>Level 5 5 Level 4 3 – 4 Level 3 2 Level 1/2 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|-----|--|-------|--|--|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plutarch also talks about the sound of Cleopatra's voice – but would not have heard this himself so must be reliant on other sources which he doesn't reference. | | way, and was not necessarily as concerned with factual accuracy when making a point about a person's personality. Also the biography is nominally about Mark Antony and not Cleopatra. | |
| 3 | (b) | <p>AO1: Factual Details [5] Description of Cleopatra might include discussion of any of the following from the passage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Her beauty, so we are told, was not itself outstanding; it did not immediately strike those who saw her; yet being with her had an inescapable hold' Her love of display of wealth and status - splendid banquets, 'brilliance and presentation'; Cleopatra used her knowledge about Mark Antony's personality to change her behaviour to suit her needs, 'showing confidence and no restraint now' – this shows her to be a strong-willed woman acting almost as an equal to Mark Antony; 'when talking with her, she was persuasive, and the character which surrounded her whole manner in company had a force to it.'; | 18 | <p>Candidates should refer both to this passage and others for highest marks.</p> <p>AO1: Other descriptions of Cleopatra might include any of the following. (Candidates are not expected to recall precise source references.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plutarch (Mark Antony, 25) tells how she won Mark Antony over with gifts and money, rather than go to see him when her beauty and intellect were at their height; Plutarch (Mark Antony, 54) suggests Cleopatra fashioned herself as the New Isis – wearing the sacred robe of Isis; Plutarch (Mark Antony, 57) 'this was especially true for those who had seen Cleopatra because she was inferior to Octavia in both beauty and age'; Plutarch (Mark Antony, 73) Cleopatra was 'a woman who was proud and amazingly certain of the power of her beauty'; | <p>AO1 = 5</p> <p>Level 5 5 Level 4 3 – 4 Level 3 2 Level 1/2 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|--|--|-------|--|--|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleopatra's voice had a pleasantness of tone like a musical instrument; Cleopatra made an effort to learn new languages, even though previous Egypt kings had not even spoken the Egyptian language and given up speaking the Macedonian dialect. <p>Credit references to other sources (see guidance column).</p> <p>AO2: Understanding [5] Answers should consider how 'typical' of the portrayal of Cleopatra in the sources this passage is. They might consider some of the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleopatra's character is inevitably linked to her relationships with Roman leaders such as Julius Caesar and Mark Antony; It could be suggested that Cleopatra's character changed to suit the circumstances and who she is with; Cleopatra is not described as being very beautiful, and so she uses other qualities to attract men eg her charm. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material evidence to show Cleopatra's appearance – the coin of Cleopatra in the British Museum showing her to have a distinctive hairstyle and hooked nose, head of Cleopatra as a young woman in the British Museum, portrait reliefs of Cleopatra and Caesarion from the British Museum, Cleopatra as the goddess Isis from the wall of the temple at Dendera in Upper Egypt; Descriptions of her as 'out of control' and 'drunk'; 'doomed, destructive monster'; 'no ordinary woman' <p>AO2: Descriptions of Cleopatra could include information about both her character and personality as well as her appearance. Answers do not have to cover all aspects for highest marks.</p> | <p>AO2 = 5</p> <p>Level 5 5 Level 4 3 – 4 Level 3 2 Level 1/2 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|--|--|-------|--|---|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> it is more difficult to know about Cleopatra's appearance than her character, although there are problems with knowing how reliable the portrayals of her character are too; <p>AO3: Interpretation, Evaluation and Response [8] Evaluation may include discussion of any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many passages from Plutarch describing appearance and character – see above in AO1; Reliability of material evidence for Cleopatra's appearance should be evaluated – coins with the official picture of Cleopatra on – how far is it likely to be an accurate representation of the queen? Lack of detailed evidence for Cleopatra's appearance – not as easy to evaluate as her character. | | <p>AO3: Many of the same points evaluating the sources from part (a) can also be relevant to part (b): Other possibilities that should be rewarded if mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding that the sources for Cleopatra are all male – and Roman; Evaluation of Roman sources and their attitudes towards the East; The problems with the sources (see below) make it difficult to judge Cleopatra's character. <p>Points relevant to the background of the sources should be credited where given eg :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How they should be viewed as historical sources; The impact of the Augustan regime and the genre on the poets; The interests of the biographers in writing; The effects of any anti-oriental views. | <p>AO3 = 8 Level 5 7 – 8 Level 4 5 – 6 Level 3 3 – 4 Level 1/2 0 – 2</p> |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|--|---|-------|--|---|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| 4 | | <p>AO1: Factual details of Cleopatra's role as a political leader [10] Answers may include any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heir to the Ptolemies of Egypt – took over rule from her father Ptolemy Auletes; • Became ruler of Egypt at a young age with her brother; • Her political and personal alliances made with Roman leaders such as Caesar and Mark Antony; • Cleopatra's visit to Rome and its significance; • Gave support to Mark Antony against Octavian at the Battle of Actium in 31BC; • Expansion of Egyptian power under Cleopatra; • Cleopatra as mother to Caesar's illegitimate son Caesarion (Suetonius, Life of Caesar, 52). • Sought support from Caesar to help her rule unopposed; • Her suicide after the death of Mark Antony. <p>AO2: Understanding [10] Students need to show understanding of whether Cleopatra was a failure as a political leader or not. Answers should include discussion of any of the following: Failure:</p> | 30 | <p>AO1: Candidates should include factual knowledge on Cleopatra's successes and failures as a political leader</p> <p>AO2: Answers in the top levels should show understanding of both failures and successes of Cleopatra's role as a political leader to answer the question.</p> | <p>AO1 = 10 Level 5 8 – 10 Level 4 6 – 7 Level 3 4 – 5 Level 2 2 – 3 Level 1 0 – 1</p> <p>AO2 = 10 Level 5 8 – 10 Level 4 6 – 7 Level 3 4 – 5 Level 2 2 – 3 Level 1 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|--|--|---|-------|----------|--------------------|
| | | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleopatra issued coins in her own name with her portrait on – she broke with precedent as she was not sharing power with a co-ruler; • She was unable to gain power through her son by Julius Caesar, as Caesarion was overlooked as heir in favour of Octavian in Caesar's will; • She was unpopular with Romans as she was viewed as an Eastern, corrupt, manipulative and destructive monster (see Horace, Odes) and so was never able to gain power in Rome itself; • She appeared to be powerless without the support of a famous Roman leader; • Some failures are beyond her control eg Caesar's assassination loses her link with Rome at this point, Mark Antony's actions are beyond her control but she is linked to his failures. <p>Success:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She risked everything by asking for support from Caesar – if he refused she may be killed – and she gained a link with the major power of Rome through their relationship; • By allying with Caesar against Ptolemy she overcame the rivals to the throne, and became Queen of | | | |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|--|---|-------|--|--|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | <p>Egypt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making the trip to Rome was useful politically to gain popularity and support as a 'friend of the Roman people'; • Her control of the food production in Egypt meant she encouraged trade and business outside Egypt. <p>AO3: Interpretation, Evaluation and Response [10] Evaluation may include answers from any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is very difficult to judge Cleopatra as a political leader as she is linked so much with Roman leaders who themselves are written about in length; • Cleopatra is not the main subject of much of the writing – eg Plutarch's book is nominally about 'The Life of Mark Antony', and Suetonius is writing 'The Life of the Deified Julius Caesar'. Her political actions and decisions are not necessarily covered in enough detail for us to make fair judgements about her success; • Horace is writing under Augustus and is writing to glorify the conquest of Rome/Augustus over East/Cleopatra and Antony and so show Cleopatra to be a failure; | | <p>AO3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least two sources should be evaluated for high marks <p>Points relevant to the background of the sources should be credited where given eg :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How they should be viewed as historical sources; • The impact of the Augustan regime and the genre on the poets; • The interests of the biographers in writing; • The effects of any anti-oriental views; • Lack of Egyptian sources gives us a biased view of the queen; • Is Cleopatra only written about negatively because she is a woman, and written about by male Roman writers? | <p>AO3 = 10</p> <p>Level 5 8 – 10 Level 4 6 – 7 Level 3 4 – 5 Level 2 2 – 3 Level 1 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|--|--|-------|---|---|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horace's 'Odes' are poetry not history, so that will affect accuracy of details – he portrays her as a destructive monster, but she has been very successful as a leader; • Although exaggeration/misrepresentation may occur in the sources they are still useful for telling us 'public opinion' of Cleopatra. | | | |
| 5 | | <p>AO1: Factual details of Cleopatra's relationship with Roman leaders [10] Answers may include any of the following: Julius Caesar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First meeting of Cleopatra and Caesar – hidden in a rug; • Cleopatra went to the Royal Palace in Alexandria to meet Caesar when he came to Egypt; • Cleopatra and Caesar have a son together – Caesarion; • Although Cleopatra and Caesarion were named as successors, Caesar also names Octavian as his heir, suggesting Cleopatra was not able to exercise complete control over him; • Cleopatra's visit to Rome to meet Julius Caesar. <p>Mark Antony:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caesar has been killed and therefore Mark Antony is the next | 30 | <p>AO1: Answers could also include information on Octavian if it is relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plutarch, Life of Mark Antony, 83 – influence and control over Octavian after Mark Antony's death; • Decision of Cleopatra to commit suicide rather than try to control and influence Octavian after Mark Antony's death to stay in power. | <p>AO1 = 10 Level 5 8 – 10 Level 4 6 – 7 Level 3 4 – 5 Level 2 2 – 3 Level 1 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|--|--|-------|--|---|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | <p>influential leader in line apart from Octavian;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleopatra and Mark Antony have children together: Alexander and Cleopatra; • Mark Antony calls for Cleopatra to be brought to him at Syria and gives her many lands and honours; • Mark Antony goes to Alexandria to spend time with Cleopatra, and has her meet him in Syria and other places as he does not wish to be without her; • Kills himself when he thinks that she is dead after the battle of Alexandria. <p>AO2: Understanding [10] More able candidates will be stretched to examine the idea of 'how far' Cleopatra 'was able' to influence and control Roman leaders through discussion of any of the following: Cleopatra was able to influence and control Roman leaders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleopatra was able to use her alliance with Caesar to gain influence and prestige in Egypt and beyond, in Rome etc; • Birth of Caesarion to Cleopatra and Caesar gives Cleopatra an heir to Caesar's legacy; • Cleopatra's desire to gain control | | <p>AO2: Candidates should show understanding of how Cleopatra was able to influence Roman leaders and how she was not able to influence Roman leaders in the top levels.</p> | <p>AO2 = 10 Level 5 8 – 10 Level 4 6 – 7 Level 3 4 – 5 Level 2 2 – 3 Level 1 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|--|--|-------|---|--|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | <p>over Mark Antony so that she can have more political power than his wife Octavia;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for Cleopatra to gain an alliance with a Roman leader to get a foothold in Roman political life; • Cleopatra gains influence and control after 32BC when Antony proclaims her as ruler of the territories that he had given her; • Cleopatra is able to influence Antony to have a sea battle at Actium. <p>Cleopatra was not able to influence and control Roman leaders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convinced by Dellius to go to Cilicia to meet Mark Antony dressed to the best of her ability; • Octavian refuses Cleopatra's requests after the battle of Actium, unless she killed Mark Antony; • Cleopatra fears Mark Antony's anger as he believes she has betrayed him to his enemies, and she flees to her tomb for safety. <p>AO3: Interpretation, Evaluation and Response [10] Evaluation may include discussion of any of the following. (Candidates do not need to include detailed references):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plutarch, Life of Mark Antony has several examples of Cleopatra's ability to influence and control | | <p>AO3: At least two sources should be evaluated for high marks.</p> <p>Points relevant to the background of the sources should be credited where given eg:</p> | <p>AO3 = 10</p> <p>Level 5 8 – 10 Level 4 6 – 7 Level 3 4 – 5 Level 2 2 – 3 Level 1 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|--|--|--|-------|---|--------------------|
| | | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | | <p>Antony eg 'in this way he was captured by her' (25), 'in this way Cleopatra so completely took control of Antony' (28), 'keeping him well-trained and under control day and night' (29);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horace, Odes, 1.37 – Cleopatra too proud to be paraded in Rome by Octavian – decision to kill herself instead. • Male dominated viewpoint in sources which may affect reliability of how Cleopatra is portrayed. • Sources are all Roman – lack of Egyptian sources limits the evidence. • Lack of evidence directly from the people involved themselves. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How they should be viewed as historical sources; • The impact of the Augustan regime and the genre on the poets; • The interests of the biographers in writing; • The effects of any anti-oriental views; • Plutarch – born c.100 years after the events. He had visited Egypt and Italy though; • Propertius – living and writing after the events. He also writes poetry not history – he is interested in the dramatic and not necessarily the accuracy of his descriptions of events and people. | |

Option 2: Agrippina and her influence on Roman Politics, AD41-59

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|--|---|-------|--|--|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| 6 | | <p>AO1: Two details with relevant factual detail. [5] Possible answers could include any of the following (source references are not required):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nero tries to kill Agrippina using collapsible ceiling and a collapsible boat; • He turned over all his public and private affairs to Agrippina's management upon his accession (to be found in Suetonius, Nero, 9); • Nero turns away from Agrippina's influence when he falls in love with Acte; • Nero tries to poison Agrippina three times with no success; • Nero finally manages to kill Agrippina; • On the day of his accession the password he gave to the colonel on duty was 'The Best of Mothers' (to be found in Suetonius, Nero, 9); • Suggestion of incestuous relationship between Agrippina and Nero (to be found in Suetonius, Nero, 28 and Tacitus, XIV.2). | 5 | <p>Two details must be given with detail for full marks.</p> <p>Candidates are not expected to quote directly from sources, but they have been given here as examples of Nero's behaviour towards Agrippina.</p> <p>Other relevant examples not prescribed here should also be given credit.</p> | <p>AO1 = 5</p> <p>Level 5 5 Level 4 3 – 4 Level 3 2 Level 1/2 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|-----|---|-------|---|---|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| 7 | (a) | <p>AO1: Key elements of story understood and identified. [4] Might include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burrus and Seneca 'struggle against Agrippina'; • Agrippina had the help of Pallas; • Publicly every honour was piled on Agrippina; • Nero gave the tribune the password 'Best of Mothers'; • The Senate decreed Agrippina two lictors; • The Senate gave her the position of priestess to Claudius. | 4 | There should be a range of examples chosen from the sources, with appropriate detail. | <p>AO1 = 4 Level 5 4 Level 4 3 Level 3 2 Level 1/2 0 – 1</p> |
| | (b) | <p>AO2: Understanding [4] Answers should show an understanding of reasons for the different attitudes towards Agrippina through discussion of any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burrus and Seneca disliked Agrippina because of the murders which she would have committed if not for their opposition; • Negative attitudes towards Agrippina because she was 'burning with all the desire of her criminally gained power'; • She had enlisted the help of the freedman Pallas to help her position and power; • Pallas' survival depended on Agrippina; • Nero was unhappy with her | 4 | Other relevant examples not prescribed here should also be given credit. | <p>AO2 = 4 Level 5 4 Level 4 3 Level 3 2 Level 1/2 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|-----|---|-------|--|--|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | <p>alliance with Pallas – ‘Nero was not the sort to give in to slaves’, ‘Nero loathed Pallas’;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Senate give her honours and positions because she is Nero’s mother and Claudius’ wife/widow; • Difference between disliking Agrippina privately and honouring her publicly. | | | |
| | (c) | <p>AO3: Interpretation and Evaluation [5] Answers should evaluate Tacitus as a source through discussion of any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative language used in the passage shows Tacitus’ own views – Pallas had ‘ruined Claudius’ by ‘encouraging his incestuous marriage and the destructive adoption of Nero’; • Agrippina is shown to have power through her (supposed) use of murder, but there are no details and there is no evidence for this in the passage itself; • Agrippina’s power is shown in the positions and honours she is given by the Senate, and it is probable that Tacitus would have been able to use official documents and Senate records to find out about these; • Tacitus quotes a personal password given by Nero to a | 5 | <p>Candidates should focus on the accuracy of Tacitus.</p> <p>Candidates should relate the analysis of Tacitus specifically to the account of Agrippina’s power in the passage for highest marks.</p> <p>There should be a range of examples chosen from the source, with appropriate detail.</p> <p>Points relevant to the background of Tacitus should be credited where given eg :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The date of Tacitus’ Annals in comparison to the period he is writing about; • Tacitus is an historian who claims to be free from partiality and bias; | <p>AO3 = 5</p> <p>Level 5 5 Level 4 3 – 4 Level 3 2 Level 1/2 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|-----|--|-------|--|---|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | tribune, and this seems anecdotal, but shows the view that Nero was giving Agrippina influence and prestige. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tacitus is writing about different peoples' feelings and attitudes towards Agrippina which are difficult to know; Tacitus is not in favour of the principate and particularly Nero, and is also negative towards powerful imperial women such as Agrippina, and therefore is likely to exaggerate negative aspects – 'burned with desire', 'criminally gained power'. | |
| 8 | (a) | <p>AO1: Relevant factual knowledge [4] Details of Agrippina's treatment of Domitia Lepida could include any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agrippina's treatment of Domitia Lepida was linked to what Claudius had once said – 'that he was destined to suffer the crimes of his wives and then to punish them'; Agrippina was jealous of Domitia Lepida – 'for purely feminine reasons' – this could be because of their similarities, as discussed later in the passage; Domitia Lepida's family connections were a threat to Agrippina's position – 'Lepida was the ... grandniece of Augustus...etc'; Agrippina disliked Domitia Lepida because she felt herself to be 'the | 14 | <p>AO1: Other points which may be considered are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tacitus describes both women as rivalling each other in crime as well as prosperity by fortune; Agrippina was losing influence over Nero as she was 'harsh and menacing'. | <p>AO1 = 4 Level 5 4 Level 4 3 Level 3 2 Level 1/2 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|--|---|-------|--|---|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | <p>equal of Agrippina in status’;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agrippina acted against Domitia Lepida because of the worry that she was able to take over the influence over Nero – Lepida, as Nero’s aunt, was winning Nero over with ‘flattery and extravagant gifts’. <p>AO2: Understanding [5] Understanding of treatment of Domitia Lepida could include any of the following: From the passage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main reason given for Agrippina’s treatment of Domitia Lepida – ‘She was particularly alarmed by what Claudius said once when drunk - that he was destined to suffer the crimes of his wives and then to punish them.’ Therefore Agrippina was forced into acting quickly before Claudius turned against her; Agrippina is acting this way through ‘panic’; Understanding that Domitia Lepida was Nero’s aunt and had had some part in Nero’s upbringing; <p>AO3: Evaluation and interpretation of the source [5] Passage should be evaluated in the context of Tacitus’ description of Agrippina’s treatment of Domitia Lepida</p> | | <p>AO2: Candidates might use some of the factual knowledge from outside the passage and show understanding of why these things would be important:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domitia Lepida was able to influence Nero and Agrippina was worried that she was losing control over her son; It was a battle between two strong, powerful and influential women trying to control Rome. <p>AO3: Other possibilities which should be rewarded if mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agrippina is also portrayed in the sources as doing anything to keep | <p>AO2 = 5</p> <p>Level 5 5 Level 4 3 – 4 Level 3 2 Level 1/2 0 – 1</p> <p>AO3 = 5</p> <p>Level 5 5 Level 4 3 – 4 Level 3 2 Level 1/2 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|-----|--|-------|--|--|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | <p>through discussion of any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative language associated with Agrippina and her actions: 'both were immoral, notorious and vicious', '[she was] harsh and menacing'; Literary tradition that Claudius was controlled by Agrippina, who acted without Claudius' knowledge; Suetonius presents Agrippina in much the same way as Tacitus. Both Suetonius and Tacitus present Agrippina as prepared to go to any lengths to keep power for herself; It may be considered that this extract is about motives for Agrippina's actions which are harder to understand than the actions themselves. | | <p>power through her son Nero;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literary tradition of Agrippina as power-hungry for her son and for herself; <p>Points relevant to the background of Tacitus as an author should be credited where given eg :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tacitus – writing c.50 years after the events – does this affect his reliability? Tacitus' dislike of powerful and political women like Agrippina the Younger; Tacitus' dislike of emperors – particularly weak emperors who are influenced by those around them. | |
| | (b) | <p>AO1: Factual Details [5] Details of how Agrippina dealt with rivals and threats to her power could include discussion any of the following (source references are not required):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agrippina organised the prosecution of Lollia Paulina (Tacitus X11.22); Calpurnia is another noble Roman woman whom Agrippina destroys; Messalina was always an enemy of Agrippina and was violent | 18 | <p>Candidates should refer both to this passage and others for highest marks.</p> <p>AO1: Other points which may be considered are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> She needed to secure her position by killing Claudius and making sure her son Nero came to power – although it can be debated whether she was responsible for | <p>AO1 = 5</p> <p>Level 5 5 Level 4 3–4 Level 3 2 Level 1/2 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
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| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | <p>towards her (Tacitus, Annals, 11.12);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agrippina destroys Statilius Taurus because she wanted his gardens; • A main threat to her position – Domitia Lepida (Nero's Aunt) was charged and put to death under Agrippina's authority; • Deaths of Marcus Junius Silanus and Narcissus 'treacherously contrived by Agrippina without Nero's knowledge' (to be found in Tacitus, XIII.1); • Agrippina's opposition to Acte; • At one point Nero seems to be her rival to power, and she puts her support behind Britannicus; • Agrippina gives her support to Octavia, and sees Poppaea as a rival for Nero's attentions and the power she has through him. <p>AO2: Understanding Answers should show understanding of the ways in which this passage is/is not typical of Agrippina's dealings with rivals and threats. The following areas might be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for Agrippina's treatment of potential rivals centre around her worry about losing power, status and prestige, losing control | | <p>his death Agrippina is said to have killed Claudius with mushrooms – he was a potential rival to her power;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agrippina's supposed involvement in the killings of Roman aristocrats to secure her position from any threat (Tacitus, XIII, 1-5); • Agrippina has Vitellius bring charges against Silanus as he is to be married to Octavia, and Agrippina wants Octavia to marry her own son, Nero; • Agrippina wanted to destroy Lollia Paulina because she had always hated her and Paulina had been an enemy in the rivalry for the marriage to Claudius; • Calpurnia is destroyed because, 'Claudius had praised her beauty in some casual conversation.' (Tacitus, XII.22); <p>AO2: Understanding should show reasons given in the sources for Agrippina's treatment of her potential rivals, and higher level answers may counter these with other possible reasons;</p> | <p>AO2 = 5</p> <p>Level 5 5 Level 4 3 – 4 Level 3 2 Level 1/2 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|--|---|-------|---|--|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | <p>over Claudius and Nero, maintaining her position, gaining other peoples' wealth;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliability for Agrippina's treatment of rivals – all sources suggest harsh treatment eg trying to destroy them, kill them, take their property. <p>AO3: Interpretation, Evaluation and Response [8] Evaluation may include discussion of any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Candidates should evaluate whether they believe the sources to be reliable in their descriptions of how and why Agrippina treats potential rivals; Can we trust ancient male writers to present a fair and unbiased view of powerful Imperial women? | | <p>AO3: Many of the same points evaluating the sources from part (a) can also be relevant to part (b): Other possibilities that should be rewarded if mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence for Agrippina's status and prestige could include material evidence such as the coins with her face on. This could be evidence to back up the reasons given by sources that Agrippina tried to eliminate potential rivals – to maintain her position. <p>Points relevant to the background of the sources should be credited where given eg :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tacitus – writing c.50 years after the events – does this affect his reliability? Tacitus' dislike of powerful and political women like Agrippina the Younger; Other sources eg Suetonius also describe Agrippina in the same | <p>AO3 = 8</p> <p>Level 5 7–8 Level 4 5–6 Level 3 3–4 Level 1/2 0–2</p> |

| Question | | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|--|---|--------|---|---|--------------------|
| | | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | | | | <p>way – does this make them more reliable?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suetonius as a biographer is interested in the entertaining stories and the personalities of those he writes about. | |
| 9 | | <p>AO1: Factual details of Agrippina's power [10] Answers may include discussion of any of the following (source references are not required):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Claudius as a weak emperor gave too much power to his wives and freedmen, and had 'no knowledge of what he was doing' (Suetonius, Claudius, 29); Suetonius suggests that Claudius was controlled by his wives and freedmen; The suggestion that Agrippina stopped Claudius from going ahead with his plans to change his will; Claudius is shown to be under the influence of Agrippina in Tacitus XII.3 – he 'has no judgements and no hatreds unless they are suggested and ordered by others.' Agrippina's deadly ambition - possible involvement in the death of Claudius – due to ambition to get Nero to power; Agrippina uses her relationship | 30 | <p>AO1: Other points which may be considered are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestion in Tacitus XII.3 that Agrippina was using the power as if she were already married to Claudius even before their marriage; | <p>AO1 = 10 Level 5 8 – 10 Level 4 6 – 7 Level 3 4 – 5 Level 2 2 – 3 Level 1 0 – 1</p> | |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
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| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | <p>with Pallas to get what she wants – Pallas is able to talk Claudius into adopting Nero (Domitius) – weakness of Claudius.</p> <p>AO2: Understanding [10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More able candidates will be stretched to examine whether Agrippina 'only' gained power because of Claudius' weaknesses, or whether she gained power by other means; • Candidates should show understanding of reasons for Agrippina gaining power, and whether her power is linked to Claudius' weaknesses as emperor; • Claudius' weakness as an emperor – Agrippina's ability to take advantage of this to gain power; • Claudius needs people around him to help rule – Agrippina alongside his freedmen and advisors; • Agrippina gains power through other people – eg allying herself with Seneca and Pallas <p>AO3: Interpretation, Evaluation and Response [10] Evaluation may include discussion of any of the following (source references are not required):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tacitus, 'Rome was now enslaved | | <p>AO2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of whether Claudius was weak and therefore allowed Agrippina to gain power, or whether he was not weak, and Agrippina gained power for other reasons; <p>AO3: Points relevant to the background of the sources should be credited where given eg :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tacitus – writing c.50 years after | <p>AO2 = 10</p> <p>Level 5 8 – 10 Level 4 6 – 7 Level 3 4 – 5 Level 2 2 – 3 Level 1 0 – 1</p> <p>AO3 = 10</p> <p>Level 5 8 – 10 Level 4 6 – 7 Level 3 4 – 5 Level 2 2 – 3 Level 1 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
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| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | <p>by an almost masculine dominance. In public, Agrippina showed a serious, often arrogant face; in private, there was no sign of immorality, unless it helped her in her search for power; she had an enormous desire for money which was excused with the reason that money was a means to power.’ (XII.7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After Claudius demands a decree to allow marriage with one’s niece legal Tacitus (XII.7) tells us that, ‘From this point on, the state was changed completely, and everything was subject to the control of a woman.’ • Tacitus and Suetonius show Agrippina to be power-hungry and desperate to be able to co-rule, or rule behind the scenes of her husband and son; • Other sources eg Suetonius also describes Agrippina in the same way – does this make them more reliable? • Can we trust ancient male writers to present a fair and unbiased view of powerful Imperial women? | | <p>the events – does this affect his reliability?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tacitus’ dislike of powerful and political women like Agrippina the Younger; • Tacitus’ dislike of emperors – particularly weak emperors who are influenced by those around them; • Suetonius as a biographer is interested in the entertaining stories and the personalities of those he writes about; <p>Archaeological evidence can also be cited here – Cameo depicting Claudius and Agrippina, Tetradrachma showing Agrippina and Claudius, Aureus showing Nero and Agrippina. Candidates should make the point that it was unheard of for a woman to appear on the obverse of a coin in joint importance with the emperor. Candidates could argue that the position and power she held at this point was a significant threat and that is why she gets demoted to the reverse of the coin within a year.</p> | |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|--|---|-------|---|---|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| 10 | | <p>AO1: Factual details of Agrippina's role and influence in Roman politics [10] Answers may include discussion of any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She is described as being power-hungry and ambitious; • She is only interested in helping Claudius and Nero in the great burdens they have as emperors; • She is scheming and manipulative, and uses other people to do things for her, or to get things that she wants; • She is too interested in playing a part in politics and the running of Rome and its' empire for a woman. <p>AO2: Understanding [10] Understanding of the role and influence Agrippina had in Roman politics through discussion of any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agrippina's role and influence in gaining power in politics; • Agrippina's exaggerated role in making decisions – Claudius and Nero have advisors and an imperial court to help them and it is improbable that Agrippina had enough influence to override this; • Examples of where it seems as though her role has been exaggerated eg taking the dais for the Armenian delegation or having a secret door to listen to the | 30 | <p>AO1: Candidates do not necessarily have to cover both 'role' and 'influence' of Agrippina in their factual knowledge as they can be interchangeable.</p> <p>AO2: Candidates should show understanding of what her role and influence in politics would have been and whether the sources exaggerate what she does.</p> | <p>AO1 = 10 Level 5 8 – 10 Level 4 6 – 7 Level 3 4 – 5 Level 2 2 – 3 Level 1 0 – 1</p> <p>AO2 = 10 Level 5 8 – 10 Level 4 6 – 7 Level 3 4 – 5 Level 2 2 – 3 Level 1 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|---|-------|--|--|
| | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | <p>meetings of the Senate under Nero;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Her role and influence are shown in her representations on coins – this cannot be exaggerated. <p>AO3: Interpretation, Evaluation and Response [10] Evaluation of how far the sources exaggerate may include any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of where the sources have got their information about Agrippina from as they are writing after the period; • Evaluation of reliability – how far is it possible for us to fully know Agrippina's role and influence in politics from the sources; • Agrippina gets a nearly wholly negative press in the ancient sources. Anything positive she may have done may be seen negatively because of the bias against strong, powerful women who involve themselves at all with politics; • Agrippina's role and influence in politics could be exaggerated to emphasise her importance in the imperial family. | | <p>AO3: Answers in higher levels will attempt to analyse how far the sources exaggerate Agrippina's influence.</p> <p>Points relevant to the background of the sources should be credited where given eg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is difficult to know reliability when reading only two ancient sources – Tacitus and Suetonius; • Tacitus – writing c.50 years after the events – does this affect his reliability? • Tacitus' dislike of powerful and political women like Agrippina the Younger; • Tacitus' dislike of emperors – particularly weak emperors who are influenced by those around them eg Agrippina – is her dominance exaggerated to make this point?; • Other sources eg Suetonius also describe Agrippina in the same way – does this make them more reliable? • Suetonius as a biographer is | <p>AO3 = 10</p> <p>Level 5 8 – 10 Level 4 6 – 7 Level 3 4 – 5 Level 2 2 – 3 Level 1 0 – 1</p> |

| Question | | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|--|--|--------|-------|--|--------------------|
| | | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| | | | | | <p>interested in the entertaining stories and the personalities of those he writes about;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can we trust ancient male writers to present a fair and unbiased view of powerful Imperial women? • Archaeological evidence can also be cited here – Cameo depicting Claudius and Agrippina, Tetradrachma showing Agrippina and Claudius, Aureus showing Nero and Agrippina. These coins may be used to back up the argument that she had a power-hungry and ambitious character etc. | |

APPENDIX 1

Marking Grids for Section A

| | AO1 (Recall, Select, Organise) | | AO2 (Understand) | | AO3 (Interpret, Evaluate, Respond) | |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------|---|------------|---|------------|
| Level 5 Thorough | 4 Answers contain thorough knowledge of the events, sources and issues relevant to the question. Information is detailed, thoroughly relevant, well selected and organised. | 5 | 4 Answers demonstrate a thorough understanding of issues, events, and sources relevant to the question. | 5 | 5 Answers interpret, analyse and evaluate evidence thoroughly and reach reasoned and substantiated conclusions. They construct an informed personal response based on thorough evaluation and interpretation of the source material. | 7-8 |
| Level 4 Sound | 3 Answers contain sound knowledge of the events, sources and issues relevant to most of the question. Information is sound , relevant and organised. | 3-4 | 3 Answers demonstrate a sound understanding of issues, events, and sources relevant to most of the question. | 3-4 | 3-4 Answers interpret, analyse and evaluate evidence and draw relevant conclusions. They offer a personal response based on sound evaluation and interpretation of the source material. | 5-6 |
| Level 3 Some | 2 Answers contain some knowledge of the events, sources and issues relevant to some of the question There is some evidence of selection and organisation of information. | | 2 Answers show some understanding of issues, events, and sources relevant to some of the question. | | 2 Answers include some evaluation and interpretation of evidence and draw at least partially relevant conclusions. They offer a personal response based on some of the source material. | 3-4 |
| Level 1/2 Limited/None | 0-1 Answers contain limited or no knowledge of events, sources and issues. Information that has been included is disorganised and has limited or no relevance. | | 0-1 Answers show limited or no understanding of events or sources. | | 0-1 Answers offer limited or no evaluation. They offer a personal response based on limited or no evidence, or no response. | 0-2 |

Marking Grids for Section B

| | AO1 (Recall, Select, Organise) | AO2 (Understand) | AO3 (Interpret, Evaluate, Respond) |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Level 5 Thorough | <p>8-10</p> <p>Answers contain thorough knowledge of the events, sources and issues relevant to the question. Information is detailed, thoroughly relevant, well selected and organised. Text is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are accurate. Meaning is communicated clearly.</p> | <p>8-10</p> <p>Answers demonstrate a thorough understanding of issues, events, and sources relevant to the question.</p> | <p>8-10</p> <p>Answers interpret, analyse and evaluate evidence thoroughly and reach reasoned and substantiated conclusions. They construct an informed personal response based on thorough evaluation and interpretation of the source material.</p> |
| Level 4 Sound | <p>6-7</p> <p>Answers contain sound knowledge of the events, sources and issues relevant to most of the question. Information is sound, relevant and organised. Text is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are mostly accurate. Meaning is communicated clearly.</p> | <p>6-7</p> <p>Answers demonstrate a sound understanding of issues, events, and sources relevant to most of the question.</p> | <p>6-7</p> <p>Answers interpret, analyse and evaluate evidence and draw relevant conclusions. They offer a personal response based on sound evaluation and interpretation of the source material.</p> |
| Level 3 Some/Partial | <p>4-5</p> <p>Answers contain some knowledge of the events, sources and issues relevant to some of the question. There is some evidence of selection and organisation of information. Text is legible. There are mistakes in spelling, grammar and punctuation however meaning is still communicated clearly for most of the answer.</p> | <p>4-5</p> <p>Answers show some understanding of issues, events, and sources relevant to some of the question.</p> | <p>4-5</p> <p>Answers include some evaluation and interpretation of evidence and draw at least partially relevant conclusions. They offer a personal response based on some of the source material.</p> |

| | AO1 (Recall, Select, Organise) | AO2 (Understand) | AO3 (Interpret, Evaluate, Respond) |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Level 2 Limited | <p style="text-align: center;">2-3</p> <p>Answers contain limited knowledge of the events, sources and issues relevant to parts of the question. There is limited evidence of selection or organisation of information. Text is sometimes illegible and there are mistakes in spelling, grammar and punctuation, which sometimes hinder communication.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">2-3</p> <p>Answers show limited understanding of events and sources.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">2-3</p> <p>Answers draw limited conclusions based on the evidence they have included. Answers offer a personal response at a limited level.</p> |
| Level 1 Minimal/None | <p style="text-align: center;">0-1</p> <p>Answers contain minimal or no knowledge of events, sources and issues. Information that has been included is disorganised and has minimal or no relevance. Text is often illegible. Frequent mistakes in spelling, grammar and punctuation impede communication of meaning.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">0-1</p> <p>Answers show minimal or no understanding of events or sources.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">0-1</p> <p>Answers offer a minimal personal response, without reference to evidence, or no response.</p> |

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