

# OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

## Monday 18 May 2015 – Morning

### AS GCE CLASSICS: ANCIENT HISTORY

F392/01 Roman History from original sources

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

**OCR supplied materials:**

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)  
(sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

None

**Duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes



#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Complete the boxes on the Answer Booklet with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Use black ink.
- This Question Paper contains questions on the following three options:  
Option 1: Cicero and political life in late Republican Rome  
Option 2: Augustus and the Principate  
Option 3: Britain in the Roman Empire
- Choose **one** option. Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B. Both questions must be from the same option.
- Write the number of each question answered in the margin.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

#### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in this paper.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

#### INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

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### Option 1: Cicero and political life in late Republican Rome

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

#### SECTION A – Commentary Questions

Answer **one** question from this section.

**Marks are awarded in parts (b) and (c) of Questions 1 and 2 for the quality of written communication in your answer.**

- 1 Read the passage and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passage and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

Caesar's first act as Consul was to rule that a daily record of proceedings in the Senate and in the People's Court should be taken and published; he also revived the obsolete custom of having an orderly walk before him, during the months in which his colleague held the rods of office, while the lictors marched behind. Next he introduced an agrarian law, and when Bibulus delayed its passage through the Senate by announcing that the omens were unfavourable, drove him from the Forum by force of arms. On the following day Bibulus lodged a complaint in the House and when nobody dared move a vote of censure or make any observation on this scandalous event – though decrees condemning minor breaches of the peace had often been passed – he felt so frustrated that he stayed at home for the rest of his term, satisfying his resentment with further announcements about unfavourable omens. 5

Caesar was thus enabled to govern alone and do very much as he pleased. It became a joke to sign and seal bogus documents: 'Executed during the Consulship of Julius and Caesar', rather than '...during the consulship of Bibulus and Caesar'. 15  
And this lampoon went the rounds:

The event occurred, as I recall, when Caesar governed Rome –  
Caesar, not Marcus Bibulus, who kept his seat at home.

Suetonius, *The Deified Julius* 20

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the relationship between the two consuls of 59 BC? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about how candidates won election to the consulship during the late Republic? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, discuss the importance of the consulship to politicians of the late Republic. [25]

**Section A Total [55]**

**Option 1: Cicero and political life in late Republican Rome**

**Do not answer this question if you have already answered Question 1.**

- 2** Read the passage and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passage and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

They had as their leader Lucius Catiline, a bold and versatile character and one who was ready for anything. ... This, then, was the man whom these scoundrels took as their leader, and they gave pledges of faith to each other which included the sacrificing of a man and the tasting of his flesh. Catiline had also corrupted a great number of the young men in Rome by approaching them individually and supplying them constantly with amusements, drink, and women, pouring out money for them to spend on these dissipations. His agitation had extended to the whole of Etruria, which was now ready for revolt, as was the greater part of Cisalpine Gaul. In Rome itself there were most alarming revolutionary tendencies – the result of the unequal distribution of wealth. While men of the highest reputation and the greatest spirit had beggared themselves by their outlay on shows, entertainments, election expenses, and great buildings, money had accumulated in the hands of people whose families were unknown and of no account. So only a spark was needed to set everything on fire and, since the whole state was rotten within itself, it was in the power of any bold man to overthrow it.

Plutarch, *Life of Cicero* 10

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the reasons why Catiline attracted followers? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the different groups who supported Catiline? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, to what extent did the problems of the late Republic make the Catilinarian conspiracy inevitable? [25]

**Section A Total [55]**

**Option 1: Cicero and political life in late Republican Rome****SECTION B – Essays**

Answer **one** question.

Start your answer on a new page.

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.**

- 3** How far do the sources help us to understand Cicero's relationships with the individual members of the First Triumvirate?

In your answer, you should:

- outline the actions and opinions of Cicero towards Caesar, Pompey and Crassus;
- discuss what the sources say about the relationships between Cicero and the individual Triumvirs;
- assess the usefulness of the sources.

**[45]**

- 4** 'For politicians of the late Republic, bribery and violence were more effective tools than rhetoric.' How far do the sources support this view?

In your answer, you should:

- outline specific examples of violence, bribery and the use of rhetoric in the politics of the late Republic;
- consider how far the sources show that politicians used violence and bribery more effectively than rhetoric;
- evaluate the reliability of the sources.

**[45]**

**Section B Total [45]**

**Option 2: Augustus and the Principate**

Answer one question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

**SECTION A – Commentary Questions**

Answer **one** question from this section.

**Marks are awarded in parts (b) and (c) of Questions 5 and 6 for the quality of written communication in your answer.**

- 5 Read the passage and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passage and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

Then spoke Apollo thus: “Scion of Alba Longa, Saviour of the World,  
 Augustus, acknowledged greater than your great Trojan ancestors,  
 Conquer now by sea; already the land is yours. My bow fights for you,  
 And the whole burden of the quiver on my shoulders fights on your side. 5  
 Set your country free from fear; you are its champion; on you it depends  
 And on your ship it lays the cargo and mighty burden of its people’s prayers.  
 If your defence should fail, ill-omened were the birds that Romulus  
 Saw flying from the Palatine when seeking auguries wherewith to found  
 The walls of Rome. And now they dare too much and row too close; for shame 10  
 That while you rule an alien queen should sail the seas of Latium.  
 Fear not, for though the oarage of their fleet is swift as a hundred wings,  
 They have no welcome from the seas they sail. And though  
 Their figureheads are monsters armed with missiles such as Centaurs bear,  
 Try them and you will find their timbers are but hollow planks,  
 Their demons but painted terrors. It is the cause that makes or mars 15  
 The courage of a soldier. For if he has no justice at his side,  
 Shame strikes his weapons down. The hour has come. Commit your fleet  
 To battle. I am the master of the hour. I shall be helmsman  
 To Caesar’s Julian ships, with hands that bear the laurel wreaths of victory.”

Propertius, 4.6  
 [LACTOR 17]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about how Augustus is presented as a Roman leader? **[10]**
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about how Augustus’ victory at Actium was presented? **[20]**
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, discuss the significance of the victory at Actium for Augustus. **[25]**

**Section A Total [55]**

**Option 2: Augustus and the Principate**

**Do not answer this question if you have already answered Question 5.**

- 6** Read the passage and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passage and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

I wished to tell of battles and of conquered towns,  
But Phoebus rebuked me with his lyre,  
Warning against venturing with  
My tiny sails on the wide Tyrrhenian sea.

Your time, Caesar, has restored rich harvests  
To the fields, and to our Jupiter the standards  
Stripped from the Parthians' insolent porches;  
Has closed the shrine, vacated by wars,

5

Of Janus Quirinus; has thrown a bridle on  
Licence, wandering from right order;  
Has banished crime, and has summoned  
Back the ancient ways

10

By which the Latin race and Italian  
Might grew great, and fame and majesty  
Of empire stretched to the lands of morning  
From the couch of the setting sun.

15

While Caesar guards our state, no madness  
Between citizens or violence will drive out  
Peace, nor rage, that anvil of swords,  
And foe to wretched cities.

20

Those who drink Danube's deep waters will  
Break no Julian edict; nor will the Getae,  
Nor the Seres, nor the treacherous Persians,  
Nor those who dwell by Tanais' stream.

Horace, *Odes* 4.15  
[LACTOR 17]

- (a)** What does this passage tell us about Augustus' achievements in Rome and abroad? [10]
- (b)** What can we learn from other sources about the ways in which Augustus improved life for the Romans? [20]
- (c)** On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, assess how reliably Roman poets present the achievements of Augustus. [25]

**Section A Total [55]**

**Option 2: Augustus and the Principate****SECTION B – Essays**

Answer **one** question.

Start your answer on a new page.

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.**

**7** How reliable an account of Augustus' reign do we get from the *Res Gestae*?

In your answer, you should:

- give specific examples from the *Res Gestae* of what Augustus claims he did;
- compare these claims with the view of his reign in other sources;
- assess the reliability of the sources.

[45]

**8** 'Family values were extremely important to Augustus'. How far do the sources support this view?

In your answer, you should:

- outline what the sources tell us about how Augustus promoted family values;
- discuss how important family was for Augustus during his reign;
- assess the reliability of the sources.

[45]

**Section B Total [45]**

### Option 3: Britain in the Roman Empire

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

#### SECTION A – Commentary Questions

Answer **one** question from this section.

**Marks are awarded in parts (b) and (c) of Questions 9 and 10 for the quality of written communication in your answer.**

- 9 Read the passage and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passage and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

He undertook only one expedition, and that a modest one. The Senate had decreed him triumphal ornaments, but he regarded this as beneath his dignity as emperor. He sought the honour of a real triumph, and chose Britain as the best field in which to seek this, for no one had attempted an invasion since the time of Julius Caesar and the island at this time was in a turmoil because certain refugees had not been returned to the island. 5

Voyaging from Ostia he was twice nearly drowned by north-westerly storms, once off Liguria and again off the Stoechades islands. So he finished the journey from Massilia to Gesoriacum by land. Crossing from there he received the submission of part of the island within a very few days without either battle or bloodshed. Within six months he had returned to Rome, where he celebrated his triumph with the greatest pomp. To witness the spectacle he permitted not only provincial governors to come to Rome, but even certain exiles. And among the symbols of victory he fixed a Naval Crown next to the Civic Crown on the gable of the Palace, a token that he had crossed and as it were conquered the Ocean. His wife Messalina followed his triumphal chariot in a carriage (*carpentum*). Those who had won triumphal ornaments in the war also followed, but on foot, and in purple-bordered togas. 10 15

Suetonius, *Claudius* 17

[LACTOR 11]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the importance of the conquest of Britain in AD43 for Claudius' reputation in Rome? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the different attitudes of other Roman Emperors towards Britain in the first century AD? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, how far do you think that Claudius' expedition was a 'modest one' (line 1)? [25]

**Section A Total [55]**

**Option 3: Britain in the Roman Empire**

**Do not answer this question if you have already answered Question 9.**

- 10** Read the passage and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passage and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

Then the offensive was launched against the Silures. This naturally warlike tribe was further inspired by the power of Caratacus, who as a result of many battles, in which he had matched or defeated the Romans, had reached a pre-eminent position among British chieftains. As he had fewer troops than us but was better placed to use local knowledge for his treacherous purposes, he proceeded to transfer the war into the territory of the Ordovices, where he was joined by those who feared a Roman peace. Here he made his last stand. He chose for battle a site that was difficult to approach but easy to abandon, and in every other respect suited his men rather than ours. On one side were high mountains and wherever there was a more gradual incline he constructed a barrier of stones like a rampart. This was behind a river which had no safe crossing-points, and in front of the fortifications armed men had taken up their positions. 5

At this point the leaders of the tribes went round haranguing their men and stiffening their resolve; they allayed their fears, kindled their hopes and used all the other inducements known to military leaders; indeed Caratacus sped round to every part to declare that this was the day, this was the battle which would restore their liberty or make them slaves for ever; he invoked the names of their ancestors who had routed the Dictator Caesar; it was due to their valour that they now enjoyed freedom from Roman authority and tribute, and their wives and children were unmolested. The men roared their approval when he made these and similar utterances and they bound themselves man by man by their tribal oaths not to yield to weapons or wounds. 10

Tacitus, *Annals* 12.33–12.34

[LACTOR 11]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about how the Britons prepared for battle against the Romans? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the importance of Roman auxiliary units in warfare against the Britons before Boudicca's rebellion? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, how effectively did the Britons oppose the military strength of the Romans before Boudicca's rebellion? [25]

**Section A Total [55]**

**Option 3: Britain in the Roman Empire****SECTION B – Essays**

Answer **one** question.

Start your answer on a new page.

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.**

- 11** To what extent do the sources provide an adequate account of Britain and the Britons before AD43?

In your answer, you should:

- outline what the sources tell us about Britain and the Britons before AD43;
- consider how complete the information is;
- evaluate the reliability and accuracy of the sources used.

**[45]**

- 12** How useful is the evidence for our understanding of Roman policy towards a permanent northern frontier in Britain?

In your answer, you should:

- outline what the evidence tells us about the northern frontier in Britain from the governorship of Agricola to c.AD 160;
- discuss the reasons for the change in policy towards the northern frontier in Britain;
- evaluate the usefulness of the evidence.

**[45]**

**Section B Total [45]**



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