

GCE

Classics: Ancient History

Unit **F394**: Roman History: The Use and Abuse of Power

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2015

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

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

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

© OCR 2015

Annotations used in the detailed Mark Scheme (to include abbreviations and subject-specific conventions)

Annotation	Meaning
BP	Blank Page – this annotation must be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response.
A1	AO1
A2	AO2
EVAL	Evaluation
A	Area of partial knowledge
SEEN	Indication that an examiner has seen and given due credit for additional material on a separate page or where it is out of sequence

- Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the marking grids and a mark awarded for each Assessment Objective.
- The following points are indicative and offer question specific guidance.
- They should not provide an exhaustive list and any relevant points should be credited.
- The maximum mark for the paper is 100.
- Use annotations above to indicate points in the scripts.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
1		<p>AO1: Answers should provide, specific factual knowledge and evidence of the state of the Republic before and after 59 BC; detailed knowledge of the effectiveness of the institutions with clear focus on the sources. Answers might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to Cicero letter ad Att. 2.21 (No 16 Wilkinson), its context, the events of the time and Cicero's attitude. • challenges to the Republic/institutions – Pompey 70 BC (Plut <i>Pompey</i> 21.5); Catiline; Pompey in 62 BC (Plut <i>Pompey</i> 44; Dio 37.49); Caesar 59 BC (Suet. <i>DJ</i> 20, Plut. <i>Caesar</i> 14); Clodius- 50s (Dio 40.48- lack of control); 50-49 BC Appian BC 2.30; Antony/Octavian Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 10-12; problems with equestrians Cic. <i>Letters</i> ad Att. 1.17/19; Caesar's dictatorship Plut <i>Caesar</i> 57; • Sulla's reforms (Plut <i>Sulla</i> 30-13; Appian 1.100) as a possible starting point for decline; role of the Senate etc; • Corruption and its effects on the institutions: Bona Dea bribery (Cic.ad Att.1.16; Verres; equestrians' role; ad Att 1.18.3 corrupt court; Cic. <i>Letters</i> ad Att.1.2 Catiline; Verres –in Verrem 2.5.177; bribery in assemblies (Suet. <i>DJ</i> 18); Bibulus bribery (Suet. <i>DJ</i> 18, 19, Velleius 2.44); Cicero <i>Letters</i>; • manipulation (e.g. by use of religion, the army -59 BC); Plut. <i>Pompey</i> 25, 30 – Gabinius, Manilius; 51-2 55 BC; 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for response to the specific question.</p> <p>'Cicero claimed, in 59 BC, that the Republic was finished. How far do the sources support this view?'</p> <p>In response to the question answers should show coverage of the period; answers will use well-selected examples appropriate to the question. Use of a restricted selection of evidence and part of the period should be considered partial in level 3.</p> <p>Answers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • should use evidence before and after 59 BC to support their views. • Consider the continued use of institutions after 59 BC 	<p>A01 = 20</p> <p>Level 5 18-20</p> <p>Level 4 14-17</p> <p>Level 3 9-13</p> <p>Level 2 5-8</p> <p>Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30</p> <p>Level 5 26-30</p> <p>Level 4 20-25</p> <p>Level 3 14-19</p> <p>Level 2 6-13</p> <p>Level 1 0-5</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violence –Clodius Cic. <i>Letters Ad Att.</i> 1.14; Milo, Sestius (<i>pro Sestio</i> 75-6); soldiers in assemblies: Plut. Caesar 14.2; Dio 38.1.4; 55 BC Dio 39.31.2; <i>pro Sestio</i> 75-78 about Cicero's recall; Pompey ad Att. 2.3.4; • illegal actions undermining institutions: Pompey's commands, consulships, Caesar's consulship 59 BC, Octavian's consulship (Appian 3.88f); Cicero and Catiline; violence and fraud etc. • Views of other authors: Tacitus Annals 1.2-4 a view on the decline of the republic; cf 3.26; Cicero <i>ad Att.</i> 1.13 on the situation in Rome in 61 BC; Sallust <i>Cat.</i> 20, 36-39; Macer's speech (<i>Hist</i> 3.34); Plut. <i>Cicero</i> 10: <i>the whole state is rotten</i>; Livy <i>Preface</i> 9-10; Suet. <i>DJ</i> 77: Caesar's view of Republic; Dio 40.48 <i>no one in charge of affairs</i> (52 BC); <i>Res Gestae</i>; Plut. <i>Caesar</i> 28 collapse of good government – shamelessly bribed electorate, counting out money in public etc. <p>AO2</p> <p>Answers should develop an analysis of the evidence for the state of the Republic and various institutions and their effectiveness during this period.</p> <p>Answers should evaluate Cicero's view with evidence from before and after 59 BC including his perspective on events.</p> <p>Answers should include interpretation and evaluation of the evidence in support of their argument.</p> <p>Answers might compare and evaluate the perspectives of different authors.</p>	30	<p>Answers might analyse issues e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the extent to which the Republican forms and institutions were no longer effective even by 59 BC; • inherent problems within the role /status of the institutions at time of Sulla and after; • the effects of actions by individuals and groups; • the view that was finished before 59 BC. <p>Candidates need not deal with every aspect of the Republic for a higher level answer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reward answers which compare or contrast specific examples of evidence in their analysis; • reward consideration of the limitations of the evidence. <p>Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
2		<p>AO1: answers should identify and provide factual information on tribunes and their relationships with politicians; examples should be precise and detailed, and supported by evidence.</p> <p>Answers might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribune: VP 2.30.4: Sulla left it a shadow; Appian 1.100.1 it seemed to be destroyed-all men of family and reputation shunned it thereafter; • Examples of tribunes: Macer (73 BC Sallust Histories speech), Sicinnius, Quinctius in 70s; C.Cornelius (Sallust Hist 3. 48 against the Senate), Gabinius, Manilius (Plutarch Pompey 25, 30), Rullus, Flavius in 60s; Vatinius, Sestius, Milo, Antony (Plut Ant. 5; Dio 46.11); 47 BC Dolabella (Plut. Ant 9); Caelius (Dio 42.22-24); Metellus (defends treasury against Caesar Plut. Caesar 35); Marullus and Flavus (Suet. DJ 79) deposed by Caesar; • Clodius: Cicero, Dio Cassius (38. 12-13), Velleius 2.45, Plut Cicero 30 – agent of Crassus and Caesar, Plut. Caesar 14; his adoption Cic. ad Att. 1.18; Plutarch Cato 34; 42; Milo: Dio 39.6 for Pompey and Cicero • Curio (ad Fam. 8.10 Caesar bribes Curio (Plut. Caesar 29); attacks Campanian Land bill; Appian BC 2.26; Velleius 2.48 (critical of Curio); ad Fam. 8.6 supports Caesar; Appian 2.27-8 proposal on prov. commands (Plut. Caesar 30); 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for response to the specific question.</p> <p>In response to the question [To what extent were the tribunes no more than agents of powerful politicians during this period?],</p> <p>answers should make detailed reference to specific evidence for some examples of tribunes and the ways in which they were/were not agents of others.</p> <p>Answers should use evidence in support of the information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concerning the institutional role played by tribunes in politics; • the types and extent of relationships between politicians and tribunes; <p>For a view of the powers of the tribunes – Plut. Cato 20.3</p>	<p>A01 = 20</p> <p>Level 5 18-20</p> <p>Level 4 14-17</p> <p>Level 3 9-13</p> <p>Level 2 5-8</p> <p>Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30</p> <p>Level 5 26-30</p> <p>Level 4 20-25</p> <p>Level 3 14-19</p> <p>Level 2 6-13</p> <p>Level 1 0-5</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caesar BC 1,5: defence of tribunes; ad Fam 16.11, Suet. DJ 30; Appian BC 2.33; Sallust Catiline 36-39: factions; tribunes opposed by nobility; • Publius Titius: 2nd triumvirate Appian CW 4.7; triumvirate use of tribunes Dio 47.2; Dio 49.16; Balbus (Dio 50.2.3 use of veto for Octavian). <p>AO2: Answers should analyse the issue of the extent to which tribunes were agents of other politicians. Answers should address the issue in 'no more than', and assess independent actions by tribunes.</p> <p>In support of their argument and conclusion, answers should offer interpretation and evaluation of their chosen evidence and its contribution to their analysis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of tribunes; • the use of tribunes by politicians; • the differing aims and actions of tribunes and politicians; • how far sources can contribute to understanding the motives of tribunes. 	30	<p>Answers should address the issue of the extent to which tribunes and politicians co-operated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some answers may question to what extent the aims of tribunes and politicians can be differentiated; • some answers may consider how far it was normal practice for younger politicians to work with more powerful ones; • reward answers which compare or contrast specific examples of evidence in their analysis; • reward consideration of the limitations of the evidence for 'aims' of those involved. <p>Refer to marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
3		<p>A01</p> <p>Answers should include examples evidence of the use of bribery by politicians:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suet. The <i>DJ</i> 18 use of bribery for Bibulus; Velleius 2.44 (the first triumvirate); Plut <i>Pompey</i> 44 bribery for Afranius' election; Curio: ad Fam. 8.10 Caesar bribes Curio (Plut. <i>Caesar</i> 29); Plut. <i>Ant.</i> 5 election as tribune; Appian CW 2.26 Caesar bribes Paullus (50 BC); Cicero <i>Letters ad Quintum</i> 3.3.2 (54 BC trials for bribery in elections); Cicero's defence of MURENA on a charge of bribery; Clodius: ad <i>Att.</i> 1.16 bribery of jury (Bona Dea); use of corn subsidy Dio 38.12-13; Cicero pro lege agraria 1.25: populares use of land for their own aims; Antony 44 BC Dio 45.9 the use/bribery of the army: Sallust <i>Cat.</i> (11-2), (36-9) reference to Sullan veterans, general corruption of soldiers, or Catiline's/Manlius' army; Res Gestae; bribery of soldiers by various generals e.g. Pompey's land for veterans in 61 BC, Plut <i>Cato</i> 31, Cicero ad <i>Att.</i> 1.18 (Flavius' law); Caesar – Suet <i>DJ</i> 38; Octavian - Tac <i>Annals</i> 1.10; Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 10; Dio 45.10 bribery of people of Rome: Octavian Dio 45.5-6; Tac <i>Annals</i> 1.2; Courts: in Verres 1.1, 22-3 (bribery-agents), 36-8 (corruption of courts); Milo's trial (56 BC) – Crassus Cicero <i>Letters ad Quintum</i> 2.3.4 Crassus' use of his money; Plut. <i>Crassus</i> 7; 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for response to the specific question.</p> <p>In response to the question [To what extent does the evidence support the view that bribery played a significant part in Roman political life during this period?],</p> <p>answers should include specific evidence relating to bribery or other factors which contribute to the discussion of 'significant'.</p> <p>Candidates may include evidence of other factors but should focus primarily on the use of bribery.</p> <p>Answers should attempt to offer coverage of the period, although not all aspects or events need to be included for higher marks.</p> <p>Partial answers may deal largely or entirely with a part of the period or restricted range of events.</p>	<p>A01 = 20</p> <p>Level 5 18-20</p> <p>Level 4 14-17</p> <p>Level 3 9-13</p> <p>Level 2 5-8</p> <p>Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30</p> <p>Level 5 26-30</p> <p>Level 4 20-25</p> <p>Level 3 14-19</p> <p>Level 2 6-13</p> <p>Level 1 0-5</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attempts to control bribery: Cicero <i>ad Att.</i> 1.17, 18 (decree on bribery) cf <i>ad Att.</i> 1.16; Appian <i>CW</i> 2.27 Pompey's prosecutions for bribery of Plut. <i>Pompey</i> 55 (trial of Metellus Scipio); law Appian <i>CW</i> 2.25; evidence of other factors: clientala (<i>CP</i> for examples of amicitia e.g. triumvirates), patronage (Cicero's election <i>Letters ad Att.</i> 1.1); use of armies – Plut. <i>Caesar</i> 14.2 in assembly, oratory, military success e.g. ; <i>Pro Murena</i> 22, 24; violence (<i>pro Sestio</i>); examples of legitimate means of canvassing e.g. games; <p>AO2</p> <p>Answers should discuss to what extent and take into account the notion of 'significant' in the discussion of the use of bribery in political life. Answers should focus analysis on bribery's role and assess its importance in political actions and careers.</p> <p>Answers should provide some analysis of the extent of bribery in political life.</p> <p>Answers should offer some interpretation and evaluation of sources to support their analysis and argument.</p>	30	<p>Specific examples should support the argument.</p> <p>Reward a balanced analysis which deals with bribery.</p> <p>Some answers may argue that there are other factors which are more significant but the argument must assess the role of bribery against these.</p> <p>Reward answers which consider the limitations of the evidence with regard to the issues.</p> <p>Reward answers which compare or contrast specific examples of evidence in their analysis;</p> <p>Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
4		<p>AO1</p> <p>Answers should include examples of a range of social issues resulting from political and military conflicts e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sulla's civil war (Appian CW 1.95) and the actions of Sulla (Appian CW 98-100) in its aftermath consequences (Sallust <i>Catiline</i> 37, Hist 1.55)- proscriptions etc; Plut. <i>Cicero</i> 10 Etruria and Gaul discontent; Perusine war; Suet. <i>Augustus</i> 14- Lucius Antonius; Sextus Pompeius: Suet <i>Augustus</i> 16 – on grain supply; the grain subsidy (Appian CW 12.14.93), (Plut. <i>Pompey</i> 24-25); • Political corruption: Sallust <i>Cat.</i> 36-37: envy of the rich; move from country to city; attraction of handouts/bribery; opposition to the dominance of nobles cf Sallust Macer's speech <i>Histories</i> 3.45: nobiles' power; first triumvirate- corruption and violence- Clodius and Milo; • Plut <i>Cicero</i> 10: revolutionary tendencies- unequal distribution of wealth; Sallust <i>Catiline</i> 20 speech-poor v. rich; • Social problems/debts: Catiline's cancellation of debt; Manlius' letter cf Plut <i>Cicero</i> 23; unemployment in Rome (Plut Cicero 10: <i>the whole state is rotten</i>; debt - Cicero <i>In Cat.</i> II 18f, Caesar's attempts to deal with debt in his dictatorship Suet. <i>DJ</i> 42; poverty and demands of the plebs; slaves, Spartacus; • effects of Land reform: Rullus land bill, Flavius Land bill, Octavian's confiscations; Caesar's efforts to provide employment, reduce urban population through colonies etc; Caesar Suet. <i>DJ</i> 42; 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for response to the specific question.</p> <p>In response to the question [How far were the social effects of political and military conflicts important in Roman politics during this period?]</p> <p>answers should make some reference to specific political and/or military conflicts and the resulting social effects; there should be material on the ways these impacted on Roman politics and their importance.</p> <p>Reward specific information and coverage of the period, although not all problems/actions need to be included for higher marks.</p>	<p>A01 = 20</p> <p>Level 5 18-20</p> <p>Level 4 14-17</p> <p>Level 3 9-13</p> <p>Level 2 5-8</p> <p>Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30</p> <p>Level 5 26-30</p> <p>Level 4 20-25</p> <p>Level 3 14-19</p> <p>Level 2 6-13</p> <p>Level 1 0-5</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senate and equestrians relationship: courts in 70s (Cicero Verrine speeches: extortion in provinces); 60s - Plut <i>Pompey</i> 25, tax rebate from Asia etc Cic. <i>Letters ad Att.</i> 2.16; Urban violence and riots: <i>pro Sestio</i> 75-78 about Cicero's recall; Sall. <i>Hist.</i> Fg 3- riots over grain subsidy of Cicero <i>Letters ad Att.</i> 4.1. 57 BC; Plut. <i>Cato</i> 26 – use of grain subsidy for support; role of the 'rabble' in Rome Cicero <i>Letters ad Att.</i> 1.16; Tac. <i>Annals</i> 1-2; 9-10 for his view of effects on society; effects of civil wars on the people of Rome and Italy. <p>AO2</p> <p>Answers should consider how far the social effects were important in Roman politics. The analysis should offer an argument concerning specific examples of these effects with supporting evidence.</p> <p>Answers should show some analysis of the extent of the effects of conflicts on social issues and link these to political life.</p> <p>Answers should interpret and evaluate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the evidence where appropriate; the usefulness of the evidence in context in support of the argument. 	30	<p>Answers might deal with a variety of social issues; this should be rewarded. Some balance might be expected in terms of the importance of social effects for Roman politics; discussion may consider the limited role of social issues. Answers should make some attempt to analyse the effects of specific political or military conflicts.</p> <p>Credit answers which compare or contrast specific evidence concerning the issues in the statement. Reward answers which consider the limitations of the evidence with regard to the issues.</p> <p>Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
5		<p>AO1: Answers should include information about the provision of 'bread and circuses' by the different emperors; answers should offer evidence and information about the well-being of the people of Rome and contributions made by emperors in other areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bread: Claudius: grain supply <i>Suet Cl.</i>18-19 insure merchants; 19 - rewards to citizens, non-citizens and women; <i>Suet Aug.</i> 42 grain issues; Domitian: changes to grain distribution etc (<i>Suet. Dom.</i> 7); Tiberius - supply maintained (<i>Tac. Ann.</i> 4.27) • Circuses: Augustus <i>Res Gestae</i> 22-23: Nero: 14.14 chariot racing in public; Vespasian, Titus: games (<i>Suet. Titus</i> 7.3, 8.2; Dio 66. 25); Domitian games <i>Suet. Dom.</i> 4; Claudius: <i>Suet. Cl.</i> 21, 34; Tiberius reduces them <i>Suet Tib.</i> 34; festivals, Augustus/Claudius' /Domitian's revival of the Secular Games (Horace <i>CS</i>; <i>Suet. Cl.</i> 21; <i>Dom.</i> 4 and 8); • Augustus; <i>Suet. Aug.</i> 30 division of city into wards; building <i>Aug.</i> 28; <i>Aug</i> 42 ref. to Agrippa aqueducts,; <i>Suet. Tib</i> 8 defective grain supply in Aug's reign – T. dealt with it; admin: <i>Suet. Aug.</i> 35, 37 new offices; <i>Res Gestae</i> 15- gifts etc; 19-20 buildings; religion: <i>Res Gestae</i> 6-8; Frontinus: 2. 98ff 9 aqueducts; <i>RG</i> 20.2 aqueducts doubled; Strabo <i>Geog</i> 5.3.8; creation of <i>vigiles</i> (<i>Suet. Aug.</i>30), <i>praetorian guard</i>; • Tiberius: AD 27 (<i>Suet. Tib</i> 48) and 37 fire Aventine 100m HS (<i>Tac. Ann</i> 6.45, 64); <i>Suet Tib.</i> 48 finance; admin: <i>Suet. Tib.</i> 30-1; Dio 59.14 - board of senators for the Tiber; 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for response to the specific question.</p> <p>In response to the question ['Bread and Circuses – this is all the emperors contributed towards the well-being of the people of the city of Rome.' How far do you agree with this view?],</p> <p>answers should offer specific information and evidence on the actions taken by emperors towards the well-being of the people of Rome.</p> <p>Some aspects which should be rewarded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extent of 'bread and circuses' provided; • other actions, if any, taken by emperors which might have contributed towards their well-being e.g. employment, housing, security/peace (<i>Tac. Ann.</i>1.2), religious life etc; • views of authors and evidence of actions e.g. buildings such as baths; • actions which damaged the well-being of the people e.g. fires (AD 64), famine or shortage of grain (Augustus- <i>Suet Tib.</i>8; <i>Suet. Claudius</i> 18 riot over grain), Nero wasteful (<i>Suet Nero</i> 32); • views of poets on the state of Rome: Juvenal, Martial. 	<p>A01 = 20</p> <p>Level 5 18-20</p> <p>Level 4 14-17</p> <p>Level 3 9-13</p> <p>Level 2 5-8</p> <p>Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30</p> <p>Level 5 26-30</p> <p>Level 4 20-25</p> <p>Level 3 14-19</p> <p>Level 2 6-13</p> <p>Level 1 0-5</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaius: Suet. <i>Gaius</i> 17 hand-outs; 21 aqueducts; 26 behaviour at games; cf 30; 38, 40 taxes; • Claudius: building Suet. <i>Claudius</i> 20 (Ostia, Fucine Lake); employment, food and gifts: Suet. <i>Cl.</i> 18, 21; reforms Suet. <i>Claudius</i> 22, 25; aqueducts- Aqua Claudia; • Nero: Suet. <i>Nero</i> 10-11 gifts and games; 16-7 reforms; 45: profiteering in grain; Tacitus <i>Annals</i> 15.42 street regulations; baths Martial <i>Ep.</i> 7.34 • Vespasian: rebuilding after fire Suet. <i>Vesp.</i> 8-9; Vespasian (Lactor 8.57) Titus - Aqua Claudia (Lactor 8.63); • Titus' rebuilding, aid after fire etc. <i>Titus</i> 7, 8; Dio 66. 25 • Domitian: changes to grain distribution etc (Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 7); gifts etc Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 4; effective admin. and social reforms Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 8; Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 5/13 rebuilding; <p>AO2: Analysis should address the issue in the quotation using specific examples from selected parts of the period and provide analysis of the sources for or against the view, specifically in the word 'all'. Arguments should show some balance in the assessment of 'contribution' of the emperors towards the well-being of the people. Evaluation and interpretation of the evidence (archaeological and literary) should be included in support of the argument.</p>	30	<p>Concentration in detail on one aspect or one emperor should be considered partial. Answers should use examples from different parts of the period. Not all parts of the period need to be covered for levels 4 and 5.</p> <p>Reference to Galba, Otho, Vitellius in AD 69 should be rewarded</p> <p>Answers might deal with different emperors with differing contributions and offer views on the value of the emperors' actions.</p> <p>Some answers might offer a detailed comparison between different emperors.</p> <p>Answers may offer different views on 'well-being' in the Roman context.</p> <p>Reward answers which consider the limitations of evidence for the well-being of the people.</p> <p>Reward answers which compare or contrast specific examples of evidence for and against the view.</p> <p>Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content		Levels of Response	
		<p>AO1 Answers should include detailed information and evidence on the traditional religious practices, with some detail of the attitudes displayed by emperors towards them e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augustus: temples to Mars, Apollo; Horace <i>Odes</i> 3.6, Secular Games CS; Virgil <i>Aeneid</i> 6 and 8; altars (e.g. Ara Pacis, Fortuna Redux); priesthoods (RG 7); revival of traditions - Suet <i>Aug.</i> 31 vestals; Isis: Aug suppressed it as symbolic of Egypt/East; innovation of the Lares; • Tiberius- Tac. <i>Annals</i> 4.15 on tradition/4.37 on the cult; Tiberius' views against the cult Suet. <i>Tib.</i> 26, 27; foreign cults 36; 69 – lack of interest in religion; vestal virgins; • Gaius' greater interest in imperial cult: deification of sister; association of himself with the gods (Dio 59.26); extension of palace to the temple of Castor and Pollux etc; Suet. <i>Gaius</i> 22; Isis: Gaius temple in Rome; • Claudius: Secular Games Suet. <i>Claudius</i> 21; Christianity: persecution (Suet Cl. 25), (Tac. Ann. 15.43 - Nero); interest in old and new rituals Suet. <i>Claudius</i> 22; • Nero's interest in association with Apollo (coins, inscriptions, Dio 63.20.3, Pliny <i>NH</i> 34.45); Tac <i>Annals</i> 15.74 proposal for temple to Nero; altar Dio 63.2.5; rituals after fire AD 64 Tac <i>Annals</i> 15. 43 but 15.44 temples robbed; attitude to Christians; 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for the response to the specific question. In response to the question [To what extent does the evidence help us to understand the attitudes of the emperors of this period towards traditional religious practices?],</p> <p>answers should provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detail of information and coverage of the period, although not all actions by all emperors need be included for level 4 and 5; • specific examples of evidence relating to emperors' attitudes towards Roman and foreign religions. <p>Answers may note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the different approaches by different emperors; • contrast of views by authors – Juvenal's complaint about foreign cults e.g, Juvenal 6. 311f : Cybele; Good Goddess/ secret rites; Tac <i>Annals</i> 14.64 complaint about hypocrisy in practice; • lack of consistency by and between emperors; • evidence of new rituals/beliefs which suggests less concern for Roman beliefs. <p>Reward material from the Empire when used relevantly in answer to the question.</p>	<p>A01 = 20 Level 5 18-20 Level 4 14-17 Level 3 9-13 Level 2 5-8 Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30 Level 5 26-30 Level 4 20-25 Level 3 14-19 Level 2 6-13 Level 1 0-5</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vespasian; temple to Claudius; rebuilding of Jupiter temple; ended some Neronian festivals (<i>Tac Hist.</i> 4.40); • Domitian: Secular Games and other festivals: <i>Suet. Dom.</i> 4/8 (Vestals); prosecution of Flavius Clemens for atheism; 3 temples to Isis; <i>Juv.</i> 6.530 Isis and Osiris; but also dominus et deus - cult of genius restored; house of birth becomes a temple (<i>Statius Silvae</i> 5.1.8-9, <i>Martial Ep.</i>9.1); temple to Gens Flavia; • general information about traditional Roman practices, priesthoods, sacrifices, use of augurs/omens and festivals etc.; information on foreign religions and practices: <i>Ovid Fasti</i>. <p>AO2: Analysis should address the issue of 'extent' in terms usefulness of the evidence and how far it provides reliable information.</p> <p>There should be some discussion of the attitudes of emperors gained from the evidence and how consistent emperors are during their reigns.</p> <p>There should be some analysis of 'traditional' in the argument.</p> <p>Answers should include interpretation and evaluation in support of the argument.</p>	30	<p>Concentration on one emperor with limited reference to others might be considered partial for Level 3.</p> <p>Analysis may include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • differentiation between emperors in terms of attitudes towards religion; • attraction of alternatives to Roman religion for some emperors; • the idea of 'traditional' in this context; • the limitations of the sources and varying interpretations of them. <p>There may be discussion on the nature and practices of worship and its development during the period.</p> <p>Reward answers which provide alternative views from the sources and discuss their merits.</p> <p>Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
7		<p>AO1 Answers should provide examples of the relationship between the senate and emperors; candidates may choose any examples from the period e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augustus: Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 35 reforms of senate, encouraged; 54 independence; 37 new roles in roads, works, aqueducts, grain etc; Velleius 2.89 authority restored; Dio 53.21.7 continued roles in admin.; servile Tac. <i>Annals</i> 1.2 Tacitus Annals 1.2. – seduced all with blessings of peace; creation of council of ‘amici’; Tac. 1.4 – lack of opposition; <i>RG</i> 34 claim; • Tiberius: Suet. <i>Tib</i> 30-1; Dio 59.14 - board of senators for the Tiber; Tac. <i>Ann</i> 1.11f - debate on accession; 1.15 elections end; powerless Tac. <i>Annals</i> 1.9-10; Suet. <i>Tib.</i> 29 polite to senate; 30/31 freedom; Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 3.65 ‘<i>fit to be slaves</i>’; 1.45f discontent with his actions; 3.3; tried to involve Senate, Blaesus decision; Germanicus’ death and Agrippina’s opposition 4.52ff; 3.14–16 Piso; crushing tyranny Tac. <i>Ann</i> 5.2-3, 6.51; executions Suet. <i>Tib.</i> 61, Tac. <i>Ann</i> 6.19; <i>maiestas</i> (treason) Dio 57.19; Suet. <i>Tib.</i> 61 massacres; 65 deceit and trickery over Sejanus; Velleius 2.126 praised; • Gaius: initial courtesy Dio 59.6; • Claudius: Suet <i>Claudius</i> 12 attitudes to the senate; 28 freedmen; 29 executions -35;. 13 attempts on his life; 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for the response to the specific question. In response to the question [None of the emperors of this period managed to achieve a good working relationship with the Senate and senators.’ How far do you agree with this assessment?], Candidates should choose from throughout the period and answers may include some knowledge of the context of the examples chosen. Reward detailed use of specific material evidence.</p> <p>Further material might be included to support the discussion/analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evidence of emperors’ use of means to ensure support e.g. honours, posts in administration, gifts etc; • attitudes of the senators to principate: Propertius 2.56, 25-6 the old guard lapse into idleness and luxury; • examples of opposition or conspiracies e.g. Thrasea, Piso (Nero), Scribonianus (Claudius), Gaius’ death/assassination Dio 59.29.1, Suet. <i>Gaius</i> 56; plots Suet <i>Aug.</i> 19; Suet. <i>Vesp.</i> 15 Priscus; 25 frequent plots; • examples of material evidence to support the argument (inscriptions etc); 	<p>A01 = 20 Level 5 18-20 Level 4 14-17 Level 3 9-13 Level 2 5-8 Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30 Level 5 26-30 Level 4 20-25 Level 3 14-19 Level 2 6-13 Level 1 0-5</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
	Indicative Content		Levels of Response	
8	<p>AO1 Answers should include sources for a variety of emperors and their achievements for the city of Rome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amenities: Suet. <i>Aug</i> 42 ref. to Agrippa aqueducts of <i>RG</i> 20.2, Frontinus 11-12; Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 28, 30 flood control; Suet. <i>Gaius</i> 21 aqueduct (finished by Claudius); Suet. <i>Cl.</i> 20- Ostia and Fucine Lake; games: <i>RG</i> 22-23, cf Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 43; Suet. <i>Cl.</i> 21; Suet. <i>Vesp.</i> 8/9, 11 buildings; Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 5; baths- Agrippa, Nero, Domitian; • Security/policing/law and order: ending of civil war <i>RG</i> 1.3, 2, Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 22; Vespasian: Suet. <i>Vesp.</i> 1/8; Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 30 vigiles, control of ant-social practices Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 32; Strabo <i>Geog.</i> 5.3.7 fire brigades; • Religion: temple building <i>RG</i> 19-21; altars: <i>RG</i> 11 Fortuna Redux, 12 Ara Pacis; Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 29; revival of practices Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 31; Suet. <i>Gaius</i> 21 Temple of Augustus; Suet. <i>Cl.</i> 21 Secular Games of Domitian; restoration of temple to Jupiter, Temple of Peace (Vespasian), Flavian temple (Domitian); • Food supply: Suet. <i>Aug</i> 41/42, Suet. <i>Tib</i> 8 problems with grain supply; <i>RG</i> 5.2 the corn supply; 15.1; grain supply Suet. <i>Cl.</i> 18-19; • The city: Augustus: building <i>Aug.</i> 28; forum <i>RG</i> 21, Theatres 20-21; Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 28-29; Suet. <i>Gaius</i> 21 Theatre of Pompey; Claudius: fire precautions Suet. <i>Cl.</i> 18; Nero: Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 15.42 street regulations cf Suet. <i>Nero</i> 16; description of the city Pliny the Elder <i>NH</i> 36 101-104 displays of propaganda/power of Rome- arch of Augustus, Titus, Claudius; 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for the response to the specific question. In response to the question [‘Compared with the other emperors of this period, Augustus and Vespasian achieved far more for the city of Rome.’ How far do the sources support this view?],</p> <p>evidence is needed for the analysis of the achievements of Augustus/Vespasian in comparison with other emperors. Answers may choose a variety of aspects to make comparisons between emperors. They may approach the answer through themes (e.g. amenities, security, administration etc) or choose specific emperors to compare with Augustus and Vespasian. Evidence may include both literary and material evidence e.g:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • buildings, coins and reliefs, fora and roads; • the roles and offices held by senators and equestrians; • contexts for each reign e.g. Augustus and Vespasian reigned after a civil war; Nero/Flavians after disasters; later Julio-Claudians had to live up to Augustus’ model who created most institutions; • military success and failures as it affected the city of Rome. 	<p>A01 = 20 Level 5 18-20 Level 4 14-17 Level 3 9-13 Level 2 5-8 Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30 Level 5 26-30 Level 4 20-25 Level 3 14-19 Level 2 6-13 Level 1 0-5</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
8		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • efficiency of administration/government: roles of senate Suet. <i>Augustus</i> 35, 37 new offices; Dio 59.14 - board of senators for the Tiber; wards of the city Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 30; courts Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 33 Tiberius Tac <i>Annals</i> 4.6 good government; Suet. <i>Tiberius</i> 30-1; Claudius' admin. of justice Suet. <i>Claudius</i> 15f, 23; Tac. <i>Histories</i> 4.50 praise for Vespasian cf Suet. <i>Vesp.</i> 15; Suet. <i>Vesp.</i> 9-11 reforms; Suet. <i>Dom</i> 8: effectiveness of Domitian' administration; • Tac <i>Ann.</i>1.9.5 city magnificently adorned <p>AO2</p> <p>Analysis should address the issue of the sources and the ways they portray Augustus and Vespasian in comparison to other emperors. Reward answers which focus on the analysis of the sources and how far they portray Augustus and Vespasian as achieving far more for Rome.</p> <p>There should be some discussion of what emperors achieved for the city and how the sources portray this.</p> <p>Evidence should be interpreted and evaluated in support of the argument to provide conclusions on the issue of 'how far' the evidence is adequate.</p>	30	<p>Answers may also include aspects damaging to Rome: Augustus and marriage laws: Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 34; Treason trials and terror Tac. <i>Annals</i> 6.18; Tiberius riots over high price of grain Tac. <i>Annals</i> 6.13, his retreat to Capri in general (Tac. <i>Annals</i> 4.57f); Gaius 'monster' Suet. <i>Gaius</i> 22ff; Suet. <i>Gaius</i> 22 - palace; Nero riots over Octavia Tac. <i>Annals</i> 14.62; Fire AD 64 especially Tac. <i>Annals</i> 15.40 and 15.42 his palace, cf Suet <i>Nero</i> 38, Dio 62.16; Nero wasteful Suet. <i>Nero</i> 32; Vespasian's 'avarice' (Suet. <i>Vesp.</i> 16); disasters in Titus' reign; Domitian's changes to grain distribution (Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 7);</p> <p>Answers should show awareness of the range of achievements in different areas.</p> <p>Discussions may focus on limited aspects of the achievements for the argument concerning sources.</p> <p>Answers may compare emperors in specific areas where source material is available.</p> <p>Reward answers which discuss the limitations of the evidence.</p> <p>Reward answers which consider different views from the sources and compare and contrast material.</p> <p>Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
9		<p>AO1 Answers should include a range of evidence covering the extent of the expansion/consolidation of the Empire, and the reasons for this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germanicus' expedition across the Rhine Tac. <i>Annals</i>. 50-52, 55ff; Tiberius' jealousy (2.26) (Dio 57.6.1, 18); East- Germanicus (Dio 58.26), Suet. <i>Tib</i> 14; general policy Suet <i>Tib</i>. 41; 30s Tac. 6.40-44, Dio 59.27; • Rome and Parthia in AD 30s • Claudius' conquest of Britain: aureus, Dio 60. 22 arch; Suet. <i>Claudius</i> 17; Germany removal of Corbulo after his success (Tac. <i>Annals</i> 11.18-19) (Dio 59.13.30; East (Tac <i>Ann</i>. 12 44ff); • Gaius' Rhine expedition (Suet. <i>Gaius</i> 45-6; Dio 59. 21-22); Britain (Suet. <i>Gaius</i> 46); East: client kings; • Nero: advance in Britain (Tacitus and Dio; Suet. <i>Nero</i> 18 general attitude; 39 disasters in Britain and Syria; East (Tacitus <i>Annals</i> 13.6-915.29-30; Dio 62.19-21); Tiridates Dio 63.1.1ff); Aethiopia Pliny NH 6.18, Dio 63.8); Caucasus (Suet. <i>Nero</i> 19.2, Pliny NH 6.40); • Vespasian/Titus- Judaea Capta coin, Arch; Agri Decumates/Neckar valley (Tac. <i>Ger</i>. 37.4); Britain (Tac. <i>Agricola</i>); Cerialis, Frontinus; fort building in Britain and Germany; East – war? (Pliny <i>Pan</i>. 14) (Dio 65.15); 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for the response to the specific question.</p> <p>In response to the question [To what extent and for what reasons did the Romans ignore Augustus' advice not to expand the Empire during this period?] answers should include examples of the evidence in order to assess the issues in the question.</p> <p>Issues might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • political pressures, emperors' images and popularity; triumphs (Claudius Suet. <i>Cl</i>. 17; <i>Gaius</i> 47; <i>Dom</i>.6) (Dio 60.23); Nero and Tiridates; Claudius- pomerium Tac. <i>Annals</i> 12.23-4; Nero: coin of Janus (L.19 52); • specific policies towards defence and the frontier – whether defensive or aggressive; • the aims of generals/governors – defence rather than expansion; • role of the army; • defence/security: invasions by tribes: Danube Tac. <i>Hist</i>. 1.79; 3.46; Jos. JW 7.89-95; Suet. <i>Dom</i>. 6 Dio 67.10; Britain Tac. <i>Annals</i> 12.31. 	<p>A01 = 20 Level 5 18-20 Level 4 14-17 Level 3 9-13 Level 2 5-8 Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30 Level 5 26-30 Level 4 20-25 Level 3 14-19 Level 2 6-13 Level 1 0-5</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
9		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domitian and Germania/Danube and Rhine (Dio Dio 67.1-6 (critical), Suetonius <i>Dom.</i> 6); Britain (Britain (Tac. <i>Hist.</i> 3.45, <i>Agricola</i> 40 D.'s jealousy); later problems suggested in Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 10); archaeological evidence of defensive structures- forts; Britain- retreat from the north, fort building, limes etc; • Trajan's conquest of Dacia (Dio 68.1-2 (reasons), 8f), Parthia (Dio 68.17.1 (reasons) -23), evidence of Trajan's column, coins, inscriptions in Britain: evidence of problems with tribes (Juvenal <i>Satires</i> 4.126, 14.196); • Preference for diplomacy: Tiberius (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 2.26), (Tac.<i>Ann.</i> 1-2, 2.24 critical; Nero: settlement in East (Tacitus); <p>AO2: Analysis should include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discussion concerning the extent and reasons for increasing or not increasing the Empire/changing the frontier; • some assessment of how far emperors/generals/governors ignored Augustus' advice; • discussion of the evidence for both aspects; • offer some assessment of the importance/relevance of Augustus' advice to emperors. <p>Answer should include evaluation and interpretation of the evidence in support of the argument.</p>	30	<p>Concentration on one part of the period/one area is only partially relevant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ann. 1.11 Augustus' advice on frontiers; <p>Inscriptions and coins relevant to expansion e.g milestone for roads in Vespasian's period (Lactor 18.4); coin of Domitian – German conquests (L.18.8) (L.18.71).</p> <p>Analysis might include a detailed interpretation and evaluation of the differing policies and needs of emperors at different times; whether no advance was the intention in some cases.</p> <p>Some may develop issues of the needs of different locations.</p> <p>Some may consider the roles and aims of individual governors and generals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reward answers which differentiate between types of evidence. • Reward answers differentiating between areas of the Empire. • Reward answers which compare and contrast material and/or consider the limitations of the evidence for reasons/aims. <p>Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
10		<p>AO1 Answers should show knowledge of the extent of Roman culture in the provinces and the maintenance of local customs etc. Answers might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of Latin Tac. <i>Agr.</i> 21 of inscriptions involving provincials; • Tac. <i>Agr.</i> 21, Pliny <i>Letters</i> Book 10: romanisation: education, dress, amenities, games, Roman law, industry, agriculture; • Pliny <i>Letters</i> 10: 52, 100- cult; • colonies e.g. Colchester, (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 14.33) Cologne, and urbanisation (e.g. Silchester); • citizenship (Spain- Vesp. Pliny <i>NH</i> 3.30); Tac. <i>Agr.</i> 21; Claudius-Gallic senators Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 11.23-5; inscriptions (e.g. Thugga); • building – Pliny <i>Letters</i>; inscr –forum at Verulamium; Tac <i>Agr</i> 21; examples L18 nos 92-99; temple at Chichester (insc.); (Bithynia) theatres, amphitheatres, aqueducts, baths etc; • Romanised leaders e.g. Cogidubnus (insc Chichester), Cartimandua (Tac. <i>Hist.</i> 3.45), Vindex; Pliny <i>Letters</i>: examples of citizenship Pliny 10 104-5; Xenophon L8 no.36; Dio of Prusa (Lactor 18); Aphrodisias; • Religion: the imperial cult: Aphrodisias- images of Claudius etc; AD 49/60 temple in Britain Tac. <i>Annals</i> 14.31; Suet. <i>Gaius</i> 22; Miletus AD 40-organised priests and priestesses; Inscr – Athens (Nero); Asia cf. <i>Annals</i> 4.55-6; AD 24 Smyrna - Livia, Tiberius Tac. <i>Annals</i> 4.14, 4.37-8; Britain: evidence of worship of Roman gods/local deities (L.4 Sulis, Genius Loci - fusion of the two; 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for the response to the specific question.</p> <p>In response to the question ‘Once the Romans took over, provincials soon lost their local and regional identities.’ To what extent do the sources support this view?] answers should have specific examples supported by the sources in provinces for the period and differentiating between provinces.</p> <p>There should be examples covering the period and different localities.</p> <p>Answers which focus on one area or group partially relevant.</p> <p>Other material may be included; reward if made relevant e.g:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inscriptions concerning the maintenance/loss of local identities – tombstones of auxiliaries; • archaeological evidence of Romanisation- Irni statute; • evidence of provincials’ involvement; • assimilation of regional customs into Roman life e.g. mystery cults, Hellenisation, philosophical movements etc.; • local government in the West and East. 	<p>A01 = 20 Level 5 18-20 Level 4 14-17 Level 3 9-13 Level 2 5-8 Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30 Level 5 26-30 Level 4 20-25 Level 3 14-19 Level 2 6-13 Level 1 0-5</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
10		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rejection of Roman culture- Boudicca and the Trinovantes (Tac <i>Ann.</i> 14 31, speech 35 - Dio 62.3-6); Venutius (Tac. <i>Histories</i> 3.45); elites: complaints - Vindex AD 68 (Dio 63), Civilis AD 69-70 (Tacitus <i>Histories</i> 4.41); Caratacus Tac. <i>Annals</i> 13.36; Calgacus (Tac. <i>Agricola</i> 31-33); Jewish resistance (Jos. <i>JW</i> 2.169f, 175, Tacitus); Local identities: Alexandria-Jews and Greeks- Philo, Letter of Claudius AD 41 Druids Tac <i>Ann.</i> 14.29-30; Judaea Jos. <i>JW</i> 5.2,4ff; Christianity Pliny <i>Letters</i> 10.96-7; 10.40 Greek Games; <p>AO2: Answers should offer an analysis of the sources and interpretation should focus on the extent to which local customs etc. were replaced by Roman practices.</p> <p>Answers should consider the differing effects of Roman rule within the provinces and between provinces; they should offer a conclusion on the issue with a balanced argument.</p> <p>Answers should discuss interpretations and the value of the evidence in terms of the question with specific examples in support of the argument</p>	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answers may differentiate between elites and ordinary people. Answers may differentiate between provinces in East and West. Answer may consider the policies of the Romans towards different parts of the Empire. <p>Reward answers which consider the limitations of the evidence for different provinces. Reward answers which compare and contrast material. Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
11		<p>AO1 Answer should provide a range of examples from the sources. There should be knowledge supported by sources of the role and success to assess the value of the evidence. Information might include: Roles: peace keeping, good relations with locals, taxes, judicial, military etc. Success/failure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General: Tacitus <i>Agricola</i> for details of governors in Britain 14, 16-17, 18ff for <i>Agricola's</i> governorship); Pliny <i>Letters Book</i> 10; career of governor Plautius (L.8.42 insc.) • Judicial: Judaea: Felix (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 12.54-5 cf Jos. JA 20.125ff); St. Paul (Acts 25.6-12) • Military: Plautius: Dio 60.19-21; Scapula; Paulinus in Britain (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 14.29f, Dio 62 1.1ff) Boudicca and aftermaths- reasons for removal; Dealing with Brigantes: Tac. <i>Annals; Histories</i> 3.45; Corbulo in Germany (Tac <i>Ann.</i> 11.20); East (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 13.34-41); dealing with unrest – Gaul, Africa, Judaea etc. • Finance: taxes-Suet. <i>Tib.</i> 32, Tac <i>Ann.</i> 4.6; Frisii Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 4.72.; Pliny <i>Letters</i> 10.33,23. • Buildings: Pilate's aqueduct (Jos. <i>AJ</i> 18.3.2); Pilate and the Tibereium (insc); roads: East-Gallus (Asia Minor) (L.8.64 insc. AD 80); <i>Agricola</i> and Verulamium; Pliny <i>Letters Book</i> 10 in general. • Religion: Pliny <i>Letters</i> 10.52, 100, 96; governor's role in promoting the imperial cult/image of the emperor. • Longer terms in office (Tac. <i>Annals</i> 1.80, 6.27). 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for the response to the specific question.</p> <p>In response to the question ['The sources provide only a limited account of the role and success of governors during this period.' How far do you agree with this view?], answers should provide detailed examples of evidence in the sources.</p> <p>Coverage of the period should be rewarded but not all aspects of governors' roles need to be assessed for higher levels.</p> <p>Concentration upon one author/part of the period should be treated as partly relevant.</p> <p>Material evidence might be used for governors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fort building, road building e.g. milestones recording work eg. Lactor 8.94 (Arabia), 64(Asia Minor);forum at Verulamium (<i>Agricola</i> insc.); • inscriptions relating to careers and aspects of success (Lactor 8 30, 42, 58,62); inscription of career of Pliny (Lactor 8.96); 	<p>A01 = 20 Level 5 18-20 Level 4 14-17 Level 3 9-13 Level 2 5-8 Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30 Level 5 26-30 Level 4 20-25 Level 3 14-19 Level 2 6-13 Level 1 0-5</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
11		<p>⑩ Security/stability: Jewish revolt- governors <i>JW</i> 2.8.11, 2.14.6/9; Alexandria (Jos. <i>AJ</i> 19.287f); Britain post-Boudicca; relations with local elites, client kings etc- Prasutagus, Cartimandua, Herod, Sauromates (Pliny <i>Letters</i> 10.64, 67).</p> <p>⑩ Trials of governors-corruption: Celer, Capito (<i>Tac Ann.</i> 13.33); Baebius Massa (Pliny), Pliny <i>Letters</i> 2.11 - Marcus Priscus., under Claudius Dio 60.24.4); Tiberius (<i>Tac. Annals</i> 6.29) - Capito (14.14f); Junius Silanus in Asia (3.66f); Cordus (3.70f); Piso in Spain (4.45).</p> <p>AO2: Analysis should consider the extent to which Tacitus and Pliny are useful in helping us understand the roles and success of governors. There should be some discussion of the range of information they provide and in what ways it is limited. There should be some assessment of other sources of information to inform the argument. Answers should interpret and evaluate the source evidence in terms of the question.</p>	30	<p>Analysis might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discussion of the difference between the provinces described by the two authors and the different demands upon the governors; • the differences between East and West in terms of priorities and problems; • extent to which other evidence supports or contradicts them. <p>Reward answers which offer some conclusions about the limitations of sources e.g. the focus in sources in problems, when things go wrong, revolts etc.</p> <p>Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
12		<p>AO1 Detail of the revolt of Boudicca should be provided. There should be a balance of information about other revolts and unrest to answer the question e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boudicca: Tac. <i>Annals</i> 14. 29ff, <i>Agr.</i>15-6; Dio 62.1-12; material evidence of unrest- head of Claudius, destruction of towns etc. <p>Revolts and resistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> revolt of Tacfarinas AD 17 (Tac <i>Annals</i> 2.52f, 3.73-4; Thrace AD 19 (Tac. <i>Annals</i> 2.64-7 internal rivalries between kings) and 25 (4.46-51 – military levies); Florus and Sacrovir (Romanised Gauls) AD 21 (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 3. 40-46 –taxes, brutality of governors; Frisii AD 29 (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 4.72 -taxes) - centurion; revolt in Mauretania suppressed by Paulinus in AD 41-2 Suet. <i>Gaius</i> 26, 35- revolt Dio 60.8.6-9 – annexation/execution of Ptolemy Pliny <i>NH.</i> 5.11-12; Venutius (Tac. <i>Histories</i> 3.45) and Brigantes Vindex AD 68 (Dio 63.22.1ff- taxes, anti-Nero) (Tacitus <i>Histories</i> 1.8), anti-Neronian coins of Vindex etc; Suet. <i>Galba</i> 9; Civilis AD 69-70 nationalism, Batavians (Tac. <i>Hist.</i> 4.12-14 causes, 69; Dio 65.3, 16); Judaea AD 66-70 (-73) Dio 63.22.1(and the Jews AD 115 – Dio 68.32); (Jos. <i>JW</i> 2.169-70 Pilate, 2.277-9 Florus- debts, religion as causes); Decebalus and the Danube tribes (AD 80s, 101-102, 105-106); Dio 67.6ff; 68.6 (Trajan), 14- treasures; 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for the response to the specific question. In response to the question [How far does the evidence support the view that Boudicca's revolt was not at all typical of resistance to Roman rule during this period?]</p> <p>answers should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> specific examples of revolts and unrest; detailed references and identification of sources and evidence. <p>Reward coverage of the period, although not all revolts/ episodes of resistance need be included. Concentration in detail on one part of the period is only partially relevant. Answers may also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the scale of the Boudicca revolt- mentioned in Tacitus and Dio- perhaps unusual; the differences between East and West; archaeological and inscriptional evidence; evidence of dissatisfaction with Roman rule- anti-Roman or anti-governor/procurator; the reactions of Romans and how they dealt with resistance to their rule. 	<p>A01 = 20</p> <p>Level 5 18-20 Level 4 14-17 Level 3 9-13 Level 2 5-8 Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30</p> <p>Level 5 26-30 Level 4 20-25 Level 3 14-19 Level 2 6-13 Level 1 0-5</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
12		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> various problems caused by tribes or groups after initial conquest e.g. Silures and Brigantes in Britain (Tac. Ann. 12. 31-32 Icenii; 12. 33f Silures). Nasamones (Dio 67.4)-taxes; Pliny letters – signs of dissatisfaction in trials of governors. Complaints against Romans: Caratacus, (Tac. <i>Annals</i> 12. 36f) Civilis (Tac. <i>Histories</i> 4.14); Calgacus (Tac. <i>Agricola</i> 31-33); Vindex (Dio 63); <p>AO2: An analysis should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> assessment of the evidence for the causes, course and scale of the Boudicca revolt/resistance in comparison with other revolts/resistance; discussion of the nature of the revolts and resistance; assessment of the issue 'not at all typical' with some conclusion on how far this is a valid view and supported by the evidence. <p>Answers should include evaluation and interpretation of literary and/or archaeological material in relation to the question and some consideration of the limitation and value of the evidence for reasons for resistance.</p>	30	<p>Answers might include analysis of effect of Roman administration as the reason for resistance, not Roman rule itself.</p> <p>Answers might consider difference between the East and the West, differentiation between and within provinces and between elites and other groups.</p> <p>Answers might also consider differences between the approach of emperors to resistance to their rule and how typical this was in Boudicca's case.</p> <p>Reward answers which compare and contrast material and discuss the limitations of the evidence for a provincial view.</p> <p>Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
is a Company Limited by Guarantee
Registered in England
Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU
Registered Company Number: 3484466
OCR is an exempt Charity

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
Head office
Telephone: 01223 552552
Facsimile: 01223 552553

© OCR 2015

