

GCE

Classics: Ancient History

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

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2017

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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.

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These are the annotations, (including abbreviations), including those used in scoris, which are used when marking

Annotation	Meaning
A01	related to Assessment Objective 1
A02	related to Assessment Objective 2
EVAL	evaluation of evidence
^	omission
IRRL	irrelevant material
BP	Blank Page
SEEN	Something on the page but not marked
Highlight	major errors

Subject specific instructions

- 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: Responses should provide issues and events and the accounts of these in Cicero's letters and speeches and other sources. These might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sulla, his reforms and the aftermath specifically the 70s and the changes made to the tribunate, the courts and the grain subsidy; • the challenges made to the Senate in the form of individuals, groups or factions, specific events and its declining influence; • increasing power of individuals e.g. Pompey, Caesar, Crassus, Octavian; • the struggles between powerful individuals, groups or factions; competitive nature of politics (Com. Pet.); • the issues around the involvement of the plebs and army in politics; • the use of patronage, wealth and violence as a means to success; • armed conflicts – Spartacus, Catiline, Civil wars (e.g. 49 BC, 44 BC, 31 BC); • social and economic effects and their impact on the Republic. <p>Answers should provide references to source material for the issues/events discussed e.g. Cicero:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speeches: Catiline II: his supporters, the Agrarian Law; Pro Rabirio: Pro Murena: politics and the military, Pro 	20	<p>In response to the question ['Of the sources, only Cicero provides a reliable account of the events and issues of this period.' How far do you agree with this view?] responses might select a range of sources and not all need to be dealt with. A reasonable coverage of the period is to be expected for the higher levels.</p> <p>Reward detail of specific source material for comparison with Cicero's accounts e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caesar and Sallust as contemporary sources: Sallust presentation of the issues in Cat. 36-9 or 1-13; character of Catiline and his speech in Cat.20; Sallust <i>Histories</i> for the 70s; Caesar's account of the build-up to Civil War in CW 1. <p>Later sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Velleius- triumvirate (2.44-5), civil war 2.33; • Suetonius <i>DJ</i> 20, 76 (Caesar's consulship and dictatorship); <i>DJ</i> 22 on his province and agrarian bill; <i>DJ</i> 24, <i>DJ</i> 29-31 (Civil War); <i>DJ</i> 42; poverty and demands of the plebs; Augustus 10-12 2nd Triumvirate; (<i>Res Gestae</i> 1-3); • Plutarch: Lives of Caesar, Pompey, Cicero, Crassus, Cato, Antony: Pompey/Crassus –<i>Crassus</i> 11-12 friendly relationships (70 BC); Caesar /Crassus in 60s -<i>Crassus</i> 7 pays 830 talents of debt; <i>Pompey</i> 49.3; Cicero's 	<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>Sestio: factions of In Cat. IV and violence, Philippics: Antony.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Letters: 8.11 (Pompey and Caesar in 49 BC); <i>ad Quint.</i> 3.5.4: The Senate; <i>ad Att.</i> 1.14, 2.19; 1.16, 1.14, 2.21; (Pompey, the triumvirate); role of the 'rabble' in Rome <i>ad Att.</i> 1.16; <i>ad Att.</i> 2.18 grain of <i>ad Att.</i> 4.1; <i>Ad Fam.</i> 10.1 (Antony); <i>ad Att.</i> 1.2 Catiline; <i>ad Att.</i> 1.16.5 (Crassus and Clodius); <i>Cicero Ad Fam</i> 8.6 (Curio); <i>ad Att.</i> 2.16 (exile); <i>ad Att.</i> 2.3, 2.18 - his relationship with triumvirate. <p>A02</p> <p>Responses should consider how far the candidate agrees with the statement. The analysis should offer an argument concerning the reliability of Cicero's accounts of specific events and issues and make comparisons with other sources of evidence.</p> <p>The responses should deal with the issue of 'only' in the question and form an argument in answer to this issue in the conclusion.</p> <p>Responses should show some analysis of the value of the evidence used.</p>	30	<p>support for corn command <i>ad Att.</i> 4.1; Lucca <i>Crassus</i> 14; <i>Pompey</i> 16-17, 21-2, 25-6, 44, 46, 59 – his career to Civil war; <i>Caesar</i> 60: his character; <i>Cicero</i> 10 – state of Rome; Ant 13-15 riots after Caesar's death;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dio Cassius: the Senate – 37.49 Cicero/Pompey: exile Dio 38.30, 39.6.1, <i>ad Fam.</i> 5.7; 1st Triumvirate 37.55; 45.3; Antony in 45-44 BC Appian: Clodius <i>BC</i> 2.14; 1st Triumvirate <i>BC</i> 2.9; <i>BC</i> 2.15.58; Sulla <i>CW</i> 1.95; <i>CW</i> 98-100; 5.8.67 Antony. <p>Responses might deal with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bias in Cicero's versions of events such as the Catiline Conspiracy or the triumvirate or Caesar's assassination; The limited perspective of other sources on events; The value of contemporary sources over later accounts. <p>Credit responses which compare and contrast evidence in detail. Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</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>
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2		<p>A01: Responses should offer detailed information on a range conflicts between politicians e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sulla and his opponents during his dictatorship; Lepidus Plt. <i>Pompey</i> 16 • Supporters and opponents of Sulla's reforms in 70s – tribunes Sicinnius, Quinctius, Crassus and Pompey consuls in 70 BC • optimates: e.g. Cato, Bibulus, Ahenobarbus, Hortensius and populares e.g. Pompey, Caesar, Crassus, Clodius, etc; range of sources e.g. Caesar's consulship Dio 38.1, 6, Plut. <i>Caesar</i> 14; • Cicero in conflict with a range of politicians e.g. Sulla, Crassus, Catiline, Clodius, Caesar, Octavian and Antony; support for these in Cicero's <i>Letters</i> e.g. Clodius <i>Letters</i> 2.19, 2.22, Velleius 2.45; • Pompey's conflicts with Cato etc in late 60s: Plutarch <i>Pompey</i> 44, Dio 37.49.6; with Crassus Plut. <i>Crassus</i> 7; • 1st triumvirate; conflicts leading to its formation (Suet <i>DJ</i> 18-9; Velleius 2.44; Dio 37.55, Appian <i>BC</i> 2.9) and between the three men in 50s (e.g. Pompey's jealousy of Caesar Dio 39.25) and the Civil War (Suet. <i>DJ</i> 28, Dio 40.59; • Caesar: during the Civil War and up to 45 BC- Cato, Brutus, Cassius etc; Suet. <i>DJ</i> 76, Cicero <i>ad Brutum</i> 1.17; • Antony's conflicts with Cicero, Octavian in 45-44 BC; <i>Res Gestae</i> 1-2, Suetonius <i>Aug.</i> 10-12; Plutarch 	20	<p>In response to the question [How far were the conflicts between politicians during this period inevitable?] responses should consider some of the contexts for conflicts when discussing 'inevitable':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • intense competition for office; Suet. <i>DJ</i> 77ff reasons for Caesar's death; • rewards of success in politics and provincial commands; • nature of political activity in the Republic; • exclusiveness of the traditional families: Sallust <i>Cat.</i> 20 Catiline's speech; <i>Histories</i> Macer's speech; • ambitions of individuals for power at all costs: Cic. <i>Letters</i> 8.11, 14 (Pompey and Caesar); Caesar <i>CW</i> 1.4 Pompey's jealousy and desire for power; Suet <i>DJ</i> 30 Caesar's motives; • the means by which politicians gained power and the use of the army, violence and bribery e.g. Curio changing sides - Velleius 2.48; • The decline in moral standards as outline in Sallust <i>Catiline</i> 11-12, 36-39 or Plutarch <i>Cicero</i> 10. <p>There should be a reasonable coverage of the period for higher levels. Responses might deal with a range of contexts but need not include all conflicts for higher levels.</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>
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	<p><i>Antony</i> 15-16;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Octavian and 2nd Triumvirate; Perusine war Suet. <i>Aug.</i>14; • Antony, Octavian and Lepidus during 30s; Sextus Pompeius - Suet <i>Aug.</i> 16; Plut. <i>Ant.</i> 32 – share in the Empire; <p>A02 Responses should analyse the conflicts, their causes and course, in terms of the question. There should be some discussion on ‘inevitable’, and some understanding of how this applies to historical events. There should be a focus on ‘to what extent’ in the argument and a conclusion dealing with this aspect. The support from the sources should be treated critically in relation to the question.</p>	30	<p>Some balance might be expected in terms of the issue of inevitability with responses arguing for it in some conflicts but not in others. Reward the discussion of the limitation of contemporary sources and the bias in those we have for the period. Credit responses which compare and contrast evidence in detail. Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</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>
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3		<p>A01</p> <p>Responses should use a range of sources relating to the Senate's role and influence covering a reasonable selection from the period: e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various roles in legislation, finance, military commands and the armies, control over executive officers, courts and constitutional issues. <p>Influence on events/developments e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sulla's dictatorship; • Pompey's early commands; • Consulship of Pompey and Crassus; • Actions of tribunes such as Gabinius, Manilius, Clodius (Dio 38.12), Curio; by-passing the Senate in legislation and other decisions; • Catiline Conspiracy; • Return of Pompey from the East in 62 BC; issues of land, taxes etc; Cic. <i>Letters</i> 1.17 (equestrians); Dio 37.49-50; • The 1st triumvirate, its actions, Caesar's consulship (Suet. <i>DJ</i> 19-20) (Dio 38.1) (Plut. <i>Caesar</i> 14), Lucca and the build-up to the Civil War; <p>Violence of 50s; recall of Cicero Dio 39.6-8; Lucca -Suet <i>DJ</i> 24; Plut. <i>Pompey</i> 51; Dio 40.48 – <i>no one in charge of affairs</i> (52 BC Clodius)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bribery and fraud in politics especially elections; • The role of the urban poor in politics; corn subsidy (Sallust Hist Fg 3, Plut Cato 26, ad Att. 2.18), debts • Death of Caesar and its aftermath- Civil War: 2nd Triumvirate; Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 10-11; 15; 27; 	20	<p>In response to the question [To what extent do the sources help us to understand how far the Senate's role and influence declined during this period?]</p> <p>responses might consider some of areas of possible decline in influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise of the successful military commanders and the use of their armies/ popularity among the plebs: Plutarch <i>Lives – Pompey</i> 16-17 (Lepidus, Spain); 25/30 (pirates and Asia), 21.5 tribunate; 49 corn command; Octavian: Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 10; Plut. <i>Antony</i> 16; Dio 45.3; Appian 5.8.67; RG 1-3; • Political alliances e.g. 1st triumvirate Plut <i>Pompey</i> 44, Dio 37.49, Velleius 2.44; 2nd Triumvirate- Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 10-12; • Control of elections, assemblies etc: Caesar's consulship; • Exclusiveness of the nobles :Sallust <i>cat.</i> 20, 36-39; greed and ambition Sallust <i>Catiline</i>; • Greater use of assemblies by tribunes and others; • Wealth of individuals such as Pompey, Crassus; (Plut. <i>Crassus</i> 7) • Greater willingness to use armed force to gain aims e.g. in Caesar's consulship; Clodius' gangs (<i>Pro Sestio</i>), Caesar's assassination, 2nd triumvirate RG 1-3. <p>Responses need deal with some aspects of the possible changes in influence and role but not all are expected for higher levels. Candidates may select from the period and a reasonable coverage of the period is expected.</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>
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4		<p>Responses should consider the actions of Sulla and their effects upon the republic; they should also consider the actions of other politicians and their effects.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sulla's dictatorship as a precedent (tyranny- Appian CW 1.95); his actions against his opponents 	20	<p>In response to the question ['Sulla did more to bring about the fall of the Republic than any other individual politician of this period.' To what extent is this a fair assessment?] responses might consider some other factors which led to the fall of the Republic, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> weaknesses of the Senate and senators despite Sulla's efforts; 	<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>(butchery – Plutarch); his reforms and their effects, short or long term, on the working of the Republic (Macer- Sallust Histories speech);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the career of Pompey- Plut. <i>Pompey</i> unconstitutional roles before his consulship; his illegal consulship of 70 BC (21); his ‘popular’ commands of 67 and 66 BC; role in the triumvirate; the corn command of 57 BC; sole consulship and provincial command in 52 BC; his actions leading to Civil War; his motives and aims; rivalry with Caesar <i>ad Att.</i> 2.21; the career of Caesar: aedile, praetor (Trial of Rabirius), consul, triumvirate (to strengthen himself Plut. <i>Caesar</i> 13) governor of Gaul and role in the outbreak of war in 49 BC (Suet. <i>DJ</i>); his dictatorship and death; Crassus: ambitions – Plut. <i>Crassus</i> 7, 14 glory; wealth and its use for clients- Caesar; Antony: his role in the outbreak of war; his activities during Caesar’s dictatorship; his action after Caesar’s death and alliance with Octavian and Lepidus Plut <i>Ant.</i> 15-16; his behaviour in the East and Cleopatra; Octavian: use of force in 44 BC (RG 1-3); violence and proscriptions in 44-42 BC (Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 10-12, 27); Perusine War; alliance with Antony and Lepidus; treatment of Lepidus, Sextus (Appian); role in the outbreak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the failure of certain institutions to meet the challenges; the armies and the relationship with the generals; need to reward veterans; growth in wealth for a few individuals and the use of it to gain power; changes in political activity in the use of assemblies and the plebs’ involvement; issues of land and debt; decline in traditional morality and behaviour in politics; Self-interest: success at all costs (Sallust <i>Cat.</i> 37-9) (absolute power – Pompey Cic. <i>ad Fam.</i> 7.16); Caesar – dignitas (CW 1.9); Cato and other nobles- Bibulus, Ahenobarbus, Marcellus, Brutus, and their actions in defence of the Republic (Caesar CW 2-7 blame for civil war); high principled Cic. <i>ad Att</i> 1.1; <i>ad Brutum</i> 1.17 Brutus’ motives for action Tribunes e.g. Gabinius, Clodius, Curio and their use by politicians; <p>Focus should be on the role played by individuals in the fall of the Republic and not a general discussion of factor that may have brought it about. Candidates may select from a range of material but reasonable coverage of the period is expected.</p> <p>A balanced argument may be expected in which the effects of Sulla’s action are</p>	
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		<p>of war in 31 BC (Suet. <i>Aug.</i>, Plut. <i>Antony</i>).</p> <p>A02 Responses should analyse the effects of Sulla's action and reforms on the Republic and assess how far he strengthened or weakened it in terms of meeting the challenges of the period; responses should deal with other individuals and assess the effects of their actions and compare them with those of Sulla. They should provide an argument for or against the view in the statement. Sources should be assessed critically.</p>	30	<p>compared to those of others; Some may argue he had little effect and others such as Pompey or Octavian were more influential in its fall. Some may argue that more serious underlying factors were more important but the argument must be developed in terms of the question with a thorough analysis of the role of some individuals for higher levels. Credit responses which compare and contrast evidence in detail. Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</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>
5		<p>Responses should offer a range of detailed examples of the Senate's role and actions under a range of emperors e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powers: RG 34: Augustus handed back powers to Senate etc; reforms Suet <i>Aug.</i> 35; Velleius 2.89 authority restored; Suet. <i>Tib.</i> 30 pretence of liberty; Tac <i>Ann.</i> 13.4 Nero's claim to give senate a role; cf 13.27 cf Suet. <i>Nero</i> 10; Suet. <i>Vesp.</i> 9 reforms; Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 8 control; • Roles: Suet <i>Aug.</i> 37: roads, grain, aqueducts; Dio 53.21.7 roles in admin.; Tiberius - elections (Tac <i>Ann.</i> 1.15); Tiber (Dio 59.14); • Independent actions: Pedanius Tac <i>Ann.</i> 14.42f; trial of Marcellus Tac <i>Ann.</i> 1.74; Lucius Piso Tac <i>Ann.</i> 2.34; Tac <i>Ann.</i> 11.5-6 actions against Suillius; Tac <i>Ann.</i> 13.5; 13.50 Nero's 	20	<p>In response to the questions [To what extent do the sources suggest that the Senate was too subservient to be an effective force under the principate during this period?], responses might consider the Senate under different emperors and develop the effectiveness of it at different points in the period. Not all emperors need be included for higher levels but there should be reasonable coverage of the period. Specific roles might be included: praefectus urbi, urban cohorts, consuls, praetors, quaestors, aediles – continued role; as governors etc senatorial courts: Vespasian (Suet. <i>Vesp.</i> 10); Claudius accused of taking legal and magisterial functions for himself (Tac. <i>Annals</i> 11.5); Domitian asserts autocracy from the start (Dio 67.2/67.4); (Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 33);</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>tax proposal;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accession of emperors: Tac <i>Ann</i> 1.11-12 Tiberius' debate; Nero Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 13.3-4; • Relationship with emperors: Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 54; Suet. <i>Tib.</i> 29 courtesy; Suet Tiberius' treason trials Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 6.18; flattery of Nero Tac <i>Ann</i> 14.63; Nero's hatred Suet. <i>Nero</i> 37; Gaius Dio 59.6; politeness to senators; Domitian (Suet. <i>Dom</i> 7-8); • Support for senators: Tiberius Tac <i>Ann.</i> 2.37-8; Tac <i>Ann</i> 13.17-8; gifts to senators after Britannicus' death; honours and position in government; • Control of roll of senators: Augustus census (3) Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 35, 40; Claudius censor (Suet. <i>Cl.</i> 16); Vespasian/Titus Suet. <i>Vesp.</i> 15/17, <i>Titus</i> 7-8; • Examples of opposition: Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 16; <i>Cl.</i> 13; Velleius 2.88, 91; no opposition Tac <i>Ann.</i> 1.4; Suet. <i>Cl.</i> 29 executed 35 senators; Nero- Piso, Thrasea etc; Gaius plots Dio 59.29; Suet <i>Vesp.</i> 15 Priscus cf 25 frequent plots; Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 10 executions; • Inscriptions: evidence of senatorial careers and achievements: Arruntius, Gallus, Asiaticus, Corbulo, Thrasea, Vitellius. <p>A02 Responses should assess the extent of the subservience of the Senate as portrayed in the sources. They should argue how far this affected the Senate's effectiveness in</p>	<p>Responses might include opinions from sources on the Senate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tac <i>Ann.</i> 1.2 seduced; overview 1.9-10; • Propertius 2.25-6 lapsed into idleness; • Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 3.65 'fit to be slaves'; 4.32, 52 (tyranny), 6.5 Senate's acquiescence in trials; • Pliny <i>Letters</i> 8.14 climate of fear under Domitian; • Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 14.12 reactions to Agrippina's death; Thrasea Paetus; cf Ann. 14.64 Octavia's murder; cf 15.74 Piso plot aftermath; • Tac. <i>Agr.</i> 2 subservience under Domitian. <p>Responses may develop views by comparing and contrasting the role and behaviour of the Senate and senators under different emperors. There may be some assessment of the</p>	<p>A02 = 30 Level 5 26-30 Level 4 20-25 Level 3 14-19</p>
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		<p>government and administration under the principate. In order to answer the question, the sources should be a focus for the argument at higher levels. There should be some balance in the argument concerning the relationship between the Senate and the emperors. The evidence should be assessed critically as part of the argument.</p>		<p>Senate as a body and the role of individual senators and some contrast made in this way. Some responses may argue that the nature of principate made the Senate no more than an administrative body with little power. Credit responses which compare and contrast evidence in detail. Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	<p>Level 2 6-13 Level 1 0-5</p>
6		<p>Responses should offer a range of detailed examples of the part played role by family members and friends for a range of emperors e.g. In organising the succession: Augustus use of Marcellus, Agrippa, Tiberius as successors (Suet. <i>Tiberius</i> 21 view on Tiberius); Julia's marriage- creation of a dynasty and the use of Lucius and Gaius (<i>Res Gestae, Tac. Ann.</i> 1.3-4);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiberius' succession (<i>Tac. Ann.</i> 1.11-12); family (Suet. <i>Tib.</i> 50); Livia (<i>Tac Ann.</i> 1.3) (Suet. <i>Tib.</i> 51); • Tiberius' arrangements for Gaius Suet. <i>Tib.</i> 76, <i>Tac Ann.</i> 6.51; Claudius consul under Gaius; • Claudius: role of non-family members; praetorians; Herod; Dio 60.1.4; Suet <i>Cl</i> 10-11; • Agrippina and Nero <i>Tac Ann.</i> 12.67, Suet. <i>Cl.</i> 44f; Burrus and Seneca • AD 69: various roles of friends/associates; Suet. <i>Galba</i> 13-14; <i>Otho</i> 5; • Vespasian's succession of Titus and Domitian (Suet. <i>Vesp.</i> 25), (Suet. 	20	<p>In responses to the question [How important were family and friends for emperors gaining and maintaining their power and position during this period?] responses might select a range of emperors and their family and friends to discuss. Not all emperors need be included for higher levels but there should be reasonable coverage of the period for a balanced discussion. Examples might be included which showed how family and friends undermined the position of emperors as a balance to the argument on 'important':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiberius' retirement to Rhodes; actions of Julia Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 63-5; Rufus and Gallus (Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 66); • Tiberius and Sejanus: murder (?) of Drusus (<i>Tac. Ann.</i> 4.7ff); Germanicus, Agrippina and children; • Claudius and Messalina, Agrippina's promotion of Nero over Britannicus, marriage to Octavia; Pallas; • Nero and Agrippina; Seneca and Piso; • Vespasian: Mucianus (Suet. <i>Vesp.</i> 13); • Domitian's plots against Titus (Suet. <i>Titus</i> 9), Clemens (Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 15); 	<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><i>Titus</i> 9); Domitian's heirs (Suet.<i>Dom.</i>15);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • various means for succession: adoption, enhancing the roles of family members, military roles etc. <p>In keeping power:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augustus: Agrippa- military role, social improvements e.g. water supply, grain supply, tribunician power, cf Tiberius' campaigns in Pannonia and Germany, also Drusus Horace Odes 4.5, 14, 15; Maecenas (Velleius 2.89, 91 plots); Livia; • Tiberius: Germanicus; Sejanus; Drusus; Livia; Macro; • Claudius: freedmen; Messalina; Agrippina; • Nero: Agrippina, Seneca, Burrus at start (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 13.1-4); Rufus, Tigellinus, Helius; • Flavians: Titus as Praetorian Guard commander, military successes, censor, tribunician power, consul (Suet. <i>Titus</i> 6); Mucianus; Domitian in AD 69-70; Domitian's council; <p>A02 Responses should assess the aspect of 'importance' in relation to the gaining and maintaining position and power by emperors. There should be analysis of the evidence regarding how far family members and friends were involved in this and the extent to which they affected the position and power of emperors. There should be some balance in the</p>	30	<p>Domitian's assassination (Suet. Dom. 14).</p> <p>Responses may develop views by comparing and contrasting the role and action of family members and friends under different emperors. There may be some assessment of the negative effect under some emperors and this may be compared to positive effects under others. Some responses may argue that the nature of principate made the family members and friends a threat sometimes to emperors'</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>
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		argument in discussing the level of importance. The evidence should be assessed critically as part of the argument.		position and power. Credit responses which compare and contrast evidence in detail. Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.	
7		<p>Responses should detail a range of issues or problems in the administration and the emperors' reactions to or policies towards them: Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • housing and living conditions; • dangers from fire; • public and private spaces: buildings, city planning; • amenities provided by emperors- grain supply, water supply; • security; • entertainment; • employment and wealth creation, social advancement; • opportunities in government e.g. specific roles for senators, equestrians and freedmen; • religious developments; <p>The detail of issues should be supported with references to source material in order to deal with the question set e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nero's street regulations Suet. <i>Nero</i> 16; Tac <i>Annals</i> 14. 42-43; Juv. <i>Sat.</i> 3.193ff; Horace <i>Sat</i> 2.6; • employment– 30,000 Fucine Lake Suet. <i>Cl</i> 20; Suet. <i>Vesp.</i> 18; <i>Aug.</i> 29; traders, merchants, shopkeepers etc; teachers (Vespasian) Dio 65.12; • Pliny <i>NH</i> 36. 121-2: Aqua Julia (33 BC); 70% increase in supply; Aqua 	20	<p>In relation to the question ['Due to neglect by the emperors, the city was unsafe and unrewarding for its citizens during this period.' How far do the sources support this view?] responses might consider the differences between the approaches of emperors; not all emperors need be included for higher levels but a reasonable coverage of the period is expected; responses may also include some other factors which led to problems for Rome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the increasing population and changing nature of the cosmopolitan centre of the Empire- Juv. <i>Sat.</i> 3. 60ff, 120ff; Martial <i>Ep.</i> 12.18 • the disruption caused by events such as AD 68-69 or the fire of AD 64; • the inefficiency of officials or magistrates in charge of administration: praefecti, procurators – corn supply, Ostia, water; treasury officials. <p>Alternatively responses might use evidence for the advantages of Rome in answering the view expressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • baths- Agrippa, Nero (Martial 7.34); Titus (Suet <i>Titus</i> 8 -Dio 66.25); Seneca <i>Ep.</i> 56.; Suet <i>Dom.</i> 5 buildings- hall, stadium, lake; • Theatres- Pompey (Tiberius Suet <i>Tib.</i> 47, Claudius); Marcellus (Augustus, Vespasian Suet 19); 	<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>Virgo, Aqua Alsietina; inscriptions of Aqua Claudia (Vespasian/Titus);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food – Augustus – riots 19 BC, problems Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 41-2; Tiberius maintains it- (Suet 37, Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 13, 2.86 price of grain); Claudius – Ostia; dining- Pliny <i>Letters</i>; Juv. <i>Sat.</i> 5 104-6; • Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 30 wards, night-watch, flood control, Flaminian way cf 32 policing; Praetorian Guard; Titus Dio 66 19.3; Tiberius' aid - in 27 and 37 (Tac <i>Ann.</i> 4.64 AD 27, 6.45 AD 36); • festivals- Secular Games (Horace CS); Augustus, Claudius, Domitian (Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 4/8); temple building evidence; non-Roman – Isis (Juv. <i>Sat.</i> 6. 311f), Serapis (Dio 66.24, Domitian temples; priesthoods. <p>A02 Responses should deal with 'the failure of emperors to deal with Rome's problems' by analysing the effects of their actions and administration; they should assess how far they contributed to the lives of the inhabitants, and whether these made Rome 'unsafe and unrewarding'. There should a focus on the evidence and an argument as to how far the sources support the view in the statement. Evidence should be critically assessed as part of the argument.</p>	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shows: Juv. <i>Sat.</i> 10.78-81; Dio 66.25 (Titus); • literature: Pliny <i>Letters</i>; • imperial patronage: hand-outs: RG; Dio 49.43 Agrippa- oil, salt; <p>Responses might contrast</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the lives of free citizens with slaves and freed slaves; • the lives of men and women: Juv. <i>Sat.</i> 6; • Romans and foreigners: e.g. Christians Suet. <i>VCl.</i> 25, Tac <i>Ann.</i> 15.41; • patrons and client: Juv. <i>Sat.</i> 8.87ff; rich and poor. <p>Credit responses which challenge the view of Rome but higher levels would need to be focused on the source material. Responses may argue that the problems were due to other factors but this must be dealt with in the context of the question concerning the role of the emperors for higher levels. Responses may contrast the reigns of emperors and offer a balanced view for the period. Credit responses which compare and contrast evidence in detail. Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</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>
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8		<p>Responses should offer a range of detailed examples of the challenges and actions of emperors e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plots and threats from family and upper classes and others; Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 42 complaints; 19 plots; Suet <i>Cl.</i> 13; Suet. <i>Gaius</i> 56; Galba etc in AD 69; Vindex; • Riots e.g. scarcity of grain; Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 3.86, 6.13; Suet. <i>Tib</i> 8 defective grain supply in Aug's reign; Suet. <i>Cl.</i> 18 riot over grain; financial crisis AD 33 (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 6.16-7); • Reactions to unpopular measures: Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 42; senatorial opposition; • Disasters: fires AD 37, AD 64; • Role of praetorian commands and the Guard. <p>Patronage: Augustus: honours and offices – Agrippa, Tiberius- tribunician power, military roles Horace Odes 4.5, 14, 15; cf Vespasian and Titus; Cinna (Seneca); Augustales- freedmen/ Lares Compitales; Suet. <i>Augustus</i> 35, 37 new offices for senators; Suet. <i>Tiberius</i> 30-1; Dio 59.14 - board of senators for the Tiber; Germanicus commands; nomination for magistracies; Claudius: equestrian career structure; Vespasian Suet. 9, 17: reforms, generous;</p> <p>Bribery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augustus: Tac. <i>Annals</i> 1.2; • Provision of games and food and other amenities: Colosseum; Titus: games (Suet. <i>Titus</i> 7.3, 8.2); 	20	<p>In responses to the question [‘By the use of patronage, bribery and force emperors of this period effectively dealt with any challenges during their reigns.’ How far do you agree with this view?] responses might select a range of emperors and their actions in response to challenges. Not all emperors need be included for higher levels but there should be reasonable coverage of the period for a balanced discussion.</p> <p>Examples might be included which showed other means to exercise control and respond to challenges: imperial powers: Augustan settlement RG 34; Dio 53 11-13; imperial and senatorial courts; Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 33; Claudius Tac. <i>Annals</i> 11.5; <i>maiestas</i> (treason) Dio 57.19 establishment of prosperity: through trade and employment; security- vigiles, urban cohorts; legislation to reduce concerns; creating good relations with various groups: Suet. <i>Tib.</i> 29 polite to senate; 30/31 freedom; Suet. <i>Vespasian</i> 12-13 character; praised 15; and senate 9; modesty and restraint Suet. <i>Vesp.</i> 12-16; Titus' generosity <i>Titus</i> 7, 8; the imperial cult and religion; fear: Gaius- Suet. 30.1 <i>let them hate me etc</i></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>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • donative RG; Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 2.42 (Tib.); • employment, food and gifts: Suet. <i>Cl.</i> 18, 21; Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 4; <i>Titus</i> 7. • Claudius – bribes Praetorians (Suet <i>Cl.</i> 12. Cf Gaius <p>Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tac <i>Ann.</i> 1.2, 10- judgment on Aug.'s methods; • Tiberius; crushing tyranny Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 5.2-3, 6.51; executions; Sejanus and the Guard; • Suet. Claudius executions 29; • Nero: Britannicus Tac <i>Ann.</i> 13.17-18; use of force to quell riots over Octavia Tac <i>Ann.</i> 14.62f; Piso plot; Christians; • Vespasian: Priscus Suet. <i>Vesp.</i> 15; • Domitian asserts autocracy from the start (Dio 67.2/67.4); Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 8 control of magistrates, 10 executions. <p>A02</p> <p>Responses should assess the aspect of 'effectively' in discussing the use of patronage, bribery and force by emperors. There should be analysis of the evidence regarding how challenges were dealt with and how effectively this was done; the extent to which they used patronage, force and bribery should be assessed for some balance in the argument.</p> <p>The evidence should be assessed critically as part of the argument.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">30</p> <p>Responses may develop views by comparing and contrasting the various methods used by emperors to meet challenges.</p> <p>There may be some assessment of the differences between emperors and the different ways to meet different challenges.</p> <p>Some responses may argue that the nature of principate made emperors seek popularity in various ways to avoid challenges.</p> <p>Credit responses which compare and contrast evidence in detail.</p> <p>Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question</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>
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9		<p>Responses should include specific examples of the army's support and the impact upon the emperor's control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dealing with specific revolts: Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 14 30ff (Boudicca etc); • support against internal rebellions e.g. mutinies in AD 14; Gaetulicus (Gaius Dio 59.22); Scribonianus (Claudius), Sallustius (Domitian); Vindex/Galba; • the defence of frontiers - dealing with incursion of tribes e.g. in Germany (Germanicus) (Galba under Gaius), the Danube area (Corbulo in 40s Tac <i>Ann.</i> 11.16ff,12.26), Britain (Wales and Scotland); against the Parthians in the East (Corbulo Tac <i>Ann.</i> 15. 29-30); Rhine and Danube (Domitian in 80s and 90s); • campaigns by emperors aimed at securing frontiers and security for the Empire as a whole: Gaius Suet. <i>Gaius</i> 24, 43-49; Dio 59.21-3; Britain-Claudius Suet <i>Cl.</i> 18; Dio 60); Domitian (Rhine and Danube Dio 67. 3-6, Suet <i>Dom</i> 6); Trajan in North and East Dio 68.17; • role in administration and Romanisation – effects on local populations both negative and positive: Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 4.72-74 Centurion and Frisii; inscriptions in Britain; • distribution in strategic areas (e.g. Agri Decumates) and camps for security and control (Britain): beginnings of the limes system; 	20	<p>In responses to the question ['The support of the army was the main reason the emperors of this period were able to maintain control of the Empire.' To what extent do you agree with this view?]</p> <p>responses might select a range of emperors and their control of the Empire. Not all emperors need be included for higher levels but there should be reasonable coverage of the period for a balanced discussion.</p> <p>Other factors may be considered in the argument on the role of the army support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client kings: Polemo in Pontus, Cotys in Armenia Minor; Herod; • Governors: Flaccus in Egypt, Corbulo in the North; Petronius (Syria); Vespasian (Judaea); Agricola (Britain-Tacitus); Pliny <i>Letters</i> (Bithynia); • Diplomacy: Parthian treaty; Tiberius preference Tac <i>Ann.</i> 2.26; • Romanisation – involvement of elites in provinces and administration - 11.23ff (Gauls in the Senate); Cogidubnus; • Imperial cult in West and East- Tarraco, British temple etc. 	<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>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> role in the communication system e.g. building roads etc relationship with praetorians and commanders- Tiberius and Sejanus, Macro; Gaius/Macro; Claudius; Nero- Burrus, Rufus, Tigellinus; Vespasian- Titus commander; Assassination: Gaius, Domitian despite popularity among soldiers. <p>A02 Responses should address whether the army 'the main reason' in discussing the control of the Empire. There should be analysis of the various ways in which the army supported the emperors and the impact this support had; they should assess the level of support for different emperors. Responses should analyse how far the army's support contributed towards maintenance of control. The evidence should be assessed critically as part of the argument.</p>	30	<p>Responses may develop views by comparing and contrasting the different approaches by emperors in ensuring the support of the army. There may be some assessment of the differences between emperors in their use of, and relationship with, the army. Responses may stress other factors but must assess the role of the army primarily</p> <p>Credit responses which compare and contrast evidence in detail. Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</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>
10		<p>Responses should include a range of detailed examples of the government of the Empire covering the period e.g. Governors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful: Agricola (Tacitus <i>Agr.</i> 20-21); Pliny (<i>Letters</i>); Vespasian in Africa and Judaea; Corbulo (Germany and Syria + Paetus); Corrupt/unsuccessful: Tac. <i>Ann</i> 6.29 suggests some accusations were true; Felis (Judaea Suet. <i>Cl.</i> 28) cf Gessius Florus and 17 talents from 	20	<p>In responses to the question [To what extent do the sources support the view that the quality of government of the Empire improved during this period?] responses might select a range of aspects of the imperial government and administration. There should be reasonable coverage of the period and coverage of a range of aspects of the government for a balanced discussion. Responses which focus entirely upon the governors of provinces, for example, may be considered partial.</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>treasury Jos JW 2.14.6; prosecutions- Claudius Dio 60.24, 25; Pliny prosecutes Baebius (AD 93), Priscus (<i>Letters</i> 2.11); Capito (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 13.33 Nero);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • procurators; good and bad- Catus (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 14.30; Classicianus; 86a identifies Bassus, prefect of the Pontic coast; Claudius: Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 12.59 use of equites; procurators appointed with civil jurisdiction (<i>Annals</i> 12.60) tax collector; procurators from equites: Dio 60.9.6; Salutaris L8 no.83; cf nos 21, 22, 23; • imperial officials; Pliny <i>Letters</i>: 10 27, 85 mention Maximus (Trajan's procurator), Lycormas (67); Epimachus, Gemellinus (28/84); Polyclitus in Britain (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 14.31); • army officials: Olennius - Frisii revolt in AD 29 (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 4.72); mistreatment in Britain, Judaea; Apuleius 9.39-40; Pliny <i>Letters</i> 10.74/77 Nicomedia/centurion in Byzantium; • local magistrates: duovirs, aediles; corruption of local officials (Pliny <i>Letters</i> 10.17a); • issues for provincials: Tax-Florus/Sacrovir AD 21 Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 3.40-46; Frisii AD 29 (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 4.72; Suet. <i>Tiberius</i> 32 raising taxes (cf Dio 57.10.5); Boudicca and the Trinovantes AD 60-61 (Tac <i>Ann.</i> 14 31f; Dio 62. 1.1ff); Venutius (Tac. <i>Histories</i> 3.45); – Vindex AD 68 (Dio 	<p>Responses may consider more general issues;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emperors' control of appointments and length of governorships Tac <i>Ann.</i> 1.80; shortage of suitable men <i>Annals</i> 6.27 • Imperial policies: Tiberius (AD 22-3) Tac <i>Ann.</i> 2.47, 4.13 remission of tax; Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 8: at no time were officials more honest or just; • support for provinces: Tiberius' good management (Tac <i>Annals</i> 4.6); Nero's good start Tac <i>Ann.</i> 13.1-33 • Suet <i>Gaius</i> 21-2 contributions; Greece Suet. <i>Nero</i> 24; Suet <i>Vesp.</i> 17; • A range of revolts and how these reflect on the state of the government during the period- when they occur and their causes. <p>E.g. Judaea: Josephus AJ 18.8.1 Herod Agrippa persuaded Gaius to reverse order for statue; Philo Embassy to Gaius 30.203 Statue incident; Petronius delays it (31.213); Pilate: Jos AJ 18.3.2 P. spent Treasury money on aqueduct; 18.14.1-2 Pilate and the incident with Samaritans and Moses' remains.</p>	
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		63), Civilis AD 69–70 (Tacitus <i>Histories</i> 4.41); Josephus Judaeen revolt;			
		<p>A02</p> <p>Responses should address whether the quality of government improved and how far the sources support the view. There should be analysis of the various ways in which the Empire was governed and the impact these had on the provincials; responses should provide examples from across the period to support their argument they should assess the extent to which the sources allow us to assess any improvement. The evidence should be assessed critically as part of the argument.</p>	30	<p>Responses may discuss the limitations of the evidence in terms of government of the Empire and argue there is little or no improvement; responses may consider the bias in the sources (e.g. Tacitus <i>Agricola</i> or Pliny <i>Letters</i>).</p> <p>Responses may consider the state of government under different emperors and argue that some were better than others at overseeing the quality of administration. Responses may discuss the differences between the approaches to the Western and the Eastern provinces by emperors, Credit responses which compare and contrast evidence in detail. Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	<p>AO2 = 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>
1 1		<p>Responses should include a range of policies from emperors; examples of the activities of emperors and the governors should be used to identify policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiberius: Germany (Tac.<i>Ann.</i> 1-2, 2.24 critical, jealousy of Germanicus; 2.26 diplomacy; Dio 57.18ff); East- Germanicus (Dio 58.26); general policy Suet <i>Tib.</i> 41; Tac <i>Ann.</i> 1.11 Augustus' advice on frontiers; • Gaius: Germany (Suet. <i>Gaius</i> 43-45; Dio 59. 21-22); Britain (Suet. <i>Gaius</i> 46); East: client kings; • Claudius: Britain (Dio 60. 19-21. 	20	<p>In response to the question [To what extent did the Roman emperors have consistent and coherent policies for the Northern and Eastern frontiers?]</p> <p>Responses may compare and contrast the approaches and policies of different emperors. Responses need not cover all the emperors of the period but must provide examples from across the period for higher levels,</p> <p>Not all events/activity on each frontier need be addressed for higher levels; the focus should be on policies rather than actions.</p> <p>Coverage of one frontier in detail with little or no reference to the other may be</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>Suet. <i>Claudius</i> 17); Germany removal of Corbulo after his success (Tac. <i>Annals</i> 11.20); East (Tac <i>Ann.</i> 12 44ff);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nero: Suet. <i>Nero</i> 18 general attitude; retreat; 39 disasters in Britain and Syria; 40f Gallic revolt; East (Tacitus <i>Annals</i> 15.29-30; Dio 62.19-21); Boudicca (Tac. <i>Annals</i> and <i>Agricola</i>; Dio 62.1ff); • Vespasian: rationalization- Agri Decumates/Neckar valley; Britain (Tac. <i>Agricola</i>); Tacitus <i>Histories</i>); fort building in Britain and Germany; Gauls and Civilis; East – Judaea (Josephus); war? (Pliny <i>Pan.</i> 14); • Domitian: Britain (Tac. <i>Hist.</i> 3.45, <i>Agricola</i> 40 D.'s jealousy); later problems suggested in Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 10; Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 6 for Danube events (Dio 67.3-6); limes construction; • Trajan: Danube (Dio 68.8ff); East (Dio 68.17); East; archaeological evidence of defensive structures; Britain- retreat from the north, fort building etc; evidence of problems with tribes (Juvenal <i>Satires</i> 4.126, 14.196; governors (Tac <i>Annals</i> 1.76, 80); evidence of Trajan's column, coins, inscriptions; Stanegate and Vindolanda; Pliny <i>Panegyricus</i>; Trajan's involvement (19/20; 22, 29 in ref. to the army). <p>A02 Responses should employ the factual</p>	<p>30</p> <p>considered partial.</p> <p>Responses might include archaeological evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fort building in Agri Decumates, Britain-Caerleon (Lactor 8. 79 AD 99/100); • road building; • inscriptions relating to frontier activity; • coins: promoting the actions and success of emperors which imply policy; • Trajan's column. <p>Examples of policy: aggressive expansion; control of peoples in and outside the Empire; organisation and deployment of the army; rationalisation of defence; relationships with the army; promotion of the emperor militarily; costs and resources; political needs.</p> <p>Responses may consider the consistency of policies between emperors but also the</p>	<p>A02 = 30 Level 5 26-30</p>
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		<p>material and sources to identify policies. They should consider how consistent and coherent they are between different emperors and different parts of the period. Responses should have some assessment of both frontiers for higher levels. Responses should address 'to what extent'. There should be some assessment and argument leading to a balanced conclusion for higher levels. Responses should critically evaluate the evidence for the activities and policies of the emperors and their officials.</p>		<p>consistency within the reigns of individual emperors. They may discuss how different emperors had different priorities and policies.</p> <p>Responses may discuss the problems of identifying coherence or consistency given the limitations of the sources e.g. Suetonius that Domitian's campaigns were unprovoked and unsuccessful (<i>Domitian</i> 6); that Nero was uninterested in the Empire (Claudius 'expedition of no great importance (Suet. Cl.17).</p> <p>There may be discussion of the different problems on each frontier. They may argue that there was consistency on a frontier but not between frontiers as a result.</p> <p>Credit responses which compare and contrast evidence in detail.</p> <p>Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	<p>Level 4 20-25 Level 3 14-19 Level 2 6-13 Level 1 0-5</p>
1 2		<p>Responses should provide detailed examples of the source material on the economic and social aspects of provincials' lives; ways in which the lives may or may not have been transformed should be included e.g. Economic: circulation of money in provinces e.g. via the army.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prosperity: Domitian inscr at Megalopolis Lactor 18.94); • employment in mining, pottery etc • agriculture: Mancian tenures in Africa • roads etc: Asia- Lactor 8.64 milestone; milestone- Thoana Lactor 8.94; canal- Syria (Lactor 18.90); • trade: London as a port; cannabae 	20	<p>In response to the question ['The provincials' lives were transformed economically and socially by the Empire during this period.' How far do the sources support this view?]</p> <p>Responses may compare and contrast the different parts of the Empire in the sources. Responses need not cover all the provinces or provincials of the period but must provide examples from across the period for higher levels.</p> <p>Not all economic or social aspects need be addressed for higher levels; the focus should be on sources as evidence for the extent of transformation.</p> <p>Resistance to Romanisation might be included to show extent and nature of transformations:</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>around forts; demands of Rome for food, animals, various goods;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • finance: taxes- issues Florus and Sacrovire Ad 21 (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 3. 40-46); Frisii AD 29 (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 4.72); Suet. Cl 28; Tac. <i>Annals</i> 12.54f corruption (Felix); support from emperor –Tiberius AD 22-3 Tac <i>Ann.</i> 4.13; 2.47 AD 17 (see also coin Lactor 18.86); <p>Social:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • citizenship Pliny <i>Letters</i> 10.104-5; Spain- Vespasian Pliny NH 3.30; Gauls in Senate (Tac <i>Ann.</i> 11.23-5); Volubilis (Lactor 8. 32); • religion: imperial cult: Temple to Gaius at Miletus; Claudius in Britain; Tac. <i>Ann.</i>4.37-8 Tiberius in Spain; Pliny <i>Letters</i> 10.96-7 Trajan; oath <i>Letters</i> 10.52, 100; 70 shrine to Claudius; AD 29 Lapethus insc.; AD 15 Tarraco Tac <i>Ann.</i> 1.77; Ephesus- Flavian temple; • building: Tac. <i>Agr.</i> 21; Verulamium Forum; Aphrodisias; Bithynia – canal, aqueduct, temple etc Pliny <i>Letters</i> 10.23 – Prusa, 10.37 Nicomedia; • urbanisation: Chichester, Silchester; London; Cologne; Thugga (Lactor 8.25); Dacica (Lactor 8.85 dedication); • elites: Client kings- Cogidubnus; Sohaemus (Lactor 8.59); Prasutagus, Vindex; duovir, (Thugga Postumius); • opportunities: officials- Catus, Classicianus; auxiliary service; 	<p>Druids Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 14.30; Trinovantes and temple;</p> <p>Jewish reaction to Gaius' statue (Josephus <i>JW</i> 18.8.1, Philo Embassy 30.203;</p> <p>Christians: Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 15.</p> <p>Romans allowing locals their own culture – Pliny <i>letters</i> 10.40 Greeks love their games;</p> <p>Brittunculi- Vindolanda letter AD 92; Venutius (Tac. <i>Histories</i> 3.45);</p> <p>Speeches of a range of leaders to suggest a transformation for the worse: Caratacus, (Tac. <i>Annals</i> 12. 36f) Civilis (Tac. <i>Histories</i> 4.41); Calgacus (Tac. <i>Agricola</i> 31-33); Boudicca (Tac. <i>Annals</i> 14. 35, Dio 62.1ff); Vindex (Dio 63).</p>	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> social improvements: Tac <i>Agr.</i> 21; Martial 11.53- Rufina; games Philostratus Apollonius 4.22. <p>A02 Responses should consider the extent to which the sources are supporting the view in the statement. There should be some discussion concerning the extent of 'transformation'. Both economic and social aspects should be covered for higher levels. There should be a balanced argument regarding the nature of the sources and their reliability leading to some conclusions in answer to the question. Responses should use the sources critically in their argument.</p>	30	<p>There may be some discussion of the differences between the elites in provincials and the rest of the population as to how far their lives were transformed. Some responses may compare and contrast the different cultures of East and West and argue that the Empire had more effect on one rather than the other. Credit responses which argue the evidence for provincials and their views and lives is limited. Credit responses which compare and contrast evidence in detail. Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</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>
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