

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE  
CLASSICS: ANCIENT HISTORY**

Roman History from original sources

**F392**

Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

**OCR supplied materials:**

- 16 page answer booklet  
(sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

None

**Tuesday 7 June 2011  
Afternoon**

**Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes**



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Choose **one** option. Answer **one** question from **Section A** and **one** from **Section B**. Both questions must be from the same option.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- This question paper contains questions on the following three options:
  - Option 1: Cicero and political life in late Republican Rome
  - Option 2: Augustus and the Principate
  - Option 3: Britain in the Roman Empire
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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

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

#### Section A: Commentary Questions

Answer **one** question from this section.

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

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

There is a third group, now elderly, but tough through years of training: the scoundrel Manilius, from whom Catiline is now taking over, is one of these. These are people from the colonies Sulla set up; taken as a whole, they are all, I am sure, full of the best and bravest men, but these particular settlers are men who have, in their sudden and unlooked-for prosperity, flaunted themselves too extravagantly and arrogantly. While they build like millionaires and amuse themselves with choice estates, large retinues, elaborate banquets, they have fallen into such debt that they are never likely to become solvent again – except by recalling Sulla from the dead. They have, moreover, tainted some of the peasants, men of little wealth or prospects, with the same hope of plunder. Both of these groups I class as freebooters and scavengers; I advise them to pull themselves together and to forget about proscriptions and dictatorships: for so deeply is the grief and pain of those days engraved on the heart of the state that I fancy not even the beasts of the field, never mind the people, would allow them to return. 5 10

The fourth group are indeed a motley and seditious crew, men long since overwhelmed by life, who never break through to the surface, men who stagger under old debts, partly through innate idleness, partly by bad management, partly by extravagance, men harassed by having to pay bail, by the trial procedure, by the confiscation of their property – thousands in all who are said to have left the city and country to flock to Catiline's standard. 15 20

Cicero, *Against Catiline II*, 20–21

[LACTOR 7]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about Cicero's attitudes to these groups who support Catiline? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the seriousness of the threat posed by Catiline to the Roman Republic? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, discuss the view that Catiline's conspiracy was only supported by poor and desperate members of Roman society. [25]

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

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

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

For this reason, you must take care to secure your strength in each *centuria* with a number of different *amicitiae*. Above all – and this is obvious – make connections among the senators and *equites* of Rome, and then with industrious and important men of other ranks. Many who live in the city are active; many *liberti* have influence in the forum and use it keenly. Wherever possible (either through your own devices or mutual *amici*) work with utmost care to make these eager for your cause; visit them in person, send your agents, and show that you are full of kindness for them. 5

After this, you must concern yourself with the whole city, all the *collegia*, districts and neighbourhoods. If you unite the leading men in these to yourself in *amicitia*, you will find it easy to get the crowds following in their wake. Next you must have in your thoughts and memory a list in which each town in Italy is entered according to the tribe to which it belongs, in such a way that there is no single town, settlement or province – in fact, no place at all in Italy – in which you will have not gained a sufficiently firm foothold. 10

Search out and discover men in every area; get to know them. Visit them, strengthen their loyalty, make sure that in their own vicinity they are campaigning for you, and pleading your cause as though they themselves were the candidate. They will seek your *amicitia* if they see that you desire theirs. 15

Quintus Cicero, *Commentariolum Petitionis* 29–31

[LACTOR 3]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the support a candidate needed to be elected consul in the late Republic? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the importance of '*amicitia*' (friendship) in electoral success? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, discuss the view that politicians in the late Republic were only successful when they had support from all parts of society. [25]

**Section A Total [55]**

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

Answer **one** question.

Start your answer on a new page.

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

- 3** According to the sources, how important a part did Julius Caesar play in the politics of the late Republic?

In your answer, you should:

- outline Julius Caesar's activities and roles during this period;
- consider what the sources tell us about Julius Caesar's activities and roles;
- assess the reliability of the sources about Julius Caesar's activities and roles.

**[45]**

- 4** How reliable are the sources as evidence for the reasons why Cicero was able to overcome the Catilinarian conspiracy?

In your answer, you should:

- outline the ways in which Cicero and others overcame the Catilinarian conspiracy;
- consider what the sources say about what Cicero and other politicians did;
- evaluate how reliable the sources are in their presentation of Cicero's success.

**[45]**

**Section B Total [45]**

**Paper Total [100]**

## Option 2: Augustus and the Principate

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

### Section A: Commentary Questions

Answer **one** question from this section.

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

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

Those who butchered my father I drove into exile, avenging their crime by legal judgements, and afterwards, when they made war upon the republic, I defeated them twice in battle.

I many times waged civil and foreign wars by land and sea over the whole world, and as victor I spared all citizens who asked for pardon. Foreign peoples who could be safely forgiven I preferred to preserve rather than exterminate. About 500,000 Roman citizens took the military oath of allegiance to me. Somewhat over 300,000 of these I settled in colonies or sent back to their home towns, once they had served their time, and to all these I assigned lands or gave money as rewards for their military service. I captured 600 ships, excluding those smaller than triremes. 5  
10

I triumphed twice in ovations and three times in curule triumphs, and was acclaimed *imperator* twenty-one times. The senate decreed further triumphs for me, all of which I declined. The laurel from my *fasces* I deposited on the capitol in fulfilment of the vows I had made for each war. On fifty-five occasions the senate decreed that supplication should be made to the immortal gods for successes won on land and sea by me or by my legates acting under my auspices. The days on which supplication was made by decree of the senate amounted to 890. Nine kings or children of kings were led before my chariot in my triumphs. I had been consul thirteen times when I wrote this, and I was in the thirty-seventh year of my tribunician power. 15

Augustus, *Res Gestae Divi Augusti* 2–4

[LACTOR 17]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the importance of military success to Augustus? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the view that Augustus was a great military commander? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, discuss the view that Augustus' relationship to the army was an important factor in maintaining his power. [25]

**Option 2: Augustus and the Principate**

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

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

Next, he suppressed a series of sporadic riots and revolts; besides certain conspiracies, all of them detected before they became dangerous. The leaders of the conspiracies were, in historical sequence: Lepidus the Younger; Varro Murena, and Fannius Caepio; Marcus Egnatius; Plautius Rufus and Lucius Paulus (the husband of Augustus' grand-daughter), and besides these Lucius Audasius, a feeble old man 5 who had been indicted for forgery; also Asinius Epicadus, a half-breed of partly Parthian origin. And Audasius and Epicadus had planned to rescue Augustus' daughter Julia and his grandson Agrippa Postumus from the prison islands where they were confined, and forcibly take them to the legions abroad. But attempts 10 against Augustus' life were made by men from even the lowest walks of life; so I must not forget one Telephus, a slave, whose task it had been to remind a lady of her engagements; he nursed a delusion that he was fated to become emperor, and planned an armed attack on the Senate as well. Then an Illyrian camp-orderly, who had managed to sneak into the palace without being noticed by the porters, was caught one night near the imperial bedroom, brandishing a hunting-knife; but since 15 no statement could be extracted from him by torture it is doubtful whether he was really insane or merely pretending to be.

Suetonius, *The Deified Augustus* 19

[trans. R. Graves, *The Twelve Caesars*, Penguin]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the seriousness of the threats to Augustus during his reign? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the view that popular support was important to Augustus? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, discuss the actions taken by Augustus to ensure that his position was secure. [25]

**Section A Total [55]**

**Option 2: Augustus and the Principate****Section B: Essays**

Answer **one** question.

Start your answer on a new page.

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

- 7** According to the sources, to what extent did Augustus depend on other individuals in ruling Rome?

In your answer, you should:

- outline the different roles and responsibilities carried out by Augustus and by other individuals;
- include what the sources tell us about these individuals and their roles and responsibilities;
- evaluate the reliability of the sources which tell us how these individuals helped Augustus.

**[45]**

- 8** How useful a picture do the sources provide about Augustus' relationship to the Senate?

In your answer, you should:

- describe Augustus' relationship to the Senate, with specific examples;
- include what the sources tell us about Augustus' relationship to the Senate;
- assess the reliability of the sources which describe Augustus' relationship to the Senate.

**[45]**

**Section B Total [45]**

**Paper Total [100]**

### Option 3: Britain in the Roman Empire

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

#### Section A: Commentary Questions

Answer **one** question from this section.

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

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

At this point the leaders of the tribes went round haranguing their men and stiffening their resolve; they allayed their fears, kindled their hopes and used all the other inducements known to military leaders; indeed Caratacus sped round to every part to declare that this was the day, this was the battle which would restore their liberty or make them slaves for ever; he invoked the names of their ancestors who had routed the Dictator Caesar; it was due to their valour that they now enjoyed freedom from Roman authority and tribute, and their wives and children were unmolested. The men roared their approval when he made these and similar utterances and they bound themselves man by man by their tribal oaths not to yield to weapons or wounds. 5  
10

This enthusiasm dismayed the Roman commander; and at the same time he was awed by the obstacle of the river, the rampart which had been added behind it, the overhanging hills, the danger that threatened on every side and the thronging bands of enemy defenders. But his soldiers demanded battle; they shouted that with courage everything could be taken by storm; and officers of every rank, saying the same thing, intensified the ardour of the army. 15

Then Ostorius, after reconnoitring to see where an approach was practicable and where not, led his determined army forward and crossed the river without difficulty. When they reached the rampart and were fighting with missiles, the wounds were mainly on our side and quite a number of men were killed; but our men formed a tortoise shell formation and tore down the rough and loosely built wall, and in the hand-to-hand fighting the armies were evenly matched. 20

Tacitus, *Annals* 12. 34–35

[LACTOR 11]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the effectiveness of Caratacus' resistance to the Roman invasion of Britain? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the view that all the British tribes opposed the Roman invasion? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, how easy was it for Romans to secure their control of Britain up to about AD 52? [25]

### Option 3: Britain in the Roman Empire

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

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

18 May, net number of the First Cohort of Tungrians, of which the commander is Iulius Verecundus the prefect,	752
including centurions 6,	
of whom there are absent:	
guards of the governor	46
at the office of Ferox	
at Coria	337
at London	including centurions (?) 2 centurion
...	1
total absentees	456
	including centurions 5
remainder present	296
	including centurion 1
from these:	
sick	15
wounded	6
suffering from inflammation of the eyes	10
total of these	31
remainder, fit for active service	265
	including centurion 1

*Tab. Vindol. 2.154, Chesterholm (Vindolanda)*

[LACTOR 4]

- (a) What does this document tell us about the ways in which a Roman auxiliary cohort was organised? **[10]**
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the variety of duties and roles of the Roman army in Britain? **[20]**
- (c) On the basis of this document and other sources you have studied, how effectively did the Romans make use of the various units which made up their army? **[25]**

**Section A Total [55]**

**Option 3: Britain in the Roman Empire****Section B: Essays**

Answer **one** question.

Start your answer on a new page.

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

- 11** According to the sources, how much contact existed between British tribes and the Roman Empire before Claudius' invasion in AD 43?

In your answer, you should:

- describe the various types of contact which British tribes had with the Roman Empire;
- discuss the amount and extent of contact between British tribes and the Roman Empire;
- assess the usefulness and accuracy of the sources which describe contacts between Britons and Rome.

**[45]**

- 12** According to the sources, how varied were the attitudes of the Romans to extending the province of Britain northwards from the start of the governorship of Agricola to the construction of Hadrian's Wall (AD 77 to about AD 125)?

In your answer, you should:

- include the evidence from the sources about the changes in the northern frontier and the expansion of the province;
- assess the reasons why the Romans moved the northern frontier of Britain during this period;
- evaluate the available literary and material evidence for our knowledge about the northern frontier of the province.

**[45]**

**Section B Total [45]**

**Paper Total [100]**



**Copyright Information**

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website ([www.ocr.org.uk](http://www.ocr.org.uk)) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.