

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE  
GCE CLASSICS**

Roman History from original sources

**F392**

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

**OCR Supplied Materials:**

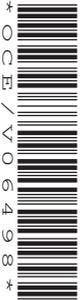
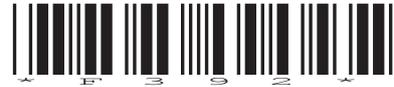
- 8 page Answer Booklet

**Other Materials Required:**

None

**Thursday 21 May 2009  
Morning**

**Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes**



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that 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.

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

Consider what city this is, what you are seeking, who you are. Almost every day as you go down to the Forum, you must bear this in mind: “I am a *novus homo*. I am seeking the consulship. This is Rome.”

The fact that you are a *novus homo* will be made considerably less harsh by the reputation of your oratory; for oratory has always conferred great distinction. A man who is thought worthy to be the advocate of men of consular rank cannot be considered unworthy of the consulship. Since you have this reputation to start with, and your position, whatever it is, is the result of this, come prepared to speak as though in each individual case a verdict were to be made on your whole character and ability. 5  
10

See that the aids to this ability which I know are your special gifts are ready and available: remind yourself time and again of what Demetrius wrote about the study and practice of Demosthenes. Secondly, see that people know how many friends you have and what sort of men they are. For what *novi homines* have possessed the advantages which you have? 15

You have all the *publicani*, virtually all the *equites*, many *municipia* loyal to you alone, many men of every class whom you have defended, several *collegia*, and in addition very many young men who have been won over to you by the study of oratory, and a large and constant circle of *amici* in daily attendance.

Quintus Cicero, *Commentariolum Petitionis* 2–3

[LACTOR 3]

- (a) What can we learn from this passage about the problems a *novus homo* faced when standing for election? [10]
- (b) How far do other sources for this period support the idea that being a *novus homo* was a disadvantage for a Roman politician? [20]

**You are reminded that marks are awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer.**

- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, discuss how important social and political alliances were for individual success in Roman politics during the late 60s and early 50s BC. [25]

**You are reminded that marks are awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer.**

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

Caesar had now returned from his province and had begun to adopt a line of policy which, while it gave him personally very great popularity at the time and power for the future, did the utmost harm both to Pompey and to Rome. Caesar was standing for his first consulship. He saw that while Pompey and Crassus were at daggers drawn, he could only make a friend of one of them at the cost of making an enemy of the other. He therefore attempted to bring about a reconciliation between them – an admirable thing in itself and even a patriotic action, but one that was undertaken by Caesar for the wrong motives and with all the skill of a practised master of intrigue. A city, like a ship, can gain stability from opposed forces which together prevent it rocking one way or the other; but now these forces were united into one and there was nothing to stop the movement of violent party interest from overthrowing everything. Certainly Cato's remark is to the point here. When people were saying that the whole state had been overturned by the quarrel which broke out afterwards between Caesar and Pompey, Cato pointed out that they were wrong; they were merely putting the blame on to what had happened last; the first disaster and the worst had been, not the quarrel and split between Caesar and Pompey, but the friendship and harmony that had existed between them.

Plutarch *Life of Pompey* 47

[trans. R. Warner, *Plutarch: Fall of the Roman Republic* Penguin]

- (a) What can we learn from this passage about the effects of Caesar's friendship with Pompey and Crassus on Roman politics? [10]
- (b) How far do the other sources support Cato's view expressed in this passage that political friendships were the cause of problems in Roman politics at this time? [20]

**You are reminded that marks are awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer.**

- (c) Discuss how useful this passage and other sources you have studied are for understanding the political motives of individuals in the late 60s and early 50s BC. [25]

**You are reminded that marks are awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer.**

**Section A Total [55]**

**Section B: Essays**

Answer **one** question.

Start your answer on a new page.

**You are reminded that marks are awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer.**

**3** How useful are the sources in helping us to understand the causes of the Catilinarian conspiracy?

In your answer, you should:

- outline the causes of the Catilinarian conspiracy;
- consider what the sources tell us about the roles of various politicians in the conspiracy;
- assess the reliability of the evidence for the origins of the conspiracy.

[45]

**4** How useful are the sources in helping us to understand the importance of rhetoric and public speaking in political life in Rome during this period?

In your answer, you should:

- give examples of the importance of rhetoric and public speaking in Rome;
- include the evidence of the sources about the use of rhetoric and the importance of public speaking during this period;
- evaluate how reliable the sources are in their presentation of public speaking and the importance of rhetorical ability.

[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.

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

In March, when for the sixth time Phoebus has climbed from Ocean  
 Up steep Olympus' slopes, cleaving the ether with his winged stallions,  
 You who draw near to worship at chaste Vesta's holy shrine  
 Wish her all joy, and lay your incense offering on her Trojan hearth.  
 This was the day when to our Caesar's countless titles, granted for merit 5  
 As he preferred not flattery, was added the honour of the Pontificate.  
 Now over Vesta's everlasting flames Caesar's abiding presence will preside.  
 Now you behold united heaven's twin guarantees of empire.  
 Ye Gods of antique Troy, the noblest prize of him who rescued you,  
 Gods, the protecting burden by whose aid Aeneas eluded all his enemies, 10  
 Now behold, a priest sprung from Aeneas' line raises in his hands  
 His kindred gods; Vesta be guardian to his kindred head.  
 You fires, well nurtured by his holy hand, live on and flourish,  
 Live on for ever inextinguishable fire and leader alike. Such is my prayer.

Ovid, *Fasti* 415–428

[LACTOR 17, H30]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about Augustus' personal role in Roman religion? [10]
- (b) How far do other sources support the view that Augustus' 'countless titles' had been 'granted for merit' (line 5)? [20]

**You are reminded that marks are awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer.**

- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, how important a part did religion play in Augustan propaganda? [25]

**You are reminded that marks are awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer.**

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

Caesar returned to Italy and Rome to be greeted by huge crowds and universal acclaim from young and old, rich and poor alike. The magnificence of his triumph and the public games he provided could hardly be adequately described within the scope of a full-scale work, let alone one as restricted as this. There was nothing, thereafter, which men could hope for from the gods, nor could the gods provide to men, no blessings which in their wildest imaginings men could pray for nor good fortune bring to pass, which Augustus on his return to Rome did not restore to the republic, the Roman people, and the world at large. Twenty years of civil strife were ended, foreign wars laid to rest, peace restored, and man's crazed lust for warfare everywhere dead and buried. Force was restored to the laws, authority to the courts, majesty to the senate; the power of the magistrates was reduced to its former limits, except that two praetors were added to the eight; the ancient, traditional form of the republic was brought back. Fields were cultivated once again, religious rites observed; men felt safe at last, with their property rights secured. Existing laws were revised and improved; new ones passed to the general advantage. The senatorial lists were revised strictly, but not unkindly; leading citizens who had earned triumphs and other civic distinctions were encouraged by the *princeps* to contribute to the adornment of the city.

Velleius Paterculus, *History of Rome* 89.1–4

[LACTOR 17, E]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the reaction to Augustus' success in the civil war? [10]
- (b) How far do other sources you have studied support this passage in stressing the benefits which Augustus' victory brought to Rome? [20]

**You are reminded that marks are awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer.**

- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, discuss why opposition to Augustus continued to exist during his reign. [25]

**You are reminded that marks are awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer.**

**Section A Total [55]**

**Section B: Essays**

Answer **one** question.

Start your answer on a new page.

**You are reminded that marks are awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer.**

**7** According to the sources, to what extent did Augustus acquire sole power while he was emperor?

In your answer, you should:

- explain the main powers and roles which Augustus had acquired by the end of his principate, and what roles were left to others;
- include what the sources tell us about the powers and roles adopted by Augustus;
- assess the reliability of the sources on the constitutional developments during Augustus' rule.

**[45]**

**8** According to the sources, how influential were Augustus' family and friends in ruling Rome and its empire?

In your answer, you should:

- explain who helped and supported Augustus, and how important their actions were;
- include what the sources tell us about the part played by Augustus' family and friends;
- evaluate the source material which describes the part played by Augustus' family and friends in ruling Rome and the empire.

**[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.

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

When she had collected an army about 120,000 strong, Boudicca mounted a rostrum made in the Roman fashion of heaped-up earth. She was very tall and grim; her gaze was penetrating and her voice was harsh; she grew her long auburn hair to the hips and wore a large golden torque and a voluminous patterned cloak with a thick plaid fastened over it. This was how she always dressed. Now, taking a spear too to add to her effect upon the entire audience, she made this speech: 5

“Experience has taught you the difference between freedom and slavery. Some of you may have been led by your ignorance of which was better, to be taken in by the Romans’ tempting promises. But now you have tried both – and you have learned how wrong you were to prefer a foreign tyranny to the way of life followed by your ancestors; you have discovered the difference between freedom in humble circumstances and slavery amidst riches. Have we not suffered every variety of shameful and humiliating treatment from the moment that these people turned their attention to Britain? Have we not been deprived wholesale of our most important possessions, while paying taxes on the rest? Do we not pasture and till all our other property for them and then pay an annual tax on our very lives? How much better it would have been to be traded as slaves once and for all rather than ransom ourselves each year and meaninglessly call ourselves free!” 10  
15

Dio, 62.2.3–62.3.3

[LACTOR 11]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the reasons why Boudicca’s Rebellion began? [10]
- (b) How far do other sources support the view that all Britons were badly mistreated by the Romans? [20]

**You are reminded that marks are awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer.**

- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, discuss the reliability of portrayals of British leaders. [25]

**You are reminded that marks are awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer.**

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

Longinus Sdapeze, son of Matyqus, *duplicarius* in the first cavalry regiment of Thracians, from the district of Sardica, aged 40, of 15 years' service, lies buried here; his heirs had this set up under his will.

Inscription to Longinus Sdapeze (*ala I Thracum*), at Colchester (Camulodunum),  
AD 43–49 *RIB* 201.

[LACTOR 4.8]

Dannicus, cavalryman of the *ala Indiana*, from the troop of Albanus, served for 16 years, a citizen of the Raurici, lies buried here; Fulvius Natalis and Fl[avius] Bitucus (*set this up*) according to his will.

Inscription to Dannicus (*ala Indiana*) at Circencester (Corinium), Claudian – early  
Flavian period (c. AD 58–75) *RIB* 108.

[LACTOR 4.9]

Rufus Sita, cavalryman in the Sixth Cohort of Thracians, aged 40, of 22 years' service, lies buried here; his heirs had this stone erected according to his will.

Inscription to Rufus Sita (*cohors VI Thracum*) found at Gloucester (Glevum),  
mid-1st century AD *RIB* 121.

[LACTOR 4.11]

- (a) What can we learn from these inscriptions about the Roman conquest of Britain up to about AD 60? [10]
- (b) How far do the other sources that you have studied support the view that the success of the Claudian invasion was not entirely due to Roman military supremacy? [20]

**You are reminded that marks are awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer.**

- (c) On the basis of these inscriptions and other sources you have studied, discuss the functions of the Roman army in Britain up to the end of Agricola's governorship. [25]

**You are reminded that marks are awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer.**

**Section A Total [55]**

**Section B: Essays**

Answer **one** question.

Start your answer on a new page.

**You are reminded that marks are awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer.**

**11** How reliable a picture of the economy of Britain in the first century AD is presented by the sources?

In your answer, you should:

- include the evidence from the sources illustrating the economy of Britain before the Roman occupation;
- describe the development of the economy during the Roman occupation;
- evaluate the sources for these developments.

**[45]**

**12** Explain the changes in the location of the Roman frontier in northern Britain between c. AD 96 and c. AD 160.

In your answer, you should:

- use the available literary and material evidence to outline the changes in position of the frontier during the period;
- explain the reasons for the changes which took place;
- evaluate the available literary and material evidence for our knowledge about the frontiers.

**[45]**

**Section B Total [45]**

**Paper Total [100]**



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