

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE**  
**CLASSICS: ANCIENT HISTORY**  
Roman History from original sources

**F392**

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

**OCR Supplied Materials:**

- 8 page Answer Booklet

**Other Materials Required:**

None

**Friday 28 May 2010**  
**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.

**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 extract and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

To begin with, Servius, this continuous presence of ours: you don't realize how men can sometimes have too much of it, become bored by it. Certainly it stood me in excellent stead that my popularity was before the eyes of all; but it was only by great efforts on my own part that I overcame men's boredom with me, and, I dare say, you have done so too; all the same, it would have been no bad thing for either of us if men had felt our absence. 5

If I may leave this aside, however, and return to the comparison of your respective callings and skills, how can there be any doubt that, when it comes to getting the consulship, the glory of a military career produces far greater distinction than the glory which comes from civil law? You get up long before dawn to prepare opinions for your clients; he does so, in order to reach his destination with his army in good time. You are woken by the cock's crow, he by the sound of the bugle; you draw up a case, he draws up a line of battle. You guard against your clients being convicted, he against cities or camps being captured; he uses his skill and knowledge to keep off the forces of the enemy, you to keep out rainwater. He is well practised in extending boundaries, you in delimiting them. Small wonder, indeed – for I must express what I feel – that excellence in the art of war outshines all other virtues. It is this that has won for the Roman people its name, and for our city imperishable glory; it is this that has compelled the world to acknowledge our sway; all our business in the city, all these precious occupations of ours, our fame at the bar, our hard work, lie safe under the protection and defence of martial valour. The moment a hint of war makes itself heard, our skills fall silent at once. 10 15 20

Cicero, *Pro Murena* 21-22

[LACTOR 7]

- (a) What can we learn from this passage about the advantages of having a good military reputation when standing for election? [10]
- (b) How far do other sources for this period support the idea that 'the glory of a military career' (line 9) helped Roman politicians? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, discuss the view that a good military reputation was essential for success in Roman politics during the late 60s and early 50s BC. [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 extract and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

‘Lucius Catiline to Quintus Catulus. Your very loyal friendship, of which you have given practical proof, and which I value much in the great dangers that confront me, gives me confidence in appealing to your kindness. I do not intend, therefore, to make any formal defence of my new policy. I will however explain my point of view; what I am going to say implies no consciousness of guilt, and on my word of honour, you can accept it as the truth. I was provoked by wrongs and insults and robbed of the fruits of my painstaking industry, and I found myself unable to maintain a position of dignity. So I openly undertook the championship of the oppressed, as I had often done before. It was not that I could not have paid my personal debts by selling some of my estates – and as for the loans raised on the security of others, the generosity of Orestilla would have discharged them with her own resources and those of her daughter. It was because I saw unworthy men promoted to honourable positions, and felt myself treated as an outcast on account of unjust suspicions. That is why I have adopted a course of action, amply justified in the present circumstances, which offers a hope of saving what is left of my honour. I intended to write at greater length; but news has come that they are preparing to use force against me. So for the present I commend Orestilla to you and entrust her to your protection. Shield her from wrong, I beg you in the name of your own children. Farewell.’

Sallust, *The Conspiracy of Catiline* 35

[Sallust, *The Conspiracy of Catiline* trans. S. A. Handford, *The Jugurthine War/The Conspiracy of Catiline* Penguin]

- (a) What can we learn from this passage about Catiline’s reasons for starting what he calls his ‘new policy’ (line 4)? [10]
- (b) How far do other sources support Catiline’s view expressed in this passage that ‘dignity’ (line 8) and ‘honour’ (line 15) were important factors for individuals active in Roman politics at this time? [20]
- (c) Discuss how useful this passage and other sources you have studied are for our understanding of the aims of politicians during this period. [25]

**Section A Total [55]**

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

Answer **one** question.

Start your answer on a new page.

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

- 3** How useful are the sources in helping us to understand the importance of factions in Roman politics in the late Republic?

In your answer, you should:

- outline the part played by factions in Roman politics in the late Republic;
- consider what the sources tell us about the part played by factions;
- assess the reliability of the evidence for the part played by factions.

[45]

- 4** How useful are the sources as evidence for the importance of Crassus in Rome in the late Republic?

In your answer, you should:

- outline Crassus' activities and his roles during this period;
- consider what the sources say about Crassus, his activities and his influence;
- evaluate how reliable the sources are in their presentation of Crassus' importance.

[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 Study the coins and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the coins and to use your own knowledge in your answers.



*aureus*, 19 BC. Obv.: Bare head of Augustus right. No legend. Rev: Rectangular altar inscribed: FORT RED / CAES AVG / SPQR ([Altar of] Fortuna the Home-bringer, the Senate and People of Rome [dedicated it] to Caesar Augustus)



*denarius*, 16 BC. Obv.: Inscription within oak-wreath. IOM / SPQRVS / PR S IMP CAE / QVOD PER EV / R P IN AMP / ATQ TRAN / SE (To Jupiter Greatest and Best the Senate and People of Rome took vows for the safety of Imperator Caesar because through him the State is in a more expansive and peaceful condition) Rev.: Pillar inscribed IMP / CAES / AVGV / COMM / CONS (to Imperator Caesar Augustus by common consensus)

*aureus*, 16 BC. Obv.: Head of Augustus right, wearing laurel wreath. IMP CAESAR TR POT IIX (Imperator Caesar, eighth year of the tribunician power) Rev.: Augustus, wearing toga and seated on stool resting on a platform, distributes *suffimenta* taken from a box at his feet to two figures standing before him, also in togas. L MESCINIUS (name of moneyer), LVD S on platform (Centennial Games), AVGV SVF P below (Augustus gave *suffimenta* to the People)

[LACTOR 17: L10, L26, L9]

- (a) What do these coins tell us about Augustus' importance to the people of Rome? [10]
- (b) To what extent do other sources support the view that Augustus was personally of great importance to the safety and security of Rome? [20]
- (c) How useful are these coins and other sources you have studied for our understanding of the importance of Augustus in the political life of Rome? [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 extract and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

The commons awarded Augustus lifelong tribunician power, and on two occasions he chose a colleague to share it with him for a five-year period. The Senate also voted him the task of supervising public morals and scrutinizing the law – another lifelong appointment. Thus, although he did not adopt the title of Censor, he was privileged to hold a public census, and did so three times, assisted by a colleague on the first and third occasions, though not the second. 5

Twice Augustus seriously thought of restoring the Republican system: immediately after the fall of Antony, when he remembered that Antony had often accused him of being the one obstacle to such a change: and again when he could not shake off an exhausting illness. He then actually summoned the chief Officers of State, with the rest of the Senate, to his house and gave them a faithful account of the military and financial state of the Empire. On reconsideration, however, he decided that to divide the responsibilities of government among several hands would be to jeopardize not only his own life, but national security; so he did not do so. The results were almost as good as his intentions, which he expressed from time to time and even published in an edict: ‘May I be privileged to build firm and lasting foundations for the Government of the State. May I also achieve the reward to which I aspire: that of being known as the author of the best possible Constitution, and of carrying with me, when I die, the hope that these foundations which I have established for the State will abide secure.’ And, indeed, he achieved this success, having taken great trouble to prevent his political system from causing any individual distress. 10  
15  
20

Suetonius, *Augustus* 27-28

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

- (a)** What does this passage tell us about the roles and responsibilities Augustus adopted? **[10]**
- (b)** How far do other sources you have studied support the view expressed in this passage that Augustus developed the ‘best possible Constitution’ (line 18) for Rome? **[20]**
- (c)** On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, discuss how consistent Augustus was in his attitude to his powers and privileges. **[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 was Augustus' victory at Actium and the aftermath of the civil war important in securing his position as princeps (first citizen) of Rome?

In your answer, you should:

- outline the ways in which the civil war and Augustus' victory at Actium affected Rome;
- include what the sources tell us about the use made of this victory by Augustus and by those associated with his regime;
- evaluate the sources on the victory at Actium and Augustus' actions following it.

[45]

- 8** How reliable are the sources about the opposition to Augustus at Rome?

In your answer, you should:

- outline the instances of opposition to Augustus during his reign;
- include what the sources tell us about opposition to Augustus;
- assess the reliability of the sources which describe opposition to Augustus.

[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 passages and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passages and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus, chief priest, in his sixth year of tribunician power, hailed *imperator* eleven times.

Gold coin (*aureus*) minted in Lyons; reverse shows a triumphal arch surmounted by equestrian statue flanked by two trophies; inscribed DE BRITANN(IS). “(Erected in commemoration of victory) over the Britons.” AD 46-47.

[LACTOR 4.20]

Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, son of Drusus, *pontifex maximus*, in his eleventh year of tribunician power, consul five times, hailed as *imperator* (22 or 23) times, father of his country; erected by the Senate and people of Rome because he received the submission of eleven British kings, conquered without any loss, and because he first brought barbarian tribes beyond Ocean into the dominion of the Roman people.

Inscription above the arch of Claudius, Rome, AD 51

[LACTOR 4.22]

The Senate on hearing of (Claudius’) achievement voted him the title Britannicus, and gave him permission to hold a triumph. They also voted an annual festival to commemorate the event, and decreed that two triumphal arches should be erected, one in Rome and one in Gaul ... .

Dio, 60.22.1

[LACTOR 11]

Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus, *pontifex maximus*, in his ninth year of tribunician power, sixteen times acclaimed *imperator*, from the British (*mines*).

The ‘Mendip Lead Pig’, AD 49

[LACTOR 4.23]

- (a) What do these passages tell us about the importance to Claudius and Rome of the conquest of southern Britain? **[10]**
- (b) How far do other sources support the view that Claudius’ invasion was prompted only by a personal need for military success? **[20]**
- (c) On the basis of these passages and other sources you have studied, discuss the reliability of the evidence for Rome’s victories in Britain up to AD 47. **[25]**

### Option 3: Britain in the Roman Empire

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

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

In the summer in which his sixth year of office began, Agricola enveloped the tribes beyond the Forth. Fearing a general rising of the northern nations and threatening movements by the enemy on land, he used his fleet to reconnoitre the harbours. It was first employed by Agricola to increase his striking-power, and its continued attendance on him made an excellent impression. The war was pushed forward simultaneously by land and sea; and infantry, cavalry and marines, often meeting in the same camp, would mess and make merry together. They boasted, as soldiers will, of their several exploits and adventures, and matched the perilous depths of woods and ravines against the hazards of storms and waves, victories on land against the conquest of the ocean. The Britons for their part, as was learned from prisoners, were dismayed by the appearance of the fleet; now that the secret places of the sea were opened up, they felt that their last refuge in defeat was closed against them. The natives of Caledonia turned to armed resistance on a large scale – though the facts were exaggerated, as the unknown always is, by rumour. They went so far as to attack some of our forts, and inspired alarm by their challenging offensive. There were cowards in the council who pleaded for a ‘strategic retreat’ beyond the Forth, maintaining that ‘evacuation was preferable to expulsion’. But just then Agricola learned that the enemy was about to attack in several columns. For fear that their superior numbers and knowledge of the country might enable them to surround him, he moved his own army forward in three divisions.

Tacitus, *Agricola* 25

[Tacitus, *Agricola* trans. H. Mattingly, rev. S. A. Handford, *The Agricola and The Germania* Penguin]

- (a) What can we learn from this passage about Agricola’s advance into the far north of Britain? [10]
- (b) How far do other sources that you have studied support the view that British resistance to the Roman army was always doomed to failure? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, how successful was Agricola’s military activity in the far north of Britain? [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** How far should we accept Caesar's account of his first invasion of Britain as historically accurate?

In your answer, you should:

- describe Caesar's account of the first invasion;
- discuss the context of Caesar's invasion and assess his reasons for invading;
- evaluate the sources for Caesar's invasion.

**[45]**

**12** 'The sources present an unreliable picture of the reasons for and the initial success of the Boudiccan rebellion.' How far would you agree with this view?

In your answer, you should:

- include the evidence from the sources about how and why the rebellion started;
- assess the reasons why the rebellion was successful at first;
- evaluate the available literary and material evidence for our knowledge about the rebellion.

**[45]**

**Section B Total [45]**

**Paper Total [100]**



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