

# **Classics: Classical Civilisation**

Advanced GCE

Unit **F387**: Roman Britain: life in the outpost of the Empire

## **Mark Scheme for June 2011**

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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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Section A		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
	<p>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.</p> <p>They do not provide an exhaustive list and all relevant points should be credited.</p>	
1 (a)	<p><b>How useful are these inscriptions in illustrating the spread of urbanisation in Roman Britain?</b></p> <p>Reward all evaluative comment which is based on these inscriptions and related to the topic, and in addition any other material which may be cited in order to place these in a context; this other evidence may include geographical awareness and factual knowledge about the development of towns, using specific examples. Credit answers which also explore the <i>limitations</i> of epigraphic evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in terms of the amount which survives / may survive,</li> <li>• the limited sections of society who made use of it – expensive inscriptions on stone are likely to be the result of only a small segment of society.</li> </ul> <p>Answers may include detailed treatment of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location – the three sites are quite widespread and in many ways at the extremity of urbanisation in Roman Britain; Wroxeter in the West Midlands / Wrekin area lies in the ‘Cheshire Gap’; Caerwent is adjacent to the Second Augusta’s long-term base at Caerleon, in South Wales; Brough-on-Humber lies on the north bank of the Humber, probably at a river-crossing on the Roman road leading north of Lincoln; accurate discussion of the geographic ‘spread’ of urbanisations in relation to the inscriptions should be credited;</li> <li>• dating – the Wroxeter forum dedication is the ‘one Hadrianic civilian building in Britain whose construction is attested epigraphically’ – Wroxeter was a legionary fortress until c. AD 90, and the forum was built over an unfinished bath-house; Brough-on-Humber is dated to AD 139-144, some 90 years after the expansion into Brigantian territory, but the <i>vicus</i> appears to be well established (‘new’ stage – not really attested in the Latin though); Caerwent is datable because T. Claudius Paulinus is attested as governor of <i>Britannia Inferior</i> in AD 220, a title not shown here; the settlement at Caerwent grew up about 120 AD and was founded as a <i>civitas capital</i> so the dedication marks a long-established pattern of civic pride;</li> <li>• persons or organisations carrying out the inscriptions; Wroxeter in the name of the <i>civitas</i> and Caerwent ‘by decree of the council (<i>ordo</i>)’ are official and corporate dedications showing the local administrative structures, while Brough-on-Humber is set up by a Roman citizen (<i>tria nomina</i>) who holds a civilian post as ‘councillor’ (<i>aedilis</i>);</li> <li>• the type of town – two <i>civitas</i> capitals, one <i>vicus</i>: reward discussion of these and contrasting types of towns, and specific examples in support;</li> <li>• type of dedication – Wroxeter and Brough-on-Humber are dedicated to the imperial household, showing the loyalty of urban centres to the emperors – reward distinctions noted in wording – while Caerwent is a personal dedication to a local individual – possibly marking gratitude for work done while he was in command at neighbouring Caerleon;</li> </ul>	[25]

Question Number	Answer	Marks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• organisation of local government through towns – reward comment based on the terms such as <i>vicus</i> and <i>ordo</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Perceptive answers may note that the second inscription, while recalling the building of a stage, is in a location where no theatre has been found!</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>[AO1 = 10 + AO2 = 15 = 25 marks]</b></p>	
<b>(b)</b>	<p><b>How far does other available evidence support the view that urban life was widespread in Roman Britain?</b></p> <p>At the highest level there should be a range of accurate information to support an answer: refer closely to the grids. There may be a variety of approaches to tackling the evaluative aspect of the question, all of which are legitimate; accept answers which explore the actual levels of urbanisation within towns or which compare towns to the countryside, including villas, or which look at the NW/SE highland/lowland divide.</p> <p>Answers may include such points as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• not all towns were as developed or successful as others, certainly not as developed as continental and especially Italian examples (e.g. low-level building, often continued in timber);</li> <li>• diverse types of towns – <i>colonia</i>, one attested <i>municipium</i>, <i>civitas</i> capitals, some towns growing up through trade, <i>vicus</i> / <i>cannabae</i> settlements, small towns based on <i>mansiones</i>;</li> <li>• location of towns – largely mirroring the villa patterns in the map in Q 2;</li> <li>• the term ‘urban life’ may be explored and illustrated – cultural life (games, theatre) / local government (councils, the <i>ordo</i>) / types of habitation – sizes and levels of decoration of houses, with mosaics and wall-paintings, some private bath houses / – shared amenities such as <i>fora</i> and baths / changing economic and social activities – development of trade and commerce, industrial activity in towns;</li> <li>• contrasts with the countryside may be negative (no ‘Romanisation’ or ‘urban life’ here!) or positive (development of luxury villas in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries contrasts with developments in towns – movement of the very rich out to rural centres?);</li> <li>• lack of much urbanisation in the ‘military zone’ around Hadrian’s Wall may be cited – in the highest bands there should be clear supported distinctions made between the levels of ‘urban life’ in a <i>vicus</i> such as those at Vindolanda and Housesteads and a larger settlement – but cf. the evidence of the inscription from Brough-on-Humber. Reward supported explanations which discuss political, social or economic reasons for the differences between highland and lowland zones.</li> </ul> <p>‘Urban life’ needs to be defined rather than assumed (the specification speaks of urbanisation and the towns of Roman Britain).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>[AO1 = 10 + AO2 = 15 = 25 marks]</b></p>	<b>[25]</b>

Question Number	Answer	Marks
	<p>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 do not provide an exhaustive list and all relevant points should be credited.</p>	
<p>2 (a)</p>	<p><b>To what extent does the distribution of villas in the map above show that the province of Britain became thoroughly Romanised during the occupation period?</b></p> <p>The focus in this part of the answer should be drawn from and/ or related to the information depicted in the map, with support from the candidate's own knowledge to flesh this out.</p> <p>Some points which may be made using the diagram are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a concentration of villas in the central southern area, the south Midlands, and to a lesser extent East Anglia – these may be linked to domestic, social and political factors (note <i>civitates</i> boundaries – such as <i>Regni / Atrebatas, Belgae, Durotriges, Dobunni / Catuvellauni, Iceni</i> – was land deliberately seized by incomers, especially after the Boudiccan rebellion?);</li> <li>• less dense occurrence of villas in the north Midlands, Cotswolds, a few in <i>Silures</i> and <i>Brigantes</i> territory;</li> <li>• absence of villas in modern Devon and Cornwall, north Wales, Lancashire – due to local unrest / unsettled and wild areas / continuing militarised areas not open to civilians / poor quality of land / hostility to 'Romanisation';</li> <li>• further absence, unexplained, of villas in an area along the south coast (E. Sussex and southern Kent).</li> </ul> <p>From the map, it is evident that 'Romanisation' is not equally found throughout the province. Responses may refer to the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the map shows research up to c. the 1970s – other sites have been identified since, though the distribution is not really affected (except in Devon and S. Kent – there is debate over sites in other areas);</li> <li>• the density of villas may be linked to the suitability of land for development in larger estates;</li> <li>• there is no common size or pattern to all the locations marked as 'villas' – they range from very small dwellings to extensive palatial buildings such as Hinton St Mary, and not all develop;</li> <li>• Romanisation might equally result from the presence of the army if it is accepted that some areas of the province not populated with villas remain militarised (surely true of the 'gap' in South Kent, for which other reasons may be sought – e.g. nature of the terrain?);</li> <li>• 'Romanisation' as a concept may be discussed, and distinctions about the levels of cultural assimilation of villa owners and farm workers, for example, might be made;</li> <li>• contrasts may be made with other distribution maps such as the PRIA highland/ lowland zones, and relations of the <i>civitates</i> to settlement types;</li> </ul>	<p>[25]</p>

Question Number	Answer	Marks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• progression and development of villas is varied, and this should be credited where noted: eg Bignor grew to a considerable size, while Lullingstone did not; the two villas at Newport and Brading on the Isle of Wight might be usefully compared, for example. Reward any detailed, accurate discussion of any villas; Fishbourne is a one-off and should really be regarded as a palace rather than a villa in the strictest sense;</li> </ul> <p>Reward accurate detail about specific villas, whether those in the specification or others.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[AO1 = 10 + AO2 = 15 = 25 marks]</b></p>	
<b>(b)</b>	<p><b>How and why did villas in Roman Britain develop to become larger and more luxurious? You should support your answer with reference to specific examples of villas.</b></p> <p>This question should limit discussion to a range of specific villas – those in the specification include Chedworth, North Leigh, Woodchester, and Hinton St Mary, though any villa accurately described and exploited may be accepted. It also asks for some awareness of change and development – agriculture may be discussed as the possible source for the increasing wealth so ostentatiously displayed in the surviving archaeology. Alternative hypotheses, including the influx of wealth from the continent as rich landowners tried to escape unrest (the <i>Bacaudi</i>), or the general recovery of the imperial economy across many provinces in the late third-early fourth centuries, should also be rewarded where they occur.</p> <p>AO1 material may include candidates own general knowledge of villas, particularly in the third and fourth centuries, but is likely to consist of detail expositions of specific villas and their contents. AO2 marks will be gained through balanced and supported discussion showing both ‘how’ the villas changed and ‘why’ this occurred.</p> <p>Points which may be made include:</p> <p>How:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• detailed descriptions of ‘larger and more luxurious villas’ such as Chedworth, North Leigh, Woodchester;</li> <li>• their relative sizes and extent;</li> <li>• number and layout of rooms;</li> <li>• types of decoration, including mosaics and wall-painting as appropriate (all these should be accurately cited and discussed);</li> <li>• timescales for the development of these examples, accurately cited (so far as is possible).</li> </ul> <p>Why:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• changes in agriculture leading to increased incomes for villa-owners (Salway 150-54, Hill &amp; Ireland 83-84 provide some details);</li> <li>• the introduction of new crop types;</li> <li>• new types of tool (mould-board plough, scythe), and increased use of iron tools;</li> </ul>	<b>[25]</b>

Question Number	Answer	Marks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• changes in layout of fields (longer strip fields against smaller square Celtic ones meaning less land is left fallow or unused, and more draught oxen can be employed);</li><li>• corn-driers and granaries for storage;</li><li>• reward alternative explanations such as an influx of continental funds (see opening section to this part of the mark-scheme).</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[AO1 = 10 + AO2 = 15 = 25 marks]</b></p>	
	<b>Section A Total</b>	<b>[50]</b>

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
	<p>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 do not provide an exhaustive list and all relevant points should be credited.</p>	
3	<p><b>How far does the art found in Roman Britain suggest a fusion of classical and native styles?</b></p> <p>For marks in the highest bands there should be detailed information on specific examples of works of art from Roman Britain – any type, whether sculpture, mosaics, pottery, painting, metalwork may be made use of – and a clear supported conclusion about ‘how far’.</p> <p>Examples to illustrate Celtic and British artistic features may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Torrs pony cap;</li> <li>• Waterloo Helmet;</li> <li>• Battersea Shield;</li> <li>• Wandsworth shield;</li> <li>• generic examples of La Tene style.</li> </ul> <p>Examples of art in which elements of ‘fusion’ have been identified include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aurelia Aureliana tombstone;</li> <li>• ‘Male Gorgon’ pediment from Bath;</li> <li>• High Rochester relief of Venus bathing with her nymphs;</li> <li>• Rudston Venus;</li> <li>• Apollo and Marsyas mosaic from Sherborne;</li> <li>• female head from Towcester;</li> <li>• ‘Winter’ figure from Chedworth.</li> </ul> <p>Reward in line with the mark grids according to the range of examples cited and depth of interpretation – including approaches which offer multiple interpretations, or provide a critical assessment of the limits of available information. The key word is ‘fusion’. More successful answers will offer a clear judgement about the ways and extent to which styles were deliberately merged, with some chronological context, and supported with accurate and well-evaluated detail. Watch out for unexamplified generalization!</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[AO1 = 20 + AO2 = 30 = 50 marks]</b></p>	[50]

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	<p>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 do not provide an exhaustive list and all relevant points should be credited.</p>	
4	<p><b>How far do you agree that the development of the economy in Roman Britain was due to the presence of the Roman army?</b></p> <p>Presence of the army:</p> <p>Information may discuss the army's various functions and there should be some attempt to identify these in the earlier periods of occupation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the earliest period, conquest / protection;</li> <li>• subduing the natives;</li> <li>• cf. Tacitus' comment in <i>Agricola</i> 21, which may be used in support;</li> <li>• exploitation of mineral resources, e.g. the 'Mendip Lead Pig' or growth of the Sussex Weald Iron Industry.</li> </ul> <p>In the later period, post-conquest (and movement of northern frontiers), the army continued to exercise 'military' functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• movement of northern frontiers, and continued garrisoning of the wall;</li> <li>• security against raiders;</li> <li>• role in rebellion by usurpers (Carausius, Allectus);</li> <li>• function in securing the position of emperor (Constantine).</li> </ul> <p>It also developed a more settled role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• security against raiders (Saxon shore garrisons, <i>Classis Britannica</i>);</li> <li>• assistance in construction work;</li> <li>• 'police' work, escorting officials, law and order generally, supervision of the province(s).</li> </ul> <p>Credit detailed discussion of location of different units, with support from archaeology and literary sources (Vindolanda tablets at the very early stage – information here may be 'extrapolated' for later periods; archaeology of forts and epigraphy should also be credited).</p> <p>'Growth in economy' may be illustrated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the prosperity of towns;</li> <li>• growth of villas in some areas;</li> <li>• development and clearance of heavier soils and arguably increased agricultural productivity;</li> <li>• change of use of some buildings in towns and some rural sites to industrial production (St Albans, Silchester, for example – credit any accurate examples).</li> </ul> <p>Marks in AO2 will be gained by discussion of extent of economic growth and its geographical variations, and causal links made between that growth and the presence of the army. Clearly, the arrival of a force of 40,000 made demands on the British economy – but how much was imported in the early stages, and continued to be imported? Clearly the army supervised many activities such as mining (lead, gold, iron) and needed to be fed (comments in Tacitus, <i>Agricola</i>).</p>	[50]

Question Number	Answer	Marks
	<p>Reward discussion which questions this link (e.g. army size reduced in later period; economic prosperity found in the south, while army present in the north). Likewise reward exploration of other causes for economic growth in the 'Golden age of Roman Britain', such as increased population; <i>apparent</i> growth (hidden by inflation, causing a 'crash' later); devaluation and debasement of coinage.</p> <p>There is no 'right answer'!</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[AO1 = 20 + AO2 = 30 = 50 marks]</b></p>	
	<b>Section B Total</b>	<b>[50]</b>

## A2 Classics Marking Grid for units CC7–CC10: AO1

<i>Recall and deploy relevant knowledge and understanding of literary, cultural, material or historical sources or linguistic forms, in their appropriate contexts</i>	<i>Max. mark and mark ranges</i>		<i>Characteristics of performance</i>
	<i>10</i>	<i>20</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recall and application of subject knowledge;</li> <li>• Relevance to question/topic;</li> <li>• Understanding of sources and evidence;</li> <li>• Awareness of context.</li> </ul>
Level 5	9–10	18–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A very good collection/range of detailed factual knowledge;</li> <li>• Fully relevant to the question;</li> <li>• Well-supported with evidence and reference where required;</li> <li>• Displays a very good understanding/awareness of context, as appropriate.</li> </ul>
Level 4	7–8	14–17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A good collection/range of detailed factual knowledge;</li> <li>• Mostly relevant to the question;</li> <li>• Mostly supported with evidence and reference where required;</li> <li>• Displays a good understanding/awareness of context, as appropriate.</li> </ul>
Level 3	5–6	9–13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A collection/range of basic factual knowledge;</li> <li>• Partially relevant to the question;</li> <li>• Partially supported with evidence and reference where required;</li> <li>• Displays some understanding/awareness of context, as appropriate.</li> </ul>
Level 2	2–4	5–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited factual knowledge;</li> <li>• Occasionally relevant to the question;</li> <li>• Occasionally supported with evidence;</li> <li>• Displays limited understanding/awareness of context, as appropriate.</li> </ul>
Level 1	0–1	0–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little or no factual knowledge;</li> <li>• Rarely relevant to the question;</li> <li>• Minimal or no supporting evidence;</li> <li>• Displays minimal or no understanding/awareness of context, as appropriate.</li> </ul>

## A2 Classics Marking Grid for units CC7–CC10: AO2 (a and b)

<b>(a) Analyse, evaluate and respond to classical sources (literary, cultural, material, historical or linguistic), as appropriate</b> <b>(b) Select, organise and present relevant information and argument in a clear, logical, accurate and appropriate form</b>	<b>Max. mark and mark ranges</b>		<b>Characteristics of performance</b>
	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis;</li> <li>• Evaluation and response;</li> <li>• Organisation and use of technical vocabulary;</li> <li>• Control of appropriate form and style;</li> <li>• Accuracy of writing.</li> </ul>
Level 5	14–15	26–30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thorough analysis of evidence/issues;</li> <li>• Perceptive evaluation with very thoughtful engagement with sources/task;</li> <li>• Very well structured response with clear and developed argument;</li> <li>• Fluent and very effective communication of ideas;</li> <li>• Very accurately written with effective use of specialist vocabulary/terms.</li> </ul>
Level 4	10–13	20–25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good analysis of evidence/issues;</li> <li>• Sound evaluation with thoughtful engagement with sources/task;</li> <li>• Well structured response with clear argument;</li> <li>• Mostly fluent and effective communication of ideas;</li> <li>• Accurately written with use of specialist vocabulary/terms.</li> </ul>
Level 3	6–9	14–19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some analysis of evidence/issues;</li> <li>• Some evaluation with some engagement with sources/task;</li> <li>• Structured response with some underdeveloped argument;</li> <li>• Generally effective communication of ideas;</li> <li>• Generally accurately written with some use of specialist vocabulary/terms.</li> </ul>
Level 2	3–5	6–13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occasional analysis of evidence/issues;</li> <li>• Limited evaluation or engagement with sources/task;</li> <li>• Poorly structured response with little or no argument;</li> <li>• Occasionally effective communication of ideas;</li> <li>• Occasionally accurately written with some recognisable specialist vocabulary/terms.</li> </ul>
Level 1	0–2	0–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very superficial analysis of evidence/issues;</li> <li>• Little or no evaluation or engagement with sources/task;</li> <li>• Very poorly structured or unstructured response;</li> <li>• Little or no effective communication of ideas.</li> <li>• Little or no accuracy in the writing or recognisable specialist vocabulary/terms.</li> </ul>

## A2 Classics Marking Grid for units CC7–CC10: notes

QCA guidance now requires the marks awarded for AO2b to be fully integrated within AO2 as a whole.

		<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>
<i>Section A Commentary Questions</i>	Qa	10	15
	Qb	10	15
<i>Section B Essays</i>		20	30
<i>Total</i>		40	60
<i>Weighting</i>		40%	60%
<i>Total mark for each A2 unit</i>		100	

**Quality of Written Communication (QWC)**

The QCA Guidance stipulates that all three strands of QWC must be explicitly addressed – hence in the AO2 Marking Grid the presence of bullet points 3–5.

There are no separate weightings for AOs 2a and 2b but, in assigning a mark for AO2, examiners should focus first on AO2(a) – ie bullet points 1 and 2 – to decide the appropriate Level. They should then consider the evidence of QWC to help them decide where, within the Level, it is best to locate the candidate's mark. Other evidence, for example a stronger showing on the analysis than on the evaluation strand of AO2a, will also inform an examiner's decision about where to locate the mark within the Level.

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