



GCE

Classical Civilisation

H408/33: Politics of the Late Republic

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2019

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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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Annotations

These are the annotations, (including abbreviations), used in RM Assessor, which are used when marking:

Symbol	Description	Comment
	Tick	worthy of credit
	?	unclear
	S	error of spelling
	E	error of grammar, punctuation or expression
	F	error of fact
	^	omission
	H Line	to draw an attention to an error
	H Wavy Line	to draw attention to something
	H Wavy Line	to draw attention to something
.....	Highlight	as directed by PE

IRRL	IRRL	irrelevant point
REP	REP	conspicuous repetition
L	L	illegible word or phrase
BP	BP	Blank Page – this annotation must be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response.

Section A

Question	Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
1	<p>Where was Cicero when he sent the letter in Source A, and what was he doing there?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One from: Laodicea (1)/Cilicia (1)/Turkey (1). • One from: working as governor (1)/administering the province (1)/proconsul (1). 	2 (AO1)	<p><i>All legitimate answers should be credited.</i></p> <p>Allow propraetor; general</p>
2	<p>Why would Caelius want panthers (in line 8)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For games in relation to his aedileship (1). 	1 (AO1)	<p><i>All legitimate answers should be credited.</i></p>
3	<p>What image of Cicero does the letter in Source A present? Explain your answer with reference to Source A.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cicero is eager to leave his province and return to Rome. (AO2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>I am extraordinarily anxious...about the provinces.</i> (AO1) ○ <i>It is surprising how I long for Rome.</i> (AO1) ○ <i>As for the province, it bores me.</i> (AO1) • Cicero thinks very highly of himself. (AO2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>I have gained fame to such an extent...fear its reversal.</i> (AO1) ○ <i>It is not worthy of a man of my dignity, who before can and has borne heavier burdens to serve the state.</i> (AO1) • Cicero is keen to appear helpful to Caelius. (AO2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Now, about the panthers; it is being carefully attended to.</i> (AO1) ○ <i>But still, attempts are being made, in particular by Patiscus.</i> (AO1) • Cicero is vague and clearly reluctant to help Caelius. (AO2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Whatever comes to hand will be yours, but how many it will be, I do not know.</i> (AO1) <p style="text-align: right;">/continued</p>	5 (AO1) 5 (AO2)	<p><i>Use the 10-mark marking grid.</i></p> <p><i>AO1 marks are awarded for the selection of material from the source.</i></p> <p><i>AO2 marks for the interpretation, analysis and evaluation of this outlined in the Levels of Response grid.</i></p> <p><i>The indicative content is a description of possible content. All legitimate answers and approaches must be credited appropriately.</i></p>

Question	Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cicero uses humour to manage the expectations of Caelius. (AO2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Those [panthers] there are...complain that in my province they are the only living creatures for whom traps are set. (AO1)</i> ○ <i>So it has been decided...leave the province for Caria. (AO1)</i> • Cicero is prone to exaggeration. (AO2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Would you have ever thought...vernacular language? (AO1)</i> • Cicero sees Caelius as a trusted friend. (AO2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>By the Gods, your aedileship is of great concern to me. (AO1)</i> ○ <i>I would like you to write carefully about the entire political situation... the most trustworthy information. (AO1)</i> 		
4	<p>State two ways in which Cicero's career was not typical.</p> <p>Two from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was a <i>novus homo</i> (1) OR from Arpinum (1) • Made his name in courts/not battlefield (1) • Put [Catalinarian] conspirators to death (1) .. • ... without trial (1) • He refused to join the First Triumvirate when asked (1) • He was recalled from exile (1). • He became consul [in 63 BC] <i>in suo anno</i> (1) • Aligned himself with neither/both <i>optimates/populares</i>.(1) • Was named <i>parens/pater patriae</i> (1) 	2 (AO1)	All legitimate answers should be credited.
5	<p>Explain to what extent Cicero's actions remain consistent with his political ideals during his career.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He worked hard to establish <i>concordia ordinum</i>. (AO2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>It worked against Catilinarian conspirators in 63 BC. (AO1)</i> ○ <i>He did not join the First Triumvirate. (AO1)</i> 	5 (AO1) 5 (AO2)	<p>Use the 10-mark marking grid.</p> <p>AO1 marks are awarded for the selection of material from the source.</p> <p>AO2 marks for the interpretation, analysis and evaluation of this</p>

/continued

Question	Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His belief in <i>cum dignitate otium</i>. (AO2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ He promoted the values of liberty, dignity and moral integrity in his letters and speeches. (AO1) ○ He prosecuted Verres for corruption and opposed Clodius over the Bona Dea scandal. (AO1) ○ His own behaviour as governor of Cilicia. (AO1) • He was a traditional Republican, not a <i>popularis</i>. (AO2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ He opposed the land reform bill of Rullus when consul. (AO1) ○ His prosecution and execution of the conspirators. (AO1) ○ He did not support Pompey after the Eastern campaign. (AO1) ○ He did not join the First Triumvirate. (AO1) ○ He opposed Caesar by prosecuting Clodius and defending Sestius and Milo. (AO1) ○ His opposition to Mark Antony after Caesar's death. (AO1) • He had to be pragmatic (AO2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At different points in his career he had to court the friendships of both Pompey and Caesar. (AO1) ○ His support for Octavian in the senate. (AO1) 		<p><i>outlined in the Levels of Response grid.</i></p> <p><i>The indicative content is a description of possible content. All legitimate answers and approaches must be credited appropriately.</i></p> <p><i>Candidates must make an attempt to answer the 'To what extent' part of the question.</i></p>
6*	<p>'Without patronage and <i>amicitia</i>, a politician in the late Republic could not be successful.' Assess how true this is in the cases of Cicero and Cato. Justify your response. You may use Source A and your knowledge of the careers of Cicero and Cato as a starting point.</p> <p>AO1</p> <p>Candidates might show knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cicero was a <i>novus homo</i> who needed support from the optimates. • Cicero relied on support from individuals such as Pompey and Cato. • Cicero cultivated relationships with men like Atticus and Caelius (may draw upon Source A for reciprocity of such relationships). • Cato relied on the patronage of the optimates to push political agenda. • Cato used <i>amicitia</i> of marriage for standing among the optimates. • Cato refused <i>amicitia</i> if he did not agree with the principles of the individual offering it. 	<p>10 (AO1)</p> <p>10 (AO2)</p>	<p><i>Assess using the marking grids for the 20-mark extended response.</i></p> <p><i>The indicative content is a description of possible content only; all legitimate answers and approaches must be credited appropriately.</i></p> <p><i>Whilst candidates may use the provided source as a starting point, they should not be penalised if they offer a full and detailed response which does not do so.</i></p>

Question	Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
	<p>AO2 Candidates may demonstrate evaluation and analysis through the use of some of the following arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in support of the statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cicero had the backing of the conservative faction of senators led by Cato, especially during the Catilinarian Conspiracy. ○ Without Pompey's support, Cicero would not have been recalled from exile. ○ Cicero's letters show the role of <i>amicitia</i> (Atticus, Caesar, Pompey, Plancus, Caelius, Trebonius). ○ Cato was backed throughout by the optimates. ○ Both Cicero and Cato died since they did not have support in the new regime. • against the statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cicero was successful due to his skill in oratory. ○ Cicero declined to join the First Triumvirate yet prospered. ○ Cato refused <i>amicitia</i> with Pompey, not offering his niece to him. 		

Section B

Question	Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
7*	<p>'In both his oratory and his correspondence Cicero cared more about the form and style of his writings than about facts and truth.' Discuss to what extent you have found this to be the case.</p> <p>AO1 Candidates might show knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of form, structure and style in Roman legal oratory. • Cicero's rhetorical style in his speech against Verres. • The portrait of Verres and its historicity. • Differences of style in Cicero's correspondence, including formality and informality. • The political nature of some letters, particularly requesting information on Rome. • The use of stylistic devices in the letters such as using Greek quotations. • The public nature of some letters and the question of their publication. <p>AO2 Candidates may demonstrate evaluation and analysis through the use of some of the following arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That Cicero cared more about form and style: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The structure and style of the speech against Verres. ○ The careful representation of crisis in Rome. ○ The presentation of the case against Verres. ○ The different styles of letters and presentation of information, especially if a letter was intended for publication. ○ The use of rhetorical devices in letters to avoid truth (Curio, Caelius). ○ The tone of the language of the letters. • That Cicero cared more about facts and truth: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The focus on Roman values in the speech against Verres was in line with his conservative political outlook. ○ His appeals for information about Roman politics in some correspondence. ○ Fewer literary devices in formal letters (Pompey, Caesar, Trebonius). • Candidates may discuss the difficulty of disentangling fact from fiction in Cicero's works, especially regarding the speech against Verres, or what role rhetoric played in the spoken and written word in Cicero's time. 	<p>10 (AO1)</p> <p>20 (AO2)</p>	<p><i>Assess using the marking grids for the 30-mark extended response.</i></p> <p><i>The indicative content is a description of possible content only; all legitimate answers and approaches must be credited appropriately.</i></p> <p><i>Learners are expected to make use of scholarly views, academic approaches and sources to support their argument; the approach to crediting this is outlined in the Levels of Response Grid.</i></p>

<p>8*</p>	<p>‘The attitudes of a few individuals, rather than a flawed system of government, led to the downfall of the res publica.’ Assess how true this statement is by discussing at least two individuals.</p> <p>AO1 Candidates might show knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cato’s beliefs in traditional republicanism and Stoic principles • Caesar’s political beliefs and role as a <i>popularis</i> as well as his ambition and self-belief • Pompey’s beliefs in the republic, which sometimes contrasted with his ambition • Cicero’s wish for <i>concordia ordinum</i> and to bring about <i>otium cum dignitate</i> • The role of Cicero, Cato and Caesar in the Catilinarian Conspiracy • Clodius as a <i>popularis</i> and personal hatreds (Cicero, Cato) • The views of Caesar’s assassins, Octavian and Mark Antony <p>AO2 Candidates may demonstrate evaluation and analysis through the use of some of the following arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The beliefs of individuals led to the downfall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cato was too inflexible in his views, alienating powerful figures like Caesar. ○ Caesar and Pompey gained the support of their own armies and believed themselves to be above the law, Caesar being appointed perpetual dictator. ○ Politics was (ab-)used by individuals for their own ends. • Other factors led to the downfall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The people saw that there was a possibility of change through the efforts of tribunes of the plebs. ○ There was general disenchantment among the people as the expansion of Roman power and territory only benefitted a select group of people. ○ Soldiers’ loyalty was becoming a crucial factor in who held power. ○ The amount of money and land acquired through conquest made the old system of governing the <i>res publica</i> untenable. • Candidates may discuss the problematic nature of the sources in assessing what led to the downfall of the <i>res publica</i>, whether there even was a ‘downfall’ or rather an adaptation or evolution of the <i>res publica</i> and the likelihood of a single factor being the catalyst of such great change. 	<p>10 (AO1)</p> <p>20 (AO2)</p>	<p><i>Assess using the marking grids for the 30-mark extended response.</i></p> <p><i>The indicative content is a description of possible content only; all legitimate answers and approaches must be credited appropriately.</i></p> <p><i>Learners are expected to make use of scholarly views, academic approaches and sources to support their argument; the approach to crediting this is outlined in the Levels of Response Grid.</i></p> <p><i>‘Individuals’ may include e.g. Gracchi, Marius, Sulla ...</i></p>
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