

GCE 2004  
*June Series*



## Mark Scheme

### Classical Civilisation: AS Module 1 *Greek and Roman History and Society* *(Subject Code 5021)*

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Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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*Dr. Michael Cresswell Director General*

## INTRODUCTION

The information provided for each question is intended to be a guide to the kind of answers anticipated and is neither exhaustive nor prescriptive. **All appropriate responses should be given credit.**

Where Greek and Latin terms appear in the Mark Scheme, they do so generally for the sake of brevity. Knowledge of such terms, other than those specified in the syllabus, is **not** required, but credit is to be given for their use if it aids the clarity and precision of the argument.

## DESCRIPTIONS OF LEVELS OF RESPONSE

Unless otherwise indicated, these descriptions and bands of marks are applicable to all questions worth 15 marks.

The following procedure must be adopted in marking by levels of response:

- read the answer as a whole
- work down through the descriptors to find the one which best fits
- determine the mark from the mark range associated with that level, judging whether the answer is nearer to the level above or to the one below.

Since answers will rarely match a descriptor in all respects, examiners must allow good performance in some aspects to compensate for shortcomings in other respects. Consequently, the level is determined by the ‘best fit’ rather than requiring every element of the descriptor to be matched. Examiners should aim to use the full range of levels and marks, taking into account the standard that can reasonably be expected of candidates after one year of study on the Advanced Subsidiary course, or two years of study on the Advanced Course, and in the time available in the examination.

Candidates are **not** required to respond to all the bullet points in order to reach Level 4, but to cover a sufficient range of material to answer the central aspects of the question.

		<b>Marks</b>
<b>Level 5</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• thorough, accurate and relevant knowledge, which is well chosen to support discussion of the central aspects of the question</li> <li>• clear and coherent understanding of the central aspects of the question</li> <li>• ability to sustain a structured argument which effectively links comment to detail, adopts an almost wholly evaluative and/or analytical approach and reaches a reasoned conclusion.</li> </ul>	<b>14-15</b>
<b>Level 4</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• generally adequate accurate and relevant knowledge to support discussion of the central aspects of the question</li> <li>• clear understanding of many of the central aspects of the question</li> <li>• ability to organise a generally convincing argument which adopts a largely evaluative and/or analytical approach</li> </ul>	<b>10-13</b>
<b>Level 3</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a range of accurate and relevant knowledge</li> <li>• some understanding of some aspects of the question</li> <li>• some evidence of evaluation and/or analysis.</li> </ul>	<b>7-9</b>
<b>Level 2</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a range of accurate and relevant knowledge.</li> </ul>	<b>3-6</b>
<b>Level 1</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge.</li> </ul>	<b>0-2</b>

# CIV1 Greek and Roman History and Society

## TOPIC 1 *Athenian Democracy*

1 (a) *What official position did Solon hold when he carried out his reforms?*

archon

(1 mark)

(b) *Explain why both the rich and the poor agreed to give Solon this power.*

**THREE** of: strife severe / fierce / of long-standing [1] in poem / elegy [1] Solon had championed both sides [1] recommended reconciliation / end to strife [1] said to have stern determination / iron will [1] one of leading men by birth / reputation [1] but ‘middle class’ / moderate in wealth / trader [1] and so likely to understand problems of both sides [1] to prevent tyranny [1] poor wanted more power [1], etc.

(3 marks)

(c) *From the evidence you have studied, to what extent do you think Solon was right to blame the rich for the “strife” (line 7)? Explain your answer.*

**SIX** of e.g. rich controlled all land [1] ordinary people / *pelatai* / *hektemoroi* had to pay dues / one sixth of produce [1] if failed to pay, seized / enslaved [1] loans made on security of debtor [1] failure to repay led to debtor’s enslavement [1] all political power in hands of rich / nobles / Eupatridae [1] harshness of Draco’s lawcode [1] rich (causing famine) selling surplus produce abroad rather than to the poor [1] demands of hoplites because of their military importance [1] and of rich traders despite their lack of land [1] plausible counter-arguments [1 each] e.g. poor’s demand for redistribution of land excessive [1], etc.

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- attempts evaluation even if it is linked to only one side of the argument.]

(6 marks)

(d) *To what extent did Solon’s reforms satisfy the needs both of the rich and of the poor? Give the reasons for your views.*

Evaluation of extent to which Solon’s reforms satisfied needs of rich and poor may include discussion of a balanced range (but **not** necessarily all) of, e.g.

- *seisachtheia* - cancelled existing debt and so gave everyone a fresh start; made loans on security of person illegal and so removed threat of enslavement for economic hardship; freed those enslaved because of debt and effects; abolished system of *hektemoroi* / sixth-parters and so peasants owned land outright and could keep all produce
- banned export of all produce except olive oil so price of wheat / barley reduced
- legislated that fathers should teach son a trade and encouraged foreign craftsmen to settle in Attica, which helped boost economy
- alleged reforms of weights and measures (and coinage)
- but did not tackle underlying causes of debt, e.g. poor land / small plots, and abolition of loans on security of person made them more difficult to secure since peasants had little else as collateral
- reform of the classes: based on annual produce; each class had its own political duties / opportunities; timocracy

- archons now selected not just from nobles but from *pentacosiomedimnoi*, those with an annual produce of 500+ *medimnoi*, (+ ? *hippeis*) i.e. the very wealthy, but still very limited segment of Athenian people with major power; automatically became life-members of Areopagus, so composition gradually widened over time, but still limited to very wealthy; Areopagus still had extensive / unaccountable powers, etc.
- *ekklesia* - guaranteed right of *thetes* to attend and so gave some power / experience, etc.
- *Boule* of 400 apparently chosen from all classes except *thetes*, but existence / powers uncertain
- new laws displayed; fairer, less arbitrary, only Draco's law on homicide retained; etc.
- right of appeal: established principles of trial in front of peers, of checking magistrates' power, that archons not infallible, etc. and so masses have some part in legal process and some redress against officials, even if limited
- third-party redress - justice made a community rather than personal matter; more protection to poor, and more possible involvement of poor, etc.
- main power still with nobles who probably made up most of *pentacosiomedimnoi*; no reduction in influence of clans, and so did not provide the conditions in which economy / political stability could flourish, rich / nobles felt they had lost too much, poor felt they had gained too little, etc.

Apply Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(15 marks)

2 (a) *What was the legal age at which young men registered with their deme?*

18

(1 mark)

(b) *How would a man have proved his age to his demesmen?*

witness from phratry to whom presented at birth

(1 mark)

(c) *After Pericles' citizenship law, state two things apart from their age which young men had to prove when they were registered with their deme.*

**TWO** of: legitimate [1] son of father who was citizen / member of deme [1] by mother who was daughter of citizen [1] and to whom father legally married [1] as attested by witnesses [1] of handing over of dowry [1] attendance at Thesmophoria [1], etc.

(2 marks)

**(d) How important do you think Pericles' citizenship law was? Explain your answer.**

**SIX** of e.g. citizenship important because of major restrictions on non-citizens [1] increase prestige of citizenship [1] limited number of men who could participate in democracy [1] and so receive pay for public service [1] other benefits coming from empire [1] because previously only father had to be citizen [1] mainly anti-aristocratic in scope [1] because restricted nobles who had wealth contracting marriage with foreigners [1] but not retrospective [1] and so did not affect e.g. Cimon [1] excluded metics from aspiring to citizenship [1] and members of states in empire [1] and so acted as a companion measure to Pericles' introduction of pay for jury service [1] but less significant than Ephialtes' measures which stripped Areopagus of all political power [1] and distributed power among people in *ekklesia* / *Boule* / *dikasteria* [1] Pericles' law ignored / annulled during Peloponnesian War (Rhodes) [1] exceptionally, *ekklesia* gave citizenship to Pericles' sons by Aspasia [1], etc.

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**(6 marks)****(e) How important do you think Cleisthenes' reforms to the demes had been in comparison with his other reforms? Give the reasons for your views.**

Evaluation of importance of Cleisthenes' reforms to demes in comparison with his other reforms may include discussion of a balanced range (but **not** necessarily all) of, e.g.

- demes - hereditary membership; citizenship; citizen's names; local government; demarch; assembly; cults; reduction in importance of phratries, etc.
- tribes - 3 areas of Attica; *trittyes* and distribution of demes within them; military functions; *strategoï*, etc.
- *Boule* - membership of 500; representation of demes and tribes; selection by lot; length of service; relation to assembly, etc.
- ostracism - potential for one political leader to be sent into exile for 10 years by vote of the people each year, so clear accountability, etc.

Apply Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme.

**(15 marks)****3 (a) Explain why the poor were able to serve as rowers in the fleet but not as hoplites.**

**TWO** of e.g. hoplites had to provide own equipment [1] for which needed a certain level of income (200 *medimnoi*) / which poor could not afford [1] whereas ships provided by state [1] and maintained by rich (through liturgies / *trierarchia*) [1], etc.

**(2 marks)****(b) What part had Themistocles played in the development of the Athenian fleet?**

**TWO** of e.g. founder of Athenian fleet [1] because when Athens had surplus of silver from mines [1] persuaded (Herodotus) / used trickery on (*Ath. Pol.*) Athenians to build 200 (Herodotus) / 100 (*Ath. Pol.*) ships [1] which soon won decisive victory over Persians / at Salamis [1]

**(2 marks)**

- (c) **To what extent do you think it was true that the power of Athens was based on her fleet? Explain your answer.**

**SIX** of e.g. with fleet had decisively defeated Persians at Salamis [1, if not credited in (b)] and driven Persians out of whole Aegean area [1] built up alliance / Delian League / empire [1] of island / coastal cities which required navy to control [1] fleet ensured income from allies' tribute [1] which enabled Athens to build up greatest fleet in Greek world [1] and protected corn supply [1] with fleet and Long Walls Athens believed could withstand any attack [1] and so less requirement to deploy hoplites in pitched battle [1] inadequacy of Athenian hoplites compared with Sparta [1], etc.

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(6 marks)

- (d) **To what extent did the poor and common people have more power than the nobles and rich in the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C., after Ephialtes' reforms? Give reasons for your views.**

Evaluation of amount of power wielded by poor as opposed to rich in Athenian radical democracy may include discussion of a balanced range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

- the assembly (*ekklesia*) - where all major decisions passed, open to all citizens over age of 18, to attend, speak and vote, but constraints of time / distance for attendance of poor, speakers more likely to be those with experience, leisure, education, etc.
- the Council (*Boule*) - open to *zeugitai* and above, selected by lot, representative of tribes and demes, annual appointment with possibility of re-selection but not consecutively, scrutinised at end of office, paid but time-consuming, range of duties in all areas of administration including setting agenda for assembly, *prytaneis*; *Boule* charged with checking wide range of public activity and any irregularities discovered referred to *dikasteria*, etc.
- the lawcourts (*dikasteria*) - large juries, of any citizens over age of 30, paid so attractive to poor, selected on day of trial, no judge, secret ballot, no right of appeal, so difficult to bribe, role in holding officials to account in *euthuna*; any citizen could bring a charge, not just criminal but for any alleged irregularity in political / administrative official's conduct; after *graphe paranomon* introduced, an alleged illegal proposal in the assembly subject to being contested in the courts regardless of whether or not it had been passed; provided useful cooling off period, but gave courts clear final decision in political matters, courts effectively became guardian of constitution; etc.
- the *stratego*i - annual appointments, directly elected, not paid, unlimited re-election possible, usually *pentakosiomedimnoi*, but always accountable to assembly, risk of prosecution in lawcourts, with serious penalty frequently imposed, etc.
- other officials - archonship opened up to *zeugitai* and paid but administrative rather than political role; powers of Areopagus limited to trials for murder, etc.
- the fact that most appointments were annual helped to keep officials responsible to *demos*, etc.
- lot did not give advantage to wealth, political / social influence, oratorical ability because no election campaign; some may have believed outcome reflected divine intervention; no shame attached to losing so less competitive; but did not ensure selection of man judged to be best for the job; but this compensated for by annual appointments, sharing of tasks among several men, *dokimasia* and *euthuna*, etc.
- pay compensated for time away from work but insufficient to make a living, etc.
- liturgies - rich took pride in performing liturgies; many contributed more than minimum, and used services as argument to persuade of their patriotism in assembly or defend themselves in lawcourts, and so means by which rich could influence poor; effected some redistribution of wealth, meant that majority of citizens did not have to pay tax, and so served interests of both rich and poor, etc.

Apply Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(15 marks)

**TOPIC 2 *The Life and Times of Cicero***

4 (a) *In which area was Pompey when Cicero wrote this letter.*

Asia (Minor) / Turkey / East [1]

(1 mark)

(b) *Write down two things which Pompey had achieved in this area.*

**TWO** of: defeat of pirates [1] Mithridates [1] increase of territory [1] allies [1] treasure [1] revenue / taxation [1] peace [1] reorganisation of Eastern provinces / client kingdoms [1]

(2 marks)

(c) *What official position had Cicero held when he acted “to save our country” (line 1) from Catiline?*

consul

(1 mark)

(d) *To what extent do you think that the way Cicero had dealt with Catiline and his supporters was both brave and wise? Explain your answer.*

**SIX** of e.g. threat from Catiline serious because had proposed cancellation of all debt [1] and so appealing to interests of poor / discontented against interests of senate / equites [1] Cicero had successfully prevented Catiline gaining consulship for 62 B.C. by appearing at elections with bodyguard / breastplate [1] but this increased threat when Catiline planned uprisings throughout Italy [1] acting on intelligence, Cicero got SCU passed despite difficulty in persuading senate of danger [1] and posted troops throughout Italy [1] after further intelligence, Cicero avoided assassination [1] and denounced Catiline to face in senate [1] forced Catiline to flee Rome [1] and persuaded senate to declare Catiline and Manlius public enemies [1] because of lack of written incriminating evidence, Cicero persuaded Gallic tribesmen (Allobroges) to trick conspirators into providing signed treasonable documents [1] Cicero arrested 5 ringleaders in Rome [1] consulted senate about what to do with them [1] senate favoured death penalty after Cato’s speech [1] Cicero immediately had ringleaders killed [1] despite uncertainties over legality [1] and Caesar’s opposition in debate [1] rumours conspirators would escape [1] since despite acquittal of Opimius (120 B.C.) [1] senate not court of law [1] and ringleaders citizens, entitled to trial [1] unless classed as enemies of the state [1] Catiline’s forces soon defeated in battle [1] not by Cicero [1] despite all of above, threat from Catiline perhaps not as great as Cicero made out [1] and Catiline would not have been able to hold out against Pompey once he returned [1] Clodius able to use execution of conspirators to exile Cicero [1] Cicero took sole responsibility / excluded Antonius, etc.

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(6 marks)

- (e) **To what extent do you think that Cicero’s confidence in having Pompey “as a political ally” (lines 3-4) was well founded? Give the reasons for your views.**

Evaluation of extent to which Cicero’s confidence in forging alliance with Pompey was well founded may include discussion of a balanced range (but **not** necessarily all) of, e.g.

- *lex Gabinia* - no public support by Cicero
- *lex Manilia* - Cicero’s speech in favour influential against senatorial opposition, but Caesar’s support also effective and senatorial opposition considerably weakened because of their previous failure to oppose Gabinius and Pompey’s rapid and popular success against pirates, etc.
- *pro Cornelio*
- *de rege Alexandrino* - Cicero’s speech against Crassus’ proposal to annex Egypt prevented him gaining political asset / popularity and so protected Pompey’s interests
- *in Rullum* - Cicero prevented apparent attempt by Crassus to gain control of available land in advance of Pompey’s return from East with veterans and so again protecting Pompey’s long-term interests; therefore Pompey did owe something to Cicero
- Pompey - jealous of Cicero’s success against Catilinarians, irritated by his constant self-congratulation, had perhaps wanted to gain the success himself, felt prominence given to Cicero had taken spotlight from his own victories, felt Cicero had not been ‘unremitting’ in his efforts to support Pompey’s interests, had sent Quintus Metellus Nepos to Rome to veto Cicero’s farewell speech as consul and introduce critical bill in assembly, etc.
- Cicero’s aims of *concordia ordinum* between senate and equites, based on the way senate and equites had worked together against Catiline, and so preserve republican government, etc.
- Pompey’s immediate concerns were recognition of own military and administrative achievements, ratification of eastern settlement, provision of land for veterans, rather than seizing active political role in Rome, conforming to Cicero’s idealism, etc.
- general apprehension about Pompey and influence of conservative clique in senate meant that Pompey did need support to achieve his aims, but did not receive it from Cicero who was trying to appease *optimates*, so that in return Pompey did not back Cicero, etc.

Apply Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme.

**(15 marks)**

- 5 (a) **Give the names of the three triumvirs.**

Pompey [1] Caesar [1] Crassus [1]

**(3 marks)**

- (b) **To which political group is Cicero referring in the phrase “those other people” (line 5)?**

*optimates* / *boni* / ‘conservative republican oligarchy’ (Grant), etc. [1]

**(1 mark)**

(c) **How dependent upon Atticus' advice and other support from him do you think Cicero was? Explain your answer.**

**SIX** of e.g. lifelong friends / from childhood [1] Cicero and Atticus shared fundamentally similar republican principles [1] but differences in approach because Atticus was Epicurean [1] who favoured quietism [1] so that could continue refined lifestyle in peace [1] and not endanger his wealth / business interests [1] Cicero wrote to him very regularly seeking advice [1] expressing personal feelings on day-to-day politics [1] political principles (e.g. p.80) [1] e.g. Cicero rejected Atticus' advice to cooperate with triumvirs [1] because of desire to impress optimates / wish for *concordia ordinum* [1] and personal / family matters e.g. Tullia (e.g. p.85 and p.87) [1] Atticus frequently looked after Cicero's houses for him [1] advised him on his writing [1] and published his work [1] fitted out Cicero's libraries [1] carried out other business for Cicero e.g. guaranteeing validity of Cicero's title to property he was selling (p.72) [1] and had settled debt (800,000 sesterces) with Oppius (p.72) [1] Atticus' sister (Pomponia) married to Cicero's brother (Quintus) for a time [1] and Cicero expressed his critical feelings of her openly to Atticus [1] but dependent on Pompey for recall from exile [1], etc.

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(6 marks)

(d) **How sensible do you think Cicero's attitude towards the triumvirs was both before and after the conference at Luca? Give the reasons for your views.**

Evaluation of how sensible Cicero's attitude towards triumvirs was may include discussion of a balanced range (but **not** necessarily all) of, e.g.

- Cicero very distressed by formation of 1st triumvirate e.g. p.64
- Cicero refused Caesar's offers to join his staff / go on mission at state expense to fulfil vow
- exiled because of Clodius' personal revenge but also Caesar's desire to remove him because of his refusal to accept his offers and co-operate with first triumvirate
- on return from exile, to show gratitude to Pompey and to detach him from Caesar and Crassus, proposed Pompey take charge of corn supply; Cicero recognised that Pompey had acted on own initiative in advocating Cicero's recall; Pompey increasingly attacked by Clodius' gang which he believed Crassus was behind; in senate accused Crassus of plot against him; Crassus also attempted to compete with Pompey over commission to restore Ptolemy Auletes to kingdom; Cicero hoped to exploit these divisions and split triumvirate; Cicero believed he had support of *optimates* because of return like a triumph
- attacked Caesar by proposing Campanian land law should be discussed, with implication that might be superseded (*Pro Sestio*); badly timed since Caesar had not yet started campaigning in Gaul and so able to summon Crassus and Pompey to conference
- outcome of Luca: Caesar's command in Gaul extended for 5 years, Pompey and Crassus consuls 55, then Pompey to be governor of Spain *in absentia*, Crassus of Syria
- Cicero forced to recant in letter to Pompey and ? Caesar, to praise Caesar in senate in *de provinciis consularibus* and support claim to continue in Gaul, and to defend Vatinius and Gabinius 54
- Cicero largely abandoned politics for literary / philosophical pursuits; had failed to end what he saw was main threat to republican government, though triumvirate broke with deaths of Crassus and Julia, etc.

Apply Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(15 marks)

- 6 (a) ***Give one reason why you might expect Cicero to have written to Varro about books rather than any other topic.***

Varro was scholar, etc. / Cicero's inability to participate in politics because of Civil War, etc. [1]  
(1 mark)

- (b) ***Give two reasons why Cicero had joined Pompey's side in the Civil War.***

**TWO** of: had always tended to support Pompey [1] believed Pompey offered better chance of restoring republic [1] persuaded by Pompey's letter (p.78) [1] feared Caesar's autocracy [1], etc.  
(2 marks)

- (c) ***Give one way in which Caesar had tried to stop Cicero joining Pompey's side.***

Caesar's meeting with Cicero (at Formiae) / threatening letter urging Cicero to stay neutral (p.83) [1]  
(1 mark)

- (d) ***To what extent do you think Pompey and his side deserved to be described as "highly untrustworthy" (line 4)? Explain your answer.***

**SIX** of e.g. Cicero critical of Pompey because evacuated Rome [1] retreated to Brundisium [1] sailed for Greece [1] and so enabled Caesar to take control of Rome [1] contrary to command entrusted by Senate [1] but good strategic sense which Cicero did not understand because of limited military experience [1] rather than untrustworthiness since Pompey dared not attack Caesar directly because only 2 legions in Italy had been taken from Caesar [1] and so loyalty in question [1] Greece in easy reach of eastern regions where Pompey commanded much military support [1] and wealth [1] Cicero further dismayed by Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus who shut himself up in Corfinium [1] against Pompey's orders [1] so reckless and threat to Pompey's authority / symptom of lack of co-ordination on republican side [1] and then surrendered to Caesar [1] thus adding to Caesar's forces which now outnumbered Pompey's [1] and giving Caesar opportunity to display clemency by releasing distinguished prisoners [1] and so increasing support [1] Cicero disgusted by Pompeians' bloodthirsty attitude before Pharsalus [1] defeat of Pompeians at Pharsalus [1] not so much because untrustworthy but because insufficient time to deploy land / sea forces [1] reasons for subsequent defeats in Egypt [1] Asia Minor [1] North Africa [1] Spain [1], etc.

Give credit for relevant references to relationship before 49BC.

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(6 marks)

- (e) *To what extent do you think Cicero should have felt “ashamed” (line 3) from the outbreak of the Civil War in 49 B.C. to Caesar’s death in 44 B.C.? Give the reasons for your views.*

Evaluation of Cicero’s behaviour 49-44 B.C. may include discussion of a balanced range (but **not** necessarily all) of, e.g.

- unsuccessful attempts at negotiation; uncertainty whether to remain neutral or join Pompey; despair at Caesar’s successes because of Pompey’s failure to hold Italy and Domitius’ surrender to Caesar at Corfinium, but delay in committing himself
- Caesar’s conciliatory letter to Cicero referring to his ‘influence’, etc. but Cicero’s refusal to meet Caesar in Rome; instead met at Formiae; letter (pp. 81-82) shows Cicero’s continued desire for reconciliation, but also his desire to satisfy obligations to Pompey
- despite more threatening letter to Cicero from Caesar on way to Spain, Cicero belatedly decided to join Pompey in Greece, but constantly grumbled at bloodthirstiness and remained in camp on day of Pharsalus (unwell? (Plutarch) unwarlike? lukewarm support for Pompey?)
- Cicero to Brundisium for 11 months - no part in politics / fighting; Caesar sent ‘fairly generous’ letter and met; Cicero outwardly reconciled to dictatorship
- after Thapsus Cicero spoke in praise of Cato, arch-republican opponent of Caesar, but also spoke on behalf of Marcellus and Ligarius, both of whom had been pardoned by Caesar, praising his generosity / clemency and urging him as dictator to undertake social reform
- chose quietism rather than active opposition; literary activities; dinner with Caesar - treated as imposition, though not entirely unpleasant, literary rather than political conversation; joke in letter to Atticus of desirability of Caesar’s death
- no part in conspiracy but initial delight at Caesar’s murder, etc.
- Cicero’s principles - co-operation between senate and equites to maintain stable republic but thwarted by underlying problems, e.g. senate’s inability to control ambitions of individuals, backed by power of legions, rival factions within senate, etc.

Apply Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme.

**(15 marks)**

**TOPIC 3 Women in Athens and Rome**

7 (a) *Why is the speaker trying to prove that his mother is the legitimate daughter of Ciron?*

to justify claim to her father's property / inheritance / reference to Pericles' citizenship law [1]  
(1 mark)

(b) *Why does the speaker not give the names of his mother and Diocles' wife?*

customary not to give names of respectable women in public / to protect them, etc.  
(1 mark)

(c) *What was a "phratry" (line 6)? When were children admitted into the phratry?*

extended family group, etc. [1] (soon after) birth / as soon as father acknowledged them [1]  
(2 marks)

(d) *How important was the festival of the Thesmophoria both to wives and to Athens as a whole? Explain your answer.*

**SIX** of e.g. restricted to women of unblemished reputation who were wives of Athenian citizens [1] thus attendance could be used as here in a dispute to demonstrate a woman had these qualities [1] and the restrictions on women who could attend emphasised importance of festival to Athenians [1] lasted 3 days [1] attended by women only [1] and so valued break from domestic work [1] central to well-being / fertility of state [1] because held at crucial time in agricultural year / autumn ploughing / sowing [1] and importance of festival demonstrated by fact that held on Pnyx [1] central in Athens / hill where political assembly held [1] women's expenses paid for by husbands [1] included strange, ancient rituals [1] which were kept secret [1] Aristophanes' parody [1], etc.

[**MAX. TWO** if candidate gives only factual details relevant to just one side of the argument. This maximum does **not** apply when candidate

- gives factual details relevant to both sides of the argument, since in this case evaluation is taken to be implied even if not explicitly stated
- attempts evaluation even if it is linked to only one side of the argument.]

(6 marks)

(e) *From the evidence you have studied, how important do you think legitimacy was to Athenians? Give the reasons for your views.*

Evaluation of importance of legitimacy in Athens may include discussion of a balanced range (but **not** necessarily all) of, e.g.

- only males who were legitimate could inherit property / become citizens, so girls had sheltered upbringing (*Oeconomicus*) and married young (e.g. 14) to ensure virginity, which was attested by witnesses, and so guarantee legitimacy
- purposes of marriage to produce legitimate heirs to inherit, care for parents in old age, become citizens and to preserve / enhance economic standing of *oikos*
- upper-class wives spent large amount of their time inside house, in own quarters, supervising domestic work, out of gaze of men; e.g. only at a funeral that Eratosthenes noticed Euphiletus' wife; but evidence of husbands' quite frequent absences overnight
- Ischomachus' emphasis on wife's role as leader bee to stress her role inside *oikos*; reaction when wife wore make-up
- Euphiletus' admission to jury that guarded wife as was proper; did not trust her / allow her downstairs till after birth of heir; shopping done by maid; reaction when learnt of wife's adultery, though apparently not previously suspicious when wife said had left house in night to get light from neighbours; tolerated her wearing cosmetics even though brother recently dead, etc.

- seduction of wife regarded very seriously because corrupted wife's mind, caused husband to lose control of *oikos* and honour, led to possible pollution of blood line / illegitimacy and so problems with inheritance, because children had to be recognised as legitimate by phratry / deme; seduction regarded as crime against community / *polis* because law granted immunity to husband who killed seducer and insisted that husband divorce wife who had been seduced, or suffer *atimia* / lose his own citizen rights / property, and debarred woman who had been seduced from public worship because could pollute purity of citizen's blood; woman could be given any punishment except death if disobeyed; by contrast, law permitted fine in case of rape because consequences for legitimacy less acute, i.e. main emphasis that citizenship exclusive / jealously guarded, rather than well-being of wife as individual, etc.
- Pericles' law limited number of men who could participate in democracy and so receive pay for public service / other benefits coming from empire; excluded metics / members of states in empire from aspiring to citizenship and so restricted those who could own land, etc.
- Apollodorus's speech against Neaera: Phrastor divorced Phano because unable to be guided by him / badly behaved even though pregnant, but when ill attempted to adopt Phano's son as his own because desperate for heir; after disputes with family married another woman when recovered to get legitimate heir; sense of outrage worked up by Apollodorus that illegitimate woman had offended gods at Basilinna by participating in secret rituals; Theogenes divorced Phano as soon as evidence of her illegitimacy presented in court; Apollodorus' concluding remarks that wives for procreation of legitimate children and management of *oikos*, distinct from concubines who are for pleasure, etc.

Apply Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(15 marks)

8 (a) ***Give four details of what happened at the Consualia on this occasion.***

**FOUR** of: many neighbouring people came [1] Romans received them with hospitality [1] they were amazed by size / defences of city [1] during show [1] pre-arranged signal given [1] Roman youths grabbed women [1] plebeians led most beautiful to senators' houses [1] most beautiful to Thalassius [1] grieving parents ran away [1] accusing Romans of breaking laws of hospitality [1] and calling on Neptune to take revenge [1] Romulus' 'consolation' to girls [1]

(4 marks)

(b) ***According to Livy's version of the story, to what extent were the Romans justified in behaving the way they did at the Consualia?***

**SIX** of e.g. shortage of women meant Rome would only last one generation [1] and so action necessary to ensure Rome's greatness [1] Romulus reasonably sent messengers to neighbouring cities to seek marriage agreements [1] but rejected [1] because of fear of Rome's growing power [1] Romans felt insulted [1] because some neighbours asked why Romans had not offered asylum to female criminals [1] though Sabines accused Romans of breaking laws of hospitality [1] and invoked Neptune to take revenge on their impiety [1] Romulus defended Rome on grounds of girls' fathers' intransigence in refusing marriage [1] and justified Roman actions on grounds that women would have status / rights of citizenship [1] and material rewards [1] children, than which nothing is dearer [1] husbands would treat them well to make up for loss of family / country [1] claimed that good relationship often begins with offence [1] men attempted to justify their actions by saying they were motivated by love and passion [1] entreaties which Livy says are very effective with women [1], etc.

[**MAX. TWO** if candidate gives only factual details relevant to just one side of the argument. This maximum does **not** apply when candidate

- gives factual details relevant to both sides of the argument either by giving additional qualities or arguing that qualities in list not entirely present, since in this case evaluation is taken to be implied even if not explicitly stated
- attempts evaluation even if it is linked to only one side of the argument.]

(6 marks)

- (c) ***In the extracts from Livy which you have read, how far do you find a consistent picture of the qualities and kinds of behaviour which Roman women should show and those which they should avoid. Give the reasons for your views.***

Evaluation of effectiveness of Livy's presentation of desirable and undesirable female qualities / behaviours may include discussion of a balanced range (but **not** necessarily all) of, e.g.

- Sabine women: speech Livy gives Romulus emphasises the major role of wives as child-bearers, that they should be submissive towards husbands and patiently allow relationship to develop, rather than show anger / resentment, etc.
- Lucretia: competition easily won by her industriousness at wool-working when weaving in *atrium* at night while other wives partying; propriety because accompanied by maids; hospitality (and naivety) in receiving Sextus into home alone; showed chastity and fortitude in rejecting him and giving in only because of greater fear of dishonour when Tarquinius threatened to kill her alongside slave thus tarnishing her reputation and bringing dishonour to husband; showed good sense / clear-headedness in summoning father and husband with witnesses; honesty in telling of rape; courage, loyalty, determination in committing suicide (though disobeyed men's wishes); concern that should be positive example to other women, etc.
- Cloelia: courage and intelligence commemorated by equestrian statue because led escape of girl hostages across Tiber under enemy fire and restored them to families; action admired by enemy king; subsequently Cloelia chose that male hostages should be released because at greatest risk of harm; led to peace;
- Oppian Law debate demonstrates differences in opinion how women should behave; women's public demonstrations shown to be successful in leading to repeal of laws, etc.
- old-fashioned Cato sees women's opposition to Oppian Laws as rebellion and threat to male superiority; argues against their having any part in public affairs in accordance with what he regards as tradition; women should be submissive to / controlled by husbands; outraged that women running round in public and speaking to other men's husbands; should be concerned with modesty, not laws, but his views ultimately rejected, etc.
- Valerius approvingly gives examples of previous bold interventions by women and recognises value of women acting in public for public good (Sabines, Coriolanus, Gauls, Idaean Mother, Hannibal); expects women to shun luxury but believes they can do it by self-control rather than by law; states women are always subservient to men and in fact hate freedom created by widowhood; prefers their appearance to be subject to husband's approval rather than laws; must submit to power wielded reasonably by men, etc.

Apply Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme.

**(15 marks)**

- 9 (a) ***Give two other qualities of Minicia Marcella which Pliny praises, apart from those in the passage.***

**TWO** of: wise [1] sedate [1] modest [1] loving to father [1] like / copied father in every way [1]

**(2 marks)**

- (b) ***Give two other reasons why Pliny was so saddened by Minicia Marcella's death.***

**TWO** of: only 14 [1] engaged / about to be married [1] husband-to-be was excellent man [1] Pliny had been invited [1] money to be spent on wedding now to be spent on funeral [1] Pliny good friend of Minicia's father (Fundanus) [1]

**(2 marks)**

- (c) **To what extent did Pliny value the education which his wife Calpurnia had received? Explain your answer.**

**SIX** of e.g. Pliny highly praised Calpurnia's aunt for Calpurnia's education [1] because enabled her to read Pliny's books [1] and memorise them [1] which he saw as sign of her love [1] and that harmony will continue to grow between them [1] and to appreciate his writing while sitting behind a curtain while Pliny recited his work [1] and sing verses while accompanying herself on lyre [1] because she loved his glory rather than his body [1] her education enabled her to write letters once / twice a day [1] to ease his anxiety when he was apart from her [1] Pliny very pleased that Calpurnia holds his books as substitute for him in his absence [1] but Pliny also valued her frugality [1] chastity [1] companionship [1] interest in his court cases [1], etc.

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- gives factual details relevant to both sides of the argument, since in this case evaluation is taken to be implied even if not explicitly stated
- attempts evaluation even if it is linked to only one side of the argument.]

(6 marks)

- (d) **How important were “sobriety, patience and constancy” (line 3) in comparison with the other qualities for which Roman women from the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D. were praised? Give the reasons for your views.**

Evaluation of importance of ‘sobriety, patience and constancy’ in Roman women of 1st century BC to 2nd century AD may include discussion of a balanced range (but **not** necessarily all) of, e.g.

- Turia: briefly praised for sobriety of attire etc. but main emphasis on her exceptional qualities e.g. determination, courage, endurance in complete devotion to husband despite problems caused by civil war and infertility, e.g. when husband and brother-in-law away, avenged murdered parents, contested challenge to father's will, went to live with future mother-in-law to preserve chastity; when husband exiled, showed ingenuity by deceiving guards in sending him jewellery etc., appealed to Octavian / Augustus for husband's life, fought off Milo's gang, publicly showed up Lepidus' brutality in contrast to Octavian's clemency; praised by husband for all these deeds, though exaggeration; source is *laudatio*, etc.
- Murdia: praised for traditional qualities, but emphasis in surviving part of *laudatio* on good sense / fairness she showed in legacy, etc.
- Arria: extreme patience and constancy e.g. in way she handled son's death and when husband arrested for part in Scribonianus' plot, attempted to accompany him as slave, followed in fishing boat, spoke out against Scribonianus' wife, encouraged husband to commit suicide by setting example; last deed became particularly famous for its courage, determination etc. but Pliny wrote that lesser known deeds showed greater nobility because not done with prospect of fame; after execution of husband, Arria would have had to live in straitened circumstances because of confiscation of property and possibly would have been exiled / executed herself, etc.
- Fannia: in illness praised in similar way to Minicia but also showed exceptional constancy and devotion to family in care of Junia and support of Helvidius e.g. twice followed husband into exile, then exiled herself for defiantly admitting in court to commissioning husband's biography, but managed to take forbidden book with her; etc.
- Calpurnia: praised for chastity, frugality, etc. but also her companionship, the way she reflects well on Pliny and hope she gives of providing heir (at least in letter to her grandfather), etc.
- Sempronia and Clodia: both criticised for lacking qualities in quotation; Sempronia seen by Sallust as example of Rome's moral decline; enlisted by Catiline to further revolution, e.g. to incite slaves, burn city, win over / kill husbands, because of her debt / debauched lifestyle and ‘masculine boldness’ which had already caused her to commit many crimes, though Sallust also makes clear that Sempronia had potential for being great wife because of her charm, wit, musical talents, education, etc.

- comments on Juvenal’s satirical views.

Apply Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme.

**(15 marks)**