AQA

A S S E S S M E N T **and**

Q U A L I F I C A T I O N S

A L L I A N C E

General Certificate of Education

Classical Civilisation 6021

CIV5 Roman History and Culture

Mark Scheme

2008 examination – June series

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.

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.

Information in round brackets is not essential to score the mark.

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.

Level 5   Demonstrates
- thorough, accurate and relevant knowledge, which is well chosen to support discussion of the central aspects of the question
- clear and coherent understanding of the central aspects of the question
- 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.   **14-15**

Level 4   Demonstrates
- generally adequate accurate and relevant knowledge to support discussion of the central aspects of the question
- clear understanding of many of the central aspects of the question
- ability to organise a generally convincing argument which adopts a largely evaluative and/or analytical approach   **10-13**

Level 3   Demonstrates
- a range of accurate and relevant knowledge
- some understanding of some aspects of the question
- some evidence of evaluation and/or analysis.
   7-9

Level 2   Demonstrates
- a range of accurate and relevant knowledge.   **3-6**

Level 1   Demonstrates
- some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge.   **0-2**

SYNOPTIC ASSESSMENT

Level 5   Demonstrates
- thorough, accurate and relevant knowledge, which is well chosen to support discussion of the central aspects of the question
- clear and coherent understanding of the central aspects of the question
- 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.   **37-40**

Level 4   Demonstrates
- generally adequate accurate and relevant knowledge to support discussion of the central aspects of the question
- clear understanding of many of the central aspects of the question
- ability to organise a generally convincing argument which adopts a largely evaluative and/or analytical approach   **28-36**

Level 3   Demonstrates
- a range of accurate and relevant knowledge
- some understanding of some aspects of the question
- some evidence of evaluation and/or analysis.   **18-27**

Level 2   Demonstrates
- a range of accurate and relevant knowledge.   **8-17**

Level 1   Demonstrates
- some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge.   **0-7**

CIV5 Roman History and Culture

TOPIC 1 *Politics and Society in the Early Empire, Tiberius to Nero (AD 14-68)*

EITHER

1   **(a)**   *What happened when Lucius Piso persisted in his attack on Urgulania? Give two details.*

Tiberius supported his mother (1) promised to appear in front of praetor / a court (1) supported Urgulania (1) did not behave autocratically (1) walked with military escort at a distance (1) Piso persisted (1) Piso gained credit (1) Augusta paid up (1) Tiberius gained credit (1)

(2 marks)

   (b)   *How important was the Augusta (Livia) during the reign of Tiberius?*

Possible reasons for her importance are

- status as wife of Augustus, first emperor, shown by her title Augusta
- mother of Tiberius, therefore close to current emperor
- moderating influence on Tiberius early on in his principate
- matron within imperial household, close to other important imperial family members
- symbolic importance to Rome
- long life, therefore sustained influence etc.
- lack of importance in e.g. not having military commands or official political position etc.

(**MAX. FOUR** for purely descriptive answer)

(8 marks)

   (c)   *To what extent did the senate exert influence during the reign of Tiberius?*

The senate could be seen to exert influence in the following ways

- shown respect by Tiberius in procedures observed
- members held public office, including consulship most years (Tiberius only consul three times)
- consulted by Tiberius over powers for Drusus and Germanicus
- given power to elect magistrates
- enlarged judicial functions, e.g. trials of provincial officials and *maiestas*
- Tiberius encouraged decision making and freedom of expression – examples of senate voting against Tiberius
- Senators served on important commissions

The senate did not exert influence in the following ways

- some senatorial provinces taken into imperial control
- Tiberius' interventions in trials and debates
- nomination of four candidates for praetorship done by Tiberius
- Tiberius' influence on nominations for consulship
- problems caused by Sejanus
- problems caused by Tiberius' withdrawal to Capri etc.

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(15 marks)

OR

2   **(a)**   ***Give two of Nero's actions which caused the Roman public to protest openly.***

Nero divorced Octavia (1) married Poppaea (1) Octavia accused of adultery with a slave (1) maids tortured (1) Octavia given Burrus' house (1) Octavia given Rubellius Plautus' estates (1) Octavia banished to Campania (1) under military guard (1)

(2 marks)

(b)   ***To what extent did Nero behave towards his mother and wives with decency? Refer to Agrippina, Octavia and Poppaea in your answer.***

Points might include the following

- good relations initially between Nero and Agrippina on his accession as he knew what she did for him
- deterioration in relationship, as Nero wished to shake off her influence
- attempted and actual murder of Agrippina in order to ensure this objective
- attempts to divorce Octavia eventually successful with accusation of *maiestas* – possible motives; desire to marry Poppaea, desire to shake off old restraints and influences, wish for an heir etc.
- depraved desire to please Poppaea by sending her Octavia's severed head after her execution
- kicked Poppaea in a fit of anger, perhaps showing his selfish disregard for others despite his apparent love for her etc.

(**MAX. FOUR** for purely descriptive answer)

(8 marks)

(c)   ***How popular was Nero as emperor with the senate, equites and people of Rome? Explain your answer.***

Nero's popularity, or loss of it, might be argued in the following ways

- popularity fluctuating depending on his deeds / policies, e.g. behaviour towards Octavia
- favourable reception by senate on his accession and opening speech
- popular with people for initial largess
- continued popularity with senate for policies, e.g. openness, judicial changes and clemency
- generally popular for improvements to housing and for provision of entertainments
- good administration of *quinquennium* – influence of Seneca and Burrus
- foreign policy acceptable to Romans
- impact of public singing – debut in Naples successful – but perhaps he avoided Rome to prevent possible unpopularity
- impact of murder of Agrippina and treatment of Octavia
- loss of popularity in Rome over colourful behaviour and after fire – impact of rumours
- populist policy of blaming Christians for the fire
- conspiracy of Piso shows Nero's unpopularity with senators

- trip to Greece, his tax concessions there further affecting popularity (in Rome)
- problems with grain supply (AD67) affected popularity
- Nero ultimately very unpopular and removed by Praetorian Guard etc.

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(15 marks)

EITHER

3　　**How successful were the methods which the Romans used to create stability in the provinces in the early empire (AD 14-68)?**

As this is a synoptic essay candidates are expected to take a broad view, placing discussion within an overview which contains consideration of political, social and religious contexts. No particular 'line' is expected but candidates should justify opinions and supply evidence to support the view expressed.

Methods used to create stability might include:

- strong military presence in key areas, e.g. deployment of legions
- vigorous response to rebellion, e.g. in Britain against Boudicca legions kept loyal to emperor, e.g. through oath, emperor's image, e.g. on coins
- frontier policy, e.g. manipulating client kingdoms, especially in the east, drawing back from expansion in Germany
- settlements of veterans in provinces, e.g. Colchester
- steady flow of senators and equestrians to administrative posts
- extension of citizenship, e.g. Claudius to Gauls (criticised by senators)
- Romanisation
- acceptance of admixture of cultures in provinces
- cult of emperor (outside Italy) etc.

How successful these methods were is open to question, but the empire did remain stable and its borders were maintained despite some tense situations, e.g. in Britain and Judaea. So arguments may depend upon whether a long view or a short term one is taken.

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(40 marks)

OR

4   ***'The Praetorian Guard and its commanders were the single most important factor in the maintenance of the power of the emperors in the early empire (AD 14-68).'***

How far do you agree with this opinion? Refer to the Praetorian Guard, its commanders and other factors in your answer.

Factors in the maintenance of power include the Praetorian Guard, the army and its commanders, the senate and its relationship with the emperor, the emperor, the emperor's family, including the question of the succession, the people, economic conditions, tradition etc. In order to fulfil the synoptic requirement candidates should take a relatively broad view, discussing a combination of factors. No particular set of arguments is expected but candidates should support their views with examples.

Arguments in favour of the Praetorian Guard and its commanders being the single most important factor might include

- its proximity to the centre of Rome, barracks built by Tiberius
- therefore its easy deployment to seize control of the situation e.g. orchestrating Gaius' arrival as emperor
- its special status as an armed force inside Rome
- the control held by its commander, perhaps an ambitious man like Sejanus or Tigellinus
- therefore the chance that it might change sides, depending on who commanded it
- susceptible to bribery, therefore giving loyalty to paymaster rather than out of any principle
- its reputation as important increasing every time it intervened
- particular interventions at crucial times, e.g. murder of Gaius under Cassius Chaerea, proclamation of Claudius as emperor (technically illegal), support through Burrus for Nero as new emperor, implication of Faenius Rufus and other Praetorians in Piso's plot against Nero (but Tigellinus loyal to Nero and increasing influence) and abandonment of Nero for Galba etc.

Arguments against

- no one factor predominant but combination of factors decisive, e.g. imperial lineage, emperor's image, financial control, control of legions
- other single factors predominant, e.g. emperor's image as authentic member of Julio-Claudian descent with the status, influence, power, wealth and other credentials
- power needed to be maintained in the provinces, where other factors came into play such as the deployment of legions and successful exercise of command by particular generals, as well as in Rome etc.

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(40 marks)

TOPIC 2 *Roman Architecture and Town Planning*

EITHER

5   **(a)**   *Identify the areas marked 1 and 2 on Plan A.*

1 = entrance / *fauces* (1); **2** = *tablinum* / study (1)

(2 marks)

(b)   *To what extent are the changes visible in Plan B typical of the development of domus?*

E.g. basic fauces, atrium, tablinum axis retained; adjustments and extensions made to rooms at either side of tablinum; peristyle built in eastern part of hortus beyond tablinum; shops extended into north-facing hortus; to create a bakery; two shops, one to each side of fauces, turned into thermopolia; another shop added to south side; second (smaller) atrium and peristyle and adjoining rooms added also to south; rooms added by second doorway (east); thus all original hortus having been filled with extensions etc.
How typical these developments were might have been influenced by changing family circumstances, family encountering hard financial circumstances, family wishing to make money, even if not financially hard up, desire to keep up with developments in urban living, including Greek-style architecture (peristyles), lack of space elsewhere in Pompeii etc. Reference to other buildings, e.g.House of Faun with two peristyles and two atria (unlike House of Sallust), or House of Surgeon with upper storey (like House of Sallust) etc.
(MAX. FOUR for purely descriptive answer)

(8 marks)

(c)   *How successfully did the Romans meet the housing needs of rich and poor in their towns?*

Housing needs in urban areas might include the following

- rich upper class man needing atrium style house to receive clients
- rich man wanting to display his wealth through size of house and luxurious decoration
- rich man needing accommodation for family and slaves
- rich man gaining income from renting out shops
- tradesman requiring premises for work, including perhaps living space
- need for garden space, e.g. in Pompeii for market garden or for peristyle and *triclinium* to entertain guests
- need to accommodate richer urban dwellers in limited space, therefore development of 'up market' *insulae* e.g. in Ostia
- need to house urban poor, therefore more basic *insulae* e.g. in Rome
- emperors' needs, especially to display status in Rome, e.g. Nero's *domus aurea*

How successful they were might be seen in terms of the following

- fine spacious *domus* with ornate decorations, including murals, e.g. House of the Vettii
- infilling of *hortus* to extend accommodation, e.g. House of Sallust
- well designed *insulae* in Ostia, e.g. with water supply

- poorly built *insulae* etc.

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(15 marks)

OR

6 **(a)** ***Where in Rome were Trojan's Markets, shown in Drawing C?***

In / next to Trajan's Forum / to NE of Trajan's Forum / near Augustus' Forum etc.

(1 mark)

(b) ***Give the approximate date when Trajan's Markets were built.***

Any date between AD100 and 113. *(1 mark)*

(c) ***Explain how different materials were used in the building and decoration of Trajan's Markets.***

Points might include the following
- brick-faced concrete for complex as a whole
- concrete for arches and cross-vaults, e.g. in hall
- travertine for details, e.g. travertine brackets instead of marble columns to reduce span of cross-vaults in shops at Via Biberatica; and travertine-framed shop fronts at ground level for shops at Via Biberatica and in hemicycle shops
- stuccoed brick, e.g. for pilasters framing windows of second storey at hemicycle of shops
- wood for mezzanine gallery
- tiles in centring of vaults for speed of construction and to reduce carpentry etc.

(MAX. FOUR for purely descriptive answer)

(8 marks)

(d) ***How far do you consider the design of Trajan's Markets suited their functions?***

Points might include the following
- several entry points (bottom of hill by Hadrian's forum, third storey at Via Biberatica and fifth storey at street facing Quirinal) enabling ease of access and steady flow of those buying and selling, but it could still be argued that huge numbers might make it uncomfortable
- shops opening onto the street for ease of access and commercial reasons
- many shops in relatively small area (three levels of Market Hall, two of hemicycle of shops and three of shops at Via Biberatica) for convenience of people buying and selling, but with potential for overcrowding too
- easy access within area, e.g. Market Hall through stairways at south end
- light admitted, e.g. to Market Hall through use of piers and linking arches
- balustraded openings at top level of Market Hall enabling people to look down at crowd and shops
- great strength of construction for safety of large numbers.

(15 marks)

EITHER

7   ***In their town planning, how much importance did the Romans attach to places of recreation and entertainment? Explain your answer and refer to particular sites and buildings.***

As this is a synoptic essay a broad view should be taken through which candidates bring into the picture social, religious and political contexts as well as technical knowledge. It is important, in doing this, that they give sufficient weight to both parts of the question.

How much importance the Romans attached to places of recreation and entertainment entertainment might evince points like the following
- size of places of entertainment, accommodating many thousands of people, e.g. Colosseum, Theatre of Marcellus, various bathing complexes in Rome, Pompeii and elsewhere
- accessibility of places of entertainment, e.g. central position of Colosseum (unusual for amphitheatre)
- the fact that similar types of building, e.g. theatres, crop up in most towns in the Empire
- the attention paid to detail, for example in terms of comfort and safety, e.g. Colosseum with its complex series of entrances (80) each leading to a particular block or tier of seating inside
- desire of emperors like Titus to spend huge sums on such buildings – e.g. patronage issue, *panem et circenses* etc.
- but other parts of towns also important, e.g. forum, including government offices and markets, areas of a port like Ostia given to storage of imports, especially grain
- large areas for housing, especially for the rich e.g. in Pompeii

Reasons for importance might include

- need to keep a large population happy – *panem et circenses* idea
- desire of patron for glory and recognition, linked to value system of patron/client
- the specific need for a high public profile on the part of the emperor
- asserting Roman values and power etc.

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme.
                                                                                          (40 marks)

OR

8   ***How far did Roman public building follow tradition and how far did it develop in response to social, religious and political changes? Refer to particular sites and buildings in your answer.***

The synoptic nature of this question is evident in the wording, which demands a broad-based approach. There should be balance between the two strands of the question.

Adherence to unchanging tradition could be seen in the following ways

- the survival of the *forum* pattern in towns, e.g. Severan forum and old forum in Leptis Magna existing together
- adherence to traditional architectural forms, e.g. Doric and Corinthian orders
- temples in some ways adhering to tradition etc.

Reflecting change could include the following

- imperial architecture from Augustus onwards, e.g. Forum Augustum, reflecting power and image of emperor despite homing in on traditional elements too
- admixture of cultures in the provinces, e.g. Roman and N. African in Leptis Magna
- arrival of foreign cults, e.g. Isis reflected in temple building etc., but Pompeian example stays traditional etc.

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(40 marks)

TOPIC 3 *Roman Epic*

EITHER

9 **(a)** ***What part did Sinon play in tricking the Trojans? Give four details.***

Four from:- (1) Sinon arrived at the Wooden Horse (1) Greek man (1) dishevelled (1) pretending to have escaped from Greeks (1) but really lying (1) in order to persuade Trojans to take in horse (1) Sinon pretended he was persecuted by Ulixes (1) and other prominent Greeks (1) marked out as a victim (1) by Calchas (1) to pay for death of Iphigenia / virgin (1) story of Palladium taken by Greeks (1) for which horse is atonement (1) he pretends Greeks have gone home (1) Horse will protect Troy (1) but if violated will destroy (1) Trojans believed him (1) took horse inside Troy (1) Inside Troy Sinon undid bolts of horse (1) let out Greeks (1) allowing them to destroy Troy (1).

(4 marks)

(b) ***In this passage, how effectively does Virgil build up the tension of what is happening?***

E.g. contrast between sleep and Aeneas' action in climbing high; sense of hearing highlighted, followed by similes that are visual as well as verbal; simile of shepherd with implication of missing flock paralleling Aeneas' position; vivid description of fire burning crops; imagery of river in spate also destroying crops; therefore reinforcing effect of wind; shepherd/ Aeneas described as not knowing the cause of what is happening; unstated parallel of what is happening to Troy; climactic moment of sudden realisation of shepherd/ Aeneas of the 'truth'; specific mentioning of Greeks, described as having 'outwitted'/ responsible for 'treacherous scheming' explaining the reality of the situation; effect of disaster in brief description of ruination of Deiphobus' house etc.

(**MAX. TWO** for a purely descriptive answer with no attempt to show **how effectively** Virgil builds up tension)

(6 marks)

(c) ***How heroically does Aeneas behave in events at Troy in Book 2? Explain your answer, and support it by reference to Book 2.***

The balance in how heroically Aeneas behaves is up to the candidate but points might include

- recognising his own gullibility, along with other Trojans', over the horse
- listens to the words of Hector's ghost
- succumbs to *furor* as Troy burns
- gathers a band of men to fight and appeals to their heroic qualities
- prepared to die
- uncritically follows Coroebus' suggestion to disguise themselves as Greeks
- some success by this ploy but loss of men too, including Coroebus
- as Troy is on brink of collapse he regains energy
- listens to Venus, who checks his anger, and looks for his family
- rescues his family but loses Creusa before escaping with Anchises and Iulus

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(15 marks)

OR

10 **(a)** *How had the 'imposing sight' (Jackson Knight) / 'portent' (West) been interpreted by Tiber (Thybris)? Give two details.*

After 30 years (the number of piglets) (1) Ascanius (1) will found Alba (1) 'white in name…bright in glory'/ 'a city…illustrious in name' / Alba means white / Alba will be a famous city (1)

(2 marks)

(b) *Which two men do Aeneas and his men go on to meet after this passage?*

Evander / Arcadian king / king of Pallantium (1) Pallas / his son (1)

(2 marks)

(c) *In this passage, how effectively does Virgil create a sense of mystery and awe?*

E.g. use of vivid vocabulary ('portent' / 'imposing sight') in opening statement; linking the amazed Aeneas to the strange events / description of sow and litter; Virgil's direct address to Juno; Juno's position stressed by adjectives / repetition; references to sacrifice; miraculous actions of Thybris; second god mentioned in the passage; imagery of peacefulness in concluding sentence etc.

(**MAX. TWO** for a purely descriptive answer with no attempt to show **how effectively** Virgil creates a sense of mystery and awe)

(6 marks)

(d) *How important is Juno to the Aeneid? Explain your answer by reference to the books of the Aeneid which you have read.*

Juno's importance might be seen in many ways, including the following

- main impediment to Aeneas' mission
- wife of Jupiter, balancing him as a formidable divine force and trying to thwart his will, but not able in the end to stop it
- fiercely anti-Trojan, therefore against Aeneas
- drives the plot from the outset, e.g. sending storm against Aeneas in Book 1
- opens the action in Book 1 with a soliloquy and in Book 7, when she angrily summons Allecto
- so last books of the epic enact her hatred, causing much bloodshed
- knows Carthage, her favoured city, will be destroyed by Rome
- allows Dido and Turnus to be sacrificed
- goddess of marriage, but ironically so in mock marriage of Dido and Aeneas she sanctions with Venus and in calling a war goddess, Bellona, to officiate at Lavinia's wedding
- embodies civil strife, criticised by Jupiter in Book 10
- reconciled to fate in Book 12   etc.

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(15 marks)

EITHER

11 *'Virgil's main concern in the Aeneid was to push a particular political message.'*

How far do you agree with this opinion? Explain your answer, and support it by reference to the books of the Aeneid which you have read.

As this is a synoptic essay candidates should take a broad view, considering not only the political aspect but also other factors such as the epic genre, aesthetic and moral considerations and social contexts. The term 'particular political message' is likely to be seen by many as synonymous with propaganda, but look for balanced views that do not simply reiterate notes on propaganda. At the very least 'particular political message' should be defined.

Possible arguments in favour of the opinion might include

- Pro-Augustan line
- prominence of Aeneas' mission, e.g. in Book 4
- what his mission actually was: to found a city, precursor of Rome, in Italy
- link with Jupiter's prophecy in Book 1 about future Rome and Caesar's (Augustus') position
- link with Anchises' prophecy in Book 6
- presentation of Dido and Carthage as other than Roman
- explicit imagery of the shield of Aeneas, e.g. Battle of Actium
- presentation of Aeneas as Augustus figure (*pius* etc.)

Arguments against might include

- epic story (modelled on Homer's works) not just about politics
- divine / human interaction has wider appeal
- human cost of discord and war, e.g. as shown by Turnus and Pallas, rises above particular political message
- epic is about Rome as a whole not just one political 'line' etc.

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(40 marks)

OR

12 ***How might Virgil's audience have reacted to his portrayal of mortal and immortal women in the Aeneid? Explain your answer, and support it by reference to the books of the Aeneid which you have read.***

Candidates are guided towards a synoptic view by the reference to 'Virgil's audience'. This should result in consideration of the social and legal context of Rome under Augustus, especially the status of the *matrona* and the Julian laws.

Reactions might include

- acceptance of the portrayal of the traditional power of female goddesses, especially Juno and Venus
- noticing that the male god Jupiter is more powerful than the female Juno, mirroring human gender relationships
- appreciating the religious role of the Sybil in Book 6
- ambivalent reaction to Dido: as non-Roman (possible Cleopatra figure) but as a suffering human
- regret for what happens to Creusa, who behaves properly, especially as the males in the family escape, but realising that Aeneas must move on with his mission
- portrayal of Lavinia as conventional future bride
- portrayals of Juturna and Amata
- male-centred nature of much of the action conventionally acceptable etc.

Apply descriptions of Levels of Response as at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(40 marks)