



GCE

Classics: Ancient History

Unit **F394**: Roman History: The Use and Abuse of Power

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2018

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

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 used in the detailed Mark Scheme (to include abbreviations and subject-specific conventions)

Annotation	Meaning
A1	A01
A2	A02
EVAL	Evaluation
^	Omission
IRRL	Irrelevant material
BP	Blank Page
SEEN	Noted but no credit given
Highlight	Major errors

- 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 should not provide an exhaustive list and any relevant points should be credited.
- The maximum mark for the paper is 100.
- Use annotations above to indicate points in the scripts.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
1		<p>AO1: Answers should provide specific factual knowledge and evidence of political alliances. Answers might include alliances such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> politicians and tribunes: Pompey and Gabinius, Manilius, Rullus, Flavius in 60s; Caesar and Vatinius in 59 BC Appian <i>BC</i> 2.14, Dio 38.6, Suet <i>DJ</i> 22 on his province and agrarian bill; Curio (Appian <i>BC</i> 2.26-7 bribed by Caesar) (Velleius 2.48 changes sides cf Cicero <i>Ad Fam</i> 8.6), Antony in late 50s; Clodius Appian <i>BC</i> 2.14; Marriage: Caesar and Calpurnia (Piso) Appian <i>CW</i> 2.14; Pompey and Julia Velleius 2.44, Plut. <i>Caesar</i> 23 (death of Julia); Pompey and daughter of Metellus Scipio Plut. <i>Pompey</i> 55; Antony and Octavia (Plu. <i>Ant.</i> 30-31); Octavian and Livia; politicians: Sulla/ Pompey Plut <i>Pomp.</i> 15-16 (deserts Lepidus); Pompey/Crassus – Plut. <i>Crassus</i> 11-12 friendly relationships (70 BC), Dio 37.49; Caesar /Crassus in 60s Plut. <i>Crassus</i> 7 pays 830 talents of debt; Cicero/Pompey: exile Dio 38.30, 39.6.1, <i>ad Fam.</i> 5.7 <i>ad Att</i> 2.16; Plut. <i>Pompey</i> 49.3; support for corn command <i>ad Att.</i> 4.1; <i>Pro Sestio</i> for Cicero's account; 1st triumvirate - Velleius 2.44; Dio 37.55, Appian <i>BC</i> 2.9; Suet <i>DJ</i> 19.2; Florus 2.13; Cic. <i>Letters ad Att</i> 1.14, 1.16; 2.19, 2.21; Appian 2.9.31; Suet. <i>DJ</i> 19 - reasons for mutual support; changes: Milo and Clodius - agents Appian <i>BC</i> 2.15.58; Lucca Plut <i>Crassus</i> 14; late 50s: <i>ad Att.</i> 8.11 - Pompey and Caesar; 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for response to the specific question.</p> <p>['How useful are the sources for our understanding of the importance of political alliances during this period?']</p> <p>In response to the question answers should show coverage of the period but answers will use well-selected examples appropriate to the question. Use of a restricted selection of sources or political alliances and part of the period should be considered partial in level 3.</p> <p>Reward detail of various alliances and accurate relevance to their importance.</p> <p>Examples of consequences of breakdown in alliances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cicero's exile- Pompey's role <i>Letters ad Att.</i> 22; Velleius 2.45; Dio 38.14; Plut <i>Cic.</i> 31; Breakdown of the triumvirate in 50s – Dio 39.25, Suet <i>DJ</i> 24, Appian <i>BC</i> 2.17; Plut. <i>Pomp.</i> 51 (Lucca); Caesar <i>BC</i> 1.4 final breakdown; Cic. <i>ad Att.</i> 2.3, 2.18 - his relationship with triumvirate; Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 16: failure of alliance with Sextus, Lepidus; 17 Antony; Brundisium Plut. <i>Ant.</i> 35; 53 Octavia rejected. 	<p>A01 = 20</p> <p>Level 5 18-20</p> <p>Level 4 14-17</p> <p>Level 3 9-13</p> <p>Level 2 5-8</p> <p>Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30</p> <p>Level 5 26-30</p> <p>Level 4 20-25</p> <p>Level 3 14-19</p> <p>Level 2 6-13</p> <p>Level 1 0-5</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Content			Levels of Response
1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd triumvirate: Octavian against Antony (Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 10-13) (Plu. <i>Ant.</i> 19); Sextus Pompeius (Misenum Plut. <i>Ant.</i> 32); • elections: Pompey and Crassus in 70 BC Plut. <i>Pomp.</i> 22, <i>Crassus</i> 12; Catiline's efforts to form alliances ; Cicero: his letters to Atticus 1.1 and 1.2 about his consulship; Caesar and Lucceius 59 BC Suet. <i>DJ</i> 18; CP generally; • Courts: Cic. <i>Letters</i> ad Att.1.2 Catiline; Plut. <i>Pomp.</i> 55 Pompey's support for Scipio (father-in-law); Cicero's defence speeches; Clodius, Bona Dea and Crassus: (Cic. <i>Letters</i> ad Att.1.16.5); • Groups: optimates and populares factions- Appian <i>BC</i> 2.30 – Senate vote on Caesar's command in 50 BC; Plut. <i>Pomp.</i> 58; Plut <i>Pompey</i> 25, tax rebate from Asia, Crassus etc Cic. <i>Letters</i> ad Att. 2.16. <p>AO2</p> <p>Answers should develop an analysis of the sources in relation to political alliances.</p> <p>Answers should address 'how useful are the sources' as an issue.</p> <p>Answers should include an analysis of the importance of alliances in the discussion of the evidence.</p> <p>Answers should include some assessment of the value of the evidence.</p>	30	<p>Answers might analyse issues e.g. :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how far alliances helped or hindered political activity and careers; • the value of some alliances ; • the problems of not being able to form alliances; • the effect of a breakdown in alliances for the individual or group; • The importance of alliances on the Republic and its effectiveness. <p>Candidates need not deal with all of the instances of the formation of alliances equally for a higher level answer.</p> <p>Level 3 answers should present some attempt at interpretation and evaluation of the sources in terms of the question.</p> <p>Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
2		<p>A01: answers should identify and provide specific factual information on a range of politicians and their roles in the politics of the period supported by evidence.</p> <p>Answers might include reference to the following politicians:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sulla's civil war (Appian CW 1.95) and the actions of Sulla (Appian CW 98-100) in its aftermath; • Pompey: Plutarch <i>Pompey</i> 16-17 Lepidus (<i>events seem to call for Pompey</i>), command in Spain; Pompey's consulship 70 BC -Plut <i>Pompey</i> 21-2, commands 60s – pirates Plu. <i>Pompey</i> 25-6, Asia -30 (Pompey's popularity); failures in 61 and 60 (Plut. <i>Pompey</i> 44, 46); Caesar and Pompey: 49 BC (Suet. DJ 29; Plut Pomp. 59); Cic. <i>Letters</i> 8.11 <i>They both wish to be kings</i> cf Velleius 2.33; • Crassus (Plut. <i>Pompey</i> 52, Crassus 14 – desire for glory to rival Pompey); Appian CW 2.18; • Caesar: consulship 59 BC Suet. DJ 20 (<i>govern alone, no opposition or intimidated others</i>); dictatorship Suet. DJ 76; Plut <i>Caesar</i> 60 (<i>passion to be king</i>); • Cicero's consulship Plut <i>Cicero</i> 22-23; • 2nd Triumvirate - Antony and Octavian 44-43 BC control of armies – Suetonius Augustus 10-12; <i>Res Gestae</i> 1-3 on Octavian's view for this and other conflicts; Plu. <i>Antony</i> 30 the division of the empire Suet <i>Aug.</i> 13; 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for response to the specific question.</p> <p>In response to the question [To what extent was politics dominated by powerful individuals during this period?],</p> <p>answers should make detailed reference to specific evidence for some examples of politicians and the extent to which they dominated politics.</p> <p>Answers should use evidence in support of the information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concerning the role played by politicians; • the types and extent of domination by politicians; <p>Answers might include the views of sources on politicians: Caesar: Suet. DJ 30-31; Antony: Cic. <i>Letters</i> Ad Fam. 10.1; compared to Catiline Phil.4; Octavian: Tac. <i>Annals</i> 1.2, 9-10; <i>Res Gestae</i> 1-2 as alternative view; Cato: ad Att. 1.1: too high principled; Plut. <i>Pompey</i> 21- Pompey in 70 BC; Cicero <i>Letters</i> ad Att.8.11 in 49 BC.</p>	<p>A01 = 20</p> <p>Level 5 18-20</p> <p>Level 4 14-17</p> <p>Level 3 9-13</p> <p>Level 2 5-8</p> <p>Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30</p> <p>Level 5 26-30</p> <p>Level 4 20-25</p> <p>Level 3 14-19</p> <p>Level 2 6-13</p> <p>Level 1 0-5</p>

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2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> oligarchy/nobles: Sallust <i>Catiline</i> 20 speech–lack of opportunity/ domination of nobles; ‘<i>They brought it on themselves.</i>’ Cf ad Fam 16.4–eager for war; optimates v. populares issue (<i>Pro Sestio</i> 96–7; Cic. <i>In Cat</i> IV 9–10); late 60s–senatorial control - Plut. <i>Pompey</i> 44; Dio 37.49; Cicero <i>ad Att</i> 1.17; <i>ad Att.</i> 2.1 Cato: Sallust <i>Cat.</i> 51–4; Plut. <i>Pompey</i> 46, 54, 61; Cicero <i>ad Att.</i> 2.1.8; Plut. <i>Cato</i> 31: opposes Pompey; Factions: Clodius: Cicero <i>Letters</i> ; Catiline and supporters (Sallust <i>Cat.</i>) <p>AO2: Answers should analyse the question of the extent to which individual politicians dominated politics and offer a balanced argument. Answer should consider the ways in which an individual might exercise control in Roman politics.</p> <p>In support of their argument and conclusion, answers should offer interpretation and evaluation of their chosen evidence and its contribution to their analysis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> extent of the domination or control; the roles of various politicians; the development of the role of individuals during the period. 	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some answers may question to what extent it was possible to dominate politics for any length of time. Some answers may focus on the Senate being in control at times. Some answers may consider how far groups/factions rather than individuals dominated events. Reward answers which compare or contrast specific examples of evidence in their analysis. Reward consideration of the limitations of the evidence. <p>Refer to marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

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3		<p>AO1</p> <p>Answers should include evidence for the involvement of the urban poor in political conflicts; they should refer to specific factual knowledge of conflicts.</p> <p>Answer might include conflicts e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sulla's reforms, especially the tribunate - Macer (73 BC), Sicinnius, Quinctius in 70s; for Macer-Sallust Histories speech; Pompey's support Plut. <i>Pomp.</i> 21.5 in 70 BC; Caesar BC 1,5 : defence of tribunes; ad Fam 16.11, Suet. DJ 30; • Grain subsidy: Sallust Hist Fg 3: riots 70s; Cato: Plut Cato 26, ad Att. 2.18; Clodius: Dio Cassius (38. 12-13), Velleius 2.45; removal of Cato: Plutarch Cato 34; riots over the grain subsidy (ad Att. 4.1 57 BC), • Pompey's commands against pirates and Mithridates: Plut. <i>Pomp.</i> 25-6, 30 support of the people for Pompey; • Catiline: Sallust Cat. 37- plebs; Manlius' letter cf Plut <i>Cicero</i> 23; unemployment in Rome (Plut <i>Cicero</i> 10: <i>the whole state is rotten</i>); • Land laws: Rullus, Flavius in 60s; Caesar's consulship- Vatinius; Octavian's confiscations; • Triumvirate: unpopular Cic <i>Letters</i> 2.19; 1.16; conflicts between triumvirs and with the opposition; • 50s: Clodius' use of gangs Dio 38. 12-13, Plut. <i>Cato</i> 33-4; Cicero's exile and return Dio 39.6-8; Milo; conflicts in build up to war in 49 BC; • Caesar's attempts to deal with debt in his dictatorship Suet. <i>DJ</i> 42; poverty and demands of the plebs; • Plut. Antony 13-15: riots after Caesar's death; 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for response to the specific question.</p> <p>In response to the question [How far do the sources help us to understand the importance of the urban poor in the political conflicts of this period?],</p> <p>answers should include specific evidence and information of conflicts and the role of the urban poor in them. Candidates may include a variety of examples from the period as whole.</p> <p>Answers should attempt to offer coverage of the period, although not all aspects or events need to be included for higher marks.</p> <p>Answers might include political conflicts in which the urban poor were not involved in order to assess importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the disputes in the Senate over Pompey's demands in 60s, • Caesar's command in 50s, • the conflicts between Antony and Octavian in 40s and 30s. <p>Partial answers may deal largely or entirely with a part of the period or restricted range of events and/or evidence.</p>	<p>A01 = 20</p> <p>Level 5 18-20</p> <p>Level 4 14-17</p> <p>Level 3 9-13</p> <p>Level 2 5-8</p> <p>Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30</p> <p>Level 5 26-30</p> <p>Level 4 20-25</p> <p>Level 3 14-19</p> <p>Level 2 6-13</p> <p>Level 1 0-5</p>

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3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bribery of people of Rome: Octavian Dio 45.5-6; Tac <i>Annals</i> 1.2; Res Gestae; Suetonius <i>Aug.</i> 10; Plut. <i>Antony</i> 16; Dio 45.3; Appian 5.8.67 – Caesar’s veterans, popularity in 30s; • Urban violence and riots: <i>pro Sestio</i> 75-78 about Cicero’s recall; grain: Cicero <i>Letters ad Att.</i> 4.1. 57 BC; role of the ‘rabble’ in Rome Cicero <i>Letters ad Att.</i> 1.16; <p>AO2 Answers should discuss how far and take into account the notion of ‘importance’ in the discussion of the evidence for the issue.</p> <p>There should be some balance in the material chosen and the argument offered.</p> <p>Answers should provide some analysis of the involvement of the urban poor in the chosen political conflicts and the extent of the effects this may have had.</p> <p>Answers should offer some interpretation and evaluation of sources to support their analysis and argument.</p>	30	<p>Specific examples should support the argument.</p> <p>Reward a balanced analysis which deals with a range of examples of the urban poor and political conflicts.</p> <p>Some answers may argue that there the urban poor had little importance and their concerns were largely used by politicians for their own advantage.</p> <p>Reward answers which consider the limitations of the evidence with regard to the urban poor and the attitudes of the sources towards them.</p> <p>Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

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4		<p>A01</p> <p>Answers should include specific examples of Octavian's successes and the actions of earlier politicians/generals e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sulla's civil war (Appian <i>CW</i> 1.95) (Appian <i>CW</i> 98-100), his reforms and their effects; Sallust <i>Cat.</i> (11-2), (36-9) – assessment of the failures/mistakes after Sulla, in 70s and 60s; • Lepidus 78 BC; Plutarch <i>Pompey</i> 16; 17 – Lepidus: lack of support; • Pompey: command in Spain; popularity - Pompey's consulship 70 BC, commands 60s; Dio 37.49- unpopular- late 60s cf Cic <i>Letters</i> ad Att 1.14; military support in build up to civil war in 49 BC (Suet. <i>DJ</i> 29; Plut <i>Pomp.</i> 59); Pompey's illegal actions – effects on success (Plut. <i>Pomp.</i> 16, 17, 21) • Crassus: triumvirate - Plut <i>Crassus</i> 14; cf <i>Pompey</i> 47, criticism -; <i>Caesar</i> 13; Parthian campaign (Plut 16; Appian <i>CW</i> 2.18); • Caesar: consulship and dictatorship: Suet. <i>DJ</i> 20, 76; Plut <i>Caesar</i> 57, 60 for his mistakes and effects; aristocratic opposition to him; • Pompey: 49 BC; Cic. <i>Letters</i> 8.11 <i>They both wish to be kings</i> cf Velleius 2.33. 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for response to the specific question.</p> <p>In response to the question [Octavian succeeded because he avoided the mistakes made by earlier politicians during this period.] How far do you agree with this view?]</p> <p>answers should include specific information and evidence for the actions of politicians.</p> <p>Answers might include for a balanced view:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tac. <i>Annals</i> 1-2; 9-10 for his view of Octavian's success cf <i>RG</i> 1-3; Suet <i>Aug.</i> 9-17. 2. Plut <i>Cicero</i> 10: the state of Rome - revolutionary tendencies- unequal distribution of wealth. 3. Sallust Macer's speech <i>Histories</i> 3.45: nobiles' power cf Catiline speech on nobles control. 4. Politicians' failures in dealing with the demands of groups such as the plebs, equestrians, soldiers. 5. Failure to deal with social problems e.g. slaves, Spartacus, unemployment, debt, land issues. 6. Gaining or losing support/patronage of sections of society and the effect on success. 	<p>A01 = 20</p> <p>Level 5 18-20</p> <p>Level 4 14-17</p> <p>Level 3 9-13</p> <p>Level 2 5-8</p> <p>Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30</p> <p>Level 5 26-30</p> <p>Level 4 20-25</p> <p>Level 3 14-19</p> <p>Level 2 6-13</p> <p>Level 1 0-5</p>

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4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catiline: Sallust <i>Catiline</i> 20 speech; Manlius' letter of Plut <i>Cicero</i> 10; 23; Cicero <i>In Cat.</i> II 17-23 (extent of support); • failure of the Senate/magistrates- e.g; Cic. <i>Letters</i> ad Quint. 3.5.4; manipulation of the institutions through bribery, violence, patronage (CP), religion; failure of efforts to control this; • the competitive nature of politics; factions (triumvirate); optimates v. populares issue (<i>Pro Sestio</i> 96-7; Cic. <i>In Cat</i> IV 9-10); illegal actions by politicians. • Octavian's successes and mistakes: Plut. Antony 16; Dio 45.3; Appian 5.8.67; struggle with Antony in 44-3 BC; Cicero and the Senate; alliance with Lepidus, Antony; Perusine War and land reforms; problems with veterans Dio 45.3; Appian <i>CW</i> 5.8.67; treaties of Brundisium, Tarentum, Misenum; S. Pompeius; famines and unemployment in 40s and 30s; military actions; propaganda against Antony etc; <p>AO2</p> <p>Answers should consider how far the candidate agrees with the statement. The analysis should offer an argument concerning the success/failure of Octavian in the context of the actions of other politicians/generals.</p> <p>Answers should show some analysis of the extent of Octavian's successes and the reasons for them to provide a balanced argument.</p> <p>Answers should interpret and evaluate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the evidence where appropriate; • the usefulness of the evidence in context in support of the argument. 	30	<p>Candidates could refer to Antony and Octavian 44-43 BC; <i>Res Gestae</i> 1-3 on Octavian's view for this and other conflicts; their success - control of armies/support of Senate – Suetonius <i>Aug.</i> 10-12; <i>RG</i> 1-3; Perusine war Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 14- Lucius Antonius; cf Plut. <i>Antony</i> 30 (Fulvia); Sextus Pompeius: Suet <i>Augustus</i> 16; Antony's actions up to and including Actium.</p> <p>Reward specific information and coverage of the period, although not all problems/actions need to be included for higher marks.</p> <p>Answers might deal with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the other factors which led to Octavian succeeding where others failed; • how far other politicians can be said to have made mistakes; • how far Octavian profited from the mistakes/failures of other politicians. <p>Credit answers which compare or contrast specific evidence concerning the issues in the statement.</p> <p>Reward answers which consider the limitations of the evidence with regard to the issues.</p> <p>Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

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5		<p>AO1: Answers should include information about the extent of support for Augustus and that for different emperors; there should be coverage of different sections of society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augustus: Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 1.4 no opposition (Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 19); Suet <i>Aug.</i> 35 Senate reform; 38-39 equestrians; freedmen- Augustales in 7 BC; Tacitus <i>Annals</i> 1.2. – seduced all; <i>Ann.</i> 9-10 different views <i>RG</i> 34 claim; shows 22; popularity 35: pater patriae; 10 pontifex maximus; 5 dictatorship; Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 42 complaints; 19 plots; 57-8 popularity with all; Opposition to marriage laws Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 34; • Suet. <i>Tib.</i> 29 polite to senate; 30/31 freedom; 1.45f discontent with his actions; 3.3 Germanicus' death and reactions of Suet <i>Gaius</i> 6; 4.6-7 Tib's good government; crushing tyranny Tac. <i>Ann</i> 6.51; Suet. <i>Tib.</i> 25 fear of dangers, 34 restrict entertainments; 46-47 mean; 61 massacres; 63 hated, cf 75; 65 deceit and trickery over Sejanus; Velleius 2.126 praised; Tac. <i>Annals</i> 3.86, 6.13 riots; • Gaius: Popular accession Suet <i>Gaius</i> 13; Senate support 14; popularity 15; 26 – actions – closing granaries etc; 56 plots – Chaerea and the Guards; initial courtesy to Senate Dio 59.6; cult Suet <i>Gaius</i> 22; loved by people Jos AJ 19.1.15; contrast Dio 59.30; • Claudius: Suet. <i>Claudius</i> 6 popular with equestrians; 10 bribes Praetorians 12- reactions to rumour of death; plots- 13; 18 riot over grain; Suet <i>Claudius</i> 12 attitudes to the senate; 28 freedmen; 29 executions; Tac <i>Ann</i> 12.43 Cl. surrounded by mob/ only 15 days supply; 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for response to the specific question.</p> <p>In response to the question ['Of all the emperors during this period, only Augustus could be said to have gained the support of all sections of Roman society.' How far do you agree with this view?], answers should offer specific information and evidence. Some aspects which could be rewarded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coverage of the period; • differentiation between emperors and the extent of support; • the different sections of society and their relations with various emperors; • the varying support of groups such as the Praetorians and their commanders (equestrians) • some views by authors: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Velleius 2.89 authority of the Senate restored etc; 2. Augustan poets: Horace <i>Odes</i> 3.5, 3.14, 4.5 33-6, Virgil; 3. Tac. <i>Annals</i> 1.2; 9-10 on Augustus: Senate servile <i>Annals</i> 3.65 <i>fit to be slaves</i>; 4. Nero: Tac. <i>Annals</i> 13. 5, 28f <i>signs of a free country</i>; 	<p>A01 = 20 Level 5 18-20 Level 4 14-17 Level 3 9-13 Level 2 5-8 Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30 Level 5 26-30 Level 4 20-25 Level 3 14-19 Level 2 6-13 Level 1 0-5</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nero: Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 13.4, 27 role in admin.; 14.63 flattery from senate; bribes 13.17-18 death of Britannicus; support/discontent over artistic aims 14. 14–15; 14.62 riots over Octavia; 15.67 Flavus' view; Suet <i>Nero</i> 21 popularity of shows; 37 senators; 45 popular resentment at profiteering; universally loathed; 57 widespread rejoicing at death; Cassius Dio 63 .22 Vindex's complaints; • Suet. <i>Vespasian</i> - senate 9, Tac <i>Hist.</i> 4.3; modesty and restraint Suet. <i>Vesp.</i> 12-16; Suet. <i>Vesp.</i> 12-13 character; praised 15; generosity 17; 15 Priscus; popular Dio 64.8; • Titus Suet. <i>Titus</i> 7, 8 generosity, cf Dio 66. 25; Suet. <i>Titus</i> 1- universal love cf Dio 66.1; cf 7; baths 8; death- reactions 11; • Domitian autocracy (Dio 67.2/67.4); (Suet. Aug. 33); Suet. Dom. 10 executions; hated and feared 14; plebs indifferent, troops grieved, senators delighted; Pliny Letters 8.14 senate under Domitian; Tac. <i>Agricola</i> 42. <p>A02: Analysis should address the issue in the quotation using specific examples from selected parts of the period and provide analysis for or against the view.</p> <p>Arguments should show some balance in the assessment of 'all sections' and in the comparison of Augustus with later emperors.</p> <p>There should be some focus on 'only' in the argument.</p> <p>Evaluation and interpretation of the evidence (archaeological and literary) should be included in support of the argument.</p>	30	<p>Concentration in detail on one section of society or one emperor apart from Augustus should be considered partial. Answers should use examples from different parts of the period. Not all emperors of the period need to be covered for levels 4 and 5.</p> <p>Reference to Galba, Otho, Vitellius in AD 68-9 should be rewarded</p> <p>Answers might deal with different emperors with differing levels of support. Some answers might offer a detailed comparison between a restricted selection of emperors.</p> <p>Some answers might contrast their lack of support at times between and within reigns of emperors.</p> <p>Reward answers which consider the limitations of evidence.</p> <p>Reward answers which compare or contrast specific examples of evidence for and against the view.</p> <p>Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
6		<p>AO1</p> <p>Answers should include detailed information on the evidence for the lives of the people of Rome; answers should cover a range of aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • living conditions: Nero's street regulations Suet. <i>Nero</i> 16; Tac <i>Annals</i> 15. 42-43; Juv. <i>Sat.</i> 3.193ff alternative view; Horace <i>Sat</i> 2.6; • water supply: Frontinus 1.9-10: Agrippa Pliny <i>NH</i> 36. 121-2: Aqua Julia (33 BC); 70% increase in supply; Aqua Virgo, Aqua Alsietina; inscriptions of Aqua Claudia (Vespasian/Titus); RG 20.2 Aqueducts doubled; Strabo Geog 5.3.8 (Augustus); Suet. <i>Vesp.</i> 8-9; Frontinus 1.76 Nero; • work: employment on buildings – 30,000 Fucine Lake Suet. <i>Cl</i> 20; Suet. <i>Vesp.</i> 18; <i>Aug.</i> 29; traders, merchants, shopkeepers etc; teachers (Vespasian) Dio 65.12; • leisure; baths- Agrippa, Nero (Martial 7.34); Titus (Suet <i>Titus</i> 8 -Dio 66.25); Seneca <i>Ep.</i> 56.; Suet <i>Dom.</i> 5 buildings- hall, stadium, lake; Theatres- Pompey (Tiberius Suet <i>Tib.</i> 47, Claudius); Marcellus (Augustus, Vespasian Suet 19); shows: Juv. <i>Sat.</i> 10.78-81; Dio 66.25 (Titus); literature: Pliny <i>Letters</i>; • religion: festivals- Secular Games (Horace <i>CS</i>); Augustus, Claudius, Domitian (Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 4/8); temple building evidence; non-Roman – Isis (Juv. <i>Sat.</i> 6. 311f), Serapis (Dio 66.24, Domitian temples); 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for the response to the specific question. In response to the question ['The literary and material evidence is too limited for us to gain an adequate understanding of the lives of people in the city of Rome during this period.' How far is this a fair assessment?],</p> <p>answers should provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detail of information and coverage of the period, although not all aspects the people's lives need be included for level 4 and 5. <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the upper classes, lower classes and non-citizens; • general views of life in Rome : Martial <i>Ep.</i> 12.18 (to Juvenal); • contrast between rich and poorer sections of society- clientela – Juvenal <i>Sat.</i> 8.87ff; • lives of women: Juvenal <i>Satire</i> 6; • the lives of foreigners in Rome e.g. Jews, Egyptians, Gauls; persecution of Christians (Suet <i>Cl.</i> 25, Tac <i>Ann.</i> 15.41. • housing: credit appropriate use of Ostia; Juv. <i>Sat.</i> 3-9 1000 dangers; Pliny's <i>Letters</i> – villas; 	<p>A01 = 20</p> <p>Level 5 18-20</p> <p>Level 4 14-17</p> <p>Level 3 9-13</p> <p>Level 2 5-8</p> <p>Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30</p> <p>Level 5 26-30</p> <p>Level 4 20-25</p> <p>Level 3 14-19</p> <p>Level 2 6-13</p> <p>Level 1 0-5</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food: supply organised – Augustus – riots 19 BC, problems Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 41-2; Tiberius maintains it- (Suet 37, Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 4.6, 2.87 price of grain); Claudius – Ostia; dining- Pliny <i>Letters</i>; Juv. <i>Sat.</i> 5 104-6; • security: Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 30 wards, night-watch, flood control, Flaminian way cf 32 policing; insc – Claudius channels dug; Praetorian Guard; Titus Dio 66 19.3. • fires: Tiberius' aid - in 27 and 37 (Tac <i>Ann.</i> 4.64 AD 27, 6.45 AD 36); • taxes- Gaius' greed Suet <i>Gaius</i> 40-1, cf Nero after AD 64; Vespasian- avarice, Tiberius said to be mean; financial crisis in AD 33 (Tac <i>Ann.</i> 6.16-17); reduced taxes AD 17; • donatives: <i>RG</i> 15; Dio 49.43 Agrippa – gifts of oil, salt etc; <p>AO2: Analysis should address the issue of 'limited' in terms of the statement and differentiate between the types of evidence. Answers should offer a conclusion to the issue of evidence. They should consider the range of people in the city and the varying evidence for different groups. Answers should provide detail of some sources and include interpretation and evaluation in support of the argument.</p>	30	<p>Concentration on one aspect with limited reference to others might be considered partial for Level 3.</p> <p>Analysis may include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • differentiation between rich and poor; • differentiation between and within the reigns of some emperors; • the limitations of the sources and varying interpretations of them. <p>Reward answers which provide alternative views from the sources and discuss their merits.</p> <p>Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
7		<p>AO1 Answers should provide examples of buildings covering a range of emperors and support these with literary and material evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augustus: Ara Pacis (reliefs); Forum Augusti (with detail); Arch of Augustus; Marcellus Theatre; temples: Caesar, Mars; aqueducts: Frontinus 1.9-10- Agrippa, Aqua Julia, Appia, Anio, Marcia, Alsietina (Strabo 5.3.8); RG 19-21; Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 29; • Buildings by others: baths (Agrippa); Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 29 basilica of Gaius and Lucius; colonnades of Livia, Octavia, Temples of Hercules and Muses, Diana, Saturn, Hall of Liberty, theatre of Balbus, amphitheatre of Taurus; • Tiberius: Temple of Augustus, Pompey's Theatre; Suet. <i>Tib.</i> 47; Dio 57.10 restored buildings; praetorians Suet <i>Tib.</i> 37; • Gaius: Gaius extensions to palace (Suet. <i>Gaius</i> 22); temples to numen (Dio 59.28 2 temples), shrine to himself; projects Suet. <i>Gaius</i> 21 aqueduct, amphitheatre; temple to Augustus etc; • Claudius: Arch of Claudius (aureus); Pompey's Theatre; Portus Minucia; (Suet. <i>Cl.</i> 20); aqueduct: Aqua Viego, Aqua Claudia, Anio Novus (Pliny <i>NH</i> 36.122); flood measures (Dio 57.14.9) • Nero: Domus Aurea, Nero's Colossus, Baths (Martial 7.34); streets Tac. Ann. Suet. Nero 16; Tac Annals 14. 42-43; Suet. <i>Nero</i> 16; 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for the response to the specific question. In response to the question [Why did the emperors of this period spend so much time and money rebuilding the city of Rome?]</p> <p>Candidates should choose examples from throughout the period and answers may include some knowledge of the political context of the examples chosen. Reward detailed use of specific material evidence.</p> <p>Further material might be included to support the discussion/analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • examples of material evidence to support the argument (coins, inscriptions, art etc); • evidence of reactions to the buildings. <p>There should be some attempt to consider a range of emperors for a higher level. A focus on one emperor with limited reference to others may be considered Level 3.</p>	<p>A01 = 20 Level 5 18-20 Level 4 14-17 Level 3 9-13 Level 2 5-8 Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30 Level 5 26-30 Level 4 20-25 Level 3 14-19 Level 2 6-13 Level 1 0-5</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
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7		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flavians: Vespasian: Temple to Peace, Claudius, Flavian family, aqueducts (inscp. AD 71) - Iseum; Iseum Campense; Titus/Domitian: Arch of Titus (inscp on arch); Domitian's palace; Cancellaria reliefs; Colosseum Martial <i>de Spect.</i> 1, 2; Suet <i>Vesp.</i> 8-9; inscriptions AD 78 Vespasian restores temples etc; Suet. <i>Domitian</i> 5 for a range of buildings; Reasons: Suet <i>Aug.</i> 28 his boast- worthy of position as capital; provide against disasters of <i>RG</i>; propaganda/display/image (coins) (arches) (reliefs); popularity (amenities- e.g. aqueducts, baths); religion; provide aid after disasters such as fires/floods – Tiberius, Nero, Titus; promotion of predecessor by emperors (Tac. Ann. 13.3/Suet <i>Nero</i> 9 Nero- Claudius; <i>Vesp.</i> Suet. 9 (Claudius); Suet. <i>Tib.</i> 47, Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 5). <p>A02: Answers should address the issue of the purposes for which buildings was done and develop analysis of the various factors from the evidence.</p> <p>There should be interpretation of the literary and material evidence in the analysis of the aims of emperors.</p> <p>Answers should compare the different/similar approaches of emperors, although not all need be included in the analysis.</p> <p>Answers should include evaluation of the evidence, both archaeological and literary in support of the argument.</p>	30	<p>Answers may consider the different attitudes of emperors towards building projects.</p> <p>Answer may include the reasons for these differences.</p> <p>They may consider that individual buildings have a variety of purposes.</p> <p>Reward answers which use the sources critically to develop understanding of the purposes and discuss their limitations and bias for or against emperors.</p> <p>Reward answers comparing and/or contrasting evidence.</p> <p>Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

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		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
8		<p>AO1 Answers should include sources for the imperial families and specific events and issues: Imperial Families:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augustus: Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 1.9; blame 1.10, 1.2; succession 1.3; Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 61-5 family, 19 plots; • Tiberius: succession - Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 1.11, 23 secrecy/hypocrisy; Germanicus Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 1.33ff; Dio 57.22 Sejanus; 18 Germanicus; Sejanus Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 41ff; • Gaius: Suet. <i>Gaius</i> 11 cruelty; 22 monster; succession: Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 6.46f; Suet. <i>Gaius</i> 13; • Claudius: Messalina Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 11.25ff; Agrippina 12.1-9; wives/freedmen Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 11.40, Suet. <i>Cl.</i> 28, Dio 59.26, character 60.2; Suet. <i>Cl.</i> 13 plots; succession <i>Cl.</i> 43f; • Nero's interests Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 14.14, 15.37 acting; Suet. <i>Nero</i> 32 wasteful; Suet. <i>Nero</i> 33-36 family; Nero, Britannicus, Agrippina, Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 13.1-5, 12ff, 45ff Poppaea; 14.1ff Agrippina's murder; Nero Dio 63.27 death; • Vespasian Dio 64.2 character; Titus; 66.25 generous; Vespasian, Titus: games (Suet. <i>Titus</i> 7.3, 8.2; Dio 66. 25); <i>Vespasian</i> praised Suet. 15; generosity <i>Titus</i> 7, 8; Tac. <i>Agr.</i> 39ff; <p>Events of the period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tac. AD 37 fire Aventine 100m HS (<i>Ann</i> 6.45, 64) <i>Ann.</i> 6.13 riots; Nero: Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 14.62 riots over Octavia; 15.38ff fire and aftermath; Dio 63: <i>Nero</i> fire; praetorian camp: Dio. 57.19 AD 20 Tac. <i>Ann</i> 4.2 Sejanus; games Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 4; Suet. <i>Cl.</i> 21; Tiberius reduces them Suet. <i>Tib.</i> 34; festivals, Claudius' /Domitian's revival of the Secular Games (Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 4 and 8); Tiridates; 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for the response to the specific question. In response to the question [To what extent are the literary sources too focused on the members of the imperial families to provide a balanced account of this period in Rome?], evidence from the sources is needed for the discussion. This may include material evidence e.g:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aqueducts for water supply; Frontinus: 2. 98ff 9 aqueducts; • architecture and art, coins, reliefs, statues for evidence of events etc. <p>Answers may also consider evidence for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the genres of the texts; • audiences: senatorial, upper class; • agendas of authors. <p>Focus of answers is likely to be on Tacitus, Suetonius and Dio; reward use of others e.g. Velleius (Augustus and Tiberius); Josephus (Nero, Flavians); Philo (Gaius), Seneca, Pliny, Juvenal, Martial etc.</p> <p>Answers may refer to events in the Empire where relevant to issues in Rome: Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 12. 10-21 Eastern matters; 12.31ff Britain (Claudius); Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 13.34-41 Corbulo in the East; effectiveness of Domitian; campaigns <i>Domitian</i> 6; Dio 60 Claudius' invasion of Britain; Tac. <i>Agricola</i>.</p>	<p>A01 = 20 Level 5 18-20 Level 4 14-17 Level 3 9-13 Level 2 5-8 Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30 Level 5 26-30 Level 4 20-25 Level 3 14-19 Level 2 6-13 Level 1 0-5</p>

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		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
		<p>Piso plot Tac.<i>Ann.</i> 15 48ff; Issues during the period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • administration: Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 30 division of city into wards; <i>Aug</i> 42 ref. to Agrippa aqueducts; grain: Suet. <i>Tib</i> 8 defective supply in Aug's reign; Suet. <i>Cl.</i> 18-19; 38 fire; Domitian's changes to grain distribution etc (Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 7); roles of senate Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 35, 37 new offices; Suet. <i>Tiberius</i> 30-1; Suet. <i>Dom</i> 8: <i>Ann.</i> 4.6 Tiberius' good government; <i>Histories</i> 4.3; • powers/monarchy; Dio 56 30; Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 1 1-10; Suet <i>Aug.</i> 27-8; Vespasian's accession Suetonius/Tacitus, <i>Lex de imperio</i>; <i>RG</i> 1-5; • security and control: plebs - employment, food and gifts: Suet. <i>Cl.</i> 18, 21; Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 4; <i>Titus</i> 7; grain Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 2.87; 50; <i>RG</i> 15, 22; • Buildings: rebuilding after the fires etc: Suet. <i>Vesp.</i> 8/9, 11; Suet <i>Titus</i> 7; Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 5; building Suet. <i>Aug.</i> 28; <i>Claudius</i> 20; <p>AO2 Analysis should address the issue of the focus on imperial families in relation to the issue of balance. Reward answers which focus on the analysis of the sources primarily. There should be some discussion of the how far the literary sources provide a balanced account of events and issues in Rome. Evidence should be interpreted and evaluated in support of the argument to provide conclusions on the issue of 'how far' the evidence is adequate.</p>	30	<p>Answers need not include all emperors from the period and may be limited in the range of events. Higher levels may be achieved with very detailed use of selective range of material.</p> <p>Concentration in detail on one source is only partially relevant.</p> <p>Discussions may focus on some aspects of the imperial families. Answers may focus on omissions by sources in the discussion on balance. Reward answers which discuss the limitations of the evidence from material culture in assessing the limitation of literary sources. Reward answers which consider different views from the sources and compare and contrast material.</p> <p>Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
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9		<p>AO1 Answers should include a range of evidence covering the uses of the imperial cult and aims of emperors. Information might include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AD 29 Inscription from Lapethus in Cyprus - Tiberius cult statue in gymnasium; Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 4.37 Tiberius' refusal of honours in Spain cf Gythium (AD 25) inscp.(11 cities - accepted in Asia cf. <i>Ann.</i> 4.55-6 – Smyrna AD 26); AD 24 Smyrna - Tac <i>Ann</i> 4.14/15 Capito (procurator)/Gaius Silanus pros.- thanks in terms of temple to T, Livia and Rome (AD 24 cities of Asia); Thugga inscr. AD 36-37; Jos. <i>JW</i> 2.169 Pilate and images; • Gaius - Suet. Gaius 22; Miletus AD 40- organised priests and priestesses; statue in temple in Jerusalem (Jos. <i>AJ</i> 18.261, Philo 30.203/31.213); • AD 41 Claudius refusal of temples/priest in Alexandria (insc); AD 49/60 Claudius temple in Britain Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 14.31; • Nero: Inscrp - Athens: Nero the new Apollo (Athens), coin of Nero and Apollo, Suet <i>Nero</i> 25 cf Dio 61.20.5; RIB 5 London 'divine power of the emperor'; Moguntiacum Jupiter column (Drusus 13 BC; Freeing Achaea inscp. (Boeotia)- Nero Zeus; • Flavians temple at Ephesus; Narbo tablet –cult priesthood; Arae Flaviae (Neckar); 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for the response to the specific question.</p> <p>In response to the question To what extent do the sources help us to understand the importance of the imperial cult as a means of the political control?] answers should include examples of the evidence in order to assess the issues in the question; issues might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the differences in attitudes and policy between provinces and within provinces; • changes over the period; • policies of different emperors. <p>Concentration on one part of the period/one area is only partially relevant. Answers might also refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local religious practices or traditions; • evidence of provincial attitudes in inscriptions, coins and reliefs; • religious aspects of the cult. 	<p>A01 = 20 Level 5 18-20 Level 4 14-17 Level 3 9-13 Level 2 5-8 Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30 Level 5 26-30 Level 4 20-25 Level 3 14-19 Level 2 6-13 Level 1 0-5</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pliny's <i>Letters</i> Book 10: evidence of provincials' attitudes to Trajan, and others; oaths of loyalty; celebration of birthday etc; Cult temple for Trajan at Pergamum; Pliny 10.96 T's statue among gods; Letter 70 (Claudius shrine); Local initiatives: Sebasteion at Ephesus (Domitian); Aphrodisias- images of Claudius etc; elites competing for favours- Pliny <i>Letters</i> 10.52, 100; Cogidubnus inscription; temple of Neptune and Minerva; <p>AO2: Analysis should include some discussion concerning the range of cult practices and interpretation of the evidence for the purposes/aims in the establishment of the cult;</p> <p>There should be some analysis of the issue of importance in the statement and the extent to which the cult was a means of political control.</p> <p>There should be an argument and conclusion on the evidence for this view.</p> <p>Answer should include evaluation and interpretation of the evidence in support of the argument.</p>	30	<p>Answers may refer to Augustus where made relevant: Augustus at Pergamum, Nicomedia, Ancyra temple, AD 15 Tarraco Tac Ann. 1.77– association with living emperors; Augustales (Lyons);</p> <p>Some may question if it is possible to gain accurate/reliable accounts from evidence for this period.</p> <p>Reward answers which differentiate between types of evidence and assess the limitations of the evidence for the cult in the provinces and the aims of emperors.</p> <p>Reward answers differentiating between areas of the Empire and discussing differences between elites and others. In evaluation there may be some attempt to compare or contrast evidence.</p> <p>Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

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10		<p>AO1 Answers should show knowledge of the ways emperors dealt with economic problems e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taxes: Tac. <i>Hist.</i> 4.74; Matthew 9.9-12; Gaul-discontent Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 3.40f; Ad 68 Vindex Dio 63.22f, Tac. <i>Hist.</i> 1.8; Britain Dio 62.2.1; Tac <i>Ann.</i> 39f; extortion: Dio 67.4.6 Nasamones; Vespasian's need for money –Dio 65.2, 8 Alexandrians discontent; Jewish poll tax Dio 65.7; Jos. <i>JW</i> 7.216f; Tac. <i>Agr.</i> 19 abuses corrected; • Plunder from provinces Jos <i>JW</i> 6.317- value of gold fell; Jerusalem treasures; Dacian booty • Governors etc: Juv. <i>Sat.</i> 46-50; Florus <i>Judaea</i> Dio 63.22; Jos. <i>JW</i> 2.277-9; • Roads- maintenance – Pliny <i>Letters</i> 10.45-6 on use of imperial post; • Trade: Suet <i>Dom</i> 7, 14 vines, Philostratus <i>Sophists</i> 520 effect and remedy; grain; • Resources taken by Romans : Mendip lead pig; mines Tac <i>Ann.</i> 6.19; grain. <p>Emperors policies and actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic- generosity: Tiberius help to Asian cities (AD 22-3) (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 2.47; Ann. 4.13 remission of tax to Sardis AD 17 cf Ephesus AD 29) (sestertius AD 22-3; cf Suet. <i>Tib.</i> 48; Suet. <i>Gaius</i> 21-22 Gaius' contributions to provinces cf <i>Vesp</i> 17; trade and industry; roads - Asia AD 80, Arabia AD 110 mile stones/ inscr. promoting emperors; Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 8 control of admin.; taxes of Greece (Boeotia inscr.); • Mancian tenures AD 116-7: land use • Romanisation: spread of citizenship etc; use of colonies to promote trade; towns in the West; 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for the response to the specific question.</p> <p>In response to the question [How far did emperors of this period show concern for the economic welfare of the inhabitants of their empire?] answers should have specific examples supported by the sources in provinces for the period and differentiating between provinces.</p> <p>Answers which focus on one issue or emperor are partially relevant.</p> <p>Other material may be included; reward if made relevant e.g:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inscriptions concerning the work of local officials; archaeological evidence of building etc; • other factors such as the involvement of the army, government/ administration, local and imperial; • mismanagement by locals/governors dealt with by the emperors e.g. Pliny <i>Letters</i> 10 23, 24 etc; 	<p>A01 = 20 Level 5 18-20 Level 4 14-17 Level 3 9-13 Level 2 5-8 Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30 Level 5 26-30 Level 4 20-25 Level 3 14-19 Level 2 6-13 Level 1 0-5</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administration: procurators Tac. <i>Agr.</i> 7; <i>Ann.</i> 14.38 (Classicianus); Polyclitus (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 14.31); Pliny <i>Letters</i> 27, 85 Maximus; 67 Lycomas; 28, 84; trial of corrupt officials Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 4.15 Capito AD 23, Pliny <i>Letters</i> 2.11.3 Priscus; Domitian's control Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 8; Tib. - Dio 57.10.5, Suet <i>Tib.</i>32 control of tax rates; Suet. <i>Cl.</i> 18-9 measures to help import of grain; Actions and support for elites: Prasutagus, Cogidubnus, Cartimandua, Herod, Pliny <i>Letters</i> for Bithynia; Tac <i>Agr</i> 21; Asian cities build temple to Tiberius in response to his control of corruption (Tac <i>Annals</i> 4.14); Titus – Munigua's appeal (L18.231); Pliny <i>letters</i> 10 for Trajan's attitude to problems. <p>AO2: Analysis and interpretation should focus on the role played by the emperors and those who served them in the economy of the Empire.</p> <p>Answers should consider the notion of 'how far' and offer a conclusion on the issue of 'concern' with a balanced argument relating to both emperors and the economic problems.</p> <p>Answers should discuss interpretations and the value of the evidence in terms of the question with specific examples in support of the argument</p>	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answers may differentiate between approaches by emperors. Answers may differentiate between and within provinces. Answers might provide some balance in terms of factors which affected the lives of the inhabitants of the Empire. <p>Reward answers which compare and contrast material and/or consider the limitations of the evidence.</p> <p>Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
11		<p>AO1 Answer should provide a range of evidence relevant to the extent of support for Roman rule; there should be some evidence of discontent with the Roman occupation. Information might include: reasons for welcoming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for client kings/queens - Prasutagus, Cogidubnus, Cartimandua; Herod; Sohaemus in Emesa; • for elites: citizenship for magistrates, entry into Senate (Claudius bronze tablet; Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 11.23ff); opportunities for advancement - Baebius - gov. of Noricum; procurators - Catus, Classicianus (tomb); auxiliary service; • Romanisation: coinage, trade, developments in agriculture, amenities, peace and stability, citizenship (Spain- Vespasian Pliny NH 3.30); Tac. <i>Agricola</i> 21; Martial <i>Ep.</i> 11.53; Philostratus Apollonius 4.22; Philo Contemplative life 48-9 Volubilis citizenship; • support: Tiberius help to Asian cities- (AD 22-3) (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 2.47 earthquake AD17; <i>Ann.</i> 4.13 remission of tax to two cities in Asia); Suet. <i>Gaius</i> 21-22 Gaius' contributions to provinces; Greece Suet. <i>Nero</i> 24; Suet. <i>Vespasian</i> 17 - general claim of help to Empire; • career advancements: Lapethus Inscription (priest); procurators: Capito (L.8.21); Xenophon inscr.; Pactumeius cos AD 80; • Amenities provided: Pliny <i>Letters</i> 10; arcade at Megalopolis by Domitian; Vespasian's works in provinces; 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for the response to the specific question.</p> <p>In response to the question ['Very few provincials were discontented with Roman rule during this period; the vast majority welcomed it.' To what extent do the sources support this view?]</p> <p>answers should provide detailed examples of benefits presented in the sources and the evidence for the attitudes of the provincials.</p> <p>Coverage of the period should be rewarded but not all provinces or revolts need to be assessed for higher levels.</p> <p>Concentration upon one area/part of the period should be treated as partly relevant.</p> <p>Material evidence might be used for attitudes towards the Empire and the causes of resistance and benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coins of Vindex, Cerialis in AD 69; • coins/inscriptions etc set up by provincials recording support: coin of Tiberius help to Asian cities; • buildings and monuments by and for provincials showing support for emperors: Thugga insc.. 	<p>A01 = 20 Level 5 18-20 Level 4 14-17 Level 3 9-13 Level 2 5-8 Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30 Level 5 26-30 Level 4 20-25 Level 3 14-19 Level 2 6-13 Level 1 0-5</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
		<p>Discontent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reasons in ‘speeches’: Caratacus, (Tac. <i>Annals</i> 12. 36f) Civilis (Tac. <i>Histories</i> 4.41); Calgacus (Tac. <i>Agricola</i> 31-33); Boudicca (Tac. <i>Annals</i> 14. 35, Dio 62.1ff); Vindex (Dio 63); Josephus; • taxation issue: Florus and Sacrovir AD 21 (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 3. 40-46; Frisii AD 29 (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 4.72); Suet. <i>Tiberius</i> 32 raising taxes (cf Dio 57.10.5); • interference in kingdoms: Boudicca and the Trinovantes AD 60-61 (Tac <i>Ann.</i> 14 31f; Dio 62. 1.1ff); Venutius (Tac. <i>Histories</i> 3.45); • corruption: Felix (and others in Judaea, Suet. <i>Cl</i> 28; Tac. <i>Annals</i> 12.54f): governors in Bithynia (Pliny Letters); Tac. <i>Annals</i> 14. 30 Catus; Claudius prosecutes governors (Dio 60 24.4, 25.4); Pliny prosecutes Baebius Massa (AD 93); trial of Capito (Tac. <i>Ann.</i>13 33); Jos. <i>JW</i> 6.317; • abuses by the army: Apuleius Golden Ass 9.39f. <p>AO2:</p> <p>Analysis should consider the extent to which the provincials resisted or welcomed the benefits of the Empire and assess the value of the evidence for this.</p> <p>There should be some discussion of the ‘very few’ and ‘vast majority’ in the statement and a conclusion concerning its accuracy.</p> <p>Answers should consider how far the evidence provides conclusions about the attitudes towards the Empire and reasons for these.</p> <p>Answers should interpret and evaluate the source evidence in terms of the question.</p>	30	<p>Analysis might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discussion of the difference between groups within provinces in their views; • the differences between East and West in terms of priorities and problems; • the limitations of the evidence with regard to upper and lower class provincials from Roman sources. <p>Reward answers which offer some conclusions about the limited evidence from provincials themselves.</p> <p>Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
12		<p>AO1 A range of information should include examples of the roles/effectiveness of senators and equestrians. There should be a balance of information to answer the question. Answers might include: Senators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governors: roles as governors; Vespasian and Titus in Judaea; longer terms (Tac. <i>Annals</i> 1.80); Pliny passim; Petronius (Syria) Jos. <i>JW</i> 31.213; Tac. <i>Agr.</i> 14-6 Britain; • Legal: Pliny <i>Letters</i> 81, 82 Dio of Prusa; • Financial: Pliny; Tac <i>Agr.</i> 19; corruption Pliny <i>Letters</i> 3.9 Classicus; 2.11 Priscus; • Military: Agricola; Suetonius Paulinus; Corbulo (Claudius and Nero); Plautius etc in invasion of Britain (Dio 60); • shortage of suitable men <i>Annals</i> 6.27. Spanish and African senators (Lactor 8 inscriptions); use of provincials as senators e.g. Vindex; loyalty to emperors Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 2.59; <p>Equestrian roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governors: Egypt Tac. <i>Annals</i> 12.60, Rectus in Egypt Dio 57.10.5, Julius Alexander (Edict) (Judaea <i>JW</i> 20.101); Pilate (Jos. AJ 18.3.2); Felix (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 12.54); Florus in Judaea (Jos. <i>JW</i> 2.8.11. 2.14); • procurators; Britain- Catus, Classicianus (Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 14.39f cf Dio); Pliny <i>Letters</i> 10 27, 85 Maximus, 86a (Bassus); Claudius Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 12.59 equestrians used; Suet. <i>Cl.</i> 24; Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 4.13 Egypt procurator corrupt; • jurisdiction: Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 12.60; Dio 60.9.6; Philo <i>ag. Flaccus</i>; Suet. <i>Cl.</i> 12; L18. 110 iuridicus; 	20	<p>Marking grids to be used for the response to the specific question. In response to the question ['In governing the Roman Empire, equestrians were far more useful than senators to the emperors of this period.' How far do you agree with this view?]</p> <p>answers should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specific examples of roles as governors – security and control, collection of taxes, overseeing cities, resolving disputes, keeping the peace, legal duties; • detailed references and identification of sources and evidence. <p>Reward coverage of the period and a range of senators and equestrians. Concentration in detail on one part of the period or one of the groups is only partially relevant. Answers may also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • difference between East and West may be considered; • equestrians in provinces: public service; amenities (Pliny Letters); references to support for emperors in inscriptions; <p>distinction between senatorial and imperial provinces may be rewarded.</p>	<p>A01 = 20 Level 5 18-20 Level 4 14-17 Level 3 9-13 Level 2 5-8 Level 1 0-4</p> <p>A02 = 30 Level 5 26-30 Level 4 20-25 Level 3 14-19 Level 2 6-13 Level 1 0-5</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		Indicative Content			Levels of Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • finance: collection of taxes Tiberius – Suet. <i>Tib.</i> 32, <i>Tac Ann.</i> 4.6; Dio 60.9.6; Suet. <i>Dom.</i> 12; <i>Nero</i> 30-32 wastefulness; <i>Gaius</i> 37-8 extravagances; 40 new taxes; <i>Tiberius</i> 46 meanness; Vespasian new taxes (Suet. <i>Vesp</i> 16, 23); • military: Salutaris insc. (Ephesus)- various roles; cf Xenophon (Nero's reign); Capito (Tiberius); Velius Rufus (Syria –Flavians; praefecti in the army/auxiliaries; Pliny <i>Letters</i> 21/22; Suet. <i>Cl.</i> 25 military careers. <p>AO2: An analysis should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discussion of the extent to which either senators or equestrians were useful; there should be argument and conclusion of which, if any, were more useful to emperors; • evaluation and interpretation of literary and/or archaeological material in relation to the question; • some consideration of the limitation and value of the evidence for events in the provinces and the roles of senators and equestrians. 	30	<p>Answers might include analysis of effect of good/bad governors/ equestrians and assess their value to the emperors.</p> <p>Answers might assess the difference between the East and the West and the way this might affect the usefulness of governors.</p> <p>Answers might also consider differences between emperors in their relations the provinces.</p> <p>Refer to the marking grids in relation to the question.</p>	

APPENDIX 1: A2 Ancient History marking Grids

	AO1: Recall and deploy relevant knowledge and understanding of literary, cultural, material or historical sources or linguistic forms in their appropriate contexts.	AO2(a): Analyse, evaluate and respond to Classical Sources (literary, cultural, material or historical sources or linguistic), as appropriate. AO2(b): Select, organise and present relevant information and argument in a clear, logical, accurate and appropriate form.
Level 5	18-20	26-30
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A very good range of detailed factual knowledge; · Fully relevant to the question; · Well-supported with evidence and reference to the sources; · Displays a very good understanding of concepts and contexts of events and/or sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Thorough analysis of evidence and issues leading to coherent judgements; · Thorough interpretation and evaluation of the sources and/or evidence; · Very well structured response with clear and developed argument; · Fluent and effective communication of ideas; · Very accurately written with a range of specialist vocabulary accurately used.
Level 4	14-17	20-25
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A good range of detailed factual knowledge · Mostly relevant to the question; · Mostly supported with evidence and reference to the sources; · Displays a good understanding of concepts and contexts of events and/or sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Good analysis of evidence and issues leading to some coherent judgements; · Sound interpretation and evaluation of the sources and/or evidence · Well structured response with clear argument; · Mostly fluent and effective communication of ideas; · Accurately written with some specialist vocabulary accurately used.
Level 3	9-13	14-19
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A range of basic factual knowledge · Partially relevant to the question · Partially supported with evidence and reference to the sources; · Displays some understanding of concepts and contexts of events and/or sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Some analysis of evidence and/or issues with some judgements; · Partial interpretation and/or evaluation of the sources and/or evidence · Structured response with some underdeveloped argument; · Generally effective communication of ideas; · Mostly accurately written with specialist vocabulary sometimes accurately used.
Level 2	5-8	6-13
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Limited factual knowledge · Occasionally relevant to the question; · Occasionally supported with evidence; · Displays limited understanding of concepts and contexts of events and/or sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Occasional analysis of evidence and/or issues with little attempt at judgement; · Limited interpretation and/or evaluation of the sources and/or evidence · Poorly structured response with little or no argument; · Occasionally effective communication of ideas; · Occasionally accurately written with specialist vocabulary rarely used or used inappropriately.
Level 1	0-4	0-5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Little or no factual knowledge · Rarely relevant to the question · Minimal or no supporting evidence · Displays minimal or no understanding of concepts and contexts of events and/or sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Very superficial analysis of the evidence and/or issues; · Little or no interpretation or evaluation of the sources and/or evidence; · Very poorly structured or unstructured response; · Little or no effective communication of ideas; · Little or no accuracy in the writing with little or no specialist vocabulary.

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