

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
AS GCE**

F392/01

CLASSICS: ANCIENT HISTORY

Roman History from original sources

MONDAY 19 MAY 2014: Afternoon

**DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance**

MODIFIED ENLARGED

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

**12 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)**

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Complete the boxes on the Answer Booklet with your name, centre number and candidate number.

Use black ink.

This Question Paper contains questions on the following three options:

Option 1: Cicero and political life in late Republican Rome

Option 2: Augustus and the Principate

Option 3: Britain in the Roman Empire

Choose ONE option. Answer ONE question from Section A and ONE question from Section B. Both questions must be from the same option.

Write the number of each question answered in the margin.

Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The total number of marks for this paper is 100.

Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in this paper.

Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

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OPTION 1: Cicero and political life in late Republican Rome

Answer ONE question from Section A and ONE question from Section B.

SECTION A – Commentary Questions

Answer ONE question from this section.

Marks are awarded in parts (b) and (c) of Questions 1 and 2 for the quality of written communication in your answer.

- 1 Read the passage and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passage and to use your own knowledge in your answers.**

You ask me what happened over the trial for it to turn out so contrary to everybody's expectations, and you also want to know how it was that I took less than my usual part in the fray. I shall answer you Homerically, cart before horse. 5

Well then, so long as I had the Senate's authority to defend, I took so brisk and vigorous a 'part in the fray' that crowds flocked around me shouting enthusiastic applause. If ever you gave me credit for courage in public life, you would surely have admired me in that affair. ... But then Hortensius conceived the idea of getting Fufius to propose a law on the sacrilege differing from the consular bill only in respect of the constitution of the jury, on which however everything turned, and worked hard for its acceptance because he had persuaded himself and others that no jury on earth could 10 15

acquit Clodius. I saw we had got a jury of paupers, and drew in my horns, saying nothing in evidence but what was so generally known and attested that I could not leave it out. 20

If therefore you want to know the reason for the verdict of not guilty (to come back from cart to horse), it was the needy and disreputable quality of the jury, and *that* was due to Hortensius' miscalculation. Afraid that Fufius might veto the law proposed under the senatorial decree, he failed to see how much better it would have been to leave Clodius under the stigma of an impending trial than to commit him to an unreliable tribunal. His hatred made him impatient to bring the case to court. He said that a sword of lead would be sharp enough to cut Clodius' throat. 25 30 35

Cicero, 'Letters' 10

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the issues which affected the outcome of the trial of Clodius? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the importance of trials in the politics of the late Republic? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, how varied were the methods used by politicians to affect the results of trials in the late Republic? [25]

OPTION 1: Cicero and political life in late Republican Rome

Do NOT answer this question if you have already answered Question 1.

- 2 Read the passage and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passage and to use your own knowledge in your answers.**

It follows, then, that I must speak about reputation – and you must pay very careful attention. But what has been said throughout the earlier part of my discourse is equally important for the vigorous spreading of a good reputation – a name for public speaking, the enthusiastic support of the ‘equites’ and the ‘publicani’; the goodwill of the ‘nobiles’, a following of young men, the constant attendance of those who have been defended by you, and a large number of people from the ‘municipia’ who can be seen to have come to support you. This will cause people to say and think that you know people well and address them as friends, that you seek their support persistently and with diligence, and that you are kind and generous. In this way your house may be full of supporters by night, with a crowd present from all classes, your speech may please all, your deeds and efforts many; you will achieve all that is possible by your toil, skill and diligence – not just so that such men may give a report to the people, but that the people itself may be actively involved in your interests.

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You have already gained the support of the city crowds, and of those who attend the gatherings of the people, by your lavish praise of Pompey, your undertaking of the case of Manilius and your defence of Cornelius. 30

We must now stir up that support which till now no one has had without the goodwill of distinguished men. Furthermore, people must be made to realise that the goodwill of Pompey towards you is immense and that for you to 35

gain the office which you are seeking fits in perfectly with his plans.

**Quintus Cicero, 'Commentariolum Petitionis' 50–51
[LACTOR 3]**

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the range of support Cicero could call upon when standing for election as consul? [10]**
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about Cicero's desire to secure support from Pompey? [20]**
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, to what extent was Pompey actually useful to Cicero? [25]**

SECTION A TOTAL [55]

OPTION 1: Cicero and political life in late Republican Rome

SECTION B – Essays

Answer ONE question.

Start your answer on a new page.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

- 3 According to the sources, how important was the rivalry between ‘optimates’ and ‘populares’ in the politics of the late Republic?**

In your answer, you should:

outline what the sources tell us about the rivalry between ‘optimates’ and ‘populares’ in the politics of the late Republic;

explain the importance of the rivalry between ‘optimates’ and ‘populares’;

assess the reliability of the sources. [45]

- 4 How far was it necessary for politicians in the late Republic to follow the traditional ‘cursus honorum’, if they wished to gain political power?**

In your answer, you should:

outline the structure and purpose of the ‘cursus honorum’;

discuss what the sources say about how individual politicians gained power;

assess the reliability of these sources. [45]

SECTION B TOTAL [45]

PAPER TOTAL [100]

OPTION 2: Augustus and the Principate

Answer ONE question from Section A and ONE question from Section B.

SECTION A – Commentary Questions

Answer ONE question from this section.

Marks are awarded in parts (b) and (c) of Questions 5 and 6 for the quality of written communication in your answer.

- 5 Read the passages and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passages and to use your own knowledge in your answers.**

**This is the man, this is he whom so often you
hear promised to you,
Augustus Caesar, son of a god, who shall bring
back again**

**The age of gold to Latium, the very land where
once**

**Old Saturn ruled, and shall spread our empire's
bounds**

Beyond the Garamantes and Indians, whose countries lie 10

Beyond the stars and the courses of time, ...

Hercules, indeed, did not traverse the world so far, although he slew

**The bronze-footed hind, and brought peace to
the forests** **15**

Of Erymanthus, making all Lerna tremble at his bow. Nor did

**Bacchus, who in triumph guides his chariot
with vine-stem
Reins, driving his tigers down from Nysa's lofty crest. 20**

**Virgil, 'Aeneid' 6.791–796, 802–806
[LACTOR 17]**

**Once, when we put into Gyaros in the
Cyclades, I came across a tiny fishing village.
As we were setting sail, we took on board
one of their number who had been elected by
them as their spokesman to take a petition 5
to Caesar, who at that time was in Corinth,
on his way home to celebrate his triumph
for the victory at Actium. In the course of the
journey, the fisherman explained to those who
enquired that he had been sent to petition for 10
some mitigation of tax. For his community
were required to pay one hundred and fifty
drachmas, when they could barely raise one
hundred.**

**Strabo, 'Geography' 10.5.3
[LACTOR 17]**

- (a) What can we learn from these passages about the
ways in which the Romans viewed Augustus? [10]**
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about
the image of himself which Augustus wanted to
present at Rome? [20]**
- (c) On the basis of these passages and other sources
you have studied, to what extent do the sources
support the view that Augustus brought back an
'age of gold' to Rome? [25]**

OPTION 2: Augustus and the Principate

Do not answer this question if you have already answered Question 5.

- 6 Read the passage and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passage and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

We come now to the moment which all Rome dreaded. Caesar Augustus had sent his grandson Germanicus to Germany to complete the final stages of the campaign, and was about to despatch his son, Tiberius, to Illyricum to reinforce the peace imposed by war. He set off for Campania with the intention of seeing Tiberius on his way and at the same time attending an athletics festival dedicated in his honour by the people of Naples. He was already aware of the advance of decrepitude and the early symptoms of declining health, but with his indomitable will he persisted in escorting his son; and having left him at Beneventum, he himself made for Nola. His health deteriorated daily and knowing very well whom he must send for if he wished to leave matters in safe hands after his death, he hurriedly recalled his son, Tiberius, who reached the side of the father of his country even sooner than expected. Only then did Augustus declare that his anxieties were over; and reclining in the embrace of his beloved Tiberius, he commended to his care their joint endeavours and announced that he was ready for the end, if so the Fates demanded. Augustus' breathing became less laboured when Tiberius first appeared and when he

heard the voice of him that was most dear to him. But soon, since the Fates defeat all human solicitude, at the age of seventy-six, in the consulship of Pompeius and Apuleius, he returned to the elements from which he came, and gave his divine soul back to heaven.

30

Velleius Paterculus, 2.123
[LACTOR 17]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the relationship of Augustus and Tiberius at the end of Augustus' life? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the ways in which Augustus involved members of his family in ruling the Roman Empire? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, how successful was Augustus in keeping power within his family? [25]

SECTION A TOTAL [55]

OPTION 2: Augustus and the Principate

SECTION B – Essays

Answer ONE question.

Start your answer on a new page.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

- 7 ‘Augustus had such a tight grip on the government of Rome that no opposition was possible.’ How far do you agree with this view?**

In your answer, you should:

outline the ways in which Augustus tried to maintain control at Rome;

include what the sources tell us about how successful Augustus was in dealing with opposition;

assess the reliability of these sources. [45]

- 8 According to the sources, how positive a relationship did Augustus have with the senate?**

In your answer, you should:

describe the relationship Augustus had with the senate, with specific examples;

discuss what the sources tell us about Augustus' relationship with the senate;

assess the reliability of these sources. [45]

SECTION B TOTAL [45]

PAPER TOTAL [100]

OPTION 3: Britain in the Roman Empire

Answer ONE question from Section A and ONE question from Section B.

Section A – Commentary Questions

Answer ONE question from this section.

Marks are awarded in parts (b) and (c) of Questions 9 and 10 for the quality of written communication in your answer.

- 9 Read the extracts and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the extracts and to use your own knowledge in your answers.**

We await the outcome of the war in Britain; it is known that the approaches to the island are “fenced about with daunting cliffs”: and it has also become clear that there is not a scrap of silver on the island; there’s no prospect of booty except slaves – and I don’t imagine you are expecting any knowledge of literature or music among them!

5

**Cicero, ‘Letters to Atticus’ 4. 16. 7
[LACTOR 11]**

Wherever earth is bounded by Ocean, no part of it, Messalla, will raise arms against you. For you is left the Briton, whom Roman arms have not yet vanquished, and for you the other part of the world with the sun’s path between.

5

**Tibullus, 3. 7. 147–150
[LACTOR 11]**

I pray that you may protect Caesar on his expedition against the Britons, the furthest nation of the world.

**Horace, 'Odes' 1. 35. 29–30
[LACTOR 11]**

When Jupiter thunders in heaven we know he is king there; and Augustus will be recognised as a god upon earth when he has added the Britons and the menacing Persians to the empire.

**Horace, 'Odes' 3. 5. 1–4
[LACTOR 11]**

The emperor extended the city boundary (pomerium) in accordance with the ancient custom whereby anyone who had extended the power of Rome was permitted to extend the boundaries of the city. The right had not been exercised by Roman commanders even though they had subdued mighty nations, except for Lucius Sulla and the deified Augustus.

5

**Tacitus, 'Annals' 12.23
[LACTOR 11]**

- (a) What do these extracts tell us about the value to the Romans of Britain as a place to conquer? [10]**
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about reasons why the Romans wanted to invade Britain at different times? [20]**
- (c) On the basis of these extracts and other evidence you have studied, discuss how valuable the conquest of Britain was to Roman generals and emperors. [25]**

OPTION 3: Britain in the Roman Empire

Do not answer this question if you have already answered Question 9.

- 10 Read the passages and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passages and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

Crossing with the legion to Britain, he (Vespasian) fought the enemy thirty times. He conquered two of the strongest tribes, captured more than twenty towns (oppida) and also the Isle of Wight, partly under the command of Claudius, partly under the consular legate Aulus Plautius. 5

Suetonius, 'Vespasian' 4.1
[LACTOR 11]

He (Suetonius Paulinus) therefore prepared to attack the island of Anglesey, which was a native stronghold and a haven for fugitives, and built flat-bottomed boats to contend with the shallows and quicksands. These were to carry across the infantry; the cavalry followed by fording the channel or swimming beside their horses in the deeper waters. 5

Standing on the shore before them were the enemy forces, a densely packed body of armed men; there were women running among them, dressed in funereal robes like Furies, with hair streaming and with torches in their hands; and round about them stood the Druids, raising their hands to heaven and pouring down terrible curses. The strangeness of this sight 10 15

unnerved the soldiers, and they seemed to be paralysed; they presented their motionless bodies as a target; but then, urged on by their commander, and challenging each other not to be alarmed by a horde of frenzied women, they carried the standards forward, struck down those in their path and enveloped the enemy with fire from their own torches.

20

**Tacitus, 'Annals' 14. 29–30
[LACTOR 11]**

“... the Britons are unprotected by armour (?). There are very many cavalry. The cavalry do not use swords nor do the wretched Britons mount in order to throw javelins.”

**Tab. Vindol. 2.164. 'Chesterholm' (Vindolanda)
[LACTOR 4]**

- (a) What do these passages tell us about how easily the Romans were able to overcome British resistance? [10]**
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about short-term successes that the Britons had in resisting the Romans? [20]**
- (c) On the basis of these passages and other sources you have studied, explain why the Britons found it so hard to stop the Roman conquest. [25]**

SECTION A TOTAL [55]

OPTION 3: Britain in the Roman Empire

SECTION B – Essays

Answer ONE question.

Start your answer on a new page.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

- 11 ‘Boudicca’s rebellion was a direct result of widespread mistreatment of the Britons by the Romans since the invasion of AD 43.’ How far do you agree with this view?**

In your answer, you should:

include the evidence from the sources about the different ways in which the Romans treated the Britons up to AD 60;

discuss the effects this treatment had on the Britons;

evaluate the literary and material evidence about the ways in which the Romans treated the Britons. [45]

12 How far would you agree that both Hadrian's Wall and the Antonine Wall were built solely to keep the barbarians out?

In your answer, you should:

include the evidence from the sources about the defences of the northern frontiers and the expansion of the province;

assess the reasons why the Romans developed the northern frontiers of Britain during this period;

evaluate the literary and material evidence for our knowledge about the northern frontiers of the province. [45]

SECTION B TOTAL [45]

PAPER TOTAL [100]

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