

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
AS GCE**

F392/01

CLASSICS: ANCIENT HISTORY

Roman History from original sources

TUESDAY 24 MAY 2016: 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 (OCR12)
(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.

The quality of your 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.**

After the restoration of the power of the tribunes in the consulship of Pompey and Crassus, this very important office was obtained by certain men whose youth intensified their natural aggressiveness. 5

These tribunes began to rouse the mob by inveighing against the Senate, and then inflamed popular passion still further by handing out bribes and promises, whereby they won renown and influence 10

for themselves. They were strenuously opposed by most of the nobility, who posed as defenders of the Senate but were really concerned to maintain their own privileged position. The whole truth – to put it in a word 15

– is that although all disturbers of the peace in this period put forward specious pretexts,

claiming either to be protecting the rights of the people or to be strengthening the authority of the Senate, this was mere pretence: in reality, every one of them was fighting for his personal aggrandizement. Lacking all self-restraint, they stuck at nothing to gain their ends, and both sides made ruthless use of any successes they won.

After Pompey was sent to take command in the wars against the pirates and Mithridates, the popular party lost ground and the oligarchy became more powerful. They secured a virtual monopoly of public offices, provincial commands, and all other privileges. Living in security and prosperous ease, they had nothing to fear for themselves, and by threats of prosecution they could deter any opponents who were elected to office from rousing the people by violent agitation.

Sallust, 'Catiline' 38–39

- (a) What does this passage tell us about political life in Rome before the Catilinarian conspiracy? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the importance of tribunes in the politics of the late 60s and early 50s BC? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, how different were the *optimates* and *populares* during 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 passages and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passages and to use your own knowledge in your answers.**

The law was that those who desired the honour of a triumph had to wait outside the city, while candidates for the consulship had to be present in the city in person. Caesar, who arrived at Rome just at the time of the consular elections, was therefore in a dilemma and sent to the Senate asking permission for his name to be put forward for the consulship by his friends, while he himself remained outside the city. ... Caesar then decided to forgo the triumph and to try for the consulship. He entered the city and immediately adopted a policy which deceived everyone except Cato. This was to effect a reconciliation between Pompey and Crassus, the two most powerful people in Rome. Caesar brought these men together, making them friends instead of enemies, and used their united power for the strengthening of himself.

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Plutarch, 'Life of Caesar' 13

Caesar and Bibulus were elected Consuls, but the aristocrats continued to restrict Caesar's influence by ensuring that when he and Bibulus had completed their term, both should govern provinces of the smallest possible importance, designated as 'woods and mountain pastures'. Infuriated by this slight, Caesar exerted his charm on Pompey, who had quarrelled with the Senate because they were so slow in approving the steps that he had taken to defeat King Mithridates of Pontus. He also succeeded in conciliating Pompey and Marcus Crassus – they were still at odds after their failure to agree on matters of policy while sharing the consulship. Pompey, Caesar and Crassus now formed a triple pact, jointly swearing to oppose all legislation of which any one of them might disapprove.

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Suetonius, 'The Deified Julius' 19

- (a) What do these passages tell us about the aims of Julius Caesar? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the importance of political friendships in the late 60s and early 50s BC? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, to what extent did politicians change their political friendships during the late Republic? [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 How reliable are the sources in their portrayal of the threats to the Roman Republic from the Catilinarian conspiracy? [45]**

In your answer, you should:

outline what the sources say about the threats from the Catilinarian conspiracy to the Roman Republic;

consider how far these sources exaggerate these threats;

evaluate how reliable these sources are.

4 To what extent do the sources help us to understand how Roman politicians achieved success? [45]

In your answer, you should:

outline the different means by which politicians tried to achieve political success;

consider what the sources say about how individuals achieved success;

evaluate how useful the sources are in helping us to understand how Roman politicians achieved success.

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.**

The dictatorship was offered to me both in my absence and in my presence by both the people and the Senate in the consulship of Marcus Marcellus and Lucius Arruntius [22 BC], but I refused it. I did not decline in the great scarcity of corn the superintendence of the supply, and I so administered it that within a few days I had freed the whole community from the immediate fear and peril through my expenditure and care. The consulship, for the year and in perpetuity, was also then offered to me, but I refused it.

Augustus, 'Res Gestae' [LACTOR 17]

To the Roman plebs per man I paid
 300 sesterces under my father's will, and in my
 own name in my fifth consulship I gave them
 400 sesterces from war booty, and again in
 my tenth consulship I paid out 400 sesterces 5
 as a gift per man from my patrimony, and
 in my eleventh consulship I made twelve
 distributions of corn purchased at my own
 expense, and in my twelfth year of tribunician
 power I gave them 400 sesterces per man 10
 for the third time. These gifts of mine never
 reached fewer than 250,000 citizens. In my
 eighteenth year of tribunician power and my
 twelfth consulship I gave 240 sesterces per
 man to 320,000 members of the urban plebs. 15

Augustus, 'Res Gestae' 15
 [LACTOR 17]

- (a) What do these passages tell us about the relationship between Augustus and the plebs? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about Augustus' attempts to gain the support of the plebs in Rome during his Principate? [20]
- (c) On the basis of these passages and other sources you have studied, to what extent did Augustus remain universally popular throughout his reign? [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 sources and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

Ancestral crimes, though innocent, you'll pay
The gods for, Roman, till you restore
Their temples, their crumbling shrines,
And images with black smoke besmirched.

Because you hold yourself less than the gods, you rule. 5
Hence your beginning; to this ascribe your end.
Neglected, the gods have visited many
Woes upon grief-stricken Italy.

Already twice Monaeses' and Pacorus' 10
Band have suppressed our unhallowed
Onslaughts and grin at having added
Our booty to their scanty ornaments.

Almost, pre-occupied with civil strife,
By Dacian and Ethiopian was our Rome
Destroyed - the latter fearsome with his fleet, 15
More skilled the Dacian with his arrow-flight.

Fertile in sin our times stained first
The marriage-bed, the family, the home.
Sprung from this fount, disaster's flood has rolled
Across our fatherland and populace. 20

**The maiden ready for marriage delights
To learn Ionic dances and acquires
Accomplishments. To her very fingertips
Her thoughts run all on unchaste love.**

**Horace, 'Odes' 3.6
[LACTOR 17]**

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the problems facing the Romans in the early years of Augustus' reign? [10]**
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the problems facing the Romans in the early years of Augustus' reign? [20]**
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, how successful was Augustus in solving these problems? [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 ‘Tacitus’ portrayal of Augustus’ Principate is harsh but fair.’ How far do you agree with this view? [45]

In your answer, you should:

outline Tacitus’ criticisms of Augustus’ Principate;

compare these criticisms with the view of other sources on Augustus’ Principate;

assess the reliability of these sources.

8 'Augustus restored the Republic by 27 BC.' How far do the sources support this view? [45]

In your answer, you should:

outline the measures taken by Augustus to reform the constitution;

consider whether or not the sources support the view that Augustus restored the Republic;

assess the reliability of these sources.

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

The success which had so far attended Ostorius presently began to desert him. Either the campaign flagged on our side, as though, with the removal of Caratacus, the war was thought to have been brought to a successful conclusion, or else the enemy grieved at the loss of so great a king and burned all the more fiercely to avenge him. Some legionary cohorts under a camp commandant had been left behind to build forts on Silurian territory; these were surrounded, and if help had not come quickly from neighbouring forts in response to the alert, the beleaguered forces would have been cut down; as it was the commander, eight centurions and the best of the men from the ranks were killed.

Shortly afterwards the enemy scattered
 a Roman foraging party together with the
 cavalry squadrons sent to help them. At
 this Ostorius brought up his light armed 20
 auxiliaries, but even so would not have halted
 the rout if the legions had not entered the
 battle. Their strength evened up the fighting
 which ultimately went in our favour; but with
 night coming on the enemy escaped with little 25
 loss.

After this there were frequent battles, often
 taking the form of guerrilla warfare among the
 passes or marshes, brought on variously by
 chance or valour; these engagements might 30
 be spontaneous or planned, for revenge or
 booty, sometimes in accordance with the
 orders of an officer and sometimes not.

Tacitus, 'Annals' 12.38–12.39
 [LACTOR 11]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the difficulties Ostorius Scapula faced after the capture of Caratacus? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the difficulties the Romans had in trying to conquer Wales in the period up to AD 60? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, how effective were the governors of Britain in dealing with British resistance in the period up to AD 59? [25]

OPTION 3: Britain in the Roman Empire

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

10 Study this passage and these coins and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to them and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

As soon as the ships were hauled up and the camp strongly fortified, Caesar left the same units as before to guard them, and returned to the place from which he had come. On arriving there he found that larger British forces had now been assembled from all sides by Cassivellaunus, to whom the chief command and direction of the campaign had been entrusted by common consent. Cassivellaunus' territory is separated from the maritime tribes by a river called the Thames, and lies about seventy-five miles from the sea. Previously he had been continually at war with the other tribes, but the arrival of our army frightened them into appointing him their supreme commander.

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Caesar, 'Gallic War' 5.11

Gold stater of Tasciovanus

c. 20–1 BC

Obverse: TASCIOV(ANVS) RICON

Reverse: Horseman.

Gold stater of Cunobelinus

c. AD 20–40

Obverse: Ear of Corn. CA and
MV(LODVNUM) on either side
Reverse: Horse. Below, CVNO(BELINVS).

Bronze coin of Cunobelinus

c. AD 25–40

Obverse: Head (perhaps intended for that of
Cunobelinus).
Around, CVNOBELINVS REX
Reverse: Bull butting.
Below, TASC(IOVANI FILIVS).

The words run continuously from obverse
to reverse; “King Cunobelinus, son of
Tasciovanus”.

[LACTOR 4]

**(a) Using this evidence, what information can we gain
about the Catuvellauni tribe during the
period 55 BC – AD 40? [10]**

**(b) What can we learn from other sources about the
attraction of Britain to the Romans in the period
between the invasions of Caesar and Claudius?
[20]**

**(c) On the basis of this evidence and other sources
you have studied, to what extent did the Romans
have different relationships with different tribes
between 54 BC – c. AD 60? [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 ‘Between Boudicca’s Rebellion and the arrival of Agricola as governor, Roman policy towards Britain changed entirely.’ How far do the sources support this view? [45]

In your answer, you should:

outline what the sources tell us about Roman policy towards Britain between Boudicca’s Rebellion and the arrival of Agricola;

consider to what extent Roman policy towards Britain changed during this period;

assess the reliability of the sources.

12 How significant were the achievements of Agricola as governor of Britain? [45]

In your answer, you should:

outline what the literary and archaeological evidence tells us about Agricola's achievements as governor of Britain;

discuss the significance of these achievements of Agricola;

evaluate the reliability and accuracy of the evidence.

Section B Total [45]

Paper Total [100]

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