



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 23 June 2015 – Morning

A2 GCE CLASSICS: CLASSICAL CIVILISATION

F387/01 Roman Britain: life in the outpost of the Empire

4841736964*

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 12-page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 2 hours



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Complete the boxes on the Answer Booklet with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Start your answer to each question on a new page.
- Write the number of each question answered in the margin.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- In this paper you are encouraged to use diagrams, sketches, etc., where appropriate, to illustrate your answers.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- This document consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

- Do not send this Question Paper for marking; it should be retained in the centre or recycled. Please contact OCR Copyright should you wish to re-use this document.

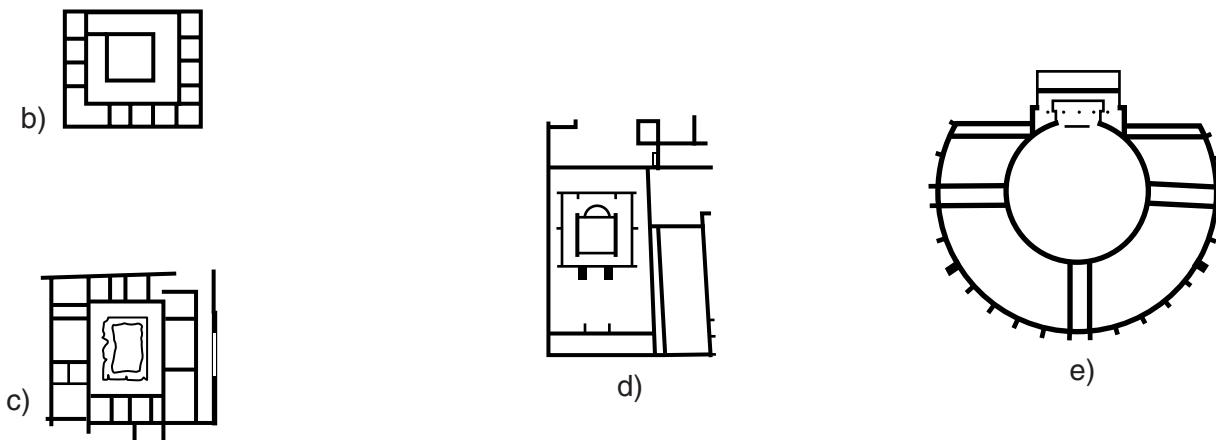
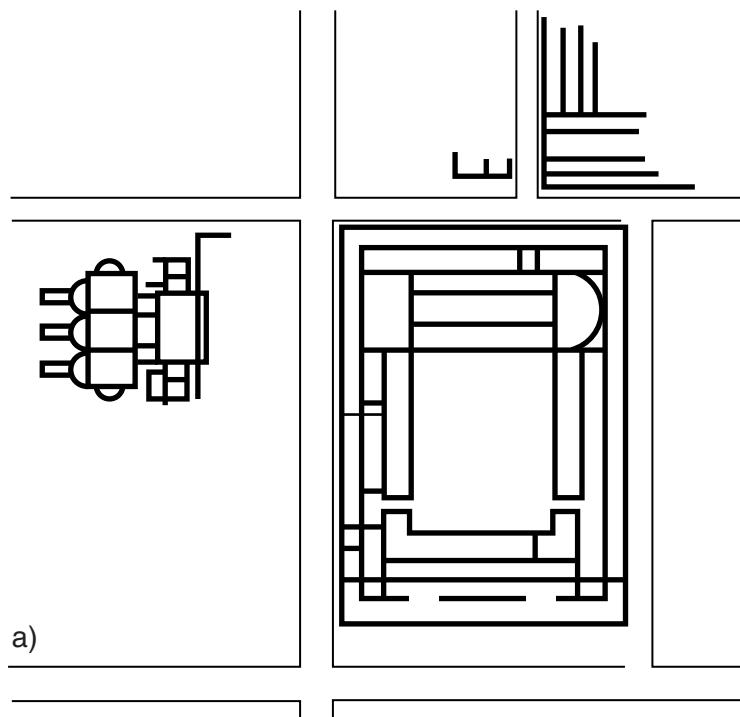
Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

SECTION A – Commentary questions

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

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

1 Study the diagrams and answer the questions.



Building types in towns

(a) How useful are these buildings as evidence for the introduction of a Roman lifestyle into Britain? [25]

(b) 'The urbanisation of Roman Britain shows that all Britons benefited from Roman rule.' How far do you agree with this view? [25]

Do **not** answer Question 2 if you have already answered Question 1.

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

2 Study these inscriptions and answer the questions.

To the god who devised roads and paths, Titus Irdas, *singularis consularis* made a vow willingly, joyfully and deservedly. Quintus Varius Vitalis, *beneficiarius consularis* restored the sacred altar, when Apronius and Bradua were consuls.

Altar found at Thornborough-on-Swale or Catterick Bridge, N. Yorkshire. Now lost. AD 191.

Note: a singularis consularis was an auxiliary seconded to the provincial governor's bodyguard. A beneficiarius consularis was a soldier on the staff of the governor.

To the god Jupiter and Volcanus I, Vassinus, promised six denarii when they might be pleased to bring me, their votary, safe home; and on the fulfilment of my vow I have paid the money.

Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire. A piece of silver plate found with other silver articles in an urn on the line of Watling Street. Date unknown.

To the Divine Powers of the Emperor and the Genius of the Second Legion Augusta, in honour of the Eagle, the senior centurion gave this gift; dedicated on 23 September in the consulship of Peregrinus and Aemilianus, under the charge of Ursus, *actarius* of the same legion.

Caerleon (Isca), S. Wales. 23 September AD 244.

To Jupiter, Best and Greatest, and to the god Cocidius, and to the Genius of this place, the soldiers of the Second Legion Augusta on garrison-duty willingly and deservedly fulfilled their vow.

Housesteads (Vercovicium), Hadrian's Wall. Altar found in the Mithraeum south of Housesteads fort. Date unknown.

Biccus gives Mercury whatever he has lost (*that the thief*), whether man or male (*sic*), may not urinate nor defecate nor speak nor sleep nor stay awake nor [have] well-being or health, unless he bring (it) in the temple of Mercury; not gain consciousness (*sic*) of (it) unless with my intervention.

Uley, Gloucestershire. A rounded oblong cut from lead sheet, found in the temple of Mercury on West Hill. Between 2nd and 4th centuries AD.

(a) How useful are these inscriptions in showing how widespread Roman religious practice became in Britain during the occupation? **[25]**

(b) 'It was always Roman policy to encourage the native population to worship Roman gods and goddesses instead of their own.' How far do you agree with this statement? **[25]**

[Section A Total: 50]

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 ‘The way in which Britain was governed changed radically at both a provincial and local level during the Roman occupation of Britain.’ How far do you agree with this view? **[50]**
- 4 To what extent did the landscape of Britain change as a result of the four centuries of Roman occupation? **[50]**

[Section B Total: 50]

END OF QUESTION PAPER



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