



GCE

Classics: Classical Civilisation

Unit **F386**: City Life in Roman Italy

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2017

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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
	Blank Page – this annotation must be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response.
	worthy of credit
	errors of fact
	misspellings
	errors of punctuation
	errors of grammar and expression
	omissions
	irrelevant material;
	unclear / improbable or confused statements
	conspicuous repetition
	illegible word or phrase
	highlight
	to draw attention to something

Question	Answer	Marks	Content	Levels of Response
1a	<p>Describe the wall painting from the House of Actius Anicetus, which shows the events reported in the passage.</p> <p>Answers might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depicts riot of AD59 • Amphitheatre • Steps of amphitheatre • Retractable canopy/awning • The seating area/cavea • Gladiators fighting in the arena • Fighting outside arena • Throwing stones • Stalls outside the arena • Colour – yellows/reds • Trees • Can see town walls • Palaestra • Blood inside/dead bodies <p>Candidates should offer details from the wall painting rather than details from Tacitus.</p>	[10]		AO1 = 10 Level 5 9 – 10 Level 4 7 – 8 Level 3 5 – 6 Level 2 2 – 4 Level 1 0 – 1
1b	<p>'The wall painting from the House of Actius Anicetus is the best wall decoration ever discovered in Pompeii and Herculaneum'. How far do you agree with this statement? In your answer, you should give details of other wall paintings in houses in Pompeii and Herculaneum.</p> <p>Answers might include: The wall painting of the riot in Pompeii is a highly detailed image</p>	[20]	<p>Accept reference to usefulness as historical document.</p> <p>Accept other definitions of "best" if supported by relevant material.</p>	AO1 = 10 Level 5 9 – 10 Level 4 7 – 8 Level 3 5 – 6 Level 2 2 – 4 Level 1 0 – 1 AO2 = 10

<p>of the riot. It was in the peristyle garden of the house. The “bird’s eye view” of the arena and striking colours make this a stunning wall painting. Candidates may agree that this is the best wall painting from houses they have studied.</p> <p>Decoration from the houses in the specification:</p> <p><i>Pompeii</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House of Menander Painting of Menander • House of Octavius Quartio/Loreius Tiburtinus Painting of Isis, <p><i>Herculaneum</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House in Opus Craticium • House of the Stags/Deers Decoration in the dining room Fourth style paintings but these are just of food. • Samnite House Has just plain first style painting in the fauces, fourth in the atrium but there is a wall painting of Europa in the study/<i>tablinum</i> though the subject matter may be felt to be unsuitable. <p>Candidates could also discuss the theme of the wall painting. A riot may not be to everyone’s tastes and quieter scenes of food particularly in the dining room of the Deers/Stags.</p> <p>References to different styles of painting should have some explanation attached.</p>		
<p>1c</p> <p>In your opinion which was the most effective way for inhabitants to improve the appearance of their houses? Use a range of examples from houses in Pompeii and Herculaneum in your answer.</p> <p>Focus should be on improvements to houses and candidates</p>	<p>[25]</p>	<p>Description of the wall painting of the riot should not be given credit under AO1 but may be used in response if related to <i>improvement</i> and credited under AO2</p> <p>AO1 = 10</p> <p>Level 5 9 – 10 Level 4 7 – 8 Level 3 5 – 6 Level 2 2 – 4 Level 1 0 – 1</p>

<p>should draw some conclusion.</p> <p>Answers might include the following detail:</p> <p>Flooring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosaics (perhaps more tasteful than black and white garum amphorae in House of Umbricius Scaurus?). <p>Garden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Octavius Quartio: canal, shrines. • House of stags- summer dining room. <p>Entrance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosaics. • Could be made to look as outlined in Vitruvius of people did not want to appear “ordinary”. <p>Extension of property</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Umbricius Scaurus’ was made larger by “knocking through”. <p>Bath suite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As in house of Umbricius Scaurus or the House of Menander. <p>Statues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As in the House of the Stags with Drunk Hercules or statues in the garden of the House of Octavius Quartio. <p>Wall painting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates may make use of wall painting such as first style in the Samnite House or the dining room of House of Stags. 			<p>AO2 = 15</p> <table> <tr> <td>Level 5</td><td>14 –</td></tr> <tr> <td>15</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Level 4</td><td>10 –</td></tr> <tr> <td>13</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Level 3</td><td>6 – 9</td></tr> <tr> <td>Level 2</td><td>3 – 5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Level 1</td><td>0 – 2</td></tr> </table>	Level 5	14 –	15		Level 4	10 –	13		Level 3	6 – 9	Level 2	3 – 5	Level 1	0 – 2
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2a	<p>Using the plan above, describe how Claudius built his harbour at Portus</p> <p>Candidates should be familiar with Suetonius 20</p> <p>Detail might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He threw out breakwaters either side of the harbour Built a deep water mole at entrance Used ship used to transport the obelisk from Heliopolis Used ship which Caligula had used Sunk the ship Secured the ship with piles Built a very tall lighthouse. Road <p>Pliny the Elder</p> <p>Inspiration for the mole came from a whale.</p>	[10]		AO1 = 10 Level 5 9 – 10 Level 4 7 – 8 Level 3 5 – 6 Level 2 2 – 4 Level 1 0 – 1
2b	<p>In your opinion, how useful were the harbours of Claudius and Trajan to sailors and traders?</p> <p>Answers might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claudius insured merchants against losses in winter months (Suetonius 18) so this was an incentive to dock there knowing things were “covered” • Harbour was a permanent solution to their problems of silting (Strabo), pirates and bad weather • First proper harbour facilities • Connected to Rome by road – good links • Increase in trade as transporting goods from large ships at sea was prone to accidents and pirate raids. <p>But:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 50 years it proved necessary to make improvements • 200 ships were wrecked in a storm-62AD • Claudius’ harbour too wide • Trajan’s harbour had more docks -2 kilometres of docks • Trajan’s docks was hexagonal designed by Apollodorus. • Sides 358 metres. • 100 ships could be moored 	[20]		AO1 = 10 Level 5 9 – 10 Level 4 7 – 8 Level 3 5 – 6 Level 2 0 – 1 AO2 = 10 Level 5 9 – 10 Level 4 7 – 8 Level 3 5 – 6 Level 2 2 – 4 Level 1 0 – 1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Had more warehouses. <p>There should be some assessment of usefulness.</p>																							
2c	<p>'Only Claudius cared about the people of Ostia'. How far do you agree that Claudius was the only person who did anything to make Ostia a better place to live for the inhabitants?</p> <p>Answers might include: It can be argued that Claudius was the one who cared as Suetonius 20 tells that Augustus turned down requests to make improvements and Julius Caesar had abandoned the idea of a harbour as impractical.</p> <p>Claudius:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> relocated a fire service to the barracks at Ostia improved the port dealt with the killer whale (Pliny the Elder 9.5) built the great warehouse. <p><i>But other important people took an interest.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marcus Gavius Maximus a praetorian prefect under Antoninus Pius built the Forum Baths, Ostia. The baths have a sun room and high quality decoration. Augustus Piazza of the Corporations was built under him. Nero: Made improvements to the great Warehouse (east and west wings doubled). Severus: improved the great Warehouse with suspended floors also Commodus. <p>On the other hand, Claudius' new harbour caused the decline of Ostia as activities shifted to Portus.</p>	[25]		<p>AO1 = 10</p> <table> <tr> <td>Level 5</td> <td>9 – 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 4</td> <td>7 – 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 3</td> <td>5 – 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 2</td> <td>2 – 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 1</td> <td>0 – 1</td> </tr> </table> <p>AO2 = 15</p> <table> <tr> <td>Level 5</td> <td>14 – 15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 4</td> <td>10 – 13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 3</td> <td>6 – 9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 2</td> <td>3 – 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 1</td> <td>0 – 2</td> </tr> </table>	Level 5	9 – 10	Level 4	7 – 8	Level 3	5 – 6	Level 2	2 – 4	Level 1	0 – 1	Level 5	14 – 15	Level 4	10 – 13	Level 3	6 – 9	Level 2	3 – 5	Level 1	0 – 2
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3	<p>To what extent do you agree that beliefs in religious cults and private religion were more important to the people of Pompeii and Ostia than state religion?</p> <p>In your answer you should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use the photographs and other evidence about religious cults, private religion and state religion analyse what religious cults, private religion and state religion offered to the inhabitants of Pompeii and Ostia. support your answer with details of specific evidence from Pompeii and Ostia. <p>The specification has the Temple of Jupiter in Pompeii.</p> <p>The photographs show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A: State religion is seen here in the Forum in Pompeii has the Temple of Jupiter in a prominent position. But state religion offers little for the ordinary inhabitant. They could only watch as ceremonies were performed above them on the podium. There was no personal involvement thus leading to possible detachment. B Religious cults such as Mithras offered the comfort of the promise of life after death and the dining together gave a sense of community. The statue of Mithras below the baths at Ostia indicates privacy but also secrecy. Private religion in the household is shown by the household shrine/ <i>lararium</i> in the House of Menander it was in a prominent position. The inhabitants wanted to <i>show</i> that religion was important to them. However, we do not know how important it was. <p>Details from elsewhere in the specification: Ostia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further details from the Baths of Mithras. Accept Mithraeum 	[45]	AO1 = 20																	
			AO2 = 25 <table> <tr><td>Level 5</td><td>18 – 20</td></tr> <tr><td>Level 4</td><td>14 – 17</td></tr> <tr><td>Level 3</td><td>9 – 13</td></tr> <tr><td>Level 2</td><td>5 – 8</td></tr> <tr><td>Level 1</td><td>0 – 4</td></tr> </table> <table> <tr><td>Level 5</td><td>22 – 25</td></tr> <tr><td>Level 4</td><td>17 – 21</td></tr> <tr><td>Level 3</td><td>12 – 16</td></tr> <tr><td>Level 2</td><td>6 – 11</td></tr> <tr><td>Level 1</td><td>0 – 5</td></tr> </table>	Level 5	18 – 20	Level 4	14 – 17	Level 3	9 – 13	Level 2	5 – 8	Level 1	0 – 4	Level 5	22 – 25	Level 4	17 – 21	Level 3	12 – 16	Level 2
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	<p>attached to the House of Apuleius may be used for cults. It seems Mithraism was important to the inhabitants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shrine in Insula of Diana may be used as private religion. • Small shrines in the Firefighters Barracks and Forum Baths – may be used as private religion. <p><i>Pompeii:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temple of Isis and the House of Octavius Quartio may be used for cults. • Funerary Monuments: Candidates may use their knowledge of Tombs of Eumachia and Naevoleia Tyche to draw conclusions. • Inscriptions from the specification e.g. restoration of Temple of Isis. Inscriptions with references to the Augustales may be used as evidence of State religion. 																							
4	<p>How far does the evidence suggest that there were no poor people in Pompeii, Herculaneum and Ostia?</p> <p>In your answer you should:</p> <p>consider evidence about the rich and poor in the cities you have studied</p> <p>analyse what this evidence tells us about the rich and poor</p> <p>use evidence from, Pompeii Herculaneum and Ostia.</p> <p>Much of the surviving evidence is of large buildings and almost self-promoting dedicatory inscriptions. It seems that the evidence for the poor has been lost.</p> <p>Much of the housing evidence is of the rich:</p> <p><i>Pompeii</i></p> <p>House of Menander- bath house and silver discovered</p> <p>Octavius Quartio- garden and wall paintings.</p> <p>House of Umbricius Scaurus</p> <p>Amphitheatre – tiered seating</p> <p><i>Herculaneum</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House of the Stags- wall paintings in dining room and 	[45]		<p>AO1 = 20</p> <table> <tr> <td>Level 5</td> <td>18 – 20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 4</td> <td>14 – 17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 3</td> <td>9 – 13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 2</td> <td>5 – 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 1</td> <td>0 – 4</td> </tr> </table> <p>AO2 = 25</p> <table> <tr> <td>Level 5</td> <td>22 – 25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 4</td> <td>17 – 21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 3</td> <td>12 – 16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 2</td> <td>6 – 11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 1</td> <td>0 – 5</td> </tr> </table>	Level 5	18 – 20	Level 4	14 – 17	Level 3	9 – 13	Level 2	5 – 8	Level 1	0 – 4	Level 5	22 – 25	Level 4	17 – 21	Level 3	12 – 16	Level 2	6 – 11	Level 1	0 – 5
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<p>impressive garden.</p> <p><i>Ostia</i></p> <p>Garden Houses – even flats are for the rich.</p> <p>However, some houses are for those who are not super rich</p> <p><i>Herculaneum</i></p> <p>Samnite house</p> <p>House in Opus Craticium.</p> <p><i>Ostia</i></p> <p>Insula of Diana was not luxurious as the Garden Houses.</p> <p><i>But</i> these owners were by no means poor.</p> <p>Perhaps only in the insula of Diana do we see what the poorer members of Ostia might have done: eating out and living in dark conditions.</p> <p>Public buildings are lavish such as the baths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suburban baths, <i>Herculaneum</i> with marble linings and sun room • Forum baths, <i>Ostia</i> with heliocaminus. <p>Funerary monuments:</p> <p><i>Pompeii</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eumachia's tomb: one of the largest in Pompeii with seat and amazon frieze • The tomb of Naevoleia Tyche in white marble is highly carved with all her achievements. <p><i>But</i> we see these grand tombs which are only a small number from the 20,000 who lived in Pompeii.</p> <p>Inscriptions:</p> <p>Candidates may use inscriptions from Pompeii and Herculaneum such as dedications to the amphitheatre and Temple of Isis by their benefactors and references to Balbus. These were not poor.</p> <p>Baths in <i>Pompeii</i> are not on the specification</p>		
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5	<p>'Herculaneum is not worth preserving'. How far do you agree with this statement?</p> <p>In your answer you should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • include details of buildings of Herculaneum • consider how useful this evidence is in telling us about city life in Herculaneum • support your answer with evidence from Herculaneum. <p>Answers might include reference to: buildings in the specification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samnite House- alterations are an interesting reflection of life over time. • House in Opus Craticium- an example of quick building methods after the earthquake. • House of the stags- wall paintings in the cryptoporticus. • Suburban baths- effects of the eruption's force threw the cold pool across the room. <p>Details from these buildings can be seen in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosaics. • Wall paintings- different styles such as rarer first style in the Samnite House and painting of Europa. • Gardens- overlooking the bay of Naples in the House of the Stags. • Baths-marble. <p><i>But:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are just buildings and there are other similar examples in other cities. • In Herculaneum there is little to tell candidates about the individuals. <p>Candidates may come to any conclusion regarding worthiness of preservation with appropriate supporting detail.</p>	[45]	Credit references to everyday objects discovered, though these are not to be expected.	AO1 = 20 Level 5 18 – 20 Level 4 14 – 17 Level 3 9 – 13 Level 2 5 – 8 Level 1 0 – 4
			Credit details from Pompeii and Ostia which support the argument for or against the preservation of Herculaneum. These towns however should not form the principal focus.	AO2 = 25 Level 5 22 – 25 Level 4 17 – 21 Level 3 12 – 16 Level 2 6 – 11 Level 1 0 – 5

APPENDIX 1

	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	9-10	18-20	9-10	14-15	22-25
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A very good collection/range of detailed factual knowledge; - Fully relevant to the question; - Well-supported with evidence and reference where required; - Displays a very good understanding/awareness of context, as appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thorough analysis of evidence/issues; - Perceptive evaluation with very thoughtful engagement with sources/task; - Very well structured response with clear and developed argument; - Fluent and very effective communication of ideas; - Very accurately written with effective use of specialist vocabulary/terms. 			
Level 4	7-8	14-17	7-8	10-13	17-21
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A good collection/range of detailed factual knowledge; - Mostly relevant to the question; - Mostly supported with evidence and reference where required; - Displays a good understanding/awareness of context, as appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good analysis of evidence/issues; - Sound evaluation with thoughtful engagement with sources/task; - Well structured response with clear argument; - Mostly fluent and effective communication of ideas; - Accurately written with use of specialist vocabulary/terms. 			
Level 3	5-6	9-13	5-6	6-9	12-16
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A collection/range of basic factual knowledge; - Partially relevant to the question; - Partially supported with evidence and reference where required; - Displays some understanding/awareness of context, as appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some analysis of evidence/issues; - Some evaluation with some engagement with sources/task; - Structured response with some underdeveloped argument; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generally effective communication of ideas; - Generally accurately written with some use of specialist vocabulary/terms. 			
Level 2	2-4	5-8	2-4	3-5	6-11
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited factual knowledge; - Occasionally relevant to the question; - Occasionally supported with evidence; - Displays limited understanding/awareness of context, as appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Occasional analysis of evidence/issues; - Limited evaluation or engagement with sources/task; - Poorly structured response with little or no argument; - Occasionally effective communication of ideas; - Occasionally accurately written with some recognisable specialist vocabulary/terms. 			
Level 1	0-1	0-4	0-1	0-2	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/awareness of context, as appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very superficial analysis of evidence/issues; - Little or no evaluation or engagement with sources/task; - Very poorly structured or unstructured response; - Little or no effective communication of ideas. - Little or no accuracy in the writing or recognisable specialist vocabulary/terms. 			

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
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CB1 2EU

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