



**GCE**

**Classics: Classical Civilisation**

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

Advanced Subsidiary 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

Symbol	Annotation	Meaning
	<b>BP</b>	Blank Page – this annotation <b>must</b> be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response.
	✓	worthy of credit
	<b>F</b>	errors of fact
	<b>S(p)</b>	misspellings
	<b>P</b>	errors of punctuation
	<b>E</b>	errors of grammar and expression
	^	omissions
	<b>R</b>	irrelevant material;
	?	improbable or confused statements
	<b>Rep</b>	conspicuous repetition
	<b>L</b>	illegible words
	<b>Highlight</b>	Highlight as directed by the Lead Marker

**SUBJECT SPECIFIC MARKING INSTRUCTIONS**

Candidates are expected to demonstrate the following in the context of the content described for the individual unit:

**AO1 50% Demonstrate Knowledge and Understanding**

- recall and deploy relevant knowledge and understanding of literary, cultural, material, historical sources or linguistic forms in their appropriate contexts.

**AO2 50% Analysis, Evaluation and Presentation**

- AO2(a) analyse, evaluate, and respond to Classical sources (literary, cultural, material historical or linguistic) as appropriate;
- AO2(b) select, organise and present relevant information and argument in a clear, logical, accurate and appropriate form.

Individual questions are designed to allow the distribution of marks between the Assessment Objectives. You are required to identify a candidate's performance under each assessment objective and award marks accordingly. A composite grid (combining the essay and context grids) will be provided to assist you in determining the appropriate mark.

**Marking Scripts:**

Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the marking grids and a mark awarded for each Assessment Objective.

The points in the mark scheme are indicative content and offer some question specific guidance. Credit should be given for other points and different views, if they seem possible and are well argued or supported by good evidence.

If you have any **queries on unexpected answers** consult your Principal Examiner or your Team Leader.

You must avoid negative marking - don't deduct marks for individual errors. All marks should be allocated by reference to the assessment grid.

**Using annotations**

- Take great care to place a tick (see below) against any valid points that lead you to think at all favourably of the answer.
- **Do not leave any page unmarked** (as a last resort Highlight the very bottom of a page to indicate that you have read it - otherwise Team Leaders/Principal Examiners cannot tell whether account has been taken of that page).
- Highlight errors and place the appropriate symbol in the margin.
- Indicate that you have looked at every page of the answer booklet by highlighting a section of any blank pages.

**Ticks:** these are the simplest, quickest and most efficient means for examiners to convey approval to Team Leaders/Principal Examiners, and they should be inserted where they can be most effective. If the point you wish to highlight is in the middle of a paragraph, then put the tick in the middle of a line in the middle of a paragraph. Overuse of the tick tends to devalue its effectiveness.

**Do use** ticks to draw attention to anything worthy of credit [even single words].

**Do not use** ticks as a substitute for marking/assessment; marks for questions must be determined by reference to the assessment grid, **not** by mechanical addition of ticks.

**Highlighting:** this is employed to indicate error, whether of fact or spelling or as directed by your Principal/Team Leader.

### **QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION**

- There are no separate weightings for AO2(a) and AO2(b).
- QCA guidelines stipulate that all three strands of Quality of Written Communication must be explicitly addressed. For further information, see the specification grids.
- Reasonable but not excessive account should be taken of particularly poor spelling (**S**), punctuation (**P**), and other defects in English grammar (**E**).
- Legibility: use the sign (**L**) in the margin to areas of a script which you cannot read.
- Extreme cases of illegibility should be referred to your team leader.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Content	Levels of response
1a	<p><b>What do we know about Eumachia?</b></p> <p>Candidates should be familiar with the inscriptions in C&amp;C 42 – 47</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• daughter of Lucius</li> <li>• public priestess</li> <li>• had a son /Marcus Numistrius Fronto</li> <li>• association with fullers</li> <li>• she recorded her benefaction (C&amp;C E46)</li> <li>• statue of Eumachia found at rear of Eumachia building built at own expense.</li> </ul>	[10]		<p><b>AO1 = 10</b></p> <p>Level 5 9 – 10</p> <p>Level 4 7 – 8</p> <p>Level 3 5 – 6</p> <p>Level 2 2 – 4</p> <p>Level 1 0 – 1</p>
1b	<p><b>How far does evidence suggest that Eumachia was the only important woman in Pompeii?</b></p> <p>Answers might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eumachia seems to be one of the wealthiest women in Pompeii and candidates may feel she was the most important if not the only important woman.</li> <li>• Eumachia's tomb is the largest discovered (13.9m X 13.09m). She built her own tomb by Nuceria gate. It probably had busts as decoration. Although Eumachia's tomb is not as impressive now, when it was commissioned it certainly was the largest and 'exceptionally grand' (CC).</li> </ul>	[20]	<p>Accept reference to Poppaea's possible connections with Pompeii.</p> <p>Accept relevant references to women beyond the specification: e.g. Mamia, Julia Felix.</p>	<p><b>AO1 = 10</b></p> <p>Level 5 9 – 10</p> <p>Level 4 7 – 8</p> <p>Level 3 5 – 6</p> <p>Level 2 2 – 4</p> <p>Level 1 0 – 1</p> <p><b>AO2 = 10</b></p> <p>Level 5 9 – 10</p> <p>Level 4 7 – 8</p> <p>Level 3 5 – 6</p> <p>Level 2 2 – 4</p> <p>Level 1 0 – 1</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Details from Eumachia's building may also be used to support argument on importance.</li> </ul> <p>Other women:</p> <p><b>Naevolia Tyche</b> was a freedwoman. She also had a very elaborate tomb.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tomb of Naevolia Tyche (Munatius Faustus)</li> <li>outside Herculaneum gate</li> <li>altar on steps</li> <li>sculptural relief of her husband's career- ship, footstool</li> <li>distribution of money</li> <li>woman peeping out on sculpture; is this Tyche?</li> </ul> <p>Naevolia shared her tomb with her husband and some of <i>his</i> deeds are on the tomb. She obviously wished to be remembered and seems to have achieved much but was this because of her husband?</p>			

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	<p><b>Manilia Chrysa</b> (E6) is listed as dedicating a statue to Isis and little more is known of her.</p> <p>Candidates may draw any conclusion supported by discussion. Some may feel we cannot make definite conclusions based on the evidence we have.</p>			
1c	<p><b>In what ways did the inhabitants of Pompeii and Herculaneum try to ensure that they would always be remembered? In your opinion, which was the most successful?</b></p> <p>Answers might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mosaics:</b> reference might be made to Scaurus and the mosaics of amphorae. (C&amp;C H20a)</li> <li>• <b>Garum:</b> Scaurus' sauce has been found as far away as Gaul so his product was remembered all over the empire. (H21-28)</li> <li>• <b>Scaurus (Jr) equestrian statue</b></li> <li>• <b>Sponsoring buildings:</b></li> </ul> <p>Candidates may offer details of the Building of Eumachia, Pompeii; Suburban baths, Herculaneum by Balbus; amphitheatre Pompeii (C&amp;C B10); temple of Isis.</p>	[25]	Accept reference to Trimalchio's tomb.	<p><b>AO1 = 10</b></p> <p>Level 5 9 – 10 Level 4 7 – 8 Level 3 5 – 6 Level 2 2 – 4 Level 1 0 – 1</p> <p><b>AO2 = 15</b></p> <p>Level 5 14 – 15 Level 4 10 – 13 Level 3 6 – 9 Level 2 3 – 5 Level 1 0 – 2</p>



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	<p>Pompeii relied on the benefice of people but by sponsoring, benefactors hoped to be remembered particularly at election time;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Inscriptions:</b> detail of sponsorship of seats and lighting; Herculaneum – Suburban baths. Accept reference to any benefactors including reference to Balbus in <b>AE (1976), no44.</b></li> <li>• <b>Tombs:</b> Naevolia and her husband were freedwoman/freedman. Large tombs indicate success. This way people were remembered after their death.</li> </ul>			

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				Levels of response
2a	<p><b>Describe the House of Apuleius, part of which is shown in the photograph.</b></p> <p>Answers might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• name from inscription P Apuleius Marcellus on lead pipe</li> <li>• resembled Pompeian house</li> <li>• entrance through fauces to atrium</li> <li>• small atrium/bigger in proportion than Pompeian style. More like peristyles</li> <li>• atrium/peristyles combination</li> <li>• not large but had grandeur</li> <li>• narrow</li> <li>• L-shaped</li> <li>• black and white mosaics (Wrestlers/athletes and Head of Medusa)</li> </ul>	[10]	<p>Credit relevant plans and diagrams.</p> <p>Accept reference to Temple of Mithras, although it is not clear if the two buildings were linked in some way.</p>	<p><b>AO1 = 10</b></p> <p>Level 5 9 – 10</p> <p>Level 4 7 – 8</p> <p>Level 3 5 – 6</p> <p>Level 2 2 – 4</p> <p>Level 1 0 – 1</p>
2b	<p><b>‘The people of Ostia were not interested in the decoration of their buildings.’ How far do you agree? Use the House of Apuleius as a starting point, and include details from other buildings in Ostia.</b></p> <p>Answers might include:</p>	[20]	<p>Accept Piazza of the Corporations with its wide variety of mosaics.</p>	<p><b>AO1 = 10</b></p> <p>Level 5 9 – 10</p> <p>Level 4 7 – 8</p> <p>Level 3 5 – 6</p> <p>Level 2 0 – 1</p> <p><b>AO2 = 10</b></p> <p>Level 5 9 – 10</p> <p>Level 4 7 – 8</p>

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	<p>On the one hand, Ostia seems to have few highly decorated houses such as those found in Herculaneum or Pompeii.</p> <p>Housing available to discuss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• House of Apuleius: small but with wrestlers mosaics so very personal. Perhaps this shows an interest in decorating to reflect personal taste.</li> <li>• Garden houses had blocks of colour on the walls. Bright but not elaborate.</li> <li>• Insula of Diana was very basic accommodation but there were mosaics and had decorative features outside.</li> <li>• There was a range of purely functional buildings in Ostia such as the Great Warehouse where decoration was not included.</li> </ul> <p>However,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• House of the Dioscures: originally part of the garden houses transformed into one of Ostia's most impressive which was shown through attention to decoration in particular the detailed mosaics such as Venus in the shell.</li> <li>• The House of Diana did have a fountain and image of Diana and some elaborate frescoes.</li> <li>• Forum baths are impressive with a large sun</li> </ul>			<p>Level 3    5 – 6</p> <p>Level 2    2 – 4</p> <p>Level 1    0 – 1</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
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	<p>room showing the building went beyond the purely functional.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Firefighters' barracks has a mosaic (bull sacrifice) showing that functional buildings had money spent on them.</li> </ul>			
2c	<p><b>‘All work and no play.’ How far do you agree that work was more important than leisure to the inhabitants of Ostia?</b></p> <p>Answers might include:</p> <p>Work:</p> <p>Ostia was a port and Rome depended on it for the supply of grain. There was a strong working environment as suggested by the very functional buildings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Piazza of the Corporations</li> <li>• Great warehouse</li> <li>• Firefighters' barracks</li> <li>• Harbour of Claudius</li> <li>• Harbour of Trajan.</li> </ul> <p>There was some time away from work as seen in the buildings.</p>	[25]	<p>Accept other relevant buildings beyond the specification. e.g. theatre, bars.</p> <p>Accept leisure time at home for example in Garden House and Baths of House of Disocures</p>	<p><b>AO1 = 10</b></p> <p>Level 5 9 – 10</p> <p>Level 4 7 – 8</p> <p>Level 3 5 – 6</p> <p>Level 2 2 – 4</p> <p>Level 1 0 – 1</p> <p><b>AO2 = 15</b></p> <p>Level 5 14 – 15</p> <p>Level 4 10 – 13</p> <p>Level 3 6 – 9</p> <p>Level 2 3 – 5</p> <p>Level 1 0 – 2</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baths of the Forum</li> <li>Baths of Mithras: detail of worship.</li> </ul> <p>Evidence must be from Ostia.</p>			

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3	<p><b>‘Flashy and lacking in elegance.’ How far do you agree that this is a better description of the houses and gardens in Pompeii than those in Herculaneum?</b></p> <p><b>In your answer you should:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• consider domestic space, decoration and gardens in Pompeii and Herculaneum</li> <li>• compare the impression made by houses and gardens in Pompeii and Herculaneum</li> <li>• use specific details from houses in Pompeii and Herculaneum.</li> </ul> <p>Many would regard Pompeii as a wealthy city and evidence from some houses suggests that the population was new money, <i>nouveaux riches</i>. These people had acquired money and enjoyed spending it. Certainly, it can be argued that the houses could be ‘flashy’.</p> <p>Candidates may argue for any building as being ‘flashy’, if supported by relevant evidence.</p> <p>Candidates could include discussion of named houses from Pompeii and Herculaneum such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• House of Octavius Quarto with an Egyptian themed garden</li> <li>• House of Menander with details from the wall paintings such as the Fall of Troy/Menander</li> <li>• House of the Stags with gardens and sculpture; rich frescoes.</li> </ul> <p>However, there were houses, particularly in Herculaneum which were not elegant.</p>	[45]		<p><b>AO1 = 20</b></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><b>AO2 = 25</b></p> <p>Level 5 22 – 25</p> <p>Level 4 17 – 21</p> <p>Level 3 12 – 16</p> <p>Level 2 6 – 11</p> <p>Level 1 0 – 5</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>House in Opus Craticium.</li> </ul> <p>The Samnite House may be classified as elegant or not.</p> <p>Candidates should also discuss the gardens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>House of the Stags, Herculaneum</li> <li>House of Menander, Pompeii</li> <li>House of Octavius Quartio, Pompeii.</li> </ul>			
4	<p><b>Would you have preferred to live in Pompeii or Ostia in the first century AD?</b></p> <p><b>In your answer you should:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>include details of the development, buildings and events in both cities</b></li> <li><b>compare life in Pompeii with life in Ostia</b></li> <li><b>use evidence from Pompeii and Ostia.</b></li> </ul> <p>Candidates are asked to consider the facilities and opportunities available in both Pompeii and Ostia.</p> <p><b>Pompeii:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pompeii was a well-established colony and had an optimistic start.</li> <li>It was successful and affluent.</li> <li>There were entertainment possibilities in the amphitheatre though the riot could be a problem</li> </ul> <p><b>Ostia:</b></p> <p>Not always a safe place to live:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>storms</li> </ul>	[45]	<p>Both cities should be discussed.</p> <p>Answers may be approached in several ways and appropriate credit given</p>	<p><b>AO1 = 20</b></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><b>AO2 = 25</b></p> <p>Level 5 22 – 25</p> <p>Level 4 17 – 21</p> <p>Level 3 12 – 16</p> <p>Level 2 6 – 11</p> <p>Level 1 0 – 5</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pirates</li> <li>• killer whale.</li> </ul> <p>But job opportunities in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harbours of Claudius and Trajan</li> <li>• Piazza of the Corporations</li> <li>• Firefighters' barracks.</li> </ul> <p>Housing in both cities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insula of Diana in Ostia - lack of modern facilities/more basic accommodation/convenient for shops.</li> <li>• House of Apuleius, Ostia</li> <li>• House of Menander</li> <li>• House of Octavius.</li> </ul> <p>Candidates should compare preferences based on knowledge of both cities in Roman times. Candidates are free to come to any decision if supported with detail.</p>			



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5	<p><b>‘We need written evidence to fully understand life in cities of Roman Italy.’ To what extent do you agree with this statement?</b></p> <p><b>In your answer you should:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• include details from literary evidence and inscriptions</li> <li>• consider how far these help us in our understanding of city life in Roman Italy</li> <li>• use evidence from two of Pompeii, Herculaneum and Ostia.</li> </ul> <p>Answers might include:</p> <p>Literary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Petronius: <i>Satyricon</i></li> <li>• Pliny is not fictional but his letter regarding the donation of a statue depicts himself as he wants to be seen which is generous</li> <li>• accept inscriptions under literary evidence</li> <li>• groups of rioters in Pompeii (<b>Tacitus</b>) and the reasons for the construction of the harbours at Ostia.</li> <li>• Pliny’s moving and emotional description of the eruption</li> <li>• Ostia: <b>Suetonius, Elder Pliny.</b></li> </ul>	[45]	<p><b>AO1 = 20</b></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><b>AO2 = 25</b></p> <p>Level 5 22 – 25</p> <p>Level 4 17 – 21</p> <p>Level 3 12 – 16</p> <p>Level 2 6 – 11</p> <p>Level 1 0 – 5</p>

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	<p>Accept inscriptions under both literary and archaeological evidence</p> <p>Reliability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in cases like Eumachia, we have an example of an individual's building, her tomb and inscriptions. We can find a good deal about her</li> <li>• Trimalchio is a fictional character; there may have been types like him</li> <li>• Pliny may be promoting himself in a good light</li> <li>• Inscriptions are contemporary but formulaic. Inscriptions give names and sometime the age and occupation of a person such as Norbanus, actor.</li> </ul> <p>However, in the case of literature there is the opportunity to offer detail such as the riot in Pompeii, or of the Emperors and their dealing with the grain supply in Ostia. Also, we can tell people's emotions and reactions from the literature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Written evidence from <b>Pliny</b> can give us detailed knowledge about how people of his class lived as in 6.16 and 6.20. also 3.6,7.18.</li> </ul> <p>In Herculaneum we have little written evidence to support archaeological discoveries.</p>			

Question	Answer		Marks	Guidance	
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	<p>However, we do not necessarily need literary evidence to understand archaeological evidence such as the town planning of Pompeii and Ostia. The discovery of similar buildings-houses and baths helps us to know what their function was.</p>				

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