

# GCSE (9–1) Ancient History

## J198/02 Rome and its neighbours

### Sample Question Paper

**Date – Morning/Afternoon**      **Version 2.2**

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

**You must have:**

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

**Other materials required:**

- None



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**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Use black ink.
- Complete the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **all** the questions in **either** Section B **or** Section C **or** Section D.
- Write the number of each question clearly in the margin.
- Additional paper may be used if required but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

**INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is **105**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (\*).
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology (SPaG) will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (  )
- This document consists of **8** pages.

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### Section A: The foundations of Rome: From kingship to republic, 753–440 BC

Answer **all** the questions.

1 (a) State **two** important developments in Rome during the reign of Numa. [2]

(b) Identify **two** buildings constructing during the reign of the Etruscan Kings. [2]

2 Outline how Romulus established the foundation of Roman political structures. [6]

#### Passage A

Then Lucius Tarquinius was the king, and his deeds got him the name Superbus (arrogant or proud), because he banned the burial of his father-in-law because he said that Romulus himself also was not buried when he died. Then he killed the most important senators because he thought they supported Servius. Then he realised that he had made himself king in such an evil way that he might have made an example that could be used against him, so he surrounded himself with armed men, since he had no right to rule except for by force, as he had not had the vote of the people or been accepted by the senate. As he could not rely on the good will of the citizens, it was safer for him to rule by fear.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 1.49

3 Using details from Passage A and your own knowledge, what can we learn about the nature of Lucius Tarquinius Superbus' reign? [10]

4 Using details from Passage A and your own knowledge, explain why the people of Rome removed the Etruscan kings. [15]

5\* To what extent did the demand for Plebeian rights change the Early Roman Republic between 494 and 440 BC? [20]

( ) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

## Section B: Hannibal and the Second Punic War, 218–201 BC

Answer **all** the questions in this section.

6 (a) Name the final battle in the Second Punic War. [1]

(b) Give **two** reasons why Hannibal started the war against the Romans. [2]

(c) Give **two** details from the advice Maharbal gave to Hannibal after the battle of Cannae. [2]

### Passage B

From the Druentia, Hannibal approached the Alps . . . As the column started up the first slopes, the mountain tribesmen appeared threateningly above them, standing on their high crags. Had they laid ambushes and attacked suddenly from the better cover of the valleys, they would have inflicted dire slaughter and panic on the army. Hannibal ordered his column to halt and sent his Gallic guides forward to reconnoitre. Once he discovered that there was no way through, he set up camp in the widest valley he could find amid all the boulder-strewn terrain and precipitous mountain slopes. . . he [Hannibal] learned that though the narrow passes were defended by day, at night the tribesmen all slipped away to their homes. At dawn the next day, therefore, he advanced towards the high ground as if determined to force a passage openly through the pass in daylight. His soldiers spent the rest of the day on activities designed to conceal his real intentions, building fortifications round the camp in the same position where they had originally halted.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 21.32

7 What can we learn from Passage B about Hannibal's leadership? [5]

8 Using details from Passage B, evaluate how accurate you think Livy's account of these events is. [5]

9 Explain the importance of Fabius Maximus' tactics in the Second Punic War. [10]

10\* 'Hannibal's early victories against the Romans were entirely due to Hannibal's skill as a general.' How far do you agree with this view?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as supporting your answer with your own knowledge. [20]

### Section C: Cleopatra: Rome and Egypt, 69–30 BC

Answer **all** the questions in this section.

11 (a) Name Cleopatra and Julius Caesar's son. [1]

(b) Give **one** reason why Egypt was important to the Romans. [1]

(c) Give **three** details from Cleopatra's first meeting with Julius Caesar. [3]

#### Passage C

Then the day of the greatest battle arrived. Now Octavian Caesar and Antony led out their fleets to fight, one to save the world, the other to destroy it. ... At the start of the battle, one side had everything – general, rowers, and soldiers; the other had nothing except soldiers. Cleopatra was the first to flee. Antony preferred to join the fleeing queen rather than his fighting soldiers; the general, who ought to have punished deserters severely, became a deserter from his own army. Even though they had lost their leader, they were determined to carry on the fight for as long as and bravely as they could; despite losing hope for victory they fought to the death. ... To be honest, the soldiers had been the best of generals, while the general took the role of the worst soldier fleeing the battle; it might be asked whether he would have acted in victory as he wished or as Cleopatra wished since it had been her decision which had led him to flee.

Velleius Paterculus, *History of Rome*, 2.85

12 What can we learn from Passage C about the Battle of Actium? [5]

13 Using details from Passage C, evaluate how accurate you think the description of the events in the passage is. [5]

14 Explain the significance of Cleopatra's relationship with Julius Caesar. [10]

15\* To what extent do you agree that Cleopatra's downfall was caused by her relationship with Mark Antony?  
You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as supporting your answer with your own knowledge. [20]

### Section D: Britannia: from conquest to province, AD 43–c.84

Answer **all** the questions in this section.

16 (a) Name the religious organisation that based itself on the Isle of Mona (Anglesey). [1]

(b) Name **two** governors of Roman Britain. [2]

(c) Give **two** examples of how Claudius celebrated his victory in Britain. [2]

#### Passage D

As Caratacus had fewer troops than us [the Romans] but was better placed to use local knowledge for his treacherous purposes, he proceeded to transfer the war into the territory of the Ordovices, where he was joined by those who feared a Roman peace. ... He chose for battle a site that was difficult to approach but easy to abandon. ... On one side were high mountains and wherever there was a more gradual incline he constructed a barrier of stones. ... Caratacus sped round to every part to declare this was the day, this was the battle that would restore their liberty or make them slaves forever; he invoked the names of their ancestors who had routed the dictator Caesar. ... The men roared their approval when he made these and similar utterances and they bound themselves man by man by their tribal oaths not to yield to weapons or wounds.

Tacitus, *Annals* 12.33–34

17 What can we learn from Passage D about Caratacus' leadership? [5]

18 Using details from Passage D, evaluate how accurate you think Tacitus' account of these events is. [5]

19 Explain why the settlement at *Camulodunum* (Colchester) was significant during the period. [10]

20\* 'Claudius' invasion of Britain was well organised and ran smoothly.' How far do you agree with this view?  
You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as supporting your answer with your own knowledge. [20]

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## Summary of updates

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Date	Version	Details
May 2022	2.2	Updated copyright acknowledgements.

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Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**...day June 20XX – Morning/Afternoon**

**GCSE (9–1) Ancient History**

**J198/02      Rome and its neighbours**

**SAMPLE MARK SCHEME**

**Duration: 1 hour 45 minutes**

**MAXIMUM MARK      105**

**This document consists of 42 pages**

**MARKING INSTRUCTIONS****PREPARATION FOR MARKING****SCORIS**

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *scoris assessor Online Training; OCR Essential Guide to Marking*.
2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal <http://www.rm.com/support/ca>
3. Log-in to scoris and mark the **required number** of practice responses ("scripts") and the **required number** of standardisation responses.

YOU MUST MARK 10 PRACTICE AND 10 STANDARDISATION RESPONSES BEFORE YOU CAN BE APPROVED TO MARK LIVE SCRIPTS.

**TRADITIONAL**

Before the Standardisation meeting you must mark at least 10 scripts from several centres. For this preliminary marking you should use **pencil** and follow the **mark scheme**. Bring these **marked scripts** to the meeting.

**MARKING**

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the scoris 50% and 100% (traditional 50% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone, email or via the scoris messaging system.

5. Work crossed out:
  - a. where a candidate crosses out an answer and provides an alternative response, the crossed out response is not marked and gains no marks
  - b. if a candidate crosses out an answer to a whole question and makes no second attempt, and if the inclusion of the answer does not cause a rubric infringement, the assessor should attempt to mark the crossed out answer and award marks appropriately.
6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there then add a tick to confirm that the work has been seen.
7. There is a NR (No Response) option. Award NR (No Response)
  - if there is nothing written at all in the answer space
  - OR if there is a comment which does not in any way relate to the question (e.g. 'can't do', 'don't know')
  - OR if there is a mark (e.g. a dash, a question mark) which isn't an attempt at the question.

Note: Award 0 marks – for an attempt that earns no credit (including copying out the question).
8. The scoris **comments box** is used by your Team Leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.**  
If you have any questions or comments for your Team Leader, use the phone, the scoris messaging system, or e-mail.
9. Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.
10. For answers marked by levels of response:
  - a. **To determine the level** – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
  - b. **To determine the mark within the level**, consider the following:

Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

11. Please note: the Assessment Objectives targeted by each question and the maximum marks available for each Assessment Objective are given at the top of each levels mark scheme for each question. Unless otherwise stated the weightings of the assessment objectives remain consistent throughout the levels. For example if the maximum marks are 6 AO1, 3 AO2, then the AO1/AO2 ratio will be 2/1 throughout the levels.

## 12. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning

### 13. Subject-specific Marking Instructions

#### INTRODUCTION

Your first task as an Examiner is to become thoroughly familiar with the material on which the examination depends. This material includes:

- the specification, especially the assessment objectives
- the question paper and its rubrics
- the mark scheme.

You should ensure that you have copies of these materials.

You should ensure also that you are familiar with the administrative procedures related to the marking process. These are set out in the OCR booklet **Instructions for Examiners**. If you are examining for the first time, please read carefully **Appendix 5 Introduction to Script Marking: Notes for New Examiners**.

Please ask for help or guidance whenever you need it. Your first point of contact is your Team Leader.

#### USING THE MARK SCHEME

Please study this Mark Scheme carefully. The Mark Scheme is an integral part of the process that begins with the setting of the question paper and ends with the awarding of grades. Question papers and Mark Schemes are developed in association with each other so that issues of differentiation and positive achievement can be addressed from the very start.

This Mark Scheme is a working document; it is not exhaustive; it does not provide 'correct' answers. The Mark Scheme can only provide 'best guesses' about how the question will work out, and it is subject to revision after we have looked at a wide range of scripts.

The Examiners' Standardisation Meeting will ensure that the Mark Scheme covers the range of candidates' responses to the questions, and that all Examiners understand and apply the Mark Scheme in the same way. The Mark Scheme will be discussed and amended at the meeting, and administrative procedures will be confirmed. Co-ordination scripts will be issued at the meeting to exemplify aspects of candidates' responses and achievements; the co-ordination scripts then become part of this Mark Scheme.

Before the Standardisation Meeting, you should read and mark in pencil a number of scripts, in order to gain an impression of the range of responses and achievement that may be expected.

Please read carefully all the scripts in your allocation and make every effort to look positively for achievement throughout the ability range. Always be prepared to use the full range of marks.

**INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXAMINERS**

- 1 The co-ordination scripts provide you with *examples* of the standard of each band. The marks awarded for these scripts will have been agreed by the Team Leaders and will be discussed fully at the Examiners' Co-ordination Meeting.
- 2 The specific task-related indicative content for each question will help you to understand how the band descriptors may be applied. However, this indicative content does not constitute the mark scheme: it is material that candidates might use, grouped according to each assessment objective tested by the question. It is hoped that candidates will respond to questions in a variety of ways. Rigid demands for 'what must be a good answer' would lead to a distorted assessment.
- 3 Candidates' answers must be relevant to the question. Beware of prepared answers that do not show the candidate's thought and which have not been adapted to the thrust of the question. Beware also of answers where candidates attempt to reproduce interpretations and concepts that they have been taught but have only partially understood.
4. Please note: the Assessment Objectives targeted by each question and the maximum marks available for each Assessment Objective are given at the top of each levels mark scheme for each question. The weightings of the assessment objectives remain consistent throughout the levels. For example if the maximum marks are 5 AO1, 5 AO2 and 10 AO3, then the AO1/AO2/AO3 ratio will be 1/1/2 throughout the levels. When marking, you must therefore give greater priority to the more heavily weighted Assessment Objective when determining in which level and where within a level to place an answer.

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## Section A: The foundations of Rome: From kingship to republic, 753–440 BC

Question	Indicative content	Marks	Guidance
1 (a)	Likely valid responses are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• creation of the temple of Janus (1)</li><li>• changes to the priesthood (1)</li><li>• chose the Vestal Virgins (1)</li><li>• created respect for/ fear of the Gods (1)</li><li>• creation of the <i>pomerium</i> (1)</li></ul>	AO1 2	1 mark for any answer that offers a historically valid response.
1 (b)	Likely valid responses are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Circus Maximus, (1)</li><li>• Cloaca Maxima, (1)</li><li>• Temple of Jupiter on Palatine Hill (1)</li></ul>	AO1 2	1 mark for any answer that offers a historically valid response.

<b>Question 2</b>		Outline how Romulus established the foundation of Roman political structures.	<b>[6 marks]</b>
<b>Assessment Objectives</b>		AO1 = 6 marks = Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the historical periods studied	
<b>Additional guidance</b>		The 'Indicative content' is an example of historically valid content; any other historically valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with the levels of response.	
Level	Marks	Level descriptors	Indicative content
Level 3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response demonstrates accurate and detailed knowledge of several features and/or characteristics that are fully relevant to the question. This is presented as a prose account that shows a clear understanding of the focus of the question.</li> </ul>	<p>Potential developments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Romulus created the Celeres, a personal armed guard for the king. It consisted of 300 men who served both in peace and war.</li> <li>Romulus created 100 senators, wise old men, to serve as a council to help rule. Their descendants were called patricians.</li> <li>Romulus divided the population into three tribes, with each tribe divided into 10 curiae. These tribal and curial units formed the basis of earliest political and military structure of Rome. The thirty curiae also served as voting units in the comitia curiata (curiate assembly).</li> <li>Romulus created 12 attendants or bodyguards called lictors.</li> <li>The early Romans citizens were a mixture of people – paupers, debtors, criminals, runaway slaves. Romulus organised the rape of the Sabine women in order to provide these early citizens with wives. This led to a conflict with the Sabines which ended with a political union with them.</li> </ul>
Level 2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response demonstrates accurate and detailed knowledge of at least one feature and/or characteristic that is fully relevant to the question. This is presented as a prose account that shows some understanding of the focus of the question.</li> </ul>	
Level 1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response includes basic knowledge and basic understanding that is relevant to the question.</li> </ul>	
	0	No response or no response worthy of credit	

<b>Question 3</b>		Using details from Passage A and your own knowledge, what can we learn about the nature of Lucius Tarquinius Superbus' reign? <b>[10 marks]</b>	
<b>Assessment Objectives</b>		AO1 = 5 marks = Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the historical periods studied AO3 = 5 marks = Use, analyse and evaluate ancient sources within their historical context.	
<b>Additional guidance</b>		<p>The 'Indicative content' is an example of historically valid content; any other historically valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with the levels of response.</p> <p>There is no requirement to analyse the source's reliability to address the "what can we learn" part of the question. However, candidates that develop evaluations personal to the content of the source and relevant to the question can be rewarded under AO3.</p>	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Level descriptors</b>	<b>Indicative content</b>
Level 5	9–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response demonstrates a range of detailed and accurate knowledge and a developed understanding that is fully relevant to the question (AO1)</li> <li>Response uses a range of fully appropriate details from the stimulus material, which are analysed to draw out relevant characteristics and features and give a detailed and sophisticated evaluation of what we can learn from the source about the specified issue. (AO3)</li> </ul>	<p>Valid features / characteristics that answers could identify from the source include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tarquinius Superbus' arrogance and his refusal to bury his predecessor Servius Tullius.</li> <li>His tyranny including the murder of senators who opposed him and his use of guards to protect him.</li> <li>Lack of democracy or popular support.</li> </ul> <p>Other valid features / characteristics that answers could identify include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness that Tarquinius Superbus was the final Etruscan king and he was removed from power and the Republic was set up to replace him.</li> <li>Awareness of Tarquinius Superbus' role in the murder of his father-in-law and predecessor Servius Tullius.</li> <li>Awareness that Tarquinius Superbus had gained support from senators to murder his predecessor Servius Tullius. Shows he did have some popular</li> </ul>
Level 4	7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response demonstrates accurate knowledge and a developed understanding that is fully relevant to the question (AO1)</li> <li>Response uses a range of fully appropriate details from the stimulus material, which are analysed to draw out most of the relevant characteristics and features and evaluate what we can learn from the source about the specified issue. (AO3)</li> </ul>	
Level 3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response demonstrates accurate knowledge and some understanding that is relevant to the question (AO1)</li> <li>Response uses some appropriate details from the stimulus material, which are analysed to draw out some of the characteristics and features and evaluate what we can learn from the source about the</li> </ul>	

		specified issue. (AO3)	
Level 2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response demonstrates basic knowledge and some understanding that is relevant to the question (AO1)</li> <li>Response uses some appropriate details from stimulus material, which are analysed to draw out a few of the characteristics and features. (AO3)</li> </ul>	<p>support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness that he was successful in war and expanding Roman power with wars against the Volscii and Gabii. This gained him some popularity.</li> </ul>
Level 1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response demonstrates basic knowledge that is relevant to the topic of the question (AO1)</li> <li>Response uses few details from the stimulus material and a very basic attempt to draw out any of the characteristics and features. (AO3)</li> </ul>	
	0	No response or no response worthy of credit	

<b>Question 4</b>		Using details from Passage A and your own knowledge, explain why the people of Rome removed the Etruscan kings? <b>[15 marks]</b>	
<b>Assessment Objectives</b>		<p><b>AO3</b> = 5 marks = Use and analyse ancient sources within their historical context to make judgements and draw conclusions about historical events and historical periods studied.</p> <p><b>AO1</b> = 5 marks = Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the historical periods studied</p> <p><b>AO2</b> = 5 marks = Analyse and explain historical events and historical periods to arrive at substantiated judgements.</p> <p><b>Please note that while the descriptors for AO2 and AO3 are given separately in the levels, the analysis and evaluation of sources &amp; historical events and historical periods may be combined in responses.</b></p>	
<b>Additional guidance</b>		<p>The 'Indicative content' is an example of historically valid content; any other historically valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with the levels of response.</p> <p>There is no requirement to analyse the source's reliability. However, candidates that develop evaluations personal to the content of the source and relevant to the question can be rewarded under AO3.</p>	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Level descriptors</b>	<b>Indicative content</b>
Level 5	13–15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response uses a range of fully appropriate examples from the stimulus material and analyses these examples to make developed, supported judgements and to draw fully convincing conclusions about what the source tells us about the historical events and historical period. (AO3)</li> <li>The response demonstrates a range of detailed and accurate knowledge and a developed understanding that is fully relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>Response has a full explanation and thorough, convincing analysis of the issue in the question, arriving at substantiated and developed judgements. (AO2)</li> </ul>	<p>The focus of this question will be using information to come to a judgement. The second order historical concept candidates will predominately use will be cause, but answers may also include consequence and significance.</p> <p>Valid factors that answers could identify from the source include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tarquinus Superbus' character and nature of his reign: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• his refusal to bury his predecessor Servius Tullius.</li> <li>• persecution of senators and the Patricians.</li> <li>• lack of popularity and his use of tyranny.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Other valid features / characteristics that answers could identify include:</p>
Level 4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response uses a range of appropriate examples from the stimulus material and analyses these examples to make supported judgements and draw reasonable conclusions about what the source tells us about the historical events and historical period. (AO3)</li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response demonstrates accurate knowledge and a developed understanding that is fully relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>Response has a full explanation and analysis of the issue in the question arriving at substantiated judgements, but these are not consistently well-developed. (AO2)</li> </ul>	
Level 3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response uses some appropriate examples from the stimulus material and analyses these examples to make simple judgements and draw basic conclusions about what the source tells us about the historical events and historical period. (AO3)</li> <li>The response demonstrates accurate knowledge and some understanding that is relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>This is linked to an analysis and explanation of the issue in the question but judgements may not always be made explicit. (AO2)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The role of Sextus Tarquinius and the significance of the Rape of Lucretia in the removal of the Etruscans. Sextus Tarquinius' rape of Lucretia and her confession to her father led to a vow of vengeance against the Tarquins. Her dramatic suicide led to support from the Roman for the overthrow of the Superbus' tyranny.</li> <li>The role and significance of Brutus in the overthrow of the Etruscans. Brutus vowing vengeance after Lucretia's suicide; importance of Brutus in mobilising the Patrician class to take up arms against Tarquinius as a result of the rape of Lucretia.</li> <li>Failure to undo the Servian reforms and the importance of the Patrician class. Tarquinius Superbus seized power by creating an alliance with the patricians who had lost power under Servius Tullius, yet he failed to undo the Servian reforms after his seizure of power. Candidates may mention the census, weakening of the Curiate Assembly and the creation of the Centuriate Assembly. In fact, he took more power away from the senate. He murdered senators who he did not trust and passed judgement in trials without seeking the advice of the courts.</li> </ul>
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response uses some examples from the stimulus material and analyses these examples, making a very basic attempt to draw conclusions about what the source tells us about the historical events and historical period. (AO3)</li> <li>The response demonstrates basic knowledge and some understanding that is relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>There is a basic explanation of the issue in the question. (AO2)</li> </ul>	
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response uses few examples from the stimulus material and analyses these, though there is no attempt to draw any conclusions about what the source tells us about the historical events and historical period. (AO3)</li> <li>The response demonstrates basic knowledge that is relevant to the topic of the question. (AO1)</li> <li>There is little or no attempt at a very basic explanation of the issue in the question, which may be close to assertion. (AO2)</li> </ul>	
	0	No response or no response worthy of credit	

<b>*Question 5</b>		To what extent did the demand for Plebeian rights change the Early Roman Republic between 494 and 440 BC? <b>[20 marks]</b>	
<b>Assessment Objectives</b>		<p>AO1 = 10 marks = Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the historical periods studied</p> <p>AO2 = 10 marks = Analyse and explain historical events and historical periods to arrive at substantiated judgements.</p>	
<b>Additional guidance</b>		<p>The 'Indicative content' is an example of historically valid content; any other historically valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with the levels of response.</p> <p>Analysis and discussion of the historical veracity of many of the events outlined in the sources can be rewarded as part of the judgement on AO2. For example, if the veracity of a particular event is in doubt then the quality of the evidence it provides to support a point about the significance of an event can be limited.</p>	
Level	Marks	Level descriptors	Indicative content
Level 5	17–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response demonstrates a wide range of fully relevant and accurate knowledge, with a good level of detail throughout. There is demonstration through this of a thorough understanding of all the key features and characteristics discussed. (AO1)</li> <li>Response has a full explanation and thorough, convincing analysis of the issue in the question, arriving at substantiated and developed judgements. (AO2)</li> </ul> <p><i>There is a well-developed and sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, relevant and logically structured.</i></p>	<p>No set answer is expected. It is possible to reach the highest marks either by agreeing or disagreeing with the statement (providing the issue of extent is addressed by refuting the counter-argument), or anywhere between providing the response matches the level descriptors. Grounds for agreeing that it did change the early Republic include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treatment of war veterans after the Battle of Lake Regillus 495 BC caused popular discontent and changed attitudes toward the plebeians.</li> <li>Refusal of the plebeians to enrol in the army until debt reforms were introduced caused conflict within the Senate regarding Plebeian rights. Conflict between the consuls Appius and Servilius 494 BC.</li> <li>Creation of Tribunes / plebeian representation after the first Secession – Caused by refusal of the senate to implement the dictator Valerius Publicola's debt reforms. Sicinius convinces plebs to move to the <i>Mons Sacer</i> (Sacred Mountain) or Aventine Hill. As a consequence tribunes were created to represent the views of the</li> </ul>
Level 4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response demonstrates a good range of fully relevant and accurate knowledge, which will be detailed in places. There is demonstration through this of a good level of understanding of most of the key features and characteristics discussed. (AO1)</li> <li>Response has a full explanation and analysis of the issue in the question arriving at substantiated judgements, but these are not consistently well-developed. (AO2)</li> </ul> <p><i>There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear, relevant and logically structured.</i></p>	

Level 3	9–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response demonstrates a selection of relevant, generally accurate knowledge, but which will lack detail. There is demonstration through this of some understanding of the key features and characteristics discussed. (AO1)</li> <li>This is linked to an analysis and explanation of the issue in the question but judgements may not always be made explicit. (AO2)</li> </ul> <p><i>There is a line of reasoning presented which is mostly relevant and which has some structure.</i></p>	<p>plebeian class.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Publilius Volero's used his popularity amongst the plebeians to demand that tribunes should be elected to the tribal assembly to help them introduce laws.</li> <li>The partial change of the first Decemviri in 451 BC to implement fair laws. Plebeian demanded for the constitution and laws of Rome to be set out in writing to protect them. Initiated by Harsa in 462 BC and 3 envoys eventually sent to Athens and Greece to study the laws of Solon. Propose 10 tables of laws – but never adopted due to second Decemviri.</li> <li>Valero-Horatian Laws which added extra protection to Plebeian rights after the second secession / 2<sup>nd</sup> Decemviri. Gave more power to plebeian council and protected the tribunes from persecution by the patricians.</li> <li>The creation of the Twelve Tables which established the Rule of Law in Rome and gave citizens civil rights.</li> </ul> <p>Grounds for disagreeing that it didn't change the early Republic include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failure of the second Decemviri – who used their powers to initiate a reign of terror. Abuse of power by the patrician class continued.</li> <li>The changes introduced were little more than lip service because the senate and consul could still veto the Plebeian decisions – such as the election of the military tribune.</li> <li>The Patrician class still remained powerful and wealthy and they controlled decision making through the Senate. The same family names – Fabius, Claudius and Cornelius – still dominated politics.</li> <li>Plebeians still could not stand for election as consul or stand in the Senate. As a consequence the Twelve Tables and other changes still had to be accepted by the Senate and Consuls. They could also be changed at any time in the future.</li> </ul>
Level 2	5–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response demonstrates a limited amount of relevant knowledge, which may be lacking in accuracy in places and will lack detail. There is demonstration of limited understanding of the key features and characteristics discussed. (AO1)</li> <li>There is a basic explanation of the issue in the question. (AO2)</li> </ul> <p><i>There is a line of reasoning which has some relevance and which is presented with limited structure.</i></p>	
Level 1	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response demonstrates very basic knowledge and basic understanding that is relevant to the topic of the question. (AO1)</li> <li>There is little or no attempt at a very basic explanation of the issue in the question, which may be close to assertion. (AO2)</li> </ul> <p><i>The information is communicated in a basic/unstructured way.</i></p>	
	0	No response or no response worthy of credit	

**Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology (SPaG) mark scheme** 

<b>High performance 4–5 marks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Learners spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy.</li><li>• Learners use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall.</li><li>• Learners use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.</li></ul>
<b>Intermediate performance 2–3 marks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy.</li><li>• Learners use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall.</li><li>• Learners use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate.</li></ul>
<b>Threshold performance 1 mark</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Learners spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy.</li><li>• Learners use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall.</li><li>• Learners use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate.</li></ul>
<b>No marks awarded 0 marks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The learner writes nothing.</li><li>• The learner's response does not relate to the question.</li><li>• The learner's achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning.</li></ul>

Section B: Hannibal and the Second Punic War, 218–201 BC

Question	Indicative content	Marks	Guidance
<b>6 (a)</b>	Zama (1)	<b>AO1</b> 1	
<b>6 (b)</b>	Likely valid responses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenge after defeat in the First Punic War (1)</li> <li>• Hannibal's hatred of the Romans inherited from his father (1)</li> <li>• Rivalry of Carthage and Rome over Sicily (1)</li> <li>• A logical step after the capture of Saguntum (1)</li> <li>• Level of indemnity paid by Carthage to Rome becoming excessive (1)</li> </ul>	<b>AO1</b> 2	1 mark for any answer that offers a historically valid response.
<b>6 (c)</b>	Valid responses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (should not rest and) march on Rome immediately (1)</li> <li>• catching the Romans unaware (1) / Celebrate once Rome has been captured (1)</li> </ul>	<b>AO1</b> 2	1 mark for any answer that offers a historically valid response. <p>The expectation should be to paraphrase what Maharbal's advice was rather than remembering word for word the quote from Livy.</p>

<b>Question 7</b>		What can we learn from Passage B about Hannibal's leadership?	[5 marks]
<b>Assessment Objective</b>		AO3 = 5 marks = Use, analyse and evaluate ancient sources within their historical context.	
<b>Additional guidance</b>		The 'Indicative content' is an example of historically valid content; any other historically valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with the levels of response.	
Level	Marks	Level descriptors	Indicative content
Level 3	4–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response uses a range of fully appropriate details from the stimulus ancient source material, which are analysed to draw out relevant characteristics and features and give a detailed and sophisticated evaluation of what we can learn from the source about the specified issue in the question.</li> </ul>	<p>Candidates are likely to pick out and explain the following details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Candidates might infer that Hannibal was a tactically astute leader given the terrain he was in benefited the mountain tribesmen and realised that they would have inflicted slaughter and panic on his army.</li> <li>Hannibal realised the need to gain knowledge / intelligence about the enemy in order to help him continue crossing the Alps.</li> <li>Candidates might infer that Hannibal is a clever leader who is able to use tricks / ruses de guerre to ensure that he can outwit the mountain tribesmen.</li> </ul>
Level 2	2–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response uses some appropriate details from the stimulus ancient source material, which are analysed to draw out some of the characteristics and features and evaluate what we can learn from the source about the specified issue in the question.</li> </ul>	
Level 1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response uses few details from the stimulus ancient source material and a very basic attempt to draw out any of the characteristics and features in relation to the question.</li> </ul>	
	0	No response or no response worthy of credit	

<b>Question 8</b>		Using detail from Passage B, evaluate how accurate you think Livy's account of these events is.	<b>[5 marks]</b>
<b>Assessment Objective</b>		<b>AO3</b> = 5 marks = Use, analyse and evaluate ancient sources within their historical context to make judgements and draw conclusions about how the portrayal of events by ancient writers/sources relates to the historical contexts in which they were written/produced.	
<b>Additional guidance</b>		The 'Indicative content' is an example of historically valid content; any other historically valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with the levels of response.	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Level descriptors</b>	<b>Indicative content</b>
Level 3	4–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response analyses the source by using relevant detail from the source content or historical context to give a more detailed evaluation of the source within its historical context. It draws a thorough and convincing conclusion about its accuracy or reliability based on how the context in which it was created impacts on how it portrays issues or events.</li> </ul>	<p>There is considerable detail given here by Livy which gives a clear picture of some of the difficulties that Hannibal and the Carthaginians were facing.</p> <p>Candidates might comment on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>are these details likely to be accurate?</li> <li>why does he seem to be taking a view that is supportive of Hannibal and gives such a dramatic description of the physical environment?</li> <li>what aims does Livy have in writing history?</li> </ul>
Level 2	2–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response analyses the source by using relevant detail from the source content or historical context to give a basic evaluation of the source within its historical context. It draws a basic conclusion about its accuracy or reliability based on how the context in which it was created impacts on how it portrays issues or events.</li> </ul>	
Level 1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response analyses the source in a basic way by selecting relevant detail from the source content or historical context.</li> </ul>	
	0	No response or no response worthy of credit	

<b>Question 9</b>		Explain the importance of Fabius Maximus' tactics in the Second Punic War.	[10 marks]
<b>Assessment Objectives</b>		<p><b>AO1</b> = 5 marks = Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the historical periods studied</p> <p><b>AO2</b> = 5 marks = Analyse and explain historical events and historical periods to arrive at substantiated judgements.</p>	
<b>Additional guidance</b>		The 'Indicative content' is an example of historically valid content; any other historically valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with the levels of response.	
Level	Marks	Level descriptors	Indicative content
Level 5	9–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response demonstrates a range of detailed and accurate knowledge and a developed understanding that is fully relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>Response has a full explanation and thorough, convincing analysis of the issue in the question, arriving at substantiated and developed judgements. (AO2)</li> </ul>	<p>Explanations might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Candidates may argue that Fabius Maximus' tactics were very important. Fabius Maximus was appointed at a low point of Roman campaign against Hannibal, with the cumulative effect of Hannibal's victories made defeat look likely for Rome. Fabian tactics helped Rome prevent this from happening by drawing out the conflict to become one of attrition.</li> <li>Candidates may argue that Fabius Maximus' tactics were important because they helped to undermine Carthaginian weaponry, which was superior, and wasting the Carthaginian inadequate resources</li> <li>Candidates might also focus on how steadily Fabius Maximus was able to stick to his policy, despite the actions of Hannibal to draw him out and undermine him by not razing his land plus the pressure put on him by the Roman people. Livy suggests that Hannibal alone was the only person who could appreciate his strategy and how damaging it was to the Carthaginian war effort.</li> <li>Candidates may mention that Fabius Maximus tried to focus the mind of the people on religious observances, to make</li> </ul>
Level 4	7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response demonstrates accurate knowledge and a developed understanding that is fully relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>Response has a full explanation and analysis of the issue in the question arriving at substantiated judgements, but these are not consistently well-developed. (AO2)</li> </ul>	
Level 3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response demonstrates accurate knowledge and some understanding that is relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>This is linked to an analysis and explanation of the issue in the question but judgements may not always be made explicit. (AO2)</li> </ul>	

Level 2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response demonstrates basic knowledge and some understanding that is relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>There is a basic explanation of the issue in the question. (AO2)</li> </ul>	<p>them more optimistic about the future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Candidates may mention the actions of Minucius' and Varro's actions which led to further defeats and how this emphasises the importance of Fabius Maximus' tactics when compared to the catastrophic defeats Rome suffered.</li> <li>Answers might suggest that Fabian tactics were important but other factors were also important, especially Hannibal's caution after the battle of Cannae and Hannibal's failure to march on Rome. Candidates may also mention the lack of support or direction from Carthage itself.</li> <li>Answers might suggest that Fabian tactics were important but other factors were also involved, for example Scipio's campaign in Spain.</li> <li>Candidates may mention that by the time of Scipio's rise, Fabius held enough sway in the Senate to nearly prevent Scipio's invasion of Africa.</li> </ul>
Level 1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response demonstrates basic knowledge that is relevant to the topic of the question. (AO1)</li> <li>There is little or no attempt at a very basic explanation of the issue in the question, which may be close to assertion. (AO2)</li> </ul>	
	0	No response or no response worthy of credit	

<b>Question 10*</b>		'Hannibal's early victories against the Romans were entirely due to Hannibal's skill as a general.' How far do you agree with this view? <b>[20 marks]</b>	
<b>Assessment Objectives</b>		<p><b>AO3</b> = 10 marks = Use, analyse and evaluate ancient sources within their historical context to make judgements and draw conclusions about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>historical events and historical periods studied</li> <li>how the portrayal of events by ancient writers/sources relates to the historical contexts in which they were written/produced.</li> </ul> <p><b>AO1</b> = 5 marks = Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the historical periods studied</p> <p><b>AO2</b> = 5 marks = Analyse and explain historical events and historical periods to arrive at substantiated judgements.</p> <p><b>Please note that while the descriptors for AO2 and AO3 are given separately in the levels, the analysis and evaluation of sources &amp; historical events and historical periods may be combined in responses.</b></p>	
<b>Additional guidance</b>		The 'Indicative content' is an example of historically valid content; any other historically valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with the levels of response.	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Level descriptors</b>	
Level 5	17–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response analyses examples from the ancient sources to give a more detailed evaluation of the sources within their historical context. There are thorough and detailed analyses of the reliability and accuracy of ancient sources in terms of the context in which they were created. Source analysis and evaluation is used to make developed, supported judgements and to draw fully convincing conclusions about the historical issue in the question. (AO3)</li> <li>The response demonstrates a range of detailed and accurate knowledge and a developed understanding that is fully relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>Response has a full explanation and thorough, convincing analysis of the issue in the question, arriving at substantiated and developed judgements. (AO2)</li> </ul> <p><i>There is a well-developed and sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, relevant and logically structured.</i></p>	<p>No set answer is expected. It is possible to reach the highest marks either by agreeing or disagreeing with the statement (providing the issue of extent is addressed by refuting the counter-argument), or anywhere between providing the response matches the level descriptors.</p> <p>Grounds for agreeing include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hannibal took advantage of the dispute between Roman leaders to provoke an early fight at Trebia; he lured Romans back over the river, Hannibal's warm and rested main force attacked with success.</li> <li>At Trasimene, Hannibal lured Flaminus into a narrow valley, placed men strategically and waited, taking advantage of the foggy conditions.</li> <li>At Cannae, Hannibal set up his army so the centre would give way, allowing the Romans to advance which could then be outflanked; won stunning victory although greatly outnumbered.</li> </ul>
Level 4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response analyses examples from the ancient sources to give a more detailed evaluation of the sources within their historical context. There is some analysis of the reliability and accuracy of ancient sources in terms of the context in which they were created and source analysis and evaluation is used to make supported judgements and draw reasonable conclusions about the historical issue in the question. (AO3)</li> <li>The response demonstrates accurate knowledge and a developed understanding that is fully relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>Response has a full explanation and analysis of the issue in the question arriving at substantiated judgements, but these are not consistently well-developed. (AO2)</li> </ul> <p><i>There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear, relevant and logically structured.</i></p>	

Level 3	9–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response analyses examples from the ancient sources to give a more detailed evaluation of the sources within their historical context. There is a basic analysis of the reliability and accuracy of at least one ancient source in terms of the context in which it was created and source analysis and evaluation is used to make basic judgements and draw simple conclusions about the historical issue in the question. (AO3)</li> <li>The response demonstrates accurate knowledge and some understanding that is relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>This is linked to an analysis and explanation of the issue in the question but judgements may not always be made explicit. (AO2)</li> </ul> <p><i>There is a line of reasoning presented which is mostly relevant and which has some structure.</i></p>	<p>Grounds for disagreeing include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failures of the Roman leaders: Sempronius' confidence at Trebia; Flaminius walked straight into trap at Lake Trasimene, including ignoring advice given to him by his officers.</li> <li>Fabius Maximus' delaying tactics were unpopular with the Roman people and Senate – Varro gained popularity by threatening aggression against Hannibal. The Roman people wanted the army to confront the Carthaginians in a pitched battle.</li> <li>Disagreements and squabbling between consuls at Cannae.</li> <li>Candidates may mention Hannibal's failure to march on Rome and may argue that Maharbal's advice was correct, showing that Hannibal may have been skilful on the battlefield but he did not necessarily have the skill to exploit these successes fully.</li> </ul> <p>Likely source information to be included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livy, 21.54 (Trebia), 22.44–48 (Cannae).</li> <li>Polybius 3.77–79, 81–85 (Trasimene).</li> </ul> <p>Analysis of the sources should focus on the limitations of the sources in terms of information on Hannibal's skill as a general. There needs to be some discussion and evaluation of how accurate and reliable Livy and Polybius are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livy lived well after the events that he is describing. Polybius, although born after these events, the events were within living memory.</li> <li>Livy, unlike Polybius, did not travel to places he was writing about.</li> </ul>
	0	No response or no response worthy of credit	

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Section C: Cleopatra: Rome and Egypt, 69–30 BC

Question	Indicative content	Marks	Guidance
11 (a)	Caesarion (1)	AO1 1	
11 (b)	Valid responses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleopatra controlled Egypt (1)</li> <li>• Egypt had large grain supplies (1)</li> <li>• It was not a formal part of the Roman empire (1)</li> </ul>	AO1 1	1 mark for any answer that offers a historically valid response.
11 ©	Valid responses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleopatra took one friend (Apollodorus) with her (1)</li> <li>• sailed in a small boat (1)</li> <li>• landed at the palace when it was dark (1).</li> <li>• She hid herself inside a carpet (1)</li> <li>• her friend (Apollodorus) carried the carpet, with her inside, into the palace unobserved (1)</li> <li>• The trick captivated Caesar (1)</li> <li>• Caesar arranged for Cleopatra and her brother to be reconciled (1)</li> </ul>	AO1 3	1 mark for any answer that offers a historically valid response.

<b>Question 12</b>		What can we learn from Passage C about the Battle of Actium?	[5 marks]
<b>Assessment Objective</b>		AO3 = 5 marks = Use, analyse and evaluate ancient sources within their historical context.	
<b>Additional guidance</b>		The 'Indicative content' is an example of historically valid content; any other historically valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with the levels of response.	
Level	Marks	Level descriptors	Indicative content
Level 3	4–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response uses a range of fully appropriate details from the stimulus ancient source material, which are analysed to draw out relevant characteristics and features and give a detailed and sophisticated evaluation of what we can learn from the source about the specified issue in the question.</li> </ul>	<p>Candidates are likely to pick out and explain the following details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Candidates are likely to mention how the two sides are depicted – one to save the world, the other to destroy it</li> <li>Candidate might infer the mismatch in preparations: Octavian seems to be very well prepared whilst Mark Antony is not</li> <li>Cleopatra flees the battle</li> <li>Antony flees the battle to chase after Cleopatra whilst his troops carry on fighting.</li> </ul>
Level 2	2–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response uses some appropriate details from the stimulus ancient source material, which are analysed to draw out some of the characteristics and features and evaluate what we can learn from the source about the specified issue in the question.</li> </ul>	
Level 1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response uses few details from the stimulus ancient source material and a very basic attempt to draw out any of the characteristics and features in relation to the question.</li> </ul>	
	0	No response or no response worthy of credit	

<b>Question 13</b>		Using details from Passage C, evaluate how reliable you think the description of the events in the passage is. <b>[5 marks]</b>	
<b>Assessment Objective</b>		<b>AO3</b> = 5 marks = Use, analyse and evaluate ancient sources within their historical context to make judgements and draw conclusions about how the portrayal of events by ancient writers/sources relates to historical contexts in which they were written/produced.	
<b>Additional guidance</b>		The 'Indicative content' is an example of historically valid content; any other historically valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with the levels of response.	
Level	Marks	Level descriptors	Indicative content
Level 3	4–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response analyses the source by using relevant detail from the source content or historical context to give a more detailed evaluation of the source within its historical context. It draws a thorough and convincing conclusion about its accuracy or reliability based on how the context in which it was created impacts on how it portrays issues or events.</li> </ul>	<p>Candidates should relate the evaluation of Velleius Paterculus to his description of the particular event in the passage for full marks.</p> <p>Answers should note that the passage is from Velleius Paterculus and consider how accurate he might be in this case:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How Velleius Paterculus could have known the details of the battle, and might contrast his account with those of Virgil.</li> <li>They may note the lack of sources from the non-Augustan perspective.</li> <li>General negativity towards Antony in this passage.</li> <li>Velleius Paterculus enthusiasm for the Augustan regime, and therefore his antipathy towards Antony.</li> </ul>
Level 2	2–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response analyses the source by using relevant detail from the source content or historical context to give a basic evaluation of the source within its historical context. It draws a basic conclusion about its accuracy or reliability based on how the context in which it was created impacts on how it portrays issues or events.</li> </ul>	
Level 1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response analyses the source in a basic way by selecting relevant detail from the source content or historical context.</li> </ul>	
	0	No response or no response worthy of credit	

<b>Question 14</b>		Explain the significance of Cleopatra's relationship with Julius Caesar.	[10 marks]
<b>Assessment Objectives</b>		<b>AO1</b> = 5 marks = Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the historical periods studied <b>AO2</b> = 5 marks = Analyse and explain historical events and historical periods to arrive at substantiated judgements.	
<b>Additional guidance</b>		The 'Indicative content' is an example of historically valid content; any other historically valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with the levels of response.	
Level	Marks	Level descriptors	Indicative content
Level 5	9–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response demonstrates a range of detailed and accurate knowledge and a developed understanding that is fully relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>Response has a full explanation and thorough, convincing analysis of the issue in the question, arriving at substantiated and developed judgements. (AO2)</li> </ul>	<p>Explanations might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cleopatra had to fight off the influence of her brother, and needed support in doing so. By allying with Caesar against Ptolemy she overcame the rivals to the throne, and became Queen of Egypt. Julius Caesar helped secure Cleopatra's position within Egypt, defeating Ptolemy's army at the battle of the Nile 47 BC.</li> <li>Cleopatra's relationship with Julius Caesar seemed very important. After Julius Caesar's assassination she aligned herself with Mark Antony, suggesting she was powerless without the support of a famous Roman leader.</li> <li>Candidates may question whether Caesar and Cleopatra actually loved one another or whether their relationship was for political expediency? Did Caesar use Cleopatra as a loyal ruler for Egypt? Caesar and Cleopatra's relationship was never really tested, and so it is difficult to know what would have happened if circumstances changed, suggesting it is hard to fully determine how significant Cleopatra's was to Caesar either personally or politically.</li> </ul>
Level 4	7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response demonstrates accurate knowledge and a developed understanding that is fully relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>Response has a full explanation and analysis of the issue in the question arriving at substantiated judgements, but these are not consistently well-developed. (AO2)</li> </ul>	
Level 3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response demonstrates accurate knowledge and some understanding that is relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>This is linked to an analysis and explanation of the issue in the question but judgements may not always be made explicit. (AO2)</li> </ul>	

Level 2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The response demonstrates basic knowledge and some understanding that is relevant to the question. (AO1)</li><li>There is a basic explanation of the issue in the question. (AO2)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Cleopatra visited Rome in 44 BC. She was unpopular with Romans as she was viewed as an Eastern, corrupt, manipulative and destructive monster and so was never able to gain power in Rome itself.</li><li>Julius Caesar named Octavian as his heir, not Cleopatra's son Caesarion. Candidates may argue that this mitigates the significance of Cleopatra and Julius Caesar's relationship. Candidates may also express an understanding that Caesarion became a rival threat to Octavian as he was an heir to the throne of the Ptolemies in the context after Julius Caesar's assassination.</li></ul>
Level 1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Response demonstrates basic knowledge that is relevant to the topic of the question. (AO1)</li><li>There is little or no attempt at a very basic explanation of the issue in the question, which may be close to assertion. (AO2)</li></ul>	
	0	No response or no response worthy of credit	

<b>*Question 15</b>		To what extent do you agree that Cleopatra's downfall was caused by her relationship with Mark Antony? <b>[20 marks]</b>									
<b>Assessment Objectives</b>		<p><b>AO3</b> = 10 marks = Use, analyse and evaluate ancient sources within their historical context to make judgements and draw conclusions about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>historical events and historical periods studied</li> <li>how the portrayal of events by ancient writers/sources relates to the historical contexts in which they were written/produced.</li> </ul> <p><b>AO1</b> = 5 marks = Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the historical periods studied</p> <p><b>AO2</b> = 5 marks = Analyse and explain historical events and historical periods to arrive at substantiated judgements.</p> <p><b>Please note that while the descriptors for AO2 and AO3 are given separately in the levels, the analysis and evaluation of sources &amp; historical events and historical periods may be combined in responses.</b></p>									
<b>Additional guidance</b>		The 'Indicative content' is an example of historically valid content; any other historically valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with the levels of response.									
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		<i>There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear, relevant and logically structured.</i>	
Level 3	9–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response analyses examples from the ancient sources to give a more detailed evaluation of the sources within their historical context. There is a basic analysis of the reliability and accuracy of at least one ancient source in terms of the context in which it was created and source analysis and evaluation is used to make basic judgements and draw simple conclusions about the historical issue in the question. (AO3)</li> <li>The response demonstrates accurate knowledge and some understanding that is relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>This is linked to an analysis and explanation of the issue in the question but judgements may not always be made explicit. (AO2)</li> </ul> <p><i>There is a line of reasoning presented which is mostly relevant and which has some structure.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cleopatra's downfall tied to Egypt and its importance, supplying grain and trading resource for the Romans.</li> <li>Roman attitudes to Cleopatra and powerful women.</li> </ul> <p>Likely source information to be included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cicero commenting on Cleopatra's arrogance in his letter.</li> <li>Velleius Paterculus, Virgil and Plutarch's account of the Battle of Actium.</li> <li>Velleius Paterculus and Plutarch's account of Cleopatra and Mark Antony's suicide.</li> </ul> <p>Analysis of the sources should focus on the limitations of the sources in terms of information and approach to Cleopatra, including the Roman focus of the sources, and their attitudes towards women; the effects of the Augustan regime on some of the key contemporary sources (e.g. Virgil) and Plutarch's interest in character and biography.</p>
Level 2	5–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response analyses examples from the ancient sources to give a more detailed evaluation of the sources within their historical context. There is a very basic attempt to consider the reliability or accuracy of an ancient source or sources in terms of the context in which it was created, though this may border on assertion. There is no use of source analysis to reach judgements or conclusions about the historical issue in the question. (AO3)</li> <li>The response demonstrates basic knowledge and some understanding that is relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>There is a basic explanation of the issue in the question. (AO2)</li> </ul> <p><i>There is a line of reasoning which has some relevance and which is presented with limited structure.</i></p>	
Level 1	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response analyses examples from the ancient sources to give a basic evaluation of the sources within their historical context. There is no attempt to consider the reliability and accuracy of the ancient sources in terms of the context in which they were created, and no attempt to link source analysis with judgements or conclusions about the historical issue in the question. (AO3)</li> <li>Response demonstrates basic knowledge that is relevant to the topic of the question. (AO1)</li> <li>There is little or no attempt at a very basic explanation of the issue in the question, which may be close to assertion. (AO2)</li> </ul> <p><i>The information is communicated in a basic/unstructured way.</i></p>	
	0	No response or no response worthy of credit	

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Section D: Britannia: from conquest to province, AD 43–c.84

Question	Indicative content	Marks	Guidance
16 (a)	Druids (1) / Druidism (1)	AO1 1	
16 (b)	Valid responses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aulus Plautius (1)</li> <li>• Ostorius Scapula (1)</li> <li>• Didius Gallus (1)</li> <li>• Quintus Veranius (1)</li> <li>• Suetonius Paullinus (1)</li> <li>• Petronius Turpilianus (1)</li> <li>• Trebellius Maximus (1)</li> <li>• Vettius Bolanus (1)</li> <li>• Petilius Cerialis (1)</li> <li>• Julius Frontinus (1)</li> <li>• Agricola (1)</li> </ul>	AO1 2	1 mark for any answer that offers a historically valid response. <p>One part of each name is enough to secure a mark for that governor.</p>
16 ©	Valid responses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minted commemorative coins (1)</li> <li>• Built triumphant arches (1)</li> <li>• Boundary of Rome (<i>pomerium</i>) was extended (1)</li> <li>• Re-enactment of the invasion held in the Camps Martius (1)</li> <li>• Hailed as 'imperator' back in Rome on more than one occasion (1)</li> <li>• Celebrated a triumph (1)</li> <li>• Granted the name Britannicus by the senate (1)</li> <li>• Fixed a naval crown to his palace (1)</li> <li>• Annual festival (1)</li> </ul>	AO1 2	1 mark for any answer that offers a historically valid response.

<b>Question 17</b>		What can we learn from Passage D about Caratacus' leadership?	[5 marks]
<b>Assessment Objective</b>		AO3 = 5 marks = Use, analyse and evaluate ancient sources within their historical contexts.	
<b>Additional guidance</b>		The 'Indicative content' is an example of historically valid content; any other historically valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with the levels of response.	
Level	Marks	Level descriptors	Indicative content
Level 3	4–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response uses a range of fully appropriate details from the stimulus ancient source material, which are analysed to draw out relevant characteristics and features and give a detailed and sophisticated evaluation of what we can learn from the source about the specified issue in the question.</li> </ul>	<p>Candidates are likely to pick out and explain the following details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Candidates might infer that Caratacus was intelligent in using his knowledge of the mountainous terrain to offset the Romans' numerical advantage. The nature of the terrain would unnerve the Romans.</li> <li>It might also be inferred that Caratacus was something of a magnet for those disaffected by Roman rule. His leadership may have been seen as the resistance's greatest hope at this time.</li> <li>Caratacus was tactically aware given his choice of battle site.</li> <li>He was an inspirational leader, motivating his men to build defences and believe in their cause. The response of his men adds to the image of a leader who is both inspirational and effective.</li> </ul>
Level 2	2–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response uses some appropriate details from the stimulus ancient source material, which are analysed to draw out some of the characteristics and features and evaluate what we can learn from the source about the specified issue in the question.</li> </ul>	
Level 1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response uses few details from the stimulus ancient source material and a very basic attempt to draw out any of the characteristics and features in relation to the question.</li> </ul>	
	0	No response or no response worthy of credit	

<b>Question 18</b>		Using details from Passage D, evaluate how accurate you think Tacitus' account of these events is?	<b>[5 marks]</b>
<b>Assessment Objective</b>		<b>AO3</b> = 5 marks = Use, analyse and evaluate ancient sources within their historical contexts to make judgements and draw conclusions about how the portrayal of events by ancient writers/sources relates to the historical contexts in which they were written/produced.	
<b>Additional guidance</b>		The 'Indicative content' is an example of historically valid content; any other historically valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with the levels of response.	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Level descriptors</b>	<b>Indicative content</b>
Level 3	4–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response analyses the source by using relevant detail from the source content or historical context to give a more detailed evaluation of the source within its historical context. It draws a thorough and convincing conclusion about its accuracy or reliability based on how the context in which it was created impacts on how it portrays issues or events.</li> </ul>	<p>Candidates should try to develop personal evaluations generated from the content of the source. Contextual knowledge on the nature of Tacitus' work and methods can be, however, used to develop points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Candidates may be suspicious of how Tacitus would know that Caratacus used the theme of liberty in his speech. Some may see this as mere rhetoric or a stereotypical motif on Tacitus' part. Comparison with other such pre-battle speeches in the sources might supply striking similarities to support the case.</li> <li>Candidates should be rewarded for stating that Tacitus was accurate in his assessment of the terrain inhabited by the Ordovices.</li> <li>Logic also suggests that it would have been just the type of place for Caratacus to make a final stand — mountainous and close to the Druid stronghold.</li> <li>Profitable discussion might be had on the claim that the Romans had more soldiers at the battle.</li> <li>Some candidates might suggest that the Britons may well have 'invoked the names of their ancestors' given tribal tradition and the importance of ancestors (see the coin of Verica).</li> </ul>
Level 2	2–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response analyses the source by using relevant detail from the source content or historical context to give a basic evaluation of the source within its historical context. It draws a basic conclusion about its accuracy or reliability based on how the context in which it was created impacts on how it portrays issues or events.</li> </ul>	
Level 1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response analyses the source in a basic way by selecting relevant detail from the source content or historical context.</li> </ul>	
	0	No response or no response worthy of credit	

<b>Question 19</b>		Explain why the settlement at <i>Camulodunum</i> (Colchester) was significant during the period.	[10 marks]
<b>Assessment Objectives</b>		<b>AO1</b> = 5 marks = Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the historical periods studied <b>AO2</b> = 5 marks = Analyse and explain historical events and historical periods to arrive at substantiated judgements.	
<b>Additional guidance</b>		The 'Indicative content' is an example of historically valid content; any other historically valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with the levels of response.	
Level	Marks	Level descriptors	Indicative content
Level 5	9–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response demonstrates a range of detailed and accurate knowledge and a developed understanding that is fully relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>Response has a full explanation and thorough, convincing analysis of the issue in the question, arriving at substantiated and developed judgements. (AO2)</li> </ul>	<p>Explanations might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was significant because it appeared to be a principal centre of authority at the time of Claudius' invasion — Cunobelinus' stronghold. Claudius chose the location to receive the submission of the tribal chiefs. It was therefore a symbolic location in the process of legitimising Roman rule — one power was giving way to another. It was probably here that the client state system was established. Claudius may even have chosen the location because he may have had help invading Britain from the Trinovantes who traditionally governed the settlement but appear to have lost it to Cunobelinus.</li> <li>The settlement became even more significant in AD 49 when it was converted into a veteran colony. Apart from providing a reserve force in the southeast (to maintain order) as the final legion moved out of the area, the colony was to be a beacon of Roman civilisation that would hopefully encourage neighbouring peoples to accept the logic of Roman rule. The city was therefore provided with the usual Roman amenities and even some not usually found in Britain: a theatre has been excavated and so has a circus (chariot racing stadium). It seems that the Romans were keen for the Britons to see</li> </ul>
Level 4	7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response demonstrates accurate knowledge and a developed understanding that is fully relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>Response has a full explanation and analysis of the issue in the question arriving at substantiated judgements, but these are not consistently well-developed. (AO2)</li> </ul>	
Level 3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response demonstrates accurate knowledge and some understanding that is relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>This is linked to an analysis and explanation of the issue in the question but judgements may not always be made explicit. (AO2)</li> </ul>	

Level 2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response demonstrates basic knowledge and some understanding that is relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>There is a basic explanation of the issue in the question. (AO2)</li> </ul>	<p>the settlement as a beacon of Roman civilisation both before and after Boudicca's revolt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The settlement provided Romans with the amenities they were used to.</li> <li>The actions of the veterans, according to Tacitus, were significant in provoking Boudicca's revolt. They had driven the Trinovantes from their farmlands and thus caused hardship for the people of the tribe. The new temple to Claudius was also resented as a symbol of Roman occupation, the tribal elites even had to foot the bill for its construction. It was no surprise that the actions of the veterans and soldiers of the settlement pushed the Trinovantes into joining the Iceni led uprising.</li> <li>Given this situation, Camulodunum was also significant as a target of the rebels' anger. The atrocities committed there were also significant for the Romans, damaging Roman confidence and halting expansion for a decade.</li> </ul>
Level 1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response demonstrates basic knowledge that is relevant to the topic of the question. (AO1)</li> <li>There is little or no attempt at a very basic explanation of the issue in the question, which may be close to assertion. (AO2)</li> </ul>	
	0	No response or no response worthy of credit	

<b>*Question 20</b>		'Claudius' invasion of Britain was well organized and ran smoothly.' How far do you agree with this view?	<b>[20 marks]</b>
<b>Assessment Objectives</b>		<p><b>AO3</b> = 10 marks = Use, analyse and evaluate ancient sources within their historical context to make judgements and draw conclusions about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>historical events and historical periods studied</li> <li>how the portrayal of events by ancient writers/sources relates to the historical contexts in which they were written/produced.</li> </ul> <p><b>AO1</b> = 5 marks = Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the historical periods studied</p> <p><b>AO2</b> = 5 marks = Analyse and explain historical events and historical periods to arrive at substantiated judgements.</p> <p><b>Please note that while the descriptors for AO2 and AO3 are given separately in the levels, the analysis and evaluation of sources &amp; historical events and historical periods may be combined in responses.</b></p>	
<b>Additional guidance</b>		The 'Indicative content' is an example of historically valid content; any other historically valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with the levels of response.	
Level	Marks	Level descriptors	Indicative content
Level 5	17–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response analyses examples from the ancient sources to give a more detailed evaluation of the sources within their historical context. There are thorough and detailed analyses of the reliability and accuracy of ancient sources in terms of the context in which they were created. Source analysis and evaluation is used to make developed, supported judgements and to draw fully convincing conclusions about the historical issue in the question. (AO3)</li> <li>The response demonstrates a range of detailed and accurate knowledge and a developed understanding that is fully relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>Response has a full explanation and thorough, convincing analysis of the issue in the question, arriving at substantiated and developed judgements. (AO2)</li> </ul> <p><i>There is a well-developed and sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, relevant and logically structured.</i></p>	<p>No set answer is expected. It is possible to reach the highest marks either by agreeing or disagreeing with the statement (providing the issue of extent is addressed by refuting the counter-argument), or anywhere between providing the response matches the level descriptors.</p> <p>Grounds for agreeing include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The landing went smoothly. Three waves of ships seemed to have been used so the fleet wasn't damaged when landing (alternatively they may have landed at three different spots so that at least two forces would land unopposed). The Britons were not there having thought the Romans weren't coming after the delay.</li> <li>The Romans may have received help from Verica and the Atrebates.</li> <li>Divide and rule policies won out as Plautius won over Britons who resented Catuvellauni power.</li> <li>The Catuvellauni lacked coordination, Caratacus and Togodumnus fighting the Romans separately.</li> </ul>
Level 4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response analyses examples from the ancient sources to give a more detailed evaluation of the sources within their historical context. There is some analysis of the reliability and accuracy of ancient sources in terms of the context in which they were created and source analysis and evaluation is used to make supported judgements and draw reasonable conclusions about the historical issue in the question. (AO3)</li> <li>The response demonstrates accurate knowledge and a developed understanding that is fully relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>Response has a full explanation and analysis of the issue in the question arriving at substantiated judgements, but these are not consistently well-developed. (AO2)</li> </ul> <p><i>There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear, relevant and logically structured.</i></p>	

Level 3	9–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response analyses examples from the ancient sources to give a more detailed evaluation of the sources within their historical context. There is a basic analysis of the reliability and accuracy of at least one ancient source in terms of the context in which it was created and source analysis and evaluation is used to make basic judgements and draw simple conclusions about the historical issue in the question. (AO3)</li> <li>The response demonstrates accurate knowledge and some understanding that is relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>This is linked to an analysis and explanation of the issue in the question but judgements may not always be made explicit. (AO2)</li> </ul> <p><i>There is a line of reasoning presented which is mostly relevant and which has some structure.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Having captured Camulodunum, many tribal leaders submitted to Claudius.</li> <li>Client states appear to have been created quickly.</li> </ul> <p>Grounds for disagreeing include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Difficulties in getting the army to sail and difficulties during the crossing.</li> <li>Use of specialist troops made the crossing of the River Medway initially easy despite British resistance. However, the Britons rallied on the next day and a major battle took place.</li> <li>The Romans met further resistance at the Thames and Claudius had to be called (from Rome!) to help inspire his whole army to cross the river.</li> <li>Further fighting saw the eventual capture of Camulodunum.</li> <li>Vespasian's difficulties against the tribes of the south coast.</li> </ul> <p>Likely sources information to be included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dio: 60.19-60.22 on Claudius' invasion</li> <li>Suetonius – <i>Caligula</i>, <i>Claudius</i> and <i>Vespasian</i></li> <li>Gold stater of Verica – could imply possible Atrebate help if linked with Dio. It can also be linked to the development of client states. Arch of Claudius – invasion deemed successful.</li> </ul> <p>The source analysis is likely to address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has Claudius' role impact been exaggerated by exaggerating the difficulties encountered crossing the Thames? Then there is the issue of timings and his journey from Rome.</li> <li>The archaeological evidence might be viewed critically as Claudius' arch proof of a smooth run and successful expedition – or just a successful expedition?</li> <li>Use of specialist troops by the Romans is well documented.</li> </ul>
Level 2	5–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response analyses examples from the ancient sources to give a more detailed evaluation of the sources within their historical context. There is a very basic attempt to consider the reliability or accuracy of an ancient source or sources in terms of the context in which it was created, though this may border on assertion. There is no use of source analysis to reach judgements or conclusions about the historical issue in the question. (AO3)</li> <li>The response demonstrates basic knowledge and some understanding that is relevant to the question. (AO1)</li> <li>There is a basic explanation of the issue in the question. (AO2)</li> </ul> <p><i>There is a line of reasoning which has some relevance and which is presented with limited structure.</i></p>	
Level 1	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response analyses examples from the ancient sources to give a basic evaluation of the sources within their historical context. There is no attempt to consider the reliability and accuracy of the ancient sources in terms of the context in which they were created, and no attempt to link source analysis with judgements or conclusions about the historical issue in the question. (AO3)</li> <li>Response demonstrates basic knowledge that is relevant to the topic of the question. (AO1)</li> <li>There is little or no attempt at a very basic explanation of the issue in the question, which may be close to assertion. (AO2)</li> </ul> <p><i>The information is communicated in a basic/unstructured way.</i></p>	
	0	No response or no response worthy of credit	

## Assessment Objective (AO) Grid

Question	Distribution of marks for each Assessment Objective		
	AO1	AO2	AO3
1 (a)–(b)	4	–	–
2	6	–	–
3	5	–	5
4	5	5	5
5	10	10	–
6 (a)–(c) 11 (a)–(c) 16 (a)–(c)	5	–	–
7 12 17	–	–	5
8 13 18	–	–	5
9 14 19	5	5	–
10 15 20	5	5	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>

## Summary of updates

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Date	Version	Change
July 2019	2.1	Minor typographical amends for clarification: - Question paper (page 5) - Mark scheme (pages 13, 14, 15, 19, 23, 25, 27, 31, 35 and 39)

