

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE  
ANCIENT HISTORY (JACT)**

Document Study 1: Roman World

Britain Through Roman Eyes

**THURSDAY 22 MAY 2008**

**2452**

Morning  
Time: 1 hour

**Additional materials (enclosed):** None

**Additional materials (required):**  
Answer booklet (8 pages)



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, in the answer booklet provided.
- Answer **two** questions.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 100.
- Up to 10 marks will be awarded for clarity of expression, structure of arguments, presentation of ideas, spelling, punctuation and grammar.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

## Britain Through Roman Eyes

Answer any **two** questions.

- 1 Read the extract and then answer **both parts** of the question which follows. You are expected to refer to the extract and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

Both sides fought hard. But as the Romans could not keep their ranks or get a firm foothold or follow their proper standards, and men from different ships fell in under the first standard they came across, great confusion resulted. The enemy knew all the shallows, and when they saw from the beach small parties of soldiers disembarking one by one, they galloped up and attacked them at a disadvantage, surrounding them with superior numbers, while others would throw javelins at the right flank of a whole group. Caesar therefore ordered the warships' boats and the scouting vessels to be loaded with troops, so that he could send help to any point where he saw the men in difficulties. As soon as the soldiers had got a footing on the beach and had waited for their comrades to join them, they charged the enemy and put them to flight, but could not pursue very far, because the cavalry had not been able to hold their course and make the island. This was the one thing that prevented Caesar from achieving his usual success.

Caesar, *Gallic War* 4.26

[Caesar, *The Conquest of Gaul*, trans. S. A. Handford, revised J. F. Gardner; Penguin]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the difficulties Caesar and his army faced during their first landing on the coast of Britain? [20]
- (b) Why did the Romans encounter difficulties during their first expedition to Britain in 55 BC? In your answer you should refer to this passage and to other sources you have studied. [25]

[Total: 45]

- 2 Read the extract and then answer **both parts** of the question which follows. You are expected to refer to the extract and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

The new imperial governor of Britain was Gaius Suetonius Paulinus, Corbulo's rival in military science, as in popular talk – which makes everybody compete – he was ambitious to achieve victories as glorious as the reconquest of Armenia. So Suetonius planned to attack the island of Mona, which although thickly populated had also given sanctuary to many refugees.

5

Flat-bottomed boats were built to contend with the shifting shallows, and these took the infantry across. Then came the cavalry; some utilized fords, but in deeper water the men swam beside their horses. The enemy lined the shore in a dense armed mass. Among them were black-robed women with dishevelled hair like Furies, brandishing torches. Close by stood Druids, raising their hands to heaven and screaming dreadful curses.

10

This weird spectacle awed the Roman soldiers into a sort of paralysis. They stood still – and presented themselves as a target. But then they urged each other (and were urged by the general) not to fear a horde of fanatical women. Onward pressed their standards and they bore down their opponents, enveloping them in the flames of their own torches. Suetonius garrisoned the conquered island. The groves devoted to Mona's barbarous superstitions he demolished. For it was their religion to drench their altars in the blood of prisoners and consult their gods by means of human entrails.

15

Tacitus, *Annals* 14. 29–30

[Tacitus, *The Annals of Imperial Rome*, trans. M. Grant; Penguin]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the importance of the attack on Anglesey (Mona) to the Romans? [20]
- (b) How typical are the views expressed in this passage of Roman attitudes to the Britons? In your answer you should refer to this passage and to other sources you have studied. [25]

[Total: 45]

- 3 Read the extract and then answer **both parts** of the question which follows. You are expected to refer to the extract and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

Agricola, however, understood the feelings of the province and had learned from the experience of others that arms can effect little if injustice follows in their train. He resolved to root out the causes of rebellion. Beginning with himself and his staff, he enforced discipline in his own establishment first – a task often found as difficult as the government of a province. He made no use of freedmen or slaves for official business. He would not be influenced by personal preference, or by recommendations or petitions, in choosing centurions and men for staff duties. The best, he was sure, would best justify his trust. He knew everything that went on, but did not always act upon his knowledge. He would condone minor offences, but dealt severely with major crimes. However, he did not always pronounce sentence: if an offender was truly repentant, more often than not he was content with that. He preferred to appoint to official positions and duties men whom he could trust not to transgress, rather than have to punish transgressions. He made the contributions of corn and tribute less onerous by distributing the burdens fairly, and put a stop to the tricks of profiteers, which were more bitterly resented than the tax itself.

Tacitus, *Agricola* 19

[Tacitus, *The Agricola and the Germania*, trans. H. W. Mattingly, revised S. A. Handford; Penguin]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about Agricola's abilities as a governor? [20]
- (b) To what extent does this passage reflect the attitudes of Roman governors and other officials towards Britons? In your answer you should refer to this passage and to other sources you have studied. [25]

[Total: 45]

---

Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Q.1 text Extract from Caesar, *Gallic War* 4.26. From S. A. Handford and J. F. Gardner, *The Conquest of Gaul*, Penguin, 1982. Copyright the Estate of S. A. Handford, 1951. Introduction and revisions © J. F. Gardner, 1982. Reproduced by kind permission of Penguin.
- Q.2 text Extract from Tacitus, *The Annals of Imperial Rome* 14.29–30. From M. Grant, *The Annals of Imperial Rome*, Penguin, 1971 © Michael Grant Publications Ltd, 1956, 1959, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1989. Reproduced by permission of Penguin.
- Q.3 text Extract from Tacitus, *Agricola* 19. From H. Mattingly and S. A. Handford, *The Agricola and the Germania*, Penguin, 1970. Copyright © the Estate of H. Mattingly, 1948, 1970. Copyright © S. A. Handford, 1970. Reproduced by kind permission of Penguin.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.