

**ADVANCED GCE**

**2460**

**ANCIENT HISTORY (JACT)**

Document Study 2: Roman History

Section A: The Catilinarian Conspiracy

Section B: Augustus and Augustan Propaganda

Section C: The Reign of Nero

**WEDNESDAY 11 JUNE 2008**

Morning

Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

**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.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answers in blue or black ink, in the answer booklet provided.
- Answer **two** questions from **either** Section A **or** Section B **or** Section C.
- **Both** questions must come from the **same** Section. **One of the questions must be the asterisked one in that section.**
- In answering the (b) sub-question of each question answered, you are expected throughout the paper to draw together the historical knowledge and skills acquired over the course as a whole, and to demonstrate overall historical understanding. You may make reference, where appropriate, to relevant material covered elsewhere in the course.

**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 **11** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Answer **two** questions from **either** Section A **or** Section B **or** Section C.  
**Both** questions must come from the **same** section of the paper.

### Section A

#### The Catilinarian Conspiracy

Answer **two** questions. You may choose **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.  
**You must then answer Question 3\*.**

In answering the (b) sub-question of each question answered, you are expected throughout the paper to draw together the historical knowledge and skills acquired over the course as a whole, and to demonstrate overall historical understanding. You may make reference, where appropriate, to relevant material covered elsewhere in the course.

- 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.

'If their past lives are urged in extenuation of their crime, by their past lives let them be judged. Spare Lentulus for his high rank – if he ever spared his own chastity and good name, or showed any respect for god or man. Pardon the youth Cethegus – if this is not already the second time he has made war on his country. As for Gabinus, Statilius, and Caeparius, if they had not been utterly unscrupulous, they would never have plotted as they did against the state. 5

'To conclude, gentlemen: if we could afford to risk the consequences of making a mistake, I should be quite willing to let experience convince you of your folly, since you scorn advice. But we are completely encircled. Catiline and his army are ready to grip us by the throat, and there are other foes within the walls, in the very heart of the city. We can make no plans or preparations without its being known – an additional reason for acting quickly. This therefore is my recommendation. Whereas by the criminal designs of wicked citizens the Republic has been subjected to serious danger; and whereas, by the testimony of Titus Volturcius and the envoys of the Allobroges, confirmed by the prisoners' own confession, they stand convicted of having planned massacre, arson, and other foul atrocities against their fellow citizens and their country: that, having admitted their criminal intention, they should be put to death as if they had been caught in the actual commission of capital offences, in accordance with ancient custom.' 10 15

Sallust, *Catiline* 52

[Sallust, *Jugurthine War and Conspiracy of Catiline*, trans. S.A. Handford; Penguin]

- (a) How reliable do you find Cato's view of the individuals he mentions and the situation facing Rome at this time? [20]
- (b) On the basis of this passage and your own knowledge and understanding, assess how important a role Cato played in the defeat of the conspiracy. [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.

He offered to give information about the conspiracy if he received a promise of pardon .... He went on to say that he had been sent by Marcus Crassus to tell Catiline not to be dismayed by the arrest of Lentulus, Cethegus, and the other conspirators, but to march all the more quickly on that account, with the object both of encouraging those of his partisans who were still at liberty and of facilitating the rescue of the prisoners. The mention of Crassus's name – a nobleman possessed of immense wealth and influence – gave the Senate pause. Some considered Tarquinius's allegation incredible. Others, though they believed it, thought that in such a crisis a powerful man like Crassus should be conciliated rather than provoked. Many, too, were indebted to him as the result of private business transactions. So they all began to shout, saying that the informer was a liar, and demanded a debate on the subject. It was accordingly brought up on the agenda by Cicero, and a full house registered its opinion that the information was false, and decreed that Tarquinius should be kept in custody and not permitted to make any further statement unless he revealed the name of the person who had suborned him to fabricate such a grave indictment. Some believed that this charge had been trumped up by Publius Autronius with the object of shielding the other defendants, whose chances of acquittal would be improved if such an influential man as Crassus were incriminated together with them. Another view was that Tarquinius had been set on by Cicero, lest Crassus should make trouble for the government by following his usual practice of coming forward in defence of bad characters.

Sallust, *Catiline* 48

[Sallust, *Jugurthine War and Conspiracy of Catiline*, trans. S.A. Handford; Penguin]

- (a) How useful is this passage in helping us to understand the importance of Crassus at this time? [20]
- (b) On the basis of this passage and your own knowledge and understanding, assess the view that Crassus was involved in supporting Catiline and his followers. [25]

[Total: 45]

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

A There is a third group, now elderly, but tough through years of training: the scoundrel Manlius, from whom Catiline is now taking over, is one of these. These are the people from the colonies Sulla set up; taken as a whole, they are all, I am sure, full of the best and bravest men, but these particular settlers are men who have, in their sudden and unlooked-for prosperity, flaunted themselves too extravagantly and arrogantly. While they build like millionaires and amuse themselves with choice estates, large retinues, elaborate banquets, they have fallen into such debt that they are never likely to become solvent again – except by recalling Sulla from the dead ... 5

The fourth group are indeed a motley and seditious crew, men long since overwhelmed by life, who never break through to the surface, men who stagger under old debts, partly through innate idleness, partly by bad management, partly by extravagance, men harassed by having to pay bail, by the trial procedure, by the confiscation of their property – thousands in all who are said to have left city and country to flock to Catiline's standard. These people, I fancy, are not so much eager soldiers as bad debtors. 10 15

Cicero *In Catilinam* II.20–21

[LACTOR 7]

B 'We are poor needy wretches; the cruel harshness of moneylenders has robbed most of us of our homes, and all of us have lost reputation and fortune. Not one was allowed the benefit of the law established by our ancestors, which should have enabled us, by sacrificing our possessions, to save our persons from bondage; such was the inhumanity of the moneylenders and the praetor ... Quite recently, within our own memory, the total of outstanding debts was so huge that all good citizens concurred in permitting them to be discharged in copper instead of silver ... We beseech you and the Senate to rescue your unhappy fellow citizens, to restore to us the legal protection snatched from us by the praetor's injustice, and not force us to seek a means of selling our life's blood as dearly as we can.' 5 10

Sallust, *Catiline* 33

[Sallust, *The Jugurthine War and The Conspiracy of Catiline*, trans. S.A. Handford; Penguin]

- (a) How accurate are these views of the economic situation in Rome at this time? [20]
- (b) On the basis of these passages and your own knowledge and understanding, consider how far the conspirators were motivated by economic issues. [25]

[Total: 45]

## Section B

## Augustus and Augustan Propaganda

Answer **two** questions. You may choose **either** Question 4 **or** Question 5.  
**You must then answer Question 6\*.**

In answering the (b) sub-question of each question answered, you are expected throughout the paper to draw together the historical knowledge and skills acquired over the course as a whole, and to demonstrate overall historical understanding. You may make reference, where appropriate, to relevant material covered elsewhere in the course.

- 4** 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.

They remarked also on the number of his consulships, which matched the combined totals of Valerius Corvus and Gaius Marius; on the thirty-seven consecutive years of his tribunician power; on the title of *imperator* gained on twenty-one occasions; and on the other honours, multiple or novel ... One school of thought argued that duty to his father and the needs of the republic, in which there was then no place for law, had driven him to civil war, a course which none could prepare for or execute by honourable means. While seeking vengeance on his father's murderers, he had indeed made many concessions to Antony, many to Lepidus. Once the latter had lapsed into the inertia of senility and the former become corrupted by his own vices, there remained no other solution to the discords of the fatherland than that it should be ruled by one man. Yet he had ordered the republic not as a kingdom, nor as a dictatorship, but under the name of *princeps*, the boundaries of the empire were now defended by the Ocean and by mighty rivers; legions, provinces, fleets, and the general administration were all now co-ordinated; towards citizens the law was observed, restraint towards allies. The city itself was now magnificently adorned; only on a few occasions had force been used, to guarantee peace and quiet for the rest.

Tacitus *Annals* 1.9.2–5

[LACTOR 17, F]

- (a) How useful is this passage in helping us to judge the success of Augustan propaganda? [20]
- (b) On the basis of this passage and your own knowledge and understanding, consider the extent to which the sources are consistent in their portrayal of the reign of Augustus. [25]

[Total: 45]

- 5 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.

Aware that the city was architecturally unworthy of her position as capital of the Roman Empire, besides being vulnerable to fire and river floods, Augustus so improved her appearance that he could justifiably boast: 'I found Rome built of bricks; I leave her clothed in marble.' He also used as much foresight as could have possibly been provided in guarding against future disasters.

5

Among his very numerous public works three must be singled out for mention: his Forum with the Temple of Avenging Mars; the Palatine Temple of Apollo; and the Temple of Jupiter the Thunderer on the Capitoline Hill. He built his Forum because the two already in existence could not deal with the recent great increase in the number of law-suits caused by a corresponding increase in population; which was why he hurriedly opened it even before the Temple of Mars had been completed ... Augustus had vowed to build the Temple of Mars during his Philippi campaign of vengeance against Julius Caesar's assassins ... The Temple of Apollo was erected in the part of his Palace to which, the soothsayers said, the God had drawn attention by having it struck with lightening.

10

15

Some of Augustus' public works were undertaken in the names of relatives: such as the colonnade and basilica of his grandsons Gaius and Lucius; the colonnades of his wife Livia and his sister Octavia; the theatre of his nephew Marcellus.

... Augustus divided the city into districts and wards; placing districts under the control of magistrates annually chosen by lot, and the wards under supervisors locally elected. He organized stations of night-watchmen to guard against fires; and, as a precaution against floods, cleared the Tiber channel which had been choked with an accumulation of rubbish and narrowed by projecting houses.

20

Suetonius, *Augustus* 28–30

[Suetonius, *The Twelve Caesars*, trans. R. Graves; Penguin]

- (a) How useful is this passage in helping us to understand the aims of Augustus in refashioning the city of Rome? [20]
- (b) On the basis of this passage and your own knowledge and understanding, consider how successfully Augustus used art and architecture to promote the ideals and values of his regime. [25]

[Total: 45]

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

A I was *pontifex maximus*, *augur*, *quindecimvir sacris faciundis*, *septemvir epulonum*, *frater arvalis*, *sodalis titius*, and *fetialis*.

Augustus, *Res Gestae Divi Augusti* 7.3

[LACTOR 17, A]

B Finally on assuming the office of Chief Priest vacated by the death of Marcus Lepidus – he could not bring himself to divest his former colleague of it, even though he were an exile – Augustus collected all the copies of Greek and Latin prophetic verse then current, the work of either anonymous or unrespected authors, and burned more than two thousand. He kept only the Sibylline Books, and edited even these before depositing them in two gilded cases under the pedestal of Palatine Apollo's image. Since official negligence had allowed the Calendar, reformed by Julius Caesar, to fall into confusion, he put it straight again; and while doing so renamed the month Sextilis 'August' (although he had been born in September), because it was during Sextilis that he had won his first Consulship and his most decisive victories. He increased the priesthood in numbers and dignity, and in privileges, too, being particularly generous to the College of Vestal Virgins. Moreover, when the death of a Virgin caused a vacancy in this College, and many citizens busily tried to keep their daughters' names off the list of candidates – one of whom would be chosen by lot – Augustus took a solemn oath that if any of his grand-daughters had been of eligible age he would have proposed her.

Suetonius, *Augustus* 31

[Suetonius, *The Twelve Caesars*, trans. R. Graves; Penguin]

- (a) How accurately, in your view, do these extracts represent the importance Augustus attached to religion during his reign? [20]
- (b) On the basis of these passages and your own knowledge and understanding, discuss the success of Augustus' religious policies. [25]

[Total: 45]

## Section C

## The Reign of Nero

Answer **two** questions. You may choose **either** Question 7 **or** Question 8.  
**You must then answer Question 9\*.**

In answering the (b) sub-question of each question answered, you are expected throughout the paper to draw together the historical knowledge and skills acquired over the course as a whole, and to demonstrate overall historical understanding. You may make reference, where appropriate, to relevant material covered elsewhere in the course.

- 7** 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.

It was widely believed that the gods were showing their fury at the boy's murder – though even his fellow-men generally condoned it, arguing that brothers were traditional enemies and that the empire was indivisible. A number of contemporary writers assert that for a considerable time previously Nero had corrupted his victim. If so, his death might have seemed to come none too soon, and be the lesser outrage of the two. 5

Such was this hurried murder of the last of the Claudians, physically defiled, then poisoned right among the religious emblems on the table, before his enemy's eyes – without time even to give his sister a farewell kiss. Nero justified the hasty funeral by an edict recalling the traditional custom of withdrawing untimely deaths from the public gaze and not dwelling on them with eulogies and processions. Now that he had lost his brother's help, he added, all his hopes were centred on his country; senate and people must give all the greater support to their emperor, the only remaining member of his family, exalted by destiny. Then he distributed lavish gifts to his closest friends. Some were shocked when, at such a juncture, men of ethical pretensions accepted his distributions of town and country mansions like loot. Others thought they had no choice since the emperor, with his guilty conscience, hoped for impunity if he could bind everyone of importance to himself by generous presents. 10  
15

However, no generosity could mollify his mother. She became Octavia's supporter.

Tacitus, *Annals* 13.17–18

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

- (a) What does this passage suggest about Tacitus' view of the behaviour of Nero and the others described here? [20]
- (b) On the basis of this passage and your own knowledge and understanding, discuss the extent to which Nero was successful in gaining and maintaining support in Rome. [25]

[Total: 45]



- 8 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.

In most respects Nero behaved very much as usual and rejoiced in the news, since he was expecting to defeat Vindex and it now seemed that he had a good excuse for levying some fines and ordering some executions. And he continued to live a life of luxury. After the shrine of Sabina had been completed and decorated, he dedicated it in a lavish ceremony, setting up an inscription on the building to the effect that the women had built it in honour of Sabina, the goddess Venus. And in this he was telling the truth; for it had been completely built out of the numerous funds he had confiscated from women.

5

He also continued to have his little jokes. I shall pass over most of them, but let me recount one. One night all of a sudden he hurriedly summoned the leading senators and equestrians, as if to consult them about the current political problems. But he announced to them (and I am quoting his actual words), 'I have discovered how to make the water-organ make both a louder and more musical sound.' ... It did not concern him that the doors both of the Mausoleum of Augustus and of his own bedroom had opened automatically on that very night, nor that on the Alban Mount it had rained such a quantity of blood that it flowed like a river ...

10

15

But when he heard that the news that Galba had been proclaimed emperor by his soldiers and that Rufus had deserted Galba, he became very much afraid, and not only made preparations himself in Rome, but also sent Rubrius Gallus and others to confront the rebels.

20

Cassius Dio 63. 26.3–27.1

[LACTOR 15, D7]

- (a) What can we learn from this extract about Dio's view of Nero as emperor? [20]
- (b) On the basis of this passage and your own knowledge and understanding, consider how far Dio's opinion of Nero is shared by the other sources. [25]

[Total: 45]

- 9\* Read the extracts and then answer **both parts** of the question which follow. You are expected to refer to the extracts and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

- A Nero started off with a parade of filial dutifulness: giving Claudius a lavish funeral, at which he delivered the oration in person, and finally deifying him. He also exalted the memory of his father Domitius and turned over all his public and private affairs to Agrippina's management. On the day of his accession the password he gave to the colonel on duty was 'The Best of Mothers'; ... 5

As a further guarantee of his virtuous intentions, he promised to model his rule on the principles laid down by Augustus, and never missed an opportunity of being generous or merciful, or of showing how affable he was. He lowered, if he could not abolish, some of the heavier taxes; and reduced by three-quarters the fee for denouncing evasions of the Papian Law. Moreover, he presented the commons with forty gold pieces each; settled annual salaries on distinguished but impoverished senators ... and granted the Guards cohorts a free monthly issue of grain. 10

Suetonius, *Nero* 9–10

[Suetonius, *The Twelve Caesars*, trans. R. Graves; Penguin]

- B Sorrow duly counterfeited, Nero attended the senate and acknowledged its support and the army's backing. Then he spoke of his advisers, and of the examples of good rulers before his eyes. 'Besides, I bring with me no feud, no resentment or vindictiveness,' he asserted. 'No civil war, no family quarrels, clouded my early years.' Then, outlining his future policy, he renounced everything that had occasioned recent unpopularity. 'I will not judge every kind of case myself', he said, 'and give too free rein to the influence of a few individuals by hearing prosecutors and defendants behind my closed doors. From my house, bribery and favouritism will be excluded. I will keep personal and State affairs separate. The senate is to preserve its ancient functions ... I myself will look after the armies under my control.' 5 10

Moreover these promises were implemented. The Senate decided many matters.

Tacitus, *Annals* 13. 4

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

- (a) How accurate and consistent, in your view, are these accounts of the start of Nero's reign? [20]
- (b) On the basis of these passages and your own knowledge and understanding, consider how far Nero lived up to the promises he made at the start of his reign. [25]

[Total: 45]

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*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

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