

**ADVANCED GCE****ANCIENT HISTORY (JACT)****2460**

Document Study 2: Roman History

Section A: The Catilinarian Conspiracy

Section B: Augustus and Augustan Propaganda

Section C: The Reign of Nero

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

**Friday 28 May 2010
Morning****Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes****INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- 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.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- Up to 10 marks will be awarded for clarity of expression, structure of arguments, presentation of ideas, spelling, punctuation and grammar.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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

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.

Now before I ask you to vote, I shall make a few brief remarks about my own position. You see how numerous the conspirators are. I am well aware that I have incurred the enmity of each and every one of them, but I consider them base, weak and insignificant. Yet if ever a time comes when some wicked and depraved man can rouse them and they come to have more power than a general recognition of your prestige and of the state's would allow; even then, Senators, I shall never feel that I have acted wrongly myself or encouraged you to do so. They may threaten to kill me, but death awaits all men. But no-one else has ever won such glory in his lifetime as your decrees have bestowed on me; decrees of public thanksgiving to other men have always been a reward for their service to the state, but I am the only man to be so honoured for preserving our country from destruction. ... I realise, therefore, that my war against these criminals will never end. But I rely both upon your support and that of all respectable citizens and upon the fact that the terrible dangers from which the Roman people have been saved will not be forgotten either here in Rome or anywhere else in the world and am confident that I and my supporters will not come to any harm at their hands.

Cicero *In Catilinam* IV. 20–22

[LACTOR 7]

- (a) How useful is this passage for our understanding of the attitudes of different groups towards the conspiracy? [20]
- (b) On the basis of this passage and your own knowledge and understanding, discuss the extent to which Cicero was able to count on the support of the Senate and the Roman people. [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.

When it was all over, a full report was speedily sent to the consul, who, delighted as he was at the news, was at the same time harassed with anxiety. For although he rejoiced in the knowledge that by the discovery of the plot his country was rescued from its peril, yet he had a difficult decision to take. An abominable crime had been brought home to citizens of the highest standing. What was his proper course? 5
To punish them would lay a heavy responsibility on his own shoulders; but to let them go free might mean ruin to the state. So, summoning up his resolution, he sent for Lentulus, Cethegus, Statilius, Gabinius, and also for Caeparius, of Terracina, who was about to set out for Apulia to stir up a revolt among the slaves. They all came without delay except Caeparius who, having left his house shortly before, had 10
heard of the betrayal of their plans and fled from the city. As Lentulus held the rank of praetor, Cicero himself took him by the hand and conducted him to the temple of Concord, to which he ordered the others to be brought under a guard. The Senate was summoned to meet there, and before a crowded house Volturcius was led in with the Gallic envoys. The praetor Flaccus had been told to bring a dispatch-box 15
containing the letters which he had obtained from them.

Sallust *Catiline* 46

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

- (a) How useful is this account for our understanding of the reasons for Cicero's actions at this point in the conspiracy? [20]
- (b) On the basis of this passage and your own knowledge and understanding, consider how important Cicero's actions were in bringing about the failure of Catiline and his fellow conspirators. [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 But the moment an unsettled situation offered a hope of revolution, the old fighting spirit reanimated the hearts of the popular leaders. If the first engagement had ended in a victory for Catiline, or even in a drawn battle, a terrible catastrophe would certainly have overtaken the state, and the victors would not have been allowed to enjoy their success for long: worn out and enfeebled, they would soon have seen a stronger opponent wrest both power and freedom from their hands. Even as it was, a number of men who had no part in the plot set out to join Catiline at the start of the campaign. Among them was Fulvius, a senator's son, who was dragged back when already on his way and put to death by his father's command. 5 10

Sallust *Catiline* 39

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

B The streets were brightly lighted, since people had put lamps and torches in their doorways. The women also showed lights from the roofs of the houses in his honour and so that they might see him going up in this splendid procession with the greatest men in Rome escorting him. ... now as they walked in this procession they acknowledged to each other that the Roman people owed thanks to many commanders and generals of the time for riches and spoils and power, but for the safety and security of the whole their thanks were due to Cicero and to Cicero alone, who had delivered them from this great and terrible danger. What seemed so wonderful was not so much the fact that he had put a stop to the conspiracy and punished the conspirators as that he had succeeded in crushing this greatest of all revolutions by such comparatively painless methods, with no disturbances and no civil strife. 5 10

Plutarch, *Cicero* 22

[Plutarch, *The Fall of the Roman Republic*, trans. R. Warner; notes R. Seager; Penguin]

- (a) How consistent and reliable are these two passages in their assessment of the seriousness of the danger to the Republic from the Catilinarian Conspiracy? [20]
- (b) On the basis of these passages and your own knowledge and understanding, consider how widespread the support was for Catiline and his fellow conspirators. [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.

Gently bringing on childbirth aright in fullness
 Of time, Ilithyia, protect mothers, whether
 You choose to be honoured as Lucina
 Or as Genitalis.

Goddess, grant to us offspring and prosper
 The Fathers' decrees on women's wedlock,
 Prosper the marriage law, that it may be
 Fruitful of children,

5

So that the sure cycle of eleven decades
 May bring back the singing and the games,
 Thronged thrice in bright day, thrice
 In welcome night.

10

You Fates, ever truthful to tell what has once
 Been ordained – and may the fixed bound of events
 Confirm it – add to our blessings already received
 A destiny blessed.

15

Horace, *Carmen Saeculare* 13–28

[LACTOR 17]

- (a) How useful is this passage for our understanding of Augustus' aims in his social reforms?
[20]
- (b) On the basis of this passage and your own knowledge and understanding, consider how far the sources provide a reliable account of the effects of his social reforms.
[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.

I added Egypt to the empire of the Roman people. I could have made Greater Armenia a province after its king Artaxes had been killed, but I preferred, following the example of our ancestors, to hand over that kingdom to Tigranes, son of King Artavasdes and grandson of King Tigranes, acting through Tiberius Nero, who was then my stepson. When this same people later defected and rebelled, through my son Gaius I subdued them and handed them over to be ruled by King Ariobarzanes, son of Artabazus, the king of the Medians, and after his death by his son Artavasdes. When he was assassinated I sent Tigranes, who was sprung from the royal family of Armenia, into that kingdom. I recovered all the provinces beyond the Adriatic and further east, including Cyrene, a great part of which were then in the hands of kings, and before that Sicily and Sardinia, which had been occupied during the Slave War....

A number of military standards lost by other commanders I recovered, after the enemies' defeat, from Spain, Gaul and Dalmatia. As for the Parthians, I compelled them to return the spoils and standards of three Roman armies, and to seek the friendship of the Roman people as suppliants. Those standards I deposited in the inner shrine of the temple of Mars the Avenger.

The Pannonian peoples, which before I became *princeps* no Roman army had ever reached, I conquered through Tiberius Nero, who was then my stepson and legate, and subjected to the empire of the Roman people, and I extended the boundaries of Illyricum to the bank of the River Danube. When a Dacian army crossed, it was defeated and routed under my auspices, and my army was later led across the Danube and obliged the Dacians to submit to the commands of the Roman People.

Augustus, *Res Gestae Divi Augusti* 27–30

[LACTOR 17]

- (a) How reliable do you find this account of Augustus' achievements in extending the empire? [20]
- (b) On the basis of this passage and your own knowledge and understanding, consider how important military conquests were for Augustus and 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** At home all was quiet and the magistrates enjoyed their traditional titles. The younger generation had been born after the victory at Actium, and most of their elders during the civil wars. How many remained who had seen the republic?

The revolution was complete; nothing remained of the old sound ways. Equality had been abandoned and all looked only to the commands of the *princeps*, fearing nothing for the present while Augustus remained in good health and so could sustain his own position, that of his house, and the general peace. But as advanced old age took its toll of health and vigour and death drew near, together with the expectation of change, a few began to talk vainly about the blessings of liberty, many to dread the possibility of war, and some to desire it.

Tacitus, *Annals* 1.3.7–4.2

[LACTOR 17]

- B** In my sixth and seventh consulships [28–27 BC], after I had extinguished the civil wars, having become master of everything by the consent of all, I transferred the republic from my power [*potestas*] to the control of the senate and the Roman people. In return for this service of mine by decree of the senate I was called Augustus, and the door-posts of my house were screened with laurel at public expense, and a civic crown was fixed above my door and a golden shield was set up in the Julian Senate-house with an inscription attesting that the senate and the Roman people gave it to me because of my courage, clemency, justice, and piety. After that time I excelled all in authority [*auctoritas*], but I had no more power [*potestas*] than others who were my colleagues in each magistracy.

Augustus, *Res Gestae Divi Augusti* 34

[LACTOR 17]

- (a) How would you account for the differences in these portrayals of Augustus' power and position? [20]
- (b) On the basis of these passages and your own knowledge and understanding, discuss how far Augustus succeeded in persuading the Roman people to accept his view of his powers and position. [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 might have been possible to excuse his insolent, lustful, extravagant, greedy or cruel early practices ... by saying that boys will be boys; yet at the same time, this was clearly the true Nero, not merely Nero in his adolescence. ... one of his games was to attack men on their way home from dinner, stab them if they offered resistance, and then drop their bodies down the sewers. He would also break into shops and rob them, afterwards opening a market at the Palace with the stolen goods, dividing them up into lots, auctioning them himself, and squandering the proceeds. During these escapades he often risked being blinded or killed – once he was beaten almost to death by a senator whose wife he had molested, which taught him never to go out after dark unless an escort of colonels was following him at an unobserved distance. He would even secretly visit the Theatre by day, in a sedan chair, and watch the quarrels among the pantomime actors, cheering them on from the top of the proscenium; then, when they came to blows and fought it out with stones and broken benches, he joined in by throwing things on the heads of the crowd. On one occasion he fractured a praetor's skull.

Suetonius, *Nero* 26–7

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

- (a) How believable do you find this account of Nero's behaviour? [20]
- (b) On the basis of this passage and your own knowledge and understanding, consider the extent to which the sources present a fair and balanced picture of Nero's reign. [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.

Now indiscretion is safer for the Roman public than for their superiors, since they are insignificant; and they protested openly and loudly. This seemed to recall Nero to decency, and he proposed to make Octavia his wife again. Happy crowds climbed the Capitol, thankful to heaven at last. They overturned Poppaea's statues and carried Octavia's on their shoulders, showering flowers on them and setting them in the Forum and temples. 5

Even the Emperor was acclaimed and worshipped again. Indeed a noisy crowd invaded the palace. But detachments of troops clubbed them and forced them back at the point of the sword. Then the changes the rioters had inspired were reversed and Poppaea reinstated. Always a savage hater, she was now mad with fear of mass violence and Nero's capitulation to it. She fell at his feet crying: 'Now that things have reached this pass, it is not marriage I am fighting for, but what, to me, means less than my marriage – my life. It is in danger from Octavia's dependants and slaves! They pretend to be the people of Rome! They commit, in peace-time, outrages that could hardly happen even in war! The Emperor is their target – they only lack a leader. And once disorders begin one will easily be found, when she leaves Campania and proceeds to the capital! ...' 10 15

Poppaea's arguments, playing on Nero's alarm and anger in turn, duly terrified and infuriated him.

Tacitus, *Annals* 14.60–2

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

- (a) How credible is this extract as an explanation of the behaviour and actions of those involved? [20]
- (b) On the basis of this passage and your own knowledge and understanding, discuss the importance of the women of the imperial family to Nero's reign. [25]

[Total: 45]

- 9* 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 Silana now saw her chance of revenge. She put up two of her dependants, Iturius and Calvisius, to prosecute Agrippina. They avoided the old, frequently heard charges of her mourning Britannicus' death or proclaiming Octavia's wrongs. Instead they accused her of inciting Rubellius Plautus to revolution. This man, through his mother, possessed the same relationship to the divine Augustus as Nero did. Agrippina, the allegation was, proposed to marry Plautus and control the Empire again. Nero's aunt Domitia – who was Agrippina's deadly rival – had a freed slave Atimetus who ... urged the ballet-dancer Paris (another of Domitia's former slaves) to go speedily and divulge the plot to the Emperor, in sensational terms. 5 10

It was late at night when Paris entered. Nero had long been drinking. This was the time Paris usually came to enliven the Emperor's dissipations. Tonight, however, Paris wore a gloomy expression; and he told his story in detail. The Emperor, listening in terror, resolved to kill his mother, to kill Plautus and also to depose Burrus from the command of the Guard, as being a supporter and nominee of Agrippina. 15

Tacitus, *Annals* 13 19–20

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

B For this and for other projects he required a great deal of money. He was keen on large enterprises and was similarly a great gift-giver. At the same time he feared that the most powerful men would launch an attack upon him for doing this, and so destroyed many good men. I shall pass over most of these individuals (for the official charge against them all when they were brought before him was their excellence, their wealth and their family, and all of them either committed suicide or were put to death by others), but I shall mention Corbulo and the two Sulpicii Scribonii, Rufus and Proculus.... Charges typical of those times were brought against them, but they could neither obtain an audience nor even manage to see Nero. 5 10

Cassius Dio 63. 17.1–17.4

[LACTOR 15]

- (a) How useful are these passages for our understanding of the seriousness of the threats to Nero's reign? [20]
- (b) On the basis of these passages and your own knowledge and understanding, discuss how effective Nero was in dealing with the challenges to his rule. [25]

[Total: 45]

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