

**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

Wednesday 10 June 2009
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. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- 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 I see what is in my own interest, Senators, if you adopt the proposal of Caius Caesar, who follows what we agree to call the 'popular' line in politics, I may in future have less reason to fear attacks by the populares, for people will recognise that it was Caesar who thought up the proposal and put it forward. But, if you adopt Silanus' proposal, I may well be letting myself in for further trouble. Nevertheless, I shall not set consideration for my personal safety above the good of the state. We have in Caesar's proposal a pledge of his lasting goodwill towards the state, as indeed his personal standing and the distinction of his ancestors led one to expect. Now we can see the great difference between the demagogue, quite without any deeply held convictions, and the man who can justly be called 'popular' because he genuinely seeks the people's welfare. 5
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I see that several of those who would like to be considered populares are not present in the Senate today: presumably they wish to avoid having to vote on a charge involving the lives of Roman citizens. Yet only the day before yesterday these very men backed the decree to put Roman citizens in custody and the thanksgiving to myself, while yesterday they supported the move to reward the witnesses generously. They have voted for the arrest of the criminals, for a thanksgiving to the investigator, and for a reward for the witnesses; their general opinion about this case must now be clear to everyone. It is not that Caius Caesar does not know of the Sempronian law which protects Roman citizens; he realises, though, that the man who is a public enemy of the state cannot possibly be a citizen and knows that Caius Gracchus himself, the author of this law, paid the penalty of death to the state, a decision later ratified by the people. 15
20

Cicero *In Catilinam* IV. 9–10

[LACTOR 7]

- (a) How useful is this passage for our understanding of the differing views taken by politicians about the issues raised by the events of 63 BC? [20]
- (b) On the basis of this passage and your own knowledge and understanding, how serious did Roman politicians consider the Catilinarian Conspiracy to be? [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.

After Sulla had used armed force to make himself dictator, and after a good beginning turned out a bad ruler, there was universal robbery and pillage. One man coveted a house, another an estate; and the victors behaved without restraint or moderation, committing foul and inhuman outrages against their fellow citizens. To make matters worse, Sulla had sought to secure the loyalty of the army he commanded in Asia by allowing it a degree of luxury and indulgence that would not have been tolerated by his predecessors, and the pleasures they enjoyed during leisure hours in those attractive lands soon enervated the men's warlike spirit. It was there that Roman soldiers first learnt to indulge in wine and women, and to cultivate a taste for statues, pictures, and embossed plate, which they stole from private houses and public buildings, plundering temples and profaning everything sacred and secular alike. 5 10

... As soon as wealth came to be a mark of distinction and an easy way to renown, military commands, and political power, virtue began to decline. Poverty was now looked on as a disgrace and a blameless life as a sign of ill nature. Riches made the younger generation a prey to luxury, avarice and pride. Squandering with one hand what they had grabbed with the other, they set small value on their own property while they coveted that of others. Honour and modesty, all laws divine and human, were alike disregarded in a spirit of recklessness and intemperance. To one familiar with mansions and villas reared aloft on such a scale that they look like so many towns, it is instructive to visit the temples built by our godfearing ancestors. 15 20

Sallust *Catiline* 11–12

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

- (a) How useful is this passage in helping us to understand the various problems facing Romans at the time of the conspiracy? [20]
- (b) On the basis of this passage and your own knowledge and understanding, consider the extent to which Catiline was typical of politicians at the time. [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 I have already written to you in detail about my prospects. At the moment I am proposing to defend my fellow-candidate Catiline. We have the jury we want, with full co-operation from the prosecution. If he is acquitted I hope he will be more inclined to work with me in the campaign. But should it go otherwise, I shall bear it philosophically.

5

I need you home pretty soon. There is a decidedly strong belief abroad that your noble friends are going to oppose my election. Clearly you will be invaluable to me in gaining them over.

Cicero, *Letters to Atticus* 1.2

[Cicero, *Selected Letters*, trans. D. R. Shackleton Bailey; Penguin]

- B First, however, I must mention a similar plot which Catiline and a few others had previously formed against the state. I will give as accurate an account of it as I can. In the consulship of Lucius Tullus and Manius Lepidus, the consuls elect, Publius Autronius and Publius Sulla, had been prosecuted and punished under the laws against electoral corruption. Shortly afterwards Catiline was prevented from standing for one of the vacant consulships, because he was on trial for extortion and so could not enter his name within the specified number of days. About the same time a needy young noble called Gnaeus Piso, a faction-fighter of reckless daring, was being goaded into a revolutionary intrigue by his poverty and unprincipled character. To this man Catiline and Autronius revealed their plans in the first week of December: they were plotting to assassinate the new consuls Lucius Cotta and Lucius Torquatus in the Capitol on the first of January, to seize the consular fasces for themselves, and to send Piso with an army to occupy the two Spanish provinces. Because their murderous intent was discovered, they postponed its execution until the fifth of February, and this time they planned to destroy most of the senators as well as the consuls. Had not Catiline been in too great a hurry to give the signal to his accomplices in front of the Senate House, that day would have seen the commission of the most heinous crime in the annals of Rome. As it was, the armed conspirators had not yet mustered in force; so the plan failed.

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Sallust *Catiline* 18

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

- (a) How consistent and reliable are these two passages? [20]
- (b) On the basis of these passages and your own knowledge and understanding, consider how far the sources provide an accurate account of the events of 65–63 BC. [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.

In my sixth consulship [28 BC] on the authority of the Senate I restored eighty-two temples of the gods in the city, omitting none which needed repair at that time. In my seventh consulship [27 BC] I restored the Flaminian Way from the city to Ariminum, and all the bridges except the Mulvian and the Minucian.

On private land I built the temple of Mars the Avenger and the Forum of Augustus from booty. On land largely purchased from private sources I built the theatre next to the temple of Apollo, to bear the name of my son-in-law, Marcus Marcellus. I have dedicated gifts from booty to the value of 100 million sesterces in the Capitol, and in the temples of the Deified Julius, Apollo, Vesta, and Mars the Avenger. In my fifth consulship [29 BC] I remitted 35,000 pounds of crown gold collected by the Italian towns and colonies for my triumphs ...

I gave gladiatorial shows three times in my own name and five times in the name of my sons or grandsons; about 10,000 men fought in these shows. Twice in my own name and once in the name of my grandson I provided for the people a display of athletes summoned from all over the world. I held games in my own name four times and in place of other magistrates twenty three times. On behalf of the college of *quindecimviri* as master of the college, together with my colleague, Marcus Agrippa, I held the Centennial Games in the consulship of Gaius Furnius and Gaius Silanus [17 BC]. ... I gave the people hunts of African beasts, in my own name or in that of my sons or grandsons, in the Circus, the Forum, or the Amphitheatre, on twenty-six occasions, at which about 3,500 beasts were killed.

Augustus *Res Gestae Divi Augusti* 20.4–22

[LACTOR 17]

- (a) Why do you think Augustus felt it necessary to include these details in his autobiography? [20]
- (b) On the basis of this passage and your own knowledge and understanding, do you think there was any other purpose to the *Res Gestae* than to promote Augustus as Rome's saviour and benefactor? [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.

Others argued to the contrary. Duty to his father and the crisis of the republic, they said, were simply convenient pretexts. His lust for despotic power had led him to incite the veterans by bribery, to raise an army when a young man and a private citizen, to corrupt the consular legions, and to feign support for the Pompeian faction. Soon, having by senatorial decree seized the *fascēs* and status of praetor, he took possession of both their armies after the deaths of Hirtius and Pansa, whether these were due to enemy action, or Pansa's to the application of poison to his wounds and Hirtius to his own mutinous soldiery and Caesar's machinations. He had then extorted the consulship from a reluctant senate and turned against the republic the very forces which he had received for the campaign against Antony. Proscriptions of citizens and land confiscations had followed, of which not even the perpetrators approved. It might be granted that the deaths of Brutus and Cassius were a debt he owed to an inherited enmity (though it is right for private feuds to be waived in the public interest), but Pompeius had been duped by a spurious peace and Lepidus by the pretence of friendship; later Antony, seduced by the treaties of Tarentum and Brundisium and by marriage to Octavian's sister, had paid with his life for a spurious kinship. That peace had followed could not be denied; but it was a peace stained with blood – the military disasters of Lollius and Varus, and at Rome the killings of such as Varro, Egnatius and Iullus. Nor was Augustus' household spared. There was the abduction of Nero's wife and that ludicrous consultation with the priests as to whether she could legally marry while pregnant but not yet delivered of her child; the extravagant lifestyle of ... Vedius Pollio; and finally there was Livia, an oppressive mother to the state and an oppressive stepmother to the house of the Caesars. There were no honours left for the gods, now that Augustus chose to be worshipped with temples and godlike images by *flamines* and priests.

Tacitus *Annals* 1.10.1–7

[LACTOR 17]

- (a) How useful is this passage in helping us to understand how Augustus achieved his position of dominance by AD 14? [20]
- (b) 'Contemporary accounts of Augustus' achievements are more reliable than those of later writers.' On the basis of this passage and your own knowledge and understanding, consider how far you agree with this view. [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 For cattle safely roam the pastures;
Ceres and kind Prosperity feed the countryside;
Mariners sail the seas made peaceful; and
Good faith fears blame.
- The chaste home is not stained by lechery; 5
Custom and law have tamed besmirching vice;
Mothers are honoured in children like their fathers;
Penalty presses hard on crime.
- With Caesar safe, who'd fear the Parthian, who 10
The ice-bound Scythian or the brood that rough
Germany bears? Who would fret over wars
In savage Spain?
- Each on his own hillside ends the day, and gives
His vines in marriage to the lovelorn trees; and happy then
Back to his wine he goes, and at the second course 15
Invokes you as god.
- With many a prayer, with unmixed wine poured out
From bowls he calls upon you, and with his household gods
He links your godhead, like Greece remembering
Castor and great Hercules. 20

Horace *Odes* 4.5 17–36

[LACTOR 17]

- B But now Caesar was riding in triple triumph through the walls
Of Rome, and was making to Italy's gods his vow everlasting,
Three hundred great shrines, all through the city. Now resounding
With joy and games and applause were the streets. At each temple
Was a chorus of matrons, at each an altar; before the altars 5
The sacrificed bullocks lay strewn upon the ground.
He himself, seated on the snow-white threshold of shining Apollo,
Told over the gifts of the nations, and high on the proud portals
He displayed them, while rank upon rank the vanquished nations passed by,
As varied in their tongues as in their garb and arms. 10

Virgil, *Aeneid* 8. 714–23

[LACTOR 17]

- (a) How consistent and reliable are these extracts as a portrayal of Augustus' achievements? [20]
- (b) On the basis of these passages and your own knowledge and understanding, discuss the success of Augustus' policies for the Empire. [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.

In the following year, when the consuls were Publius Marius Celsus and Lucius Afinius Gallus, the praetor Antistius Sosianus, whose disorderly behaviour as tribune I have mentioned, wrote verses satirizing the emperor, and read them aloud at a large dinner-party given by Marcus Ostorius Scapula. Antistius was charged with treason by Cossutianus Capito, who on the entreaty of his father-in-law Gaius Ofonius Tigellinus had recently been made a senator. This was the first revival of the treason law. The intention – people believed – was not so much to ruin Antistius as to enable the emperor to gain credit by using his tribune’s authority to veto the senate’s adverse verdict. 5

The host testified that he had heard nothing. Yet contrary witnesses were believed, and one of the consuls-designate, Quintus Junius Marullus, moved Antistius’ deposition from the praetorship, to be followed by execution in the ancient manner. There was general agreement. But Thrasea, after highly complimenting Nero and vigorously blaming Antistius, argued that under so excellent an emperor the senate was liable to no compulsion, and need not inflict the maximum punishment deserved. 10
 The executioner and the noose were obsolete, said Thrasea; ... so let Antistius have his property confiscated and be sent to an island, where every prolongation of his guilty life would intensify his personal misery but splendidly illustrate official mercy. 15

Thraseda’s independence made others less servile. So his proposal, when the consul put the vote, was carried. Among the few dissentients the worst sycophant was Aulus Vitellius. ... However, the consuls did not venture to confirm the senate’s decree, but wrote informing Nero of the general view. Anger and discretion fought within him. ... Nero was clearly offended. Yet the consuls did not change the motion. 20

Tacitus, *Annals* 14. 48–49

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

- (a) How useful is this extract for our understanding of the relationship between the senate and the emperor at this point in his reign? [20]
- (b) On the basis of this passage and your own knowledge and understanding, discuss how and why Nero’s relationship with the senate deteriorated during his 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.

Horses had been Nero's main interest since childhood; despite all efforts to the contrary, his chatter about the chariot races at the Circus could not be stopped. When scolded by one of his tutors for telling his fellow-pupils about a Green charioteer who got dragged by his team, Nero untruthfully explained that he had been discussing Hector's fate in the *Iliad*. At the beginning of his reign, he used every day to play with model ivory chariots on a board, and came up from the country to attend all the races, even minor ones, at first in secret and then without the least embarrassment; so that there was never any doubt that he would be at Rome on that particular day. He frankly admitted that he wished the number of prizes increased, which meant that more contests were included and that they lasted until a late hour, and the faction-managers no longer thought it worth while to bring out their teams except for a full day's racing. 5 10

Very soon Nero set his heart on driving a chariot himself, and to display himself more frequently, and after a preliminary trial in the Palace gardens before an audience of slaves and loungers, made a public appearance at the Circus; on this occasion one of his freedmen replaced the magistrate who dropped the napkin as the starting signal. 15

Suetonius, *Nero* 22

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

- (a) How reliable is this extract as an account of Nero's interest in entertainments? [20]
- (b) On the basis of this passage and your own knowledge and understanding, consider why performing was so important to Nero. [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 Tiridates was the Armenian king whom he [Nero] had lured to Rome with wonderful promises. Cloudy weather prevented Tiridates from being displayed to the people on the day fixed by imperial edict; however, Nero brought him out as soon as possible afterwards. The Guards cohorts were drawn up in full armour around the temples of the Forum, while Nero occupied his curule chair on the Rostrum, wearing triumphal dress and surrounded by military insignia and standards. Tiridates had to walk up a ramp and then prostrate himself in supplication; whereupon Nero stretched out his hand, drew him to his feet, kissed him, and took the turban from his head, replacing it with a diadem. When Tiridates' supplication had been translated into Latin and publicly recited by an interpreter of praetorian rank he was taken to the Theatre ... and offered a seat on Nero's right. The people then hailed Nero as Imperator and, after dedicating a laurel-wreath in the Capitol, he closed the double doors of the temple of Janus, as a sign that all war was at an end. 5 10

Suetonius *Nero* 13

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

- B At daybreak Nero entered the Forum, wearing triumphal dress and accompanied by the senate and Praetorian Guard. He mounted the Rostra and sat down on a curule chair. Then Tiridates and his entourage paraded between two lines of troops marshalled in full armour and came to halt in front of the Rostra. They then prostrated themselves before Nero just as they had done before. At this a great roar went up from all around, which so alarmed Tiridates that he remained speechless for quite some time, as though fearing for his life. ... Swallowing his pride, he subordinated himself to the occasion and his own needs, not caring how obsequiously he spoke in view of what he hoped to gain. 5

These were his words: 'Master, I am the descendant of Arsaces, the brother of kings Vologaesius and Pacorus; but at the same time I am your slave. I have come to you, my god, to prostrate myself before you, just as I would prostrate myself before Mithras ...' 10

Nero replied as follows: 'You have done well to come here in person to win my favours face to face. ... I am making you king of Armenia, to ensure that both you and they realize that I have the power not only to take away kingdoms, but also to bestow them.' ... 15

As soon as Tiridates had taken up his position at Nero's feet, Nero placed the diadem upon his head.

Cassius Dio 63. 4.3–5.4

[LACTOR 15]

- (a) How accurate and consistent are these accounts of this event? [20]
- (b) On the basis of these passages and your own knowledge and understanding, explain whose account of the reign of Nero you consider to be the most trustworthy. [25]

[Total: 45]

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