



General Certificate of Education

Classical Civilisation 2020

CIV1F The Life and Times of Cicero

Mark Scheme

2009 examination – June series

This mark scheme uses the [new numbering system](#) which is being introduced for examinations from June 2010

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available to download from the AQA Website: www.aqa.org.uk

Copyright © 2009 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

COPYRIGHT

AQA retains the copyright on all its publications. However, registered centres for AQA are permitted to copy material from this booklet for their own internal use, with the following important exception: AQA cannot give permission to centres to photocopy any material that is acknowledged to a third party even for internal use within the centre.

Set and published by the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance.

INTRODUCTION

The information provided for each question is intended to be a guide to the kind of answers anticipated and is neither exhaustive nor prescriptive. **All appropriate responses should be given credit.**

Where Greek and Latin terms appear in the Mark Scheme, they do so generally for the sake of brevity. Knowledge of such terms, other than those given in the specification, is **not** required. However, when determining the level of response for a particular answer, examiners should take into account any instances where the candidate uses Greek or Latin terms effectively to aid the clarity and precision of the argument.

Information in round brackets is not essential to score the mark.

DESCRIPTIONS OF LEVELS OF RESPONSE

The following procedure must be adopted in marking by levels of response:

- read the answer as a whole
- work down through the descriptors to find the one which best fits
- determine the mark from the mark range associated with that level, judging whether the answer is nearer to the level above or to the one below.

Since answers will rarely match a descriptor in all respects, examiners must allow good performance in some aspects to compensate for shortcomings in other respects. Consequently, the level is determined by the 'best fit' rather than requiring every element of the descriptor to be matched. Examiners should aim to use the full range of levels and marks, taking into account the standard that can reasonably be expected of candidates after one year of study on the Advanced Subsidiary course and in the time available in the examination.

Candidates are **not** necessarily required to respond to all the bullet points in order to reach Level 5 or Level 4, but they should cover a sufficient range of material to answer the central aspects of the question.

QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

The Quality of Written Communication will be taken into account in all questions worth 10 or more marks. This will include the candidate's ability

- to communicate clearly, ensuring that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate
- to select and use an appropriate form and style of writing, and
- to organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.

LEVELS OF RESPONSE FOR QUESTIONS WORTH 10 MARKS

Level 4	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• accurate and relevant knowledge covering central aspects of the question• clear understanding of central aspects of the question• ability to put forward an argument which for the most part has an analytical and/or evaluative focus appropriate to the question and uses knowledge to support opinion• ability generally to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate.	9-10
Level 3	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a range of accurate and relevant knowledge• some understanding of some aspects of the question• some evidence of analysis and/or evaluation appropriate to the question• some ability to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate.	6-8
Level 2	Demonstrates either <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a range of accurate and relevant knowledge or <ul style="list-style-type: none">• some relevant opinions with inadequate accurate knowledge to support them.	3-5
Level 1	Demonstrates either <ul style="list-style-type: none">• some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge or <ul style="list-style-type: none">• an occasional attempt to make a relevant comment with no accurate knowledge to support it.	1-2

LEVELS OF RESPONSE FOR QUESTIONS WORTH 20 MARKS

Level 5	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• well chosen accurate and relevant knowledge covering most of the central aspects of the question• coherent understanding of the central aspects of the question• ability to sustain an argument which<ul style="list-style-type: none">has an almost wholly analytical and/or evaluative focus, responds to the precise terms of the question, effectively links comment to detail, has a clear structurereaches a reasoned conclusionis clear and coherent, using appropriate, accurate language andmakes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate.	19-20
Level 4	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• generally adequate accurate and relevant knowledge covering many of the central aspects of the question• understanding of many of the central aspects of the question• ability to develop an argument which<ul style="list-style-type: none">has a generally analytical and/or evaluative focus, is broadly appropriate to the question, mainly supports comment with detail andhas a discernible structureis generally clear and coherent, using appropriate, generally accurate language andgenerally makes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate.	14-18
Level 3	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a range of accurate and relevant knowledge• some understanding of some aspects of the question• some evidence of analysis and/or evaluation appropriate to the question• some ability to structure a response using appropriate language, although with some faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar• some ability to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate.	9-13
Level 2	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• either a range of accurate and relevant knowledge• or some relevant opinions with inadequate accurate knowledge to support them• and sufficient clarity, although there may be more widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar.	5-8
Level 1	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• either some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge• or an occasional attempt to make a relevant comment with no accurate knowledge to support it• and little clarity; there may be widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar.	1-4

LEVELS OF RESPONSE FOR QUESTIONS WORTH 30 MARKS

Level 5	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • well chosen accurate and relevant knowledge covering most of the central aspects of the question • coherent understanding of the central aspects of the question • ability to sustain an argument which <ul style="list-style-type: none"> has an almost wholly analytical and/or evaluative focus, responds to the precise terms of the question, effectively links comment to detail, has a clear structure reaches a reasoned conclusion is clear and coherent, using appropriate, accurate language and makes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate. 	27-30
Level 4	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generally adequate accurate and relevant knowledge covering many of the central aspects of the question • understanding of many of the central aspects of the question • ability to develop an argument which <ul style="list-style-type: none"> has a generally analytical and/or evaluative focus, is broadly appropriate to the question, mainly supports comment with detail has a discernible structure is generally clear and coherent, using appropriate, generally accurate language and generally makes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate. 	20-26
Level 3	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a range of accurate and relevant knowledge • some understanding of some aspects of the question • some evidence of analysis and/or evaluation appropriate to the question • some ability to structure a response using appropriate language, although with some faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar • some ability to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate. 	13-19
Level 2	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • either a range of accurate and relevant knowledge • or some relevant opinions with inadequate accurate knowledge to support them • and sufficient clarity, although there may be more widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar. 	7-12
Level 1	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • either some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge • or an occasional attempt to make a relevant comment with no accurate knowledge to support it • and little clarity; there may be widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar. 	1-6

Mark Scheme

Unit 1

Option F The Life and Times of Cicero

SECTION ONE

Question 1

01 In which court in Rome was Verres on trial?

extortion [1]

(1 mark)

02 'Actions the world has already condemned' (lines 4-5). Give four details of Verres' criminal activities throughout his career, according to Cicero in *Against Verres I*.

FOUR of e.g. sacked Treasury (as quaestor in Cisalpine Gaul) [1] plundered Asia / Pamphylia (as legate) [1] corrupt as (city-)praetor [1] in Sicily controlled all lawsuits [1] cancelled inheritances [1] robbed farmers [1] treated allies as enemies [1] Roman citizens tortured / executed / treated as slaves [1] criminals acquitted through bribery [1] innocent men prosecuted in absence / convicted / banished [1] pirates / robbers allowed to attack cities / harbours [1] Sicilians starved to death [1] ancient monuments / sanctuaries plundered [1] adultery / lechery [1] etc.

(4 marks)

03 How far do you agree with Cicero that the political situation in 70 BC at the time of Verres' trial was a 'dangerous crisis' (line 1)? Give the reasons for your views.

Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

- Sulla's strengthening of senate in general under threat; Pompey (whose career flouted Sulla's redrafted *lex Annalis*) and Crassus consuls 70 BC restored tribunes' powers and revived censorship; 64 senators immediately replaced; in particular Sulla's awarding courts to exclusive senatorial control increasingly discredited because of corruption; according to Cicero, Pompey's promise in election speech to reform courts had been loudly cheered and Catulus had argued that restoration of tribunes' powers would not have generated such heated debate if senatorial courts were not so corrupt; later in 70 BC, but already proposed, by *lex Aurelia* senate to share courts with *equites* and *tribuni aerarii* who had similar interests to *equites* so senate outnumbered etc.
- passions were certainly running high and Cicero genuinely believed integrity of the courts essential for the long-term stability of republican government and could see how ambitious men such as Pompey could manipulate the discontent for their own gain and the destabilisation of the republic, but his portrayal of the crisis rhetorical exaggeration; his presentation of the case in which he put the senatorial jury itself on trial was a ploy to present himself as defender of the senate while securing the conviction of one of their number (others e.g. Caesar had failed to achieve this in the past) and their verdict, however just, would have been too late to change the forthcoming *lex Aurelia*; Cicero's graphic description of the corruption of Verres and his cronies publicised the rottenness of senatorial administration in a highly memorable way and would have done little to reduce the tension; Verres' actions despicable in their extremity (and exaggerated by Cicero?), though not in principle contrary to normal Roman practice and were a symptom of a malaise rather than an immediate threat etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)

04 How great a success do you think Cicero's prosecution of Verres was? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- **the opposition Cicero faced**
- **Cicero's methods in collecting evidence and presenting it to the court**
- **the way Cicero presents his case in *Against Verres I***
- **the consequences of Verres' trial for Cicero's career and Roman politics.**

Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- opposition attempted to put up false prosecutor (Quintus Caecilius Niger) who was really one of their supporters; then attempted to occupy court with trial of governor of Achaia so that could postpone trial till following year when Verres' advocate Hortensius would be consul, a supporter of Verres, Quintus Caecilius Metellus, would be his colleague, and Quintus' brother Marcus would be president of the court; the huge scale of Verres' bribery etc.
- Cicero's speed and thoroughness in collecting evidence in Sicily to thwart machinations of defence; determination to present case immediately without 40-day recess for Pompey's Votive Games and Roman Games, while Rome crowded with those attending elections, games and census to gain maximum publicity and avoid loss of momentum; adoption of unusual though not unprecedented procedure of calling witnesses at once to avoid prolongation of trial with lengthy speeches; as a result Verres went into voluntary exile in Massilia before conclusion of trial but was condemned to outlawry *in absentia* and a fine of 2 / 2.5 times what he had extorted etc.
- highly rhetorical performance: Cicero's emphasis on personal danger to himself which has barely escaped through vigilance of himself and friends; hyperbolic extension of dangers to praetor, senate, whole Roman people, whole world; sensationalist statements about Verres' alleged frequent public boasting that would secure acquittal through bribery; through presenting a mix of both public and secret evidence and of detail and innuendo creates impression of a vast conspiracy against the integrity of the Roman state, including claim that all elections of year under Verres' control through bribery; claim that Verres said 1st year's profits from Sicily for him, 2nd year's for defence, 3rd year's for judges and report of alleged threat of Quintus Metellus to Sicilians: 'I am consul, one brother is governor of Sicily, the other will be president of the court... Verres will come to no harm'; lurid lists of Verres' crimes and hint that these just the tip of the iceberg since has refrained from giving details of the juiciest offences out of respect for the victims etc.
- Cicero's defeat of Hortensius made him the supreme orator in Rome; Cicero had been able to position himself as a politician of principle, an opponent of dishonest administration, a defender of senatorial government provided it was fair, efficient and not corrupt, someone who was aligning himself with the general direction of Pompey's consulship, a senator who would also support the interests of the *equites* and seek to increase their influence in the state; overall a significant step forward in increasing the support he would need for election to praetorship and consulship etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

Option B

05 What official post did Plancus hold at this time?

governor of a province (Gallia Comata / central and north France) [1]

(1 mark)

06 In what way was Decimus Brutus a 'colleague' (line 4) of Plancus?

governor of another province (Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul) [1]

(1 mark)

07 What had Decimus Brutus done in 44 BC which, in Cicero's opinion, made him 'distinguished'?

(one of conspirators who) murdered Caesar [1]

(1 mark)

08 How did Plancus react to Cicero's letter and in what way did he later show he was untrustworthy?

wrote back placing himself under command of senate [1] but subsequently went over to Antony [1]

(2 marks)

09 To what extent do you think Cicero was justified in calling Antony and his troops 'a gang of repulsive brigands' (line 5)? Give the reasons for your views.

Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

- rhetorical abuse designed to secure Plancus' loyalty to legitimate senatorial cause, in line with Cicero's rallying of senate itself in *Philippics* etc.
- Cicero depressed that removal of Caesar had not restored senatorial government and critical of conspirators for not also killing Antony e.g. when met Cassius and Brutus June 44 BC (letter to Atticus p.95) and letter to Trebonius (p.97) despite fact that Antony consul etc.
- Antony as consul and to strengthen own position had quickly seized initiative after Caesar's murder and gained Caesar's finances and Lepidus' support, but granted amnesty to assassins and allowed those who were entitled to take up provincial commands; then used Caesar's funeral to stir up crowd against conspirators, who had to flee Rome; but, although in complete control in Rome, behaved apparently moderately, including proposal to abolish dictatorship, praised by Cicero at the time, and respect and concessions for conspirators
- extent to which Antony forged Caesar's papers for own benefit open to question, but events referred to in this letter clear demonstration of Antony's willingness to use unconstitutional methods to strengthen control of Italy; Decimus Brutus governor of Cisalpine Gaul where he had gone after Caesar's murder; Antony had originally been allotted Macedonia, but passed law transferring Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul from Decimus Brutus to himself while continuing to command Macedonian legions, clear contravention of arrangements set down by Caesar which Antony had earlier pledged to abide by, so that could keep control over Italy and remove control of legions from one of conspirators; also extended proconsular commands, another infringement of Caesar's acts etc.
- Cicero's defamation of Antony led to his execution under the 2nd triumvirate etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)

- 10 To what extent would you praise, or criticise, Cicero for his handling of the political situation after Caesar's murder in 44 BC until his own death in 43 BC? Give the reasons for your views.**

You might include discussion of

- **Cicero's principles and aims**
- **his reaction to Caesar's murder and relationship with the conspirators**
- **his dealings with Antony**
- **his attitude towards Octavian**
- **the events leading to his death**
- **the reasons for Cicero's successes and failures.**

Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- Cicero's belief in republican government in which power of individuals subject to authority of senate, which hoped to restore etc.
- delighted at first with murder, though critical of sparing Antony, conspirators' lack of a follow-up plan and Brutus' speech to people 17 March 44 BC; left Rome through fear of Antony's supporters and so lost immediate opportunity to exert influence on politics; enrolled on Dolabella's staff in Syria for 5 years to have legitimate reason for staying out of Rome, but driven back by contrary winds etc.
- initially praised Antony's apparent moderation as in (b) but increasingly believed Antony aiming at dictatorship; 2 Sept delivered moderate attack on Antony in senate (*1st Philippic*); October, Cicero circulated vitriolic defamatory pamphlet (*2nd Philippic*); 20 Dec. speech in senate (*3rd Philippic*) effectively rallied senate etc.
- although Octavian illegally raised large army using Caesar's name, Cicero proposed he should be made senator despite his youth and propraetor to support consuls Hirtius and Pansa against Antony; believed Octavian could be subsequently dropped, but this backfired – Cicero's naivety?; Antony defeated at Mutina but escaped while both consuls killed, so Octavian took control of both consular armies etc.
- senate and Cicero attempted to discard Octavian by awarding Decimus Brutus a triumph and giving him command against Antony, now declared public enemy; in further snub to Octavian they granted supreme command of eastern provinces to Brutus and Cassius, his adoptive father's murderers; Octavian refused to cooperate with Decimus Brutus or surrender legions and demanded consulship (extraordinary as only 20) and when refused by Cicero and senate marched on Rome, seized treasury and made arrangements for consular elections at which he and cousin elected; in the meantime Decimus Brutus deserted by troops and murdered, setback outside senate's control; questionable whether anyone could have predicted the way Octavian would seize the initiative at this point but Cicero's plan had spectacularly failed etc.
- Nov. 43 Octavian formed 2nd Triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus for 5 years with powers to make laws and nominate officials – effectively 3 dictators; division of provinces, proscriptions, Cicero's murder etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

SECTION TWO

Option C

- 11 ***In the period 67 to 61 BC, to what extent do you think Cicero showed himself to be a man of principle or an opportunist? Give the reasons for your views.***

You might include discussion of

- ***how consistent Cicero's principles and aims were***
- ***the difficulties Cicero had to overcome in this part of his career***
- ***his relationship with the senate and with Pompey***
- ***his election to the consulship***
- ***the Catilinarian Conspiracy and Cicero's other actions during his consulship***
- ***Cicero's actions during 62 and 61 BC.***

Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- Cicero believed in republican government under the authority of the senate; Sulla's reforms had reinforced this but increasingly under threat and many of Sulla's reforms had been reversed; Cicero's ambition to reach consulship on basis of support gained from oratory and political manoeuvring alone without backing of a military career and as outsider to inner circle of senatorial families; because of background sympathetic to interests of *equites* whose support he needed and developed ideal of *concordia ordinum* etc.
- did not speak in favour of *lex Gabinia*, which gave extraordinary powers to Pompey, though supported deposition of tribune opposing it; having secured election to praetorship, openly spoke in favour of *lex Manilia* at popular assembly to gain support of *equites* and Pompey although it gave Pompey unprecedented powers against senate's wishes (but Caesar's support also effective and senatorial opposition considerably weakened because of Pompey's rapid success against pirates) etc.
- election to consulship *suo anno* despite *novus homo*; backed by *optimates* despite support for *lex Manilia* because Cicero fanned their opposition to Catiline in *oratio in toga candida* and had courted them by defending Piso; lack of suitable candidates; careful building up of support from *equites*, Italians, Pompey and his clients helped secure victory etc.
- difficult to assess seriousness of threat from Catiline because our knowledge mainly comes from Cicero's hostile speeches (and Sallust) but proposed cancellation of all debt appealing to interests of poor / discontented against interests of senate / *equites*; Cicero presumably had a role in precipitating the crisis by preventing Catiline's election to consulship in 63 BC polls by appearing at election with bodyguard / wearing breastplate, so could be said to have exploited situation for own ends etc.

- acting on intelligence that Catiline planning uprisings throughout Italy, Cicero got SCU passed but difficulty in persuading senate of danger and posted troops throughout Italy; after further intelligence, Cicero avoided assassination and denounced Catiline to face in senate; forced Catiline to flee Rome; persuaded senate to vote Catiline and Manlius public enemies; because of lack of written incriminating evidence, Cicero persuaded Allobroges to trick conspirators into signing treasonable documents; arrested 5 ringleaders in Rome; consulted senate what to do with them; senate favoured death penalty after Cato's speech despite opposition of Caesar; Cicero immediately had ringleaders executed despite illegality; Catiline's forces soon defeated in battle by Antonius Hybrida, though rest of opposition to Catiline a one-man show by Cicero; in short term Cicero hailed as *Parens Patriae* with widespread support, but had certainly acted opportunistically in sealing fate of conspirators before end of consulship and action of such dubious illegality contrary to his normally stated principles (e.g. outrage at highhanded treatment of Roman citizens in *Against Verres I*) etc.
- unclear how far *in Rullum* and *de rege Alexandrino* courting or antagonising Pompey or indeed consistent with Cicero's principles; *in Rullum* argued against allocating land and establishing colonies in Italy and provinces by means of normal commission of 10 on grounds that it was against interests of Pompey, possibly to counter a manoeuvre by Crassus against Pompey, though others have seen this as a mistake on Cicero's part with the proposal originating from Pompey; *de rege Alexandrino* apparently argued Crassus' attempt to annexe Egypt under terms of probably spurious will of Ptolemy X also ruse to weaken Pompey but Pompey not impressed by Cicero's efforts etc.
- 62-61: *concordia ordinum*, attempts to align with *optimates*, failure to support Pompey's demands for settlement of eastern *acta* and land for veterans, attitude towards Crassus and demands of *equites*, *Bona Dea* trial etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

Option D**12 To what extent and for what reasons did the relationship between Cicero and Caesar change between 60 and 44 BC?**

You might include discussion of

- **Cicero's and Caesar's aims, methods and abilities**
- **Cicero's attitude towards the formation of the first triumvirate and the reasons for his exile**
- **the reasons for the conference at Luca and its consequences for Cicero and Caesar**
- **Cicero's behaviour during the Civil War**
- **Cicero's attitude towards Caesar's powers and policies between 46 and 44 BC**
- **the feelings Cicero expressed about dinner with Caesar**
- **Cicero's reaction to Caesar's death.**

Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

- Cicero believed in republican government restricting and sharing power of individuals under the authority of the senate; because of background sympathetic to interests of *equites* whose support he needed and after experience of Catilinarian conspiracy developed ideal of *concordia ordinum* etc.; Caesar's career constitutional until 60 BC but thereafter flouted law for own prestige; Cicero's attempts to ingratiate himself with *optimates*, whom Caesar ready to ignore / oppose; Cicero relied entirely on his skills in advocacy and political manoeuvring, whereas Caesar backed by his military might; both shared literary interests etc.
- because of Cicero's prestige as ex-consul, oratory, potential usefulness in gaining acquiescence of *optimates*, support in Italian towns and potential damage of his opposition, Caesar attempted to gain his support for 1st triumvirate by making him offers of joining his staff or going on state mission to fulfil vow; Cicero rejected offers because regarded unofficial alliance of 1st triumvirate as inimical to principles of republic as individuals seeking to bypass senate and fearful of Caesar's intentions as consul 59 BC; did not wish to be manipulated into leaving Rome, especially he claimed when brother Quintus returned from Asia; Cicero contributed to formation of alliance by failing to support Pompey's reasonable demands for ratification of eastern *acta* and land for veterans etc.
- in anger at Cicero's rejection of his offers and continued opposition to triumvirs, Caesar as *Pontifex Maximus* supported Clodius' plebeian adoption so that Clodius as tribune secured Cicero's exile etc.
- Cicero saw his recall aided by Pompey as opportunity to split triumvirs; successfully proposed Pompey take charge of corn supply; in *pro Sestio* proposed discussion of Caesar's Campanian Land Law should be reopened; Caesar therefore called conference at Luca with result that Cicero humiliated, had to recant in letter to Pompey, support Caesar's governorship of Gaul (*de Provinciis Consularibus*), defend Caesar's supporters / Cicero's enemies (Vatinius, Gabinius), acquiesce in what he considered Pompey's unrepugnant governorship *in absentia* of Spain; Cicero effectively sidelined from politics, devoting his time to philosophy / literature until forced to be governor of Cilicia etc.

- Although Cicero returned early from Cilicia, unable to influence events through negotiation and appears indecisive; met Caesar at Formiae, but refused to go to Rome despite conciliatory letter from Caesar via Furnius referring to his 'influence'; 19 March Cicero wrote letter to Caesar urging reconciliation and protection for himself as go-between, flattering Caesar by claiming (presumably contrary to his real opinion) he thought Caesar aiming at peace and war caused by an infringement of Caesar's rights; Caesar's subsequent letter (16 April on way to Spain) more threatening in tone urged Cicero to stay neutral etc.
- Cicero eventually sailed to Greece 7 June after Tullia had given birth to join Pompeians out of his obligations and belief that they were the lesser of two evils, but refused offer of command after Pharsalus; returned to Brundisium for 11 months out of politics etc.
- Caesar sent 'fairly generous' letter to Cicero and met; Cicero outwardly reconciled to dictatorship; after Thapsus praised Cato, staunchly republican opponent of Caesar, but also spoke on behalf of Marcellus and Ligarius, praising Caesar's clemency in pardoning them; urged Caesar to undertake reform but in general chose quietism and devoted himself to literature etc.
- avoided political discussion when Caesar came to dinner; told Atticus Caesar was a 'formidable guest' but 'everything went pleasantly .. we were human beings together' etc.
- Cicero joked in letter to Atticus about desirability of Caesar's death, but no part in conspiracy; initially jubilant at his murder etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

Assessment Objectives Grid**Unit 1****Option F The Life and Times of Cicero****SECTION ONE****Either**

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
A	01	1	-	1
	02	4	-	4
	03	5	5	10
	04	8	12	20
	TOTAL	18	17	35

Or

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
B	05	1	-	1
	06	1	-	1
	07	1	-	1
	08	2	-	2
	09	5	5	10
	10	8	12	20
	TOTAL	18	17	35

SECTION TWO**Either**

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
C	11	12	18	30
	TOTAL	12	18	30

Or

		AO1	AO2	TOTAL
D	12	12	18	30
	TOTAL	12	18	30

OVERALL

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
TOTAL	30	35	65
%	46%	54%	100%