



**General Certificate of Education
June 2010**

Classical Civilisation 1021

The Life and Times of Cicero

AS Unit CIV1F

Final

Mark Scheme

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.

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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• 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.	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	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 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	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 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	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. 	13-19
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 writes with sufficient clarity, although there may be more widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar. 	7-12
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. 	1-6

Mark Scheme
Unit 1F The Life and Times of Cicero

SECTION ONE

Option A

01 *Into which class had Cicero been born?*

Equites / knights [1]

(1 mark)

02 *What had qualified Cicero to become a senator?*

(election as) quaestor / satisfied property qualification [1]

(1 mark)

03 *What was the belief which, according to Cicero, was ‘having a fatal effect on our nation’ (line 5)? Make two points.*

TWO of: after Sulla’s reforms [1] senatorial judges / juries [1] corrupt [1] always acquit senators [1] however serious the charges [1] because of bribery / provided the defendant has money [1] and this belief common not only in Rome but also abroad [1]
(2 marks)

04 *What change was made to the jury courts after the trial of Verres?*

no longer just senators / but also *equites* (and *tribuni aerarii*) [1]

(1 mark)

05 *In his prosecution of Verres, how important was it for Cicero to position himself as a defender of the senate against ‘grave peril’ (line 6)? Give the reasons for your views.*

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

- Cicero not from senatorial family but equestrian from Arpinum, so lacked natural support in senate and regarded as outsider by exclusive inner circle of senatorial families etc
- skill in oratory rather than military leadership, so needed to build up support through advocacy and to align himself with those who did have military prestige and large *clientela* based on this e.g. Pompey, whose proposal in election speech to reform of courts had according to Cicero been loudly cheered – *lex Aurelia* passed later in 70 BC but already proposed etc.
- Cicero genuinely believed integrity of courts essential for long-term stability of republican government in which he wished to excel and saw how ambitious men could manipulate the discontent for their own gain and destabilisation of the republic etc.
- his presentation of the case was a ploy to achieve what others e.g. Caesar had failed to do, viz. secure the conviction of a senator by a senatorial jury, and to defeat Hortensius and so become leading advocate in Rome etc.
- success would also bring him support of *equites* who along with *tribuni aerarii* of similar interests would have majority in reformed courts etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)

06 How effective were the techniques which Cicero used in his prosecution of Verres both before and during the trial? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- **the procedure Cicero adopted in *Against Verres I***
- **his collection of evidence**
- **his description of the opposition to him**
- **what he did in response to the opposition**
- **the way he portrays Verres' behaviour**
- **the outcome of *Against Verres I*.**

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- Cicero's 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, condemned to outlawry *in absentia* and fined 2 / 2.5 times what he had extorted etc.
- Cicero's speed and thoroughness in collecting evidence in Sicily, which he merely summarises at this stage, allegedly out of respect for the victims of Verres' lust
- Cicero's speedy and decisive response to the opposition which – graphically described by Cicero to emphasise the outrageousness of its collusion and machinations - 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 Achaëa so that could postpone trial to following year when Verres' advocate Hortensius would be consul, Verres' supporter Quintus Caecilius Metellus would be his colleague, Quintus' brother Marcus would be president of the court etc.
- highly rhetorical performance emphasising danger to senate and state, and personal danger to himself which only just escaped through his and friends' vigilance; hyperbolic extension of dangers to praetor, senate, whole Roman people, whole world; sensationalist statements about Verres' alleged boasting that bribery would secure his acquittal; through presenting mix of public and secret evidence, of detail and innuendo implies vast conspiracy against Roman state; lurid list of Verres' crimes not just in Sicily but throughout career with hint that these are just the headlines / tip of the iceberg etc.
- Cicero's defeat of Hortensius made Cicero leading orator in Rome; successfully positioned himself as politician of principle with progressive policies to ensure the fairness and efficiency of republican government and support the interests of *equites* working alongside the senate to ensure good government etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

Option B

07 Apart from being Atticus' friend, who was Servilia (line 8)?

mother of one of conspirators (Brutus) / alleged lover of Caesar / (step) sister of Cato / mother-in-law of Cassius

(1 mark)

08 Explain why the conspirators wanted 'the appointment to the corn-supply' to be 'erased from the senatorial decree' (lines 9-10). Make three points.

THREE of: instead of previous appointment [1] Brutus governor of Macedonia [1] Cassius governor of Syria [1] appointments arranged by Antony [1] to remove conspirators / political enemies from Rome [1] without violence [1] Brutus to Asia [1] Cassius to Sicily [1] but minor posts [1] which conspirators (Brutus and Cassius) regarded as insults / inappropriate to their status [1] Brutus city praetor [1] etc.

(3 marks)

09 Give one reason why the conspirators at the meeting 'bitterly attacked Decimus Brutus' (line 2).

Not humiliated like them / but allowed to go to province (North Italy / Cisalpine Gaul) / fighting local tribes (in hope of triumph) / not building up forces against Antony [1]

(1 mark)

10 To what extent was Cicero justified in his views about the conspirators both at this meeting and on other occasions? Give the reasons for your views.

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- regarded as insufficiently reliable to be part of conspiracy; conspirators' lack of trust deprived them of powerful orator etc.
- initially jubilant but demoralised when 'free government' not restored; perhaps at first shared some of conspirators' naivety etc.
- critical that Antony spared by Trebonius; conspirators' failure to understand threat from Antony who as Caesar's right-hand man would obviously have ambitions to succeed was clearly a mistake and as consul had constitutional advantage in arranging things to suit his own interests, but killing consul could well have lost conspirators further support etc.
- critical of Brutus' speech to people 17 March 44 in formal Attic style; certainly failure to win over crowd significant because conspirators had to take refuge on Capitol and so allowed Antony to take initiative, gain Lepidus' support, bring troops into Rome etc.
- Cicero's views got no support from Servilia in passage etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)

11 How significant was Cicero's influence on politics from the meeting described in the passage until his death in 43 BC? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- **Cicero's aims and the reasons for his successes and failures**
- **his influence on the conspirators at the meeting described in the passage**
- **his immediate plans after the meeting**
- **his actions in the senate**
- **his relations with Antony and Octavian**
- **his letters to Trebonius and Plancus.**

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- Cicero's aim to restore republican / senatorial government without domination of individual / clique / faction, but no military muscle etc.
- dissuaded Brutus from going to Rome so as not to endanger himself, but Brutus still intended to go to Asia; no influence over the fiery Cassius; apparently treated with disdain by Servilia who, though a woman, promised to achieve what Cicero had not done, erasure of the corn-supply appointments etc.
- had enrolled on Dolabella's staff in Syria for 5 years to have legitimate reasons for staying out of Rome, but driven back by contrary winds etc.
- obeyed request by Brutus and Cassius that all senior senators attend senate 1 September after their departure for Macedonia and Syria; 2 September Cicero delivered moderate attack on Antony in senate (*Philippic 1*); October Cicero in country circulated defamatory pamphlet against Antony (*Philippic 2*); 20 December speech (*Philippic 3*) rallied senate as claimed in letter to Trebonius etc.
- Octavian illegally raised large army using Caesar's name, but despite illegality of this and his youth Cicero proposed he be made senator and propraetor to support consuls (Hirtius and Pansa) against Antony; that use of Octavian to be temporary explained end letter to Trebonius; Cicero underestimated Octavian's ambitions, so plan backfired; Antony defeated at Mutina but Octavian in control of both consular armies after their deaths etc.
- senate under Cicero's leadership attempted to discard Antony by awarding Decimus Brutus triumph and giving him command against Antony, now declared public enemy; in further snub to Octavian they granted 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; when snubbed by Cicero and senate, marched on Rome etc.
- questionable whether anyone could have predicted way Octavian would seize initiative, but Cicero's plan had failed spectacularly, exacerbated by the equally unpredictable murder of Decimus Brutus etc.
- letter to Plancus example of Cicero's attempt to rally support; Antony's troops described as 'a gang of repulsive brigands' but despite Plancus' reply failed to win him over in practice etc.
- Nov.43 Octavian formed Second Triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus for 5 years with powers to make laws and nominate officials – effectively 3 dictators, a total contradiction of Cicero's aims; division of provinces, proscriptions, Cicero's murder etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

SECTION TWO

Option C

- 12 **How consistent were Cicero's political aims during the period 67 to 56 BC? Give the reasons for your views.**

You might include discussion of

- **his dealings with Pompey**
- **his consulship**
- **his ambitions as ex-consul**
- **his dealings with the first triumvirate**
- **his exile**
- **the consequences of the conference at Luca.**

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

- Cicero believed in republican government under authority of senate; ambition to gain consulship on basis of support from oratory and political manoeuvring without backing of military career and as outsider to inner circle of senatorial families; sympathetic to interests of *equites* because of background and needed their support etc.
- did not speak in favour of *lex Gabinia* giving extraordinary powers to Pompey, though supported deposition of tribune opposing it – though had aligned himself with Pompey's reform of courts in *Against Verres I*, in run-up to election to praetorship cautious about alienating himself from senate, which opposed to Pompey's powers against pirates; having secured election to praetorship, openly spoke in favour of *lex Manilia* at popular assembly, although it gave Pompey unprecedented powers against wishes of senate, to gain support of Pompey and *equites* – senatorial opposition considerably weakened because of Pompey's rapid success against pirates and Caesar's support for Pompey's command etc.
- careful building up of support from *equites*, Italians, Pompey and his clients helped ensure election to consulship; had also courted *optimates* in defence of Piso and fanned opposition to Catiline in *oratio in toga candida* etc.
- unclear how far *in Rullum* and *de rege Alexandrino* consistent with Cicero's general aims and whether courting or antagonising Pompey; *in Rullum* argued against allocating land and establishing colonies in Italy and provinces by means of normal commission of 10, possibly to counter a manoeuvre by Crassus against Pompey or possibly a mistake by Cicero with the proposal actually originating with 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; even if these speeches consistent with Cicero's previous support for Pompey, Pompey not impressed etc.
- difficult to assess seriousness of Catiline's threat to senatorial government because so much of evidence comes from Cicero himself but apparently proposed cancellation of debt to satisfy poor / discontented against interests of senate / *equites*; Cicero certainly exploited situation for own ends, precipitating crisis by appearing at consular election for 62 with bodyguard / breastplate and so preventing Catiline's election; used crisis to portray himself as dynamic defender of senate; had ringleaders in Rome executed despite illegality to bring closure before end of consulship, but inconsistent with his aims as normally expressed (e.g. defence of Sicilians against Verres' high-handed treatment) etc.

- in 62 BC Cicero wanted to continue *concordia ordinum*, cooperation between senate and *equites* apparent during Catilinarian crisis, to preserve republic in which he would have a leading role advising Pompey as Laelius had done for Scipio Aemilianus; Cicero then became more focused on appeasing *optimates* than defending Pompey's interests, not supporting Pompey's reasonable demands for settlement of his eastern *acta* and land for veterans, and turning against his former aide Clodius in evidence he gave at Bona Dea trial – perhaps all this because warned by Metellus that would live to regret execution of conspirators etc.
- consistently with his aims of preventing individuals dominating the collective role of the senate, Cicero opposed the first triumvirate and rejected offers to work with it, which led to his exile etc.
- on return, to fulfil obligations to Pompey and to split triumvirate, successfully proposed Pompey take charge of corn supply; to intensify rift between triumvirs proposed Caesar's Campanian land law should be reconsidered; in response Caesar summoned other triumvirs to Luca; Cicero humiliated, had to recant in letter to Pompey, support Caesar's governorship of Gaul (*de Provinciis Consularibus*) etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

Option D

- 13 ***In the period 55 to 44 BC, how vigorously did Cicero attempt to defend the republic against the ambitions of individuals? Give the reasons for your views.***

You might include discussion of

- ***the problems Cicero faced***
- ***the consequences of the conference at Luca for Cicero and the republic***
- ***Pompey's sole consulship***
- ***Cicero's governorship in Cilicia***
- ***Cicero's behaviour during the Civil War***
- ***Cicero's attitude towards Caesar.***

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- Problems included failure to gain support of *optimates* and to moderate their extreme, intractable views etc.
- as consequence of conference at Luca 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 believed was Pompey's unrepugnant governorship *in absentia* via legates of Spain – effectively sidelined from politics, devoted time to philosophy / literature etc.
- powerless during Pompey's sole consulship; failed in defence of Milo because of Pompey's troops etc.
- as a (unintended) consequence of Pompey's legislation had to leave Rome as governor of Cilicia – unwilling, bored, eager to return to Rome, which did early etc.

- attempted to influence events through negotiation between Pompey and Caesar but ineffective; met Caesar at Formiae, but refused to go to Rome despite conciliatory letter from Caesar via Furnius referring to his 'influence'; 19 March 49 Cicero wrote letter to Caesar urging reconciliation and protection for himself as mediator, flattering Caesar by claiming (presumably contrary to his opinion) he thought Caesar aiming at peace and war caused by an infringement of Caesar's rights; in reply Caesar more threateningly urged Cicero to stay neutral; Cicero eventually sailed to Greece 7 June after Tullia's labour to join Pompeians out of his obligations and belief that lesser of the two evils; did not participate at Pharsalus and afterwards refused offer of command; returned to Brundisium for 11 months out of the fighting and politics etc.
- Caesar sent forgiving letter from Egypt; Cicero went to meet Caesar as soon as he landed in Italy at Tarentum where (according to Plutarch) Caesar treated him warmly; Cicero (outwardly) accepted Caesar's supremacy; after Thapsus praised Cato, fiercely 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; avoided political discussion when Caesar came to dinner; told Atticus Caesar was a 'formidable guest' but 'everything went pleasantly ... we were human beings together'; no part in conspiracy to murder Caesar, though had joked in letter to Atticus about its desirability 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

Option A

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
01	1	-	1
02	1	-	1
03	2	-	2
04	1	-	1
05	5	5	10
06	8	12	20
TOTAL	18	17	35

Or

Option B

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
07	1	-	1
08	3	-	3
09	1	-	1
10	5	5	10
11	8	12	20
TOTAL	18	17	35

SECTION TWO

Either

Option C

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
12	12	18	30
TOTAL	12	18	30

Or

Option D

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
13	12	18	30
TOTAL	12	18	30

OVERALL

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