

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

2451

Document Study 1: Roman History

Section A: The Catilinarian Conspiracy

Section B: Augustus and Augustan Propaganda

Section C: The Reign of Nero

THURSDAY 22 MAY 2008

Morning
Time: 1 hour

Additional materials (enclosed): None

Additional materials (required):
Answer Booklet (8 pages)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, in the answer booklet provided.
- Answer **two** questions from **either** Section A **or** Section B **or** Section C.
- **Both** questions must come from the **same** section.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

This document consists of **11** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Answer **two** questions from **either** Section A **or** Section B **or** Section C.

Both questions must come from the **same** section.

Section A

The Catilinarian Conspiracy

Answer any **two** questions.

- 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.

This speech was addressed to men who were afflicted with manifold misfortunes and had nothing good to enjoy or to hope for; and to them the disturbance of the peace was in itself a highly attractive proposition. Most of them, however, asked Catiline to explain on what lines he intended to conduct the war, what were the prizes they would be fighting for, and what help they could count on or might hope to obtain from various quarters. Thereupon Catiline promised them the cancellation of debts and a proscription of the rich; magistracies and priesthoods; opportunities of plunder, and all the other desirable things with which war satisfies the greed of victors. In Eastern Spain, he added, was Piso; in Mauretania, Publius Sittius of Nocera at the head of an army – both of them accomplices in the plot. Moreover, one of the consular candidates was Gaius Antonius, whom he hoped to have as his colleague in that office; and since Antonius, besides being his intimate friend, was in desperate straits, he could count on his co-operation when, as consul, he began to execute his plans. Then he proceeded to heap abuse on all honest citizens, and, praising each of his adherents by name, reminded them either of their needy condition or of their ambitions, of the prosecutions that threatened them or the disgrace they had incurred, of Sulla's victory and the spoil with which it had enriched them. 5 10 15

Sallust, *Catiline* 21

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

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the motives of Catiline and his supporters in organising a conspiracy? [20]
- (b) How far do the sources provide credible explanations for the actions of Catiline? In your answer, you should refer to this passage and to other sources you have studied. [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.

There is a third group, now elderly, but tough through years of training: the scoundrel Manlius, from whom Catiline is now taking over, is one of these. These are the people from the colonies Sulla set up; taken as a whole, they are all, I am sure, full of the best and bravest men, but these particular settlers are men who have, in their sudden and unlooked-for prosperity, flaunted themselves too extravagantly and arrogantly. 5 While they build like millionaires and amuse themselves with choice estates, large retinues, elaborate banquets, they have fallen into such debt that they are never likely to become solvent again – except by recalling Sulla from the dead. They have moreover, tainted some of the peasants, men of little wealth or prospects, with the same hope of plunder. Both of these groups I class as freebooters and scavengers; 10 I advise them to pull themselves together and to forget about proscriptions and dictatorships: for so deeply is the grief and pain of those days engraved on the heart of the state that I fancy not even the beasts of the field, never mind the people, would allow them to return.

The fourth group are indeed a motley and seditious crew, men long since 15 overwhelmed by life, who never break through to the surface, men who stagger under old debts, partly by extravagance, men harassed by having to pay bail, by the trial procedure, by the confiscation of their property – thousands in all who are said to have left city and country to flock to Catiline's standard. These people, I fancy, are not so much eager soldiers as bad debtors. 20

Cicero, *In Catilinam*, II, 20–21

[LACTOR 7]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about Cicero's views of those who supported the conspiracy? [20]
- (b) How widespread was the support for Catiline and his conspiracy? In your answer, you should refer to this passage and to other sources you have studied. [25]

[Total: 45]

- 3 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.

At Rome, meanwhile, Lentulus was carrying out Catiline's orders. He worked, personally or through agents, on all whose character or fortunes seemed to mark them as fit instruments for revolution, not confining himself to citizens, but approaching all sorts and conditions of men, provided they could be of service in the rising. In pursuance of this policy he directed one Publius Umbrenus to seek out the envoys of the Allobroges and induce them, if possible, to take part in the war as Catiline's allies. The fact that they were overburdened with public and private debts, as well as the naturally warlike temperament of the Gauls, would, he thought, make it easy to persuade them to such a course. Umbrenus, who had done business in Gaul, was known to many of the leading men in various Gallic communities and knew them personally. So without wasting any time, directly he saw the envoys in the forum, he asked them a few questions about the condition of their country, and then, pretending to be sorry for them, inquired how they hoped to extricate themselves from such serious difficulties. Complaining bitterly about the rapacity of the Roman officials and blaming the Senate for its failure to help them, they said that nothing but death could release them from their misery.

Sallust, *Catiline* 40

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

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the seriousness of the dangers facing the Romans during the conspiracy? [20]
- (b) How effective was the Senate in dealing with Catiline's conspiracy? In your answer, you should refer to this passage and to other sources you have studied. [25]

[Total: 45]

Section B

Augustus and Augustan Propaganda

Answer any **two** questions.

- 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.

Phoebus and thou, Diana, ruler of the woods,
Bright glory of heaven, for ever worshipped and
To be worshipped, grant us our supplications
At this holy time,

When the Sibylline verses commanded 5
That chosen maidens and innocent boys should chant
To the gods who delight in Rome's seven hills
A hymn of praise.

Bountiful Sun, who in your gleaming chariot send forth
The day and conceal it, and are daily re-born, unchanging 10
Yet ever new, may you behold nothing greater than
The City of Rome.

Gently bringing on childbirth aright in fullness
Of time, Ilithyia, protect mothers, whether
You choose to be honoured as Lucina 15
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, 20

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.

You Fates, ever truthful to tell what has once 25
Been ordained – and may the fixed bound of events
Confirm it – add to our blessings already received
A destiny blessed.

Horace *Carmen Saeculare* 1–28

[LACTOR 17, L 28]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the ideals and values which Augustus tried to promote? [20]
- (b) To what extent are the writers of the Augustan Age propagandists for the regime? In your answer, you should refer to this passage and to other sources you have studied. [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 refused to become *pontifex maximus* in place of my colleague while he was alive, when the people offered me that priesthood, which my father had held. However, some years later, after the death of the man who had taken advantage of civil unrest to appropriate it, I accepted the priesthood, in the consulship of Publius Sulpicius and Gaius Valgius [12 BC], and the crowd which poured in from the whole of Italy for my election was larger than any previously recorded to have assembled at Rome. 5

The senate consecrated the Altar of Fortuna Redux before the temple of Honour and Virtue near the Porta Capena for my return. It ordered that the *pontifices* and Vestal Virgins should there make an annual sacrifice on the day on which, in the consulship of Quintus Lucretius and Marcus Vinicius [19 BC], I returned from Syria, 10 and it called the day *Augustalia* after my *cognomen*.

On the authority of the senate some of the praetors and tribunes of the people along with the consul Quintus Lucretius and leading men were sent to meet me in Campania, an honour which up to this time has been decreed for no one except me. When I returned from Spain and Gaul after successfully settling the affairs of 15 those provinces, in the consulship of Tiberius Nero and Publius Quinctilius [13 BC], the Senate decreed that the Altar of Augustan Peace should be consecrated for my return near the Campus Martius, and ordered that the magistrates, priests, and Vestal Virgins should there make an annual sacrifice.

Augustus, *Res Gestae Divi Augusti* 10.2–12.2

[LACTOR 17, A]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the aspects of Augustus' regime which he wanted to emphasise? [20]
- (b) What historical value is there in the *Res Gestae*? In your answer, you should refer to this passage and to other sources you have studied. [25]

[Total: 45]

- 6 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 extended the boundaries of all the provinces of the Roman people which were adjoined by peoples not obedient to our empire. I pacified the provinces of Gaul and Spain, and also Germany, where Ocean surrounds from Cadiz to the mouth of the River Elbe. I pacified the Alps from the region nearest to the Adriatic to the Tuscan sea without making war unjustly on any nation. My fleet sailed across the Ocean 5
from the mouth of the Rhine eastwards as far as the territory of the Cimbri, which no Roman had reached up to that time by land or sea. The Cimbri, the Charydes, the Semnones, and other German peoples of that region through ambassadors sought my friendship and that of the Roman people. By my command and under my auspices two armies were led at about the same time into Ethiopia and into Arabia, 10
which is called the Blessed. Great forces of each enemy people were slain in battle and several towns were captured.

... 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 15
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. ... 20
I recovered all the provinces beyond the Adriatic and further east, including Cyrene, ... and before that Sicily and Sardinia, which had been occupied during the Slave War.

Augustus, *Res Gestae Divi Augusti* 26–27

[LACTOR 17, A]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about Augustus' policies towards the provinces and the frontiers? [20]
- (b) To what extent do other sources support Augustus' presentation of his achievements in the Empire? In your answer, you should refer to this passage and to other sources you have studied. [25]

[Total: 45]

Section C

The Reign of Nero

Answer any **two** questions.

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

In the same year the emperor requested the senate to authorize statues of his late father Cnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus and his guardian Asconius Labeo. He declined the offer to erect statues of himself in gold or silver. The senate had decreed that future years should begin in December, the month of his birth. But he retained the old religious custom of starting the year on January 1st. He refused to allow the prosecution of a Roman knight, Julius Densus, for favouring Britannicus – or of a junior senator, Carrinas Celer, who was accused by a slave. Consul in the next year, Nero exempted his colleague Lucius Antistius Vetus from swearing allegiance, like other officials, to the emperor's acts. The senate praised this vigorously; they hoped that if his youthful heart were elated by popularity for minor good deeds he might turn to greater ones. Then he showed leniency by readmitting to the senate Plautius Lateranus, who had been expelled for adultery with Messalina. Nero pledged himself to clemency in numerous speeches; Seneca put them into his mouth, to display his own talent or to demonstrate his high-minded guidance. 5 10

Agrippina was gradually losing control over Nero. He fell in love with a former slave Acte. His confidants were two fashionable men, Marcus Salvius Otho, whose father had been consul, and Claudius Senecio, son of a former imperial slave. 15

Tacitus, *Annals* 13. 10

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

- (a) What does this passage tell us about Nero's style of government early in his reign? [20]
- (b) How far is this account typical of the sources' portrayal of the early part of his reign? In your answer, you should refer to this passage and to other sources you have studied. [25]

[Total: 45]

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

Returning to Italy, Nero disembarked at Neapolis, where he had made his debut as a singer, and ordered part of the city wall to be razed – which is the Greek custom whenever the victor in any of the Sacred Games comes home. He repeated the same performance at Antium, at Albanum, and finally at Rome. For his processional entry into Rome he chose the chariot which Augustus had used in his triumph in a former age; and wore a Greek mantle spangled with gold stars over a purple robe. The Olympic wreath was on his head, the Pythian wreath in his right hand, the others were carried before him, with placards explaining where and against whom he had won them, what songs he had sung, and in what plays he had acted. Nero's chariot was followed by his claque, who behaved like a triumphal escort and shouted that they were the Augustus men celebrating his triumph. The procession passed through the Circus (he had the entrance arch pulled down to allow more room), then by way of the Velabrum and the Forum to the Palatine Hill and the Temple of Apollo. Victims were sacrificed in his honour all along the route, which was sprinkled from time to time with perfume, and the populace showered him with birds, ribbons, and sweetmeats. He hung the wreaths above couches in his sleeping quarters, and set up several statues of himself playing the lyre. He also had a coin struck with the same device.

Suetonius, *Nero* 25

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

- (a) What does the passage tell us about the importance of these events to Nero? [20]
- (b) To what extent did Nero's performances on stage and in the Circus affect attitudes towards him during his reign? In your answer, you should refer to this passage and to other sources you have studied. [25]

[Total: 45]

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

After Seneca's elimination it was easy to bring down the commander of the Guard Faenius Rufus, who was accused of friendship with Agrippina. Faenius' colleague Tigellinus became more powerful every day. But he felt that his criminal aptitudes – the only qualities he possessed – would influence the emperor more if he could make them partners in crime. Studying Nero's fears, Tigellinus found that he chiefly 5
dreaded Rubellius Plautus and Faustus Cornelius Sulla Felix. One had recently been removed to Asia, the other to southern Gaul. Tigellinus enlarged on their aristocratic origins, and their present proximity to the armies of the east and of Germany respectively.

'I have no divided allegiance like Burrus,' he said. 'My only thought is your safety! At 10
Rome this may in some degree be ensured by vigilance on the spot. But how can one suppress sedition far away? The dictator Sulla's name has excited the Gauls. For the peoples of Asia Drusus' grandson is just as unsettling. Sulla's poverty increases his daring. He pretends to be lazy – yet he is only biding his time for a *coup*. Plautus 15
is rich, and does not pretend to like retirement. He parades an admiration of the ancient Romans, but he has the arrogance of the Stoics, who breed sedition and intrigue.'

Tacitus, *Annals* 14. 56–7

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

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the dangers to Nero's rule at this point in his reign? [20]
- (b) How far, in your view, did Nero's advisors and helpers act in his best interests during his reign? In your answer, you should refer to this passage and to other sources you have studied. [25]

[Total: 45]

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