



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

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

**Thursday 21 May 2009
Morning**

Duration: 1 hour



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.
- 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 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.

His high birth, he said, and the life he had lived ever since his youth, justified him in entertaining the highest hopes. He was born a patrician; and like his ancestors before him, he had many times been of service to the Roman people. Could it be seriously supposed that such a man stood to gain anything by the ruin of the Republic, when a mere immigrant like Cicero sought to preserve it? He was proceeding to hurl further insults when the whole House shouted him down with cries of 'Enemy!' and 'Traitor!' At this he flew into a towering rage. 'Since I am encompassed by foes,' he cried, 'and hounded to desperation, I will check the fire that threatens to consume me by pulling everything down about your ears.'

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With these words he dashed out of the Senate House and hurried home, where he pondered deeply on the situation. His murderous plots against the consul were making no headway, and any attempt at arson would be foiled by the patrols. So he thought the best thing to do was to reinforce his army and to employ the time which must elapse before legions could be enrolled in providing everything needful for war. At dead of night, therefore, he set out for Manlius's camp with a few companions, leaving orders for Cethegus, Lentulus, and the most daring and determined of his other accomplices, to do everything possible to increase the strength of their party, to find an early opportunity of assassinating Cicero, and to make arrangements for massacre, fire-raising, and other violent outrages. He himself, he added, would shortly be marching on the city with a large army.

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Sallust *Catiline* 31–2

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

- (a) What does this passage tell us about Catiline's aims and intentions at this point in the conspiracy? [20]
- (b) To what extent is Sallust's presentation of the aims of Catiline and his supporters reliable? 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.

About the same time Quintus Catulus and Gaius Piso tried in vain by entreaties, cajolery, and bribes to persuade Cicero into putting up the Allobroges, or some other informer, to bear false witness against Caesar. Both these men were bitter enemies of Caesar. Piso, when on trial for extortion, had been denounced by him for unjustly executing a man in northern Italy. Catulus had hated him ever since they were rival candidates for the chief pontificate; for at the end of a long career during which he had held the highest offices, he had been defeated by Caesar when the latter was still a comparatively young man. Moreover it seemed an opportune moment to embarrass Caesar, who by his splendid generosity to his friends, and by the lavish scale of his public entertainments when he was in office, had contracted very large debts. On finding that they could not prevail upon Cicero to commit this enormity, they took the matter into their own hands. By accosting individuals and circulating falsehoods which they pretended to have heard from Volturcius or the Allobroges, they provoked such intense feeling against Caesar that some Roman Equites who were serving as an armed guard round the temple of Concord – carried away by the gravity of the danger, or by their own excitability – tried to show their patriotism by threatening him with their swords as he came out of the Senate.

Sallust, *Catiline* 49

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

- (a) What does this passage tell us about Sallust's view of the politicians mentioned in this passage? [20]
- (b) In your view, was Caesar involved in the Catilinarian 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.

The first group are those who are steeped in debt yet refuse to solve the problem by relinquishing the ample properties they love so much. ... Perhaps you await a list announcing a general cancellation of debts? Those who expect this from Catiline are fools. ... But these fellows, I fancy, are not greatly to be feared because one can either deflect them from their point of view or, if they persist, they seem more likely to assail the state with prayers than with arms. 5

A second group are also debtors, but are men who expect to rule, who wish to seize power, who think that they can obtain positions in civil war that are closed to them in peace. These fellows must learn – as indeed all the others too – to abandon all hope of achieving this: for in the first place, I am awake and at hand, watching over the state: secondly, the decent elements in the state are full of determination, there is a unanimity of feeling among all classes, and we possess numerical superiority in the city and in the armed forces: finally, they must reflect that the gods will, in person, help this invincible people, this famous empire, and this beautiful city to resist these vast criminal forces. Again, suppose these criminal lunatics get what they so lust for, do they really expect, amid the ashes of their city and the blood of their citizens, to rule as consuls or dictators or kings? Don't they see that if they got what they wanted the same right would have to be given to runaway slaves and gladiators? 10 15

Cicero, *In Catilinam* II. 18–19

[LACTOR 7]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the dangers to Rome posed by those who supported Catiline? [20]
- (b) How reliable are Cicero's speeches as evidence for the seriousness of the Catilinarian 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.

After the deaths of Brutus and Cassius, the republic no longer had an army. Pompey had been defeated in Sicily, Lepidus disposed of, and Antony killed. As a result even the Julian faction had only Caesar left to lead them. He laid aside the title of triumvir and presented himself as a consul, content to defend the people by virtue of his tribunician power. Thereafter, once he had seduced the soldiery with gifts, the people with corn, and everyone with the delights of peace, he gradually increased his power, arrogating to himself the functions of the senate, the magistrates, and the law. He faced no opposition, since the bravest souls had died in battle or fallen victim to proscription, while the surviving nobles enjoyed a wealth and status which increased in proportion to their servility; and having profited by revolution, they preferred present safety to the insecurity of the past. The provinces too had little objection to the prevailing state of affairs. They had lost faith in the rule of the senate and people, having suffered at the hands of rival governors and avaricious magistrates, and having been denied the protection of the laws, which were constantly subverted by violence, intrigue, and finally corruption.

Tacitus, *Annals* 1.2

[LACTOR 17]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the views of Tacitus concerning Augustus' rise to power? [20]
- (b) To what extent is Tacitus' view of Augustus and his career consistent with the other sources? 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 built the Senate house and the adjacent Chalcidicum; the temple of Apollo on the Palatine with its porticoes; the temple of the Deified Julius; the Lupercal; the portico at the Flaminian Circus, which I allowed to be called the Portico of Octavius after the builder of the previous portico on the same site; the couch for the gods at the Circus Maximus; the temples of Jupiter Feretrius and Jupiter the Thunderer on the Capitol; the temple of Quirinus; the temples of Minerva, Juno Queen of Heaven, and Jupiter Freedom on the Aventine; the temple of the Lares at the top of the Sacred Way, the temple of the Penates on the Velia; the temple of Youth; and the temple of the Great Mother on the Palatine.

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I restored the Capitol and the Theatre of Pompey, both works at great expense, without inscribing my name upon them. I restored the channels of the aqueducts, which in several places were falling into disrepair through age, and doubled the supply to the aqueduct called Marcia by linking its channel to a new source. I completed the Forum of Julius and the basilica which was between the temples of Castor and Saturn, both of which my father began and almost finished. When the same basilica was destroyed by fire, I enlarged the site and started rebuilding it in the name of my sons, and I have given orders that, if I do not live to complete the work, it should be completed by my heirs. 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.

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Augustus *Res Gestae Divi Augusti* 19–20

[LACTOR 17]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the values which Augustus wished to emphasise in the *Res Gestae*? [20]
- (b) 'The *Res Gestae* is significant more for what it leaves out than for what it emphasizes.' How far do you agree with this view? 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.

Opposite, the Nile, grieving with his mighty body, was stretching out
 His folds and with all his robes was calling back the defeated
 To his watery bosom and the secret retreats of his streams.
 But now Caesar was riding in triple triumph through the walls
 Of Rome, and was making to Italy's gods his vow everlasting, 5
 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
 The sacrificed bullocks lay strewn upon the ground.
 He himself, seated on the snow-white threshold of shining Apollo, 10
 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.
 Here Mulciber had moulded the Nomads and the Africans
 In their loose-flowing robes; here the Lelegae, the Carians 15
 And the Gelonian archers. The river Euphrates passed (now gentler
 In its flow), and the Morini (most distant of men), the twin-horned Rhine,
 The Dahae unconquered before, and Araxes outraged at his bridge.
 All this on Vulcan's shield, the gift of his mother, Aeneas wondered at.
 Ignorant of what they portrayed, he rejoiced in the images, 20
 Raising on his shoulders the fame and fate of his offspring.

Virgil, *Aeneid* 8. 711–731

[LACTOR 17]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about what Romans expected from the Augustan regime? [20]
- (b) How reliable is Virgil's portrayal of Augustus and his achievements? 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 follows. You are expected to refer to the extract and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

At the end of the year there were disturbing rumours that the Parthians had broken out and were plundering Armenia – Radamistus, who had so often seized control of that country and been ejected, had again given up the struggle. So in Rome, where gossip thrives, people asked how an emperor who was only just seventeen could endure or repel the shock. A youth under feminine control was not reassuring. Wars, with their battles and sieges, could not be managed by tutors. 5

However, there was also a contrary view, which regarded it as better than if the responsibilities of command had fallen to the lazy old Claudius, who would have been ordered about by his slaves. Burrus and Seneca, it was recalled, were known to be highly experienced men, and Nero was nearly grown up; Pompey had conducted a civil war at seventeen, and the future Augustus at nineteen. ‘At the top’, said supporters of this opinion, ‘command and planning count more than weapon-wielding and physique. We shall see whether his advisers are good or bad if he appoints the best man as commander, ignoring that man’s jealous critics and pressure, from wealthy or influential rivals.’ 10 15

While this was the talk, Nero commanded the eastern divisions to be raised to full strength by drafts from the adjacent provinces, and to proceed towards Armenia.

Tacitus, *Annals* 13. 6–7

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

- (a) What does this passage tell us about how Nero was viewed at the start of his reign? [20]
- (b) How reliable are the sources in suggesting that the early years of Nero’s reign were successful? 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 follows. You are expected to refer to the extract and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

There was no family relationship which Nero did not criminally abuse. When Claudius' daughter Antonia refused to take Poppaea's place, he had her executed on a charge of attempted rebellion; and destroyed every other member of his family, including relatives by marriage, in the same way. He committed an indecent assault on young Aulus Plautius and then put him to death, remarking: 'Now Mother may come and kiss my successor'; he explained that Agrippina had been in love with Aulus and induced him to make a bid for the throne. There was also his step-son, Rufrius Crispinus, Poppaea's child by her former husband. Nero had the boy's own slaves drown him on a fishing expedition simply because he was said to have played at being a general and an emperor. He banished Tuscus, the son of his foster-mother and now prefect of Egypt, for daring to use the baths which he had built in preparation for the imperial visit to Alexandria. When his tutor Seneca repeatedly asked leave to retire, and offered to surrender all his estates, Nero swore most solemnly that Seneca had no cause to suspect him, since he would rather die than harm him; but he drove Seneca to commit suicide nevertheless. He promised Burrus, the Guards' Commander, a cough mixture, but sent poison instead; also poisoning the food and drink of the rich old freedmen who had originally arranged for him to be adopted as Claudius' heir, and had subsequently been his counsellors.

Suetonius, *Nero* 35

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

- (a) What does the passage tell us about the characterisation of Nero by Suetonius? [20]
- (b) How reliable is Suetonius' portrayal of Nero and the events of 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 follows. You are expected to refer to the extract and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

However, Nero was not yet ready to disgrace himself on a public stage. Instead he instituted 'Youth Games'. There were many volunteers. Birth, age, official career did not prevent people from acting – in Greek or Latin style – or from accompanying their performances with effeminate gestures and songs. Eminent women, too, rehearsed indecent parts. In the wood which Augustus had planted round his Naval Lake, places of assignation and taverns were built, and every stimulus to vice was displayed for sale. Moreover, there were distributions of money. Respectable people were compelled to spend it; disreputable people did so gladly. Promiscuity and degradation thrived. Roman morals had long become impure, but never was there so favourable an environment for debauchery as among this filthy crowd. Even in good surroundings people find it hard to behave well. Here every form of immorality competed for attention, and no chastity, modesty, or vestige of decency could survive.

The climax was the emperor's stage debut. Meticulously tuning his lyre, he struck practice notes to the trainers beside him. A battalion attended with its officers. So did Burrus, grieving – but applauding. Now, too, was formed the corps of Roman knights known as the Augustiani. ... But the emperor did not obtain publicity by his theatrical talents only. He also aspired to poetic taste. He gathered round himself at dinner men who possessed some versifying ability but were not yet known.

Tacitus, *Annals* 14. 15–16

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

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the way Nero's activities were viewed by the Romans? [20]
- (b) To what extent do the sources help us to understand the views of Nero held by those who lived 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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