

**CLASSICAL STUDIES**

**9274/23**

Paper 2 Roman Civilisation

**October/November 2014**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams and graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

There are **four** sections in this paper.

Each section is worth 25 marks.

You must answer **two** questions. Choose **one** question from **two** different sections.

You should spend 45 minutes on each section.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answer.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

## SECTION ONE: AUGUSTUS

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

1 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow:

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 the 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. 5 10

(Tacitus, *Annals* 1)

- (i) In which battle were Brutus and Cassius defeated? [1]
  - (ii) In which year did the battle take place? [1]
  - (iii) What were the proscriptions (line 8)? Briefly describe how proscriptions were carried out. [4]
  - (iv) Briefly explain how Augustus organised control of the provinces. [4]
  - (v) Using this passage as a starting point, explain how, by 23 B.C., Augustus had become the most powerful man in the Empire. [15]
- [25]

OR

- 2 'Augustus was a master in the use of propaganda, both in gaining power and in keeping it.' Explain how far you agree with this statement. [25]

OR

- 3 What were the main features of religion in Rome under Augustus? Why did Augustus place so much importance on religion during his reign? [25]

## SECTION TWO: VIRGIL

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

## EITHER

4 Read the passage below, and answer the questions which follow:

While Trojan Aeneas stood gazing, rooted to the spot and lost in amazement at what he saw, queen Dido in all her beauty arrived at the temple with a great crowd of warriors around her. She was like Diana leading the dance on the banks of the Eurotas or along the ridges of Mount Cynthus with a thousand mountain nymphs thronging behind her on either side. She carries her quiver on her shoulder, and as she walks, she is the tallest of all the goddesses. Her mother Latona does not speak, but a great joy stirs her heart at the sight of her. Dido was like Diana, and like Diana she bore herself joyfully among her people, urging on their work for the kingdom that was to be. Then in the doorway of the goddess, under the middle of the vault of the temple, she took her seat with her armed guards about her. There, as she was giving laws and rules of conduct to her people, and dividing the work that had to be done in equal parts or allocating it by lot, Aeneas suddenly saw a great throng approaching, Antheus, Sergestus, brave Cloanthus and the other Trojans who had been scattered over the sea by the dark storm and swept away to distant shores. He was astounded, and Achates, too, was stunned with joy and fear. They burned with longing to clasp the hands of their comrades, but were at a loss because they did not understand what they saw. They did nothing, but stayed hidden in their cloak of cloud, waiting to learn how Fortune had dealt with their comrades.

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 1)

- (i) In which city, and in whose temple, is Aeneas standing in this passage? [2]
- (ii) 'lost in amazement at what he saw' (line 2). At what has Aeneas been looking? [1]
- (iii) Look at the simile 'she was like Diana...for the kingdom that was to be' (lines 4–11). Explain **two** points of similarity between the simile and the scene it is intended to illustrate. [4]
- (iv) Explain the reference to the 'cloak of cloud' (line 23). [3]
- (v) Using this passage as a starting point, discuss to what extent you think that Dido was a good leader. [15]

[25]

## OR

5 Explain the importance of the prophetic passages in the books of the *Aeneid* you have studied. [25]

## OR

6 In what ways is love depicted in the books of the *Aeneid* you have studied? To what extent do you think it is portrayed positively? [25]

## SECTION THREE: JUVENAL

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

## EITHER

7 Read the passage below, and answer the questions which follow:

And remember, there's *nothing* that these women,  
 high-born or not, won't do for their hot wet groins:  
 when their morals are gone, they've just one obsession – sex.  
 'But what's wrong with good looks in the chaste?' How much use, I ask you,  
 was stern self-restraint to Hippolytus, or to Bellerophon? 5  
 Phaedra flushed angry-red, as though disdaining rejection;  
 Sthenoboea flared up with a passion that matched the Cretan's;  
 both lashed themselves into a fury. Pure feminine ruthlessness  
 thrives best on guilt and hatred. What advice, do you suppose,  
 should one give the young man whom Caesar's wife is determined 10  
 to marry? This blue-blooded sprig of the highest nobility –  
 wonderfully handsome, too – is raped and doomed by one glance  
 from Messalina's eyes. She sits there, waiting for him,  
 veiled as a bride, while their marriage-bed is prepared  
 in the public gardens. A million will come as dowry 15  
 according to ancient ritual; there'll be witnesses, an augur.  
 You thought these were secret dealings, known only to a few?  
 But *she* wants a proper wedding. So what's your decision?  
 If you refuse her commands, you'll die before lighting-up time;  
 if you commit the crime, you'll get a brief respite, until 20  
 your liaison is so notorious that it reaches the Emperor's ears:  
 he'll be the last to learn of this family scandal. Till then  
 better do what you're told, if a few more days' life matters  
 that much. But whichever way you think quicker and easier,  
 you'll still have to offer your lily-white neck for the chop. 25

(Juvenal, *Satire* 10)

- (i) What is Juvenal arguing that people should not pray for in this passage? [1]
  - (ii) Explain the reference to **either** Hippolytus or Bellerophon. [2]
  - (iii) What is the name of the 'young man' referred to in the passage (line 10)? [1]
  - (iv) From this passage, find **three** examples of Juvenal's satiric technique. Write out the example, identify the technique and explain its effect. [6]
  - (v) 'Women are only portrayed as villains.' How far do you agree with this description of women in the *Satires* of Juvenal you have studied? [15]
- [25]

OR

- 8 'Juvenal always portrays emperors in a negative way.' To what extent do you agree with this statement?

OR

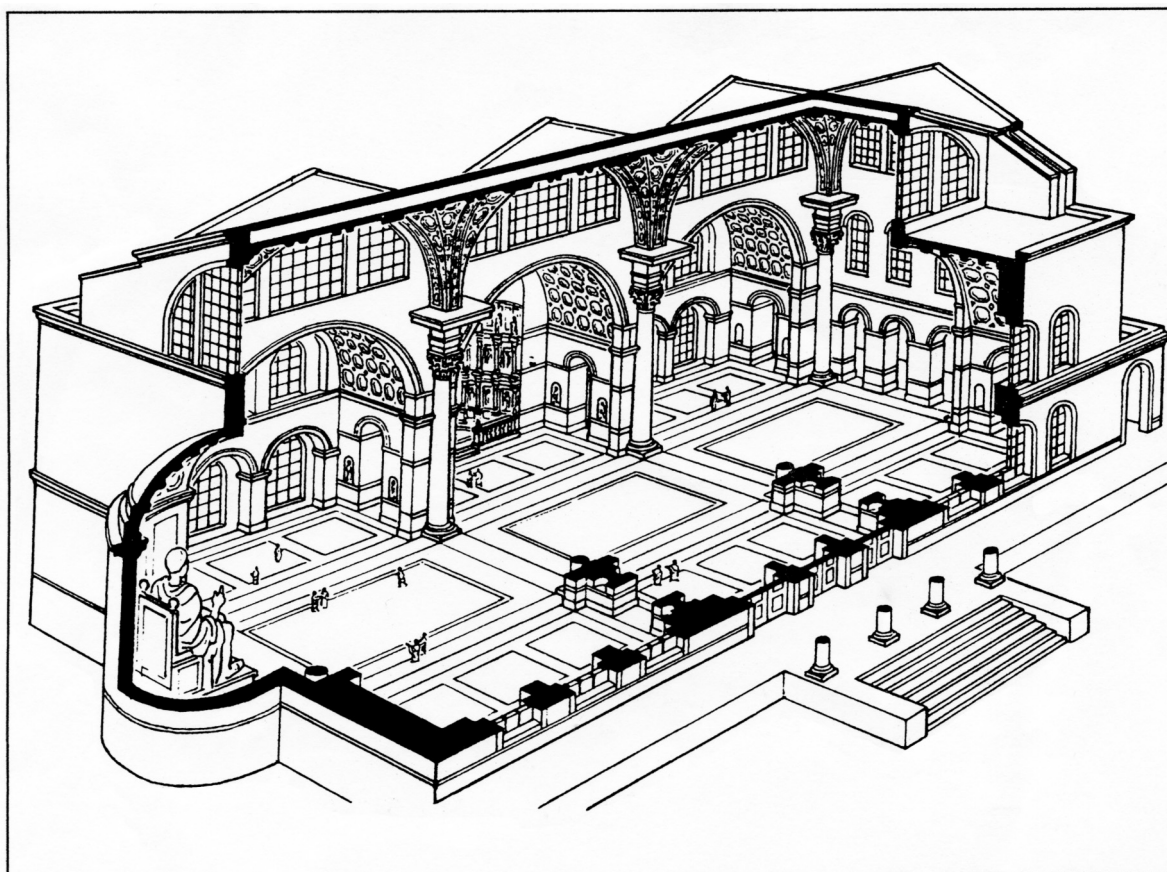
- 9 'Juvenal's *Satires* are as true today as they were then.' Making reference to **at least two** *Satires*, explain how far you agree with this statement. [25]

## SECTION FOUR: ROMAN ARCHITECTURE

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

10 Study the image below, and answer the questions which follow:



- (i) Identify the building from the image above. [3]
  - (ii) By what other name is the building known? [1]
  - (iii) When was the building started and when was it completed? [2]
  - (iv) Give the precise location of this building. [2]
  - (v) Give **two** traditional functions of this type of building. [2]
  - (vi) How is this building different from other buildings of this type? [15]
- [25]

OR

- 11 Of the different types of buildings you have studied, which do you think would have made the greatest impact on the ancient visitor, and why? In your answer, you should include discussion of **at least three different types** of building and make reference to specific examples of each type of building. [25]

OR

- 12 'Architects should design public buildings with strength, function, and beauty in mind.' Select **three** buildings or structures of **different kinds** and explain how far you think they were strong, functional and beautiful. [25]



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