
CLASSICAL STUDIES

9274/23

Paper 2 Roman Civilisation

October/November 2018

1 hour 30 minutes

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

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.

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



This document consists of **6** printed pages, **2** blank pages and **1** Insert.

SECTION ONE: AUGUSTUS

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

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

There was also talk about his numerous consulships – which equalled the combined totals of Marcus Valerius Corvus and Gaius Marius – of his tribune’s power continuous for thirty-seven years, of the twenty-one times he was hailed as victor, and of his other honours, traditional or novel, single or repeated. Intelligent people praised or criticized him in varying terms. One opinion was as follows. Filial duty and a national emergency, in which there was no place for law-abiding conduct, had driven him to civil war – and this can be neither initiated nor maintained by decent methods. He had made many concessions to Antony and to Lepidus for the sake of vengeance on his father’s murderers. When Lepidus grew old and lazy, and Antony’s self-indulgence got the better of him, the only possible cure for the distracted country had been government by one man. However, Augustus had put the State in order not by making himself king or dictator but by creating the Principate. The empire’s frontiers were on the ocean, or distant rivers. Armies, provinces, fleets, the whole system was interrelated. Roman citizens were protected by the law. Provincials were decently treated. Rome itself had been lavishly beautified. Force had been sparingly used – merely to preserve peace for the majority.

(Tacitus, *Annals* 1)

- (i) ‘numerous consulships’ (line 1). How many times did Augustus hold the post of consul? [1]
- (ii) ‘other honours’ (line 4). Give **three** honours Augustus received during his lifetime. (Do **not** include Octavian’s renaming as Augustus.) [3]
- (iii) Briefly explain why ‘filial duty’ (line 5) had driven Augustus to ‘civil war’ (line 7). [4]
- (iv) In which year did Augustus form the Second Triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus? [1]
- (v) In which battle did Augustus defeat Antony? [1]
- (vi) Using this passage as a starting point, explain how far you agree that Augustus saved the Roman State from destruction. [15]

[Total: 25]

OR

2 ‘Of all Augustus’ policies, social legislation was the only failure during his reign.’ Explain how far you agree with this statement. [25]

OR

3 Why do you think that Augustus was such a popular ruler of Rome and its empire? [25]

SECTION TWO: VIRGIL

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

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

'If only that golden bough would now show itself to us in this great grove, since everything the priestess said about Misenus has proved only too true.' No sooner had he spoken than two doves chanced to come flying out of the sky and settle there on the grass in front of him. Then the great Aeneas knew they were his mother's birds and he was glad. 'Be my guides,' he prayed, 'if there is a way, and direct your swift flight through the air into the grove where the rich branch shades the fertile soil. And you, goddess, my mother, do not fail me in my time of uncertainty.' So he spoke and waited to see what signs they would give and in what direction they would move. They flew and fed and flew again, always keeping in sight of those who followed. Then, when they came to the evil-smelling throat of Avernus, first they soared and then they swooped down through the clear air and settled where Aeneas had prayed they would settle, on the top of the tree that was two trees, from whose green there gleamed the breath of gold along the branch. Just as the mistletoe, not sown by the tree on which it grows, puts out fresh foliage in the woods in the cold of winter and twines its yellow fruit round slender tree trunks, so shone the golden foliage on the dark ilex, so rustled the golden foil in the gentle breeze.

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 6)

- (i) 'golden bough' (line 1). Why is Aeneas searching for this object? [1]
- (ii) What is the name of the 'priestess' (line 2)? [1]
- (iii) What has the 'priestess' already told Aeneas about Misenus (line 2)? [2]
- (iv) 'his mother's birds' (line 4). What is the name of Aeneas' mother? [1]
- (v) Give another occasion when Aeneas has been helped by his mother. [1]
- (vi) Look at the simile 'Just as the mistletoe...in the gentle breeze' (lines 13–16). Explain **two** points of similarity between the simile and the scene it is intended to illustrate. [4]
- (vii) 'Aeneas is a good leader of his men.' How far do you think this opinion is true of the books of the *Aeneid* you have studied? [15]

[Total: 25]

OR

5 To what extent do you think that the gods and goddesses of the *Aeneid* behave irresponsibly? [25]

OR

6 Explain what makes Book 2 of the *Aeneid* so dramatic. [25]

SECTION THREE: JUVENAL

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

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

‘Come on, then, quickly, down to the river –
 boot Caesar’s foe in the ribs while his corpse is still on show.’
 ‘But make sure our slaves watch us – eyewitnesses can’t deny it,
 can’t drag their quaking masters into court at a rope’s end.’
 That’s how they talked of Sejanus, such was their private gossip. 5
 Would you really choose to be courted as Sejanus was? To possess
 all he did? To hand out top magistracies, appoint
 the Chief of the General Staff, be known as the ‘protector’
 of a Princeps hunkered down on the narrow crag of Cápri 10
 with his herd of astrologers? You’d love the salutes, the cohorts,
 a private barracks, crack cavalry – and indeed, why shouldn’t
 you covet them? Even those who lack the murderer’s instinct
 would like to be licensed to kill. Yet what fame or prosperity
 are worth having if they bring you as much trouble as pleasure?
 Would you rather assume the mantle of the wretched creature 15
 being dragged along there, or control some sleepy rural hamlet,
 inspecting weights, giving orders for the destruction
 of short-measure pint-pots, an out-at-elbows aedile?
 So you have to admit, the knowledge of what was desirable
 eluded Sejanus. His itch for excessive honours, 20
 his pursuit of excessive wealth, built up a towering
 edifice, storey by storey, so that its final downfall
 was that degree greater, the crash more catastrophic.

(Juvenal, *Satire* 10)

- (i) What is Juvenal arguing that people should **not** pray for in this passage? [1]
- (ii) Why was Sejanus removed from power? [1]
- (iii) What was the name of the emperor who ordered his removal from power? [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) What does Juvenal argue people should pray for at the end of *Satire* 10? [1]
- (vi) Using this passage as a starting point, discuss how the content and structure of *Satire* 10 is used to show that people do not know what to pray for. [15]

[Total: 25]

OR

8 Why do you think Juvenal wrote satire? [25]

OR

9 How useful a commentary on Roman life and society is provided by Juvenal’s *Satires*? [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) What type of building is this? [1]
- (ii) In which city is this particular building located? [1]
- (iii) Who commissioned this building? [1]
- (iv) When was this building erected? [1]
- (v) By what name do we know this building? Explain how it got its name. [3]
- (vi) Name **three** materials used in the construction of this building, and their location on the building. [3]
- (vii) To what extent is this building both typical and not typical of buildings of this type? [15]

[Total: 25]

OR

- 11** 'The Colosseum illustrates the most important features of Roman architecture.' How far do you agree with this statement? In your answer, you should include discussion of other specific Roman buildings you have studied. [25]

OR

- 12** 'Roman architects were far more interested in the practical aspects of a building than in its beauty.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? In your answer, you should include discussion of specific Roman buildings you have studied. [25]

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