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**CLASSICAL STUDIES**

**9274/21**

Paper 2 Roman Civilisation

**October/November 2017**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

No Additional Materials are required.

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**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.

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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:

Livia had the aged Augustus firmly under control – so much so that he exiled his only surviving grandson to the island of Planasia. That was the young, physically tough, indeed brutish, Agrippa Postumus. Though devoid of every good quality, he had been involved in no scandal. Nevertheless, it was not he but Germanicus, the son of Nero Drusus, whom the emperor placed in command of the eight divisions on the Rhine – and, although Tiberius had a grown son of his own, he ordered him to adopt Germanicus. For Augustus wanted to have another iron in the fire. 5

At this time there was no longer any fighting – except a war against the Germans; and that was designed less to extend the empire’s frontiers, or achieve any lucrative purpose, than to avenge the disgrace of the army lost with Publius Quinctilius Varus. In the capital the situation was calm. The titles of officials remained the same. Actium had been won before the younger men were born. Even most of the older generation had come into a world of civil wars. Practically no one had ever seen truly Republican government. The country had been transformed, and there was nothing left of the fine old Roman character. Political equality was a thing of the past; all eyes watched for imperial commands. 10 15

Nobody had any immediate worries as long as Augustus retained his physical powers, and kept himself going, and his House, and the peace of the empire.

(Tacitus, *Annals*)

- (i) Who were the parents of Agrippa Postumus (line 3)? [2]
- (ii) Who were the brothers of Agrippa Postumus? [2]
- (iii) In which year did the Battle of Actium (lines 11–12) take place? [1]
- (iv) Give the names of Augustus’ opponents in the Battle of Actium. Explain briefly what happened to them after the battle. [4]
- (v) Who succeeded Augustus as Emperor? [1]
- (vi) ‘A ruler who had complete power, whilst seeming to have none.’ Using this passage as a starting point, explain how far you agree with this description of Augustus’ position at the end of his reign. [15]

[Total: 25]

## OR

2 Augustus saw himself as the ‘Third Founder of Rome’. Explain what he meant by this. How far do you think that he deserved this title? [25]

## OR

3 ‘Propaganda was a vital tool in helping Octavian to obtain and keep power.’ What forms of propaganda did Octavian use, and how effective were they? [25]

## SECTION TWO: VIRGIL

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

## EITHER

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

'The walls he builds will be the walls of Mars and he shall give his own name to his people, the Romans. On them I impose no limits of time or place. I have given them an empire that will know no end. Even angry Juno, who is now wearying sea and land and sky with her terrors, will come to better counsel and join with me in cherishing the people of Rome, the rulers of the world, the race that wears the toga. So it has been decreed. There will come a day, as the years glide by, when the house of Assaracus will reduce Achilles' Pthia and glorious Mycenae to slavery and will conquer and rule the city of Argos. From this noble stock there will be born a Trojan Caesar to bound his empire by Oceanus at the limits of the world, and his fame by the stars. He will be called Julius, a name passed down to him from the great Iulus.'

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 1)

- (i) Who is speaking in the passage and from what is he reading? [2]
- (ii) 'angry Juno' (line 3). Give **two** reasons why Juno is angry with Aeneas and the Trojans. [2]
- (iii) How did Juno demonstrate her anger before the start of this passage? [1]
- (iv) To whom does 'Julius' refer in line 10? [1]
- (v) Explain **four** ways in which Virgil emphasises the authority of the Romans in this passage. [4]
- (vi) How does Virgil demonstrate the importance of Jupiter and Fate in the books of the *Aeneid* you have studied? Why do you think he does this? [15]

[Total: 25]

## OR

5 'All pain and no gain.' To what extent do you think this is true of Aeneas' experiences in the books of the *Aeneid* you have studied? [25]

## OR

6 'Virgil has nothing good to say about mortal women in the *Aeneid*.' How far do you think this is true of the books of the *Aeneid* you have studied? [25]

## SECTION THREE: JUVENAL

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

## EITHER

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

Cordus had just about nothing – who'd deny it? – yet that nothing the wretched man lost *in toto*. Today the final straw on his load of woe (broke, begging for crusts) is, no one will give him a roof and shelter, no one will buy him food. But if some great man's mansion is gutted, women go crazy, top people put on mourning, the courts go into recess: *then* we deplore urban hazards, complain about fires! *Then* contributions pour in while the shell is still ash-hot – construction materials, marble, fresh-gleaming sculptured nudes. One friend provides antique bronzes by Euphranor and Polyclitus, another, old icons looted from some Asiatic temple; a third, bookshelves and books, with a study-bust of Minerva; yet another, a sackful of silver. And so this dandified bachelor more than makes good his losses, till a rumour – well-founded – gets around that he set the fire himself. 5  
10  
15  
20

'If you can tear yourself loose from the Games, a first-class house can be purchased, freehold, in any small country town at the price of a year's rent, here, for some shabby, ill-lit attic. A garden plot's thrown in, a well with a shallow basin – no rope-and-bucket work when your seedlings need watering! Fall in love with that two-tined hoe, work and plant your allotment till a hundred vegetarians could feast off its produce. It's quite a feat anywhere, even out in the backwoods, to have made yourself master of – well, a single lizard.'

(Juvenal, *Satire 3*)

- (i) 'Cordus had just about nothing' (line 1). Name **two** of the objects Juvenal has previously said Cordus owned. [2]
- (ii) In what type of building did Cordus live? Why was it dangerous? [2]
- (iii) From this passage, find **three** examples of Juvenal's satiric technique. Write out the example, identify the technique and explain its effect. [6]
- (iv) Using this passage as a starting point, discuss how convincing a case for moving to the country Juvenal offers in *Satire 3*. [15]

[Total: 25]

## OR

8 'Today every vice has reached its ruinous zenith' (*Satire 1*). How effectively does Juvenal present the extent and effect of wrong-doing in Roman society? [25]

## OR

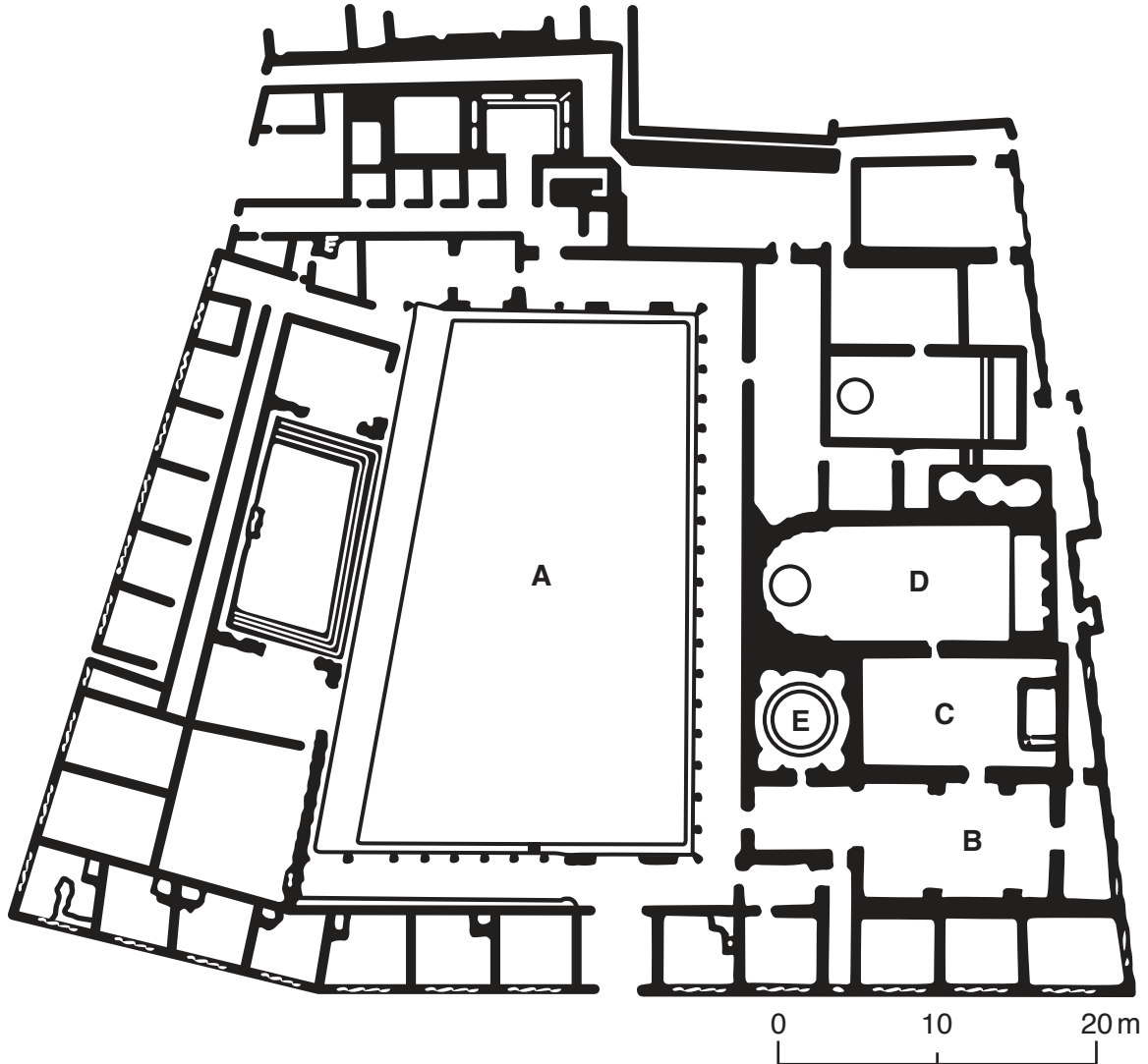
9 'There are no normal human relationships presented in Juvenal's *Satires*.' How far do you agree? [25]

## SECTION FOUR: ROMAN ARCHITECTURE

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

10 Study the plan of the **Stabian Baths** at Pompeii, and answer the questions which follow:



(i) Identify any **four** of the following areas on the plan:

- *tepidarium*
- *palaestra*
- *frigidarium*
- *apodyterium*
- *caldarium*

For the **four** areas you have identified, write the name of the area and its letter. [4]

(ii) Describe any **three** of the areas you have identified and explain what happened there. [6]

(iii) Compare **this** building with another Roman building of the **same type**. Which do you think would have been the more enjoyable to visit, and why? [15]

[Total: 25]

[Turn over

**OR**

- 11** 'Benefactors who commissioned buildings were more interested in promoting their own reputation than glorifying Rome and the gods or providing amenities for the people of Rome and the Empire.'

To which of the buildings you have studied do you think this most applies, and why? In your answer, you should refer to specific buildings. [25]

**OR**

- 12** 'The combination of concrete and the arch gave Roman architects a freedom to experiment, which earlier architects did not have.'

How far do you agree with this statement? In your answer, you should refer to specific buildings. [25]



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