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**CLASSICAL STUDIES**

**9274/21**

Paper 2 Roman Civilisation

**October/November 2016**

**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 Insert contains Photograph A for Question 10.

The Insert is **not** required by the Examiner.

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 **5** printed pages, **3** blank pages and **2** inserts.

## SECTION ONE: AUGUSTUS

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

## EITHER

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

At the age of nineteen I raised an army on my own initiative and at my own expense, with which I successfully championed the liberty of the republic when it was oppressed by the despotism of a faction. For that reason, the senate, in the consulship of Gaius Pansa and Aulus Hirtius, passed decrees in my honour by which it enrolled me into its order, with the precedence of an ex-consul in expressing my opinion, and gave me *imperium*. It ordered me as propraetor along with the consuls to see to it that the republic should suffer no harm. Moreover, the people, in the same year, appointed me consul, when both consuls had fallen in battle, and triumvir for setting the republic in order. 5

Those who butchered my father I drove into exile, avenging their crime by legal judgements, and afterwards, when they made war upon the republic, I defeated them twice in battle. 10

(*Res Gestae Divi Augusti*)

- (i) Why did Augustus publish the *Res Gestae*? [2]
  - (ii) How were the *Res Gestae* made public? [2]
  - (iii) Explain the importance of *imperium* (line 6) to a Roman politician. [2]
  - (iv) 'when both consuls had fallen in battle' (line 8). To which battle does this refer? [1]
  - (v) Name two of 'those who butchered my father' (line 10). [2]
  - (vi) In which battle did Octavian defeat his father's murderers? [1]
  - (vii) Using this passage as a starting point, explain why 43 B.C. was such an important year in Octavian's rise to power. [15]
- [25]

## OR

2 Why do you think that Octavian was able to defeat Mark Antony in his struggle with Mark Antony for control of the Roman Empire? In your answer, you should discuss events from the assassination of Julius Caesar to the Battle of Actium. [25]

## OR

3 What were the main features of the Constitutional Settlements of 27 and 23 B.C.? Why did Octavian think these settlements were necessary? [25]

## SECTION TWO: VIRGIL

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

## EITHER

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

And now there came upon this unhappy people another and yet greater sign, which caused them even greater fear. Their hearts were troubled and they could not see what the future held. Laocoon, the chosen priest of Neptune, was sacrificing a huge bull at the holy altar, when suddenly there came over the calm water from Tenedos (I shudder at the memory of it), two serpents leaning into the sea in great coils and making side by side for the shore. Breasting the waves, they held high their blood-stained crests, and the rest of their bodies ploughed the waves behind them, their backs winding, coil upon measureless coil, through the sounding foam of the sea. Now they were on land. Their eyes were blazing and flecked with blood. They hissed as they licked their lips with quivering tongues. We grew pale at the sight and ran in all directions, but they made straight for Laocoon. First the two serpents seized his two young sons, twining round them both and feeding on their helpless limbs. Then, when Laocoon came to the rescue with his sword in his hand, they seized him and bound him in huge spirals, and soon their scaly backs were entwined twice round his body and twice round his throat, their heads and necks high above him as he struggled to prise open their coils, his priestly ribbons befouled by gore and black venom, and all the time he was raising horrible cries to heaven like the bellowing of a wounded bull shaking the ineffectual axe out of its neck as it flees from the altar.

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 2)

- (i) Which group of people is referred to in line 1? [1]
- (ii) What has Laocoon said and done before the start of this passage? [3]
- (iii) Explain how Virgil stresses the strength and power of the serpents in this passage. Write out **three** examples and explain their effect. [6]
- (iv) 'The audience relives the horrors of the fall of Troy but feels no pity for the Trojans.' How far do you agree with this statement? [15]
- [25]

## OR

5 'The character of Aeneas develops more in Book 2 of the *Aeneid* than in Book 6.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? [25]

## OR

6 'There is never a dull moment in the *Aeneid*.' How far do you agree with this statement? You should make reference to **at least two** 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:

What's infamy matter if you keep your fortune?  
 Exiled, the governor drinks the day away, revels in heaven's  
 wrath: it's his province that suffers, though it won its case.  
 Are not such themes well worthy of Horace's pen? Should I  
 not attack them too? Why rehash Hercules' labours, or what  
 Diomedes did, all that bellowing in the Labyrinth, or the legend  
 of the flying craftsman, and how his son went splash in the sea? 5  
 In an age when each pimp-husband takes gifts from his wife's lover  
 (if she can't inherit by law): and is adept at watching the ceiling,  
 or tactfully snoring, still wide awake, in his wine, 10  
 will such things suffice? When a rake who's lost his family fortune  
 on racing-stables still reckons to get his cohort? Watch him  
 race down the Flaminian Way like Achilles' charioteer,  
 reins bunched in one hand, showing off to his mistress  
 who stands beside him, wrapped in his riding-cloak! 15  
 Don't you want to cram whole notebooks with scribbled invective  
 when you stand at the corner and see some forger carried past  
 exposed to view on all sides, in an all-but-open litter,  
 on the necks of six porters, lounging back with the air  
 of Maecenas himself? 20

(Juvenal, *Satire* 1)

- (i) What point is Juvenal making in lines 1–3? How does the example support the point Juvenal is making here? [2]
- (ii) Name **two** of the myths referred to in lines 6–7. [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) 'Money is the root of all the evils described in *Satire* 1.' How far do you agree with this statement? [15]
- [25]

## OR

8 'It's satire, but not as we know it.' How far do you agree with this assessment of Juvenal's *Satire* 10? [25]

## OR

9 The reader of Juvenal's *Satires* is not reasoned into agreement but battered into submission.' To what extent do you agree with this view? [25]

## SECTION FOUR: ROMAN ARCHITECTURE

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

**EITHER**

**10** Study Photograph A on the insert, and answer the questions which follow:

- (i) Identify this **type** of monument. [2]
  - (ii) Explain **two** reasons why monuments such as this were built by the Romans. [4]
  - (iii) Give **three** ways in which monuments such as this might have been decorated. [3]
  - (iv) Name **one other** Roman monument of this type. [1]
  - (v) Compare and contrast the monument pictured in Photograph A (Insert) with the monument you have named in (iv). Which do you prefer, and why? [15]
- [25]

**OR**

**11** 'A triumph of design.' To what extent do you agree with this opinion of the Pantheon? [25]

**OR**

**12** 'Practically efficient and visually awe-inspiring.' To which of the buildings you have studied do you think this opinion best applies? In your answer, you should make reference to **at least three** buildings. [25]





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