
CLASSICAL STUDIES

9274/23

Paper 2 Roman Civilisation

October/November 2016

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 **7** printed pages, **1** blank page 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:

Finally, on assuming the office of Chief Priest vacated by the death of Marcus Lepidus – he could not bring himself to divest his former colleague of it, even though he were an exile – Augustus collected all the copies of Greek and Latin prophetic verse then current, the work of either anonymous or unrespected authors, and burned more than two thousand. He kept only the Sibylline Books, and edited even these before depositing them in two gilded cases under the pedestal of Palatine Apollo's image. Since official negligence had allowed the Calendar, reformed by Julius Caesar, to fall into confusion, he put it straight again; and while doing so renamed the month of Sextilis 'August' (although he had been born in September), because it was during Sextilis that he had won his first Consulship and his most decisive victories. He increased the priesthood in numbers and dignity, and in privileges, too, being particularly generous to the College of Vestal Virgins. Moreover, when the death of a Virgin caused a vacancy in this College, and many citizens busily tried to keep their daughters' names off the list of candidates – one of whom would be chosen by lot – Augustus took a solemn oath that if any of his grand-daughters had been of eligible age he would have proposed her.

(Suetonius *Augustus* 31)

- (i) Why was the 'office of Chief Priest' (line 1) important? [1]
 - (ii) Who was Marcus Lepidus? [2]
 - (iii) What were the Sibylline Books (line 5)? Why were they important to the Romans? [3]
 - (iv) In which year did Augustus hold his first consulship? [1]
 - (v) What was the role of the Vestal Virgins (line 12) in the life of Rome? [3]
 - (vi) 'Augustus was a deeply religious man.' Explain why religion was important to Augustus. [15]
- [25]

OR

- 2 'Octavian seized power in a totally illegal way.' How far do you agree with this assessment of the methods used by Octavian to seize power? In your answer, you should discuss events from the assassination of Julius Caesar to the Battle of Actium. [25]

OR

- 3 How far did Augustus rely on members of his family and his friends in running the Roman Empire? [25]

SECTION TWO: VIRGIL

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

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

Then his father Anchises began to speak through his tears: 'O my son, do not ask. This is the greatest grief that you and yours will ever suffer. Fate will just show him to the earth – no more. The gods in heaven have judged that the Roman race would become too powerful if this gift was theirs to keep. What a noise of the mourning of men will come from the Field of Mars to Mars' great city. What a cortege will Tiber see as he glides past the new Mausoleum on his shore! No son of Troy will ever so raise the hopes of his Latin ancestors, nor will the land of Romulus so pride itself on any of its young. Alas for his goodness! Alas for his old-fashioned truthfulness and that right hand undefeated in war! No enemies could ever have come against him in war and lived, whether he was armed to fight on foot or spurring the flanks of his foaming warhorse. Oh the pity of it! If only you could break the harsh laws of Fate! You will be Marcellus. Give lilies from full hands. Leave me to scatter red roses. These at least I can heap up for the spirit of my descendant and perform the rite although it will achieve nothing.'

So did they wander all over the broad fields of air and saw all there was to see, and after Anchises had shown each and every sight to his son, and kindled in his mind a love for the glory that was to come...

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 6)

- (i) In what part of the Underworld are Anchises and Aeneas? [1]
 - (ii) What have Anchises and Aeneas been doing before the start of this passage? [2]
 - (iii) Who was Marcellus (line 16)? [1]
 - (iv) 'The content of the passage is both patriotic and tragic.' Write out **three** examples and explain how each example is either patriotic or tragic. [6]
 - (v) How and why is Anchises important in the books of the *Aeneid* you have studied? [15]
- [25]

OR

5 Explain which book of the *Aeneid* you consider to be more tragic, Book 2 or Book 4. [25]

OR

6 'Virgil is a master storyteller.' How far do you agree with this assessment? You should make reference to 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:

For the lower-income guests, some dubious toadstools:
 for my lord, a rare mushroom, the kind that Claudius guzzled
 (until his wife fed him one that wrote finis to his eating).
 For himself, and his fellow-tycoons, friend Virro will order
 the choicest fruits to be served, their scent a feast in itself, 5
 fruit such as grew in Phaeacia's eternal autumn,
 or might, you feel, have been rifled from the Hesperides.
 For yourself, a rotten apple, the sort munched on the Embankment
 by monkeys with shield and helmet, cringing beneath the whip
 as they learn to throw spears from the back of some shaggy she-goat. 10
 Perhaps you think Virro's close-fisted? No way. He does it
 to make you suffer. What farce, what pantomime could elicit
 bigger laughs than your pleading gullet? His whole idea –
 in case you didn't get it – is simply to reduce you
 to furious tears, an endless grinding of molars. 15
 You see yourself as a free man, your lord's invited guest;
 but *he* assumes you've been hooked by the smell from the kitchen –
 and he's not far wrong.

(Juvenal, *Satire 5*)

- (i) Name the lower-income guest mentioned in *Satire 5*. [1]
 - (ii) What happened to Claudius when he ate the mushrooms his wife fed him (line 3)? [1]
 - (iii) How does the example of the apples (lines 4–10) support the point Juvenal is making here? [2]
 - (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) How effectively does Juvenal highlight the differences between the rich and the poor in *Satire 5*? [15]
- [25]

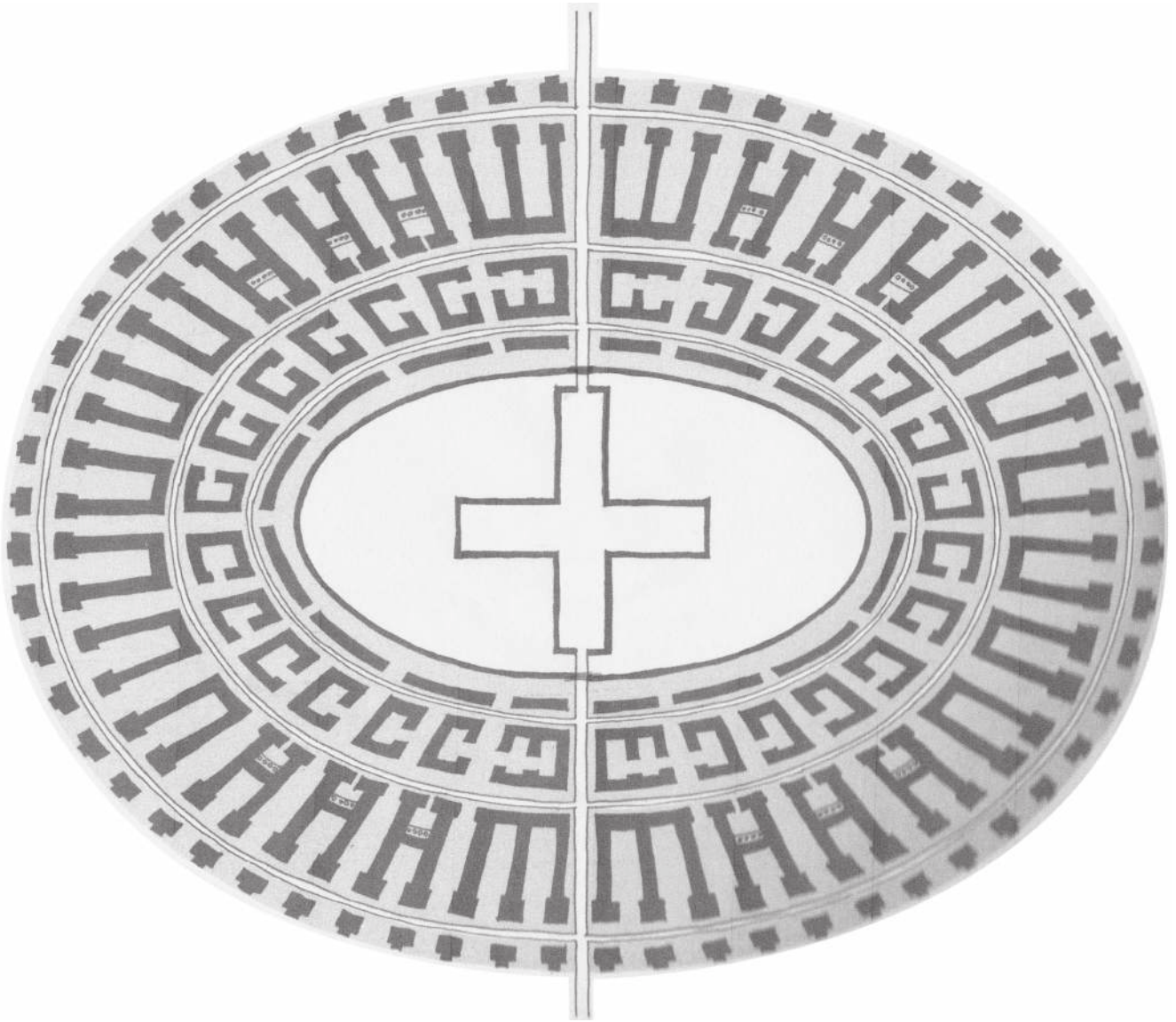
OR

- 8 'Satire 3 is convincing only because of the use of the persona of Umbricius.' How far do you agree with this statement? [25]

OR

- 9 'Though talent be wanting, yet indignation will drive me to verse' *Satire 1*. To what extent do you agree with Juvenal's own view of his *Satires*? You should make reference to **at least two** *Satires*. [25]

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Building B

- (i) Identify the **two types** of public building shown in the diagrams above. [2]
- (ii) Give **two** uses of each of these types of public building. [4]
- (iii) Who usually funded these types of building in a Roman city, and why? [2]
- (iv) Give the name of a specific example of each of these types of public building. [2]
- (v) Compare and contrast the layout, architecture and details of the two buildings you have named in (iv). [15]

[25]

OR

- 11 What considerations did an architect have to bear in mind when designing and constructing a temple? In your answer, you should refer specifically to **at least two** temples. [25]

OR

- 12 'Practical structures, such as baths, are merely buildings; structures with visual appeal, such as basilicas, are architecture.' How far do you agree with this opinion? In your answer, you should include reference to **at least three** specific monuments. [25]

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