



Cambridge International AS & A Level

CLASSICAL STUDIES

9274/23

Paper 2 Roman Civilisation

October/November 2020

1 hour 30 minutes



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **two** questions in total:
Answer **one** question from **two** different sections.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- Each question is worth 25 marks.

This document has **8** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

SECTION ONE: AUGUSTUS

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

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

My sons Gaius and Lucius Caesar, whom Fortune snatched from me by Fate while they were young men, were for my honour designated consuls by the Senate and people of Rome when they were in their fifteenth year, on the basis that they should enter office after five years, and the senate decreed that from the day when they were led into the forum they should take part in the councils of state. Furthermore each of them was presented with a silver shield and spear by all the Roman *equites* and hailed as *princeps iuventutis*. 5

To the Roman plebs per man I paid 300 sesterces under my father's will, and in my own name in my fifth consulship I gave them 400 sesterces from war booty, and again in my tenth consulship I paid out 400 sesterces as a gift per man from my patrimony, and in my eleventh consulship I made twelve distributions of corn purchased at my own expense, and in my twelfth year of tribunician power I gave them 400 sesterces per man for the third time. These gifts of mine never reached fewer than 250 000 citizens. 10

(*Res Gestae Divi Augusti*)

- (i) Who were the parents of Gaius and Lucius Caesar (line 1)? [2]
- (ii) Why does Augustus refer to them as 'My sons' (line 1)? [2]
- (iii) Who were the *equites* (line 6)? [2]
- (iv) What was the significance of the title *princeps iuventutis* (line 7)? [2]
- (v) 'my father' (line 8). To whom is Augustus referring here? [1]
- (vi) 'tribunician power' (line 12). In which year was Augustus given tribunician power for life? [1]
- (vii) What were Augustus' aims in publishing the *Res Gestae*? Using this passage as a starting point, explain how far you think he succeeded in these aims. [15]

[Total: 25]

OR

- 2 'Octavian deserves no credit at all for the victories won in the wars fought between 43BC and 31 BC.' Explain how far you agree with this opinion. [25]

OR

- 3 'I had no more power than others who were my colleagues in each magistracy.' Explain how far you agree with this claim by Augustus. [25]

SECTION TWO: VIRGIL

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

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

At these words she broke off and rushed indoors in utter despair, leaving Aeneas with much to say and much to fear. Her attendants caught her as she fainted and carried her to her bed in her marble chamber. But Aeneas was faithful to his duty. Much as he longed to soothe her and console her sorrow, to talk to her and take away her pain, with many a groan and with a heart shaken by his great love, he nevertheless carried out the commands of the gods and went back to his ships. 5

By then the Trojans were hard at work. All along the shore they were hauling the tall ships down to the sea. They set the well-caulked hulls afloat and in their eagerness to be away they were carrying down from the woods unworked timber and green branches for oars. You could see them pouring out of every part of the city, like ants plundering a huge heap of wheat and storing it away in their home against the winter, and their black column advances over the plain as they gather in their booty along a narrow path through the grass, some putting their shoulders to huge grains and pushing them along, others keeping the column together and whipping in the stragglers, and the whole track seethes with activity. 10

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 4) 15

- (i) Who appeared to Aeneas telling him to leave Carthage? [1]
- (ii) How has Dido learnt of Aeneas' plan to leave Carthage? [1]
- (iii) Explain what impression Virgil gives of the Trojans in lines 7–15. You should consider **both** their actions **and** the way Virgil describes them. Make **three** points. [6]
- (iv) After this passage, Dido asks Anna for help. Give **two** ways in which Anna tries to help her sister. [2]
- (v) 'It is very difficult for an audience to admire Aeneas in Book 4.' Using this passage as a starting point, discuss the extent to which you agree with this statement. [15]

[Total: 25]

OR

- 5 'Goddesses and mortal women are always helpful to Aeneas.' How far do you agree with this statement in the books of the *Aeneid* you have studied? [25]

OR

- 6 What do you think motivates Aeneas the most? In your answer, you should discuss his mission and other motivating factors from 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:

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,
will such things suffice? When a rake who's lost his family fortune
on racing-stables still reckons to get his cohort? Watch him 5
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!
Don't you want to cram whole notebooks with scribbled invective
when you stand at the corner and see some forger carried past 10
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? A will, a mere scrap of paper,
a counterfeit seal – these brought him wealth and honour.
Do you see that distinguished lady? She has the perfect dose 15
for her husband – old wine with a dash of parching toad's blood.
Locusta's a child to her; she trains her untutored neighbours
to bury their blackened husbands, ignore the gossip.

(Juvenal, *Satire* 1)

- (i) Give **two** reasons Juvenal has already mentioned to explain why he writes satire. [2]
- (ii) 'A will, a mere scrap of paper, a counterfeit seal – these brought him wealth and honour' (lines 13–14). Explain what Juvenal is referring to here. [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 the different ways in which Juvenal presents women in his *Satires*. [15]

[Total: 25]

OR

8 Explain to what extent you think *Satire* 10 is a successful satire. [25]

OR

9 'Juvenal's *Satires* are just not funny.' To what extent do you agree with this assessment? [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 shown in the image above? [1]
- (ii) By what name is this particular building now known? [1]
- (iii) Why is it known by this name? [2]
- (iv) Which emperor chose the site for this building? [1]
- (v) Give **two** reasons why he chose this site. [2]
- (vi) In which year were the inaugural games held and under which emperor? [2]
- (vii) Which emperor completed this building? [1]
- (viii) How well do you think the architect of this building provided for the needs of the spectators? [15]

[Total: 25]

OR

- 11 'A masterpiece of propaganda.' To which of the buildings you have studied do you think that this description applies the most? You should include discussion of **at least three** specific Roman buildings to explain your answer. [25]

OR

- 12 'The elaboration of the basic arch was the greatest achievement of Roman architects and engineers.' How far do you agree with this opinion? In your answer, you should include discussion of how the Romans developed the basic arch form to build a range of different types of structures. [25]

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