



Cambridge International AS & A Level

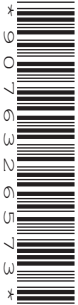
CLASSICAL STUDIES

9274/21

Paper 2 Roman Civilisation

October/November 2021

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. Any 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:

Then, O Gods, grant virtuous ways to youth ready to
Learn and tranquillity to gentle elders, and, Gods,
Grant to Romulus' people, prosperity, posterity
And every glory,

And fulfil whatever by sacrifice of white oxen
He entreats, the glorious offspring of Anchises
And Venus, vanquisher of those who take up arms,
Mild to the fallen foe.

5

(Horace, *Carmen Saeculare*)

- (i) In which year were the Secular Games celebrated? [1]
- (ii) To which **two** gods was the hymn addressed? [2]
- (iii) What was the significance of Augustus celebrating the Secular Games? [3]
- (iv) Why does Horace mention Anchises and Venus (lines 6–7)? [4]
- (v) Using this passage as a starting point, explain how effectively Augustus used religion to promote his image among the Romans. [15]

[Total: 25]

OR

2 Explain how far you agree with Tacitus' opinion that by the end of Augustus' reign 'political equality was a thing of the past; all eyes watched for imperial commands.' [25]

OR

3 'From the beginning, Augustus' only goal in life was to gain and keep power.' Explain how far you agree with this statement. [25]

SECTION TWO: VIRGIL

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

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

When he saw the capture and fall of his city, the doors of his palace torn down and his enemy in the innermost sanctuary of his home, although he could achieve nothing, the old man buckled his armour long unused on shoulders trembling with age, girt on his feeble sword and made for the thick of the fight, looking for his death. In the middle of the palace, under the naked vault of heaven, there stood a great altar, and nearby an ancient laurel tree leaning over it and enfolding the household gods in its shade. Here, vainly embracing the images of the gods, Hecuba and her daughters were sitting flocked round the altar, like doves driven down in a black storm. When Hecuba saw that Priam had now put on his youthful armour, 'O my poor husband,' she cried, 'this is madness. Why have you put on this armour? Where can you go? This is not the sort of help we need. You are not the defender we are looking for. Not even my Hector, if he were here now... Just come here and sit by me. This altar will protect us all, or you will die with us.'

5

10

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 2)

- (i) Who is Priam, 'the old man' (line 3)? [1]
- (ii) Which Greek is the 'enemy in the innermost sanctuary of his home' (line 2)? [1]
- (iii) Pick out and explain **three** ways in which Virgil creates pity for Priam in this passage. [6]
- (iv) What happens to Priam after this passage? Give **two** details. [2]
- (v) Using this passage as a starting point, explain how typical the portrayal of Hecuba and her daughters is of mortal women in the books of the *Aeneid* that you have read. [15]

[Total: 25]

OR

5 How far do you agree that gods and goddesses never help and only hinder Aeneas? [25]

OR

6 'Book One is the most interesting part of Aeneas' story.' 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:

The eloquence of Demosthenes or Cicero, their fame,
are what every schoolboy prays for, right through his
holidays,
though as yet he has only a penny for an offering to Minerva,
and one house-slave to follow behind with his little satchel. 5
Yet both of these perished because of their eloquence, both
were destroyed by their own overflowing and copious talent.
That talent alone cost Cicero his severed head and hand:
no third-rate advocate's blood has ever stained the rostra.
O fortunate Roman State, born in my great Consulate – 10
had he always spoken thus, he could have laughed Antony's
swords to scorn. I prefer such ridiculous verses
to you, supreme and immortal Second Philippic,
so universally praised. A violent end took off
Demosthenes too, who held all Athens spellbound 15
with his torrential oratory in the crowded theatre.
He was born with the Gods against him and under an evil star,
that boy whom his father – bleary with soot from red-hot ore
sent away from the coals and the pincers, the grime of the smithy,
the sword-forging anvil, to learn the rhetorician's trade. 20

Juvenal, *Satire* 10

- (i) Explain who Demosthenes and Cicero were. [2]
- (ii) Why does the schoolboy make an offering to Minerva? [2]
- (iii) Why did Cicero lose his 'head and hand' (line 8)? [2]
- (iv) From the passage, find **two** examples of Juvenal's satiric technique. Write out each example, identify the technique and explain its effect. [4]
- (v) 'Be careful what you ask for.' Using this passage as a starting point, explain how successful Juvenal is in getting this message across in *Satire* 10. [15]

[Total: 25]

OR

8 From your study of *Satire* 3, to what extent do you think that Umbricius was right to leave Rome? [25]

OR

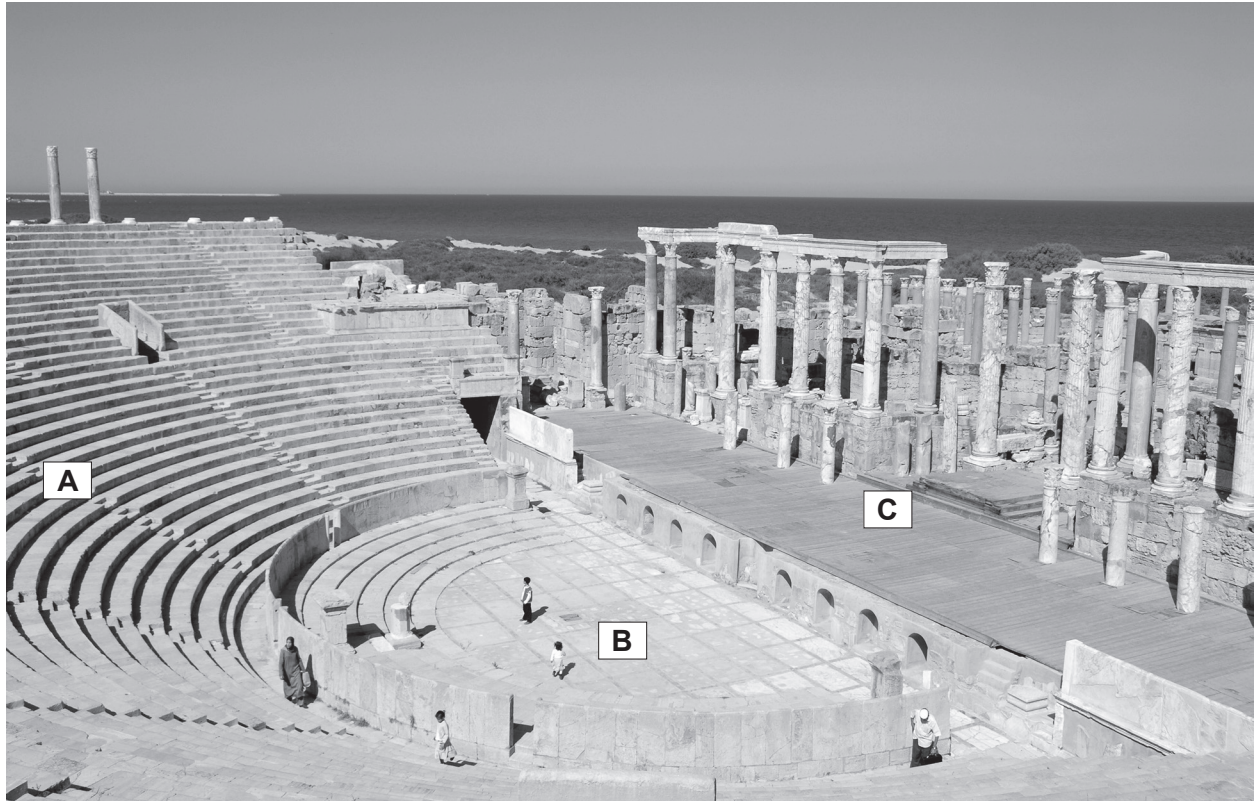
9 'A nasty and cruel person.' How far do you agree with this description of Juvenal from your reading of his satires? [25]

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 building? [1]
- (iii) Give an approximate date for this building. [1]
- (iv) Name the citizen responsible for financing this building. [1]
- (v) Name areas **A**, **B** and **C** and explain what happened in each. [6]
- (vi) Which features of this type of building do you think worked well and which not so well? In your answer, you should discuss this building **and one other of the same type**. [15]

[Total: 25]

OR

- 11 To what extent do you agree that the Baths of Hadrian at Leptis Magna show the most impressive architectural design of all Roman buildings? In your answer, you should compare these baths to **at least two other** types of building. [25]

OR

- 12 'Beautiful rather than practical.' To what extent do you agree with this statement about the buildings that you have studied? In your answer, you should refer to **at least three** specific Roman buildings. [25]

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.