



Monday 22 May 2017 – Morning

AS GCE CLASSICS: CLASSICAL CIVILISATION

F386/01 City Life in Roman Italy

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

 12-page Answer Booklet (OCR12) (sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Complete the boxes on the Answer Booklet with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer one guestion from Section A and one guestion from Section B.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Start your answer to each question on a new page.
- Write the number of each question answered in the margin.
- Do not write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- In this paper you are encouraged to use diagrams, sketches, etc., where appropriate, to illustrate your answers.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

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Answer **one** guestion from Section A and **one** guestion from Section B.

SECTION A – Commentary Questions

Answer either Question 1 or Question 2.

Marks are awarded in parts (b) and (c) of Questions 1 and 2 for the quality of written communication in your answer.

1 Study the passage below and answer the questions.

At around the same time, there arose from a trifling beginning a terrible bloodbath among the inhabitants of the colonies of Nuceria and Pompeii at a gladiatorial show given by Livineius Regulus whose expulsion from the senate I have recorded previously. Inter-town rivalry led to abuse, then stone-throwing, then the drawing of weapons. The Pompeians in whose town the show was being given came off the better. Therefore many Nucerians were carried to Rome having lost limbs, and many were bereaved of parents and children. The emperor instructed the senate to investigate; they passed it to the consuls. When their findings returned to the senators, the Pompeians were barred from holding any such gathering for ten years. Illegal associations in the town were dissolved; Livineius and the others who had instigated the trouble were exiled.

10

5

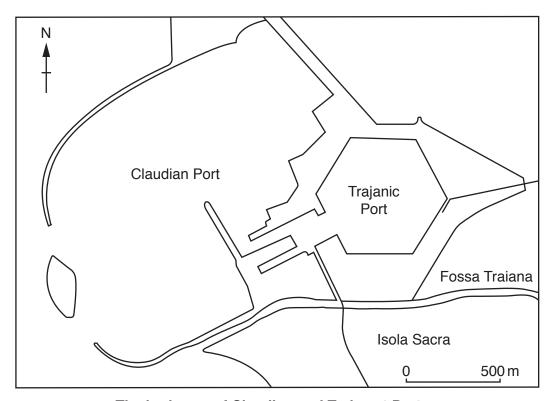
Tacitus Annals 14.17

- (a) Describe the wall painting from the House of Actius Anicetus, which shows the events reported in the passage. [10]
- (b) 'The wall painting from the House of Actius Anicetus is the best wall decoration ever discovered in Pompeii and Herculaneum.' How far do you agree with this statement? In your answer, you should give details of other wall paintings in houses in Pompeii and Herculaneum. [20]
- (c) In your opinion which was the most effective way for inhabitants to improve the appearance of their houses? Use a range of examples from houses in Pompeii and Herculaneum in your answer. [25]

Do not answer this question if you have already answered Question 1.

Marks are awarded in parts (b) and (c) of Questions 1 and 2 for the quality of written communication in your answer.

2 Study the plan below and answer the questions.



The harbours of Claudius and Trajan at Portus

- (a) Using the plan above, describe how Claudius built his harbour at Portus. [10]
- (b) In your opinion, how useful were the harbours of Claudius and Trajan to sailors and traders? [20]
- (c) 'Only Claudius cared about the people of Ostia.' How far do you agree that Claudius was the only person who did anything to make Ostia a better place to live for the inhabitants? [25]

[Section A Total: 55]

SECTION B - Essays

Answer **one** question.

Start your answer on a new page.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

3 Study the photographs below and answer the question.

Photograph A



Temple of Jupiter, Pompeii

Photograph B



Baths of Mithras, Ostia

Photograph C



Household shrine, House of Menander, Pompeii

To what extent do you agree that beliefs in religious cults and private religion were more important to the people of Pompeii and Ostia than state religion?

In your answer you should:

- use the photographs and other evidence about religious cults, private religion and state religion
- analyse what religious cults, private religion and state religion offered to the inhabitants of Pompeii and Ostia
- support your answer with details of specific evidence from Pompeii and Ostia. [45]

4 How far does the evidence suggest that there were no poor people in Pompeii, Herculaneum **and** Ostia?

In your answer you should:

- consider evidence about the rich and poor in the cities you have studied
- analyse what this evidence tells us about the rich and poor
- use evidence from Pompeii, Herculaneum and Ostia.

[45]

5 'Herculaneum is not worth preserving.' How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer you should:

- include details of buildings of Herculaneum
- consider how useful this evidence is in telling us about city life in Herculaneum
- support your answer with evidence from Herculaneum.

[45]

[Section B Total: 45]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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