



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2023

**LATIN - COMPONENT 3B
C990UB0-1**

INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2023 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

EDUQAS GCSE LATIN
COMPONENT 3B – ROMAN CIVILISATION
SUMMER 2023 MARK SCHEME

Topic 3: Daily Life in a Roman Town

		AO2	AO3
1. (a)	<p>Two of: Front door comes right up to the pavement/no front garden Windows are small and high up Shop entrance Bench for clients/visitors</p>	[2]	2
(b)	<p>Latin vocabulary or terminology does not need to be used. Do not credit too general an answer. Allow a cross over from 1a to 1b so long as there is AO3 explanation.</p> <p>Large <i>atrium</i> – an impressive space for relaxation and receiving guests <i>Impluvium</i> – would provide water for domestic use And be decorative <i>Lararium</i> – enabled the family to worship household gods Designated study/<i>tablinum</i> – provided a work space as no offices Kitchen with stove – enabled food to be cooked for the family Two dining rooms – enabled family to entertain in style Enclosed garden – provided a pleasant shaded area for relaxation Slave quarters at the rear of house – slaves were always on hand Often had shops at the front – provided business opportunity or rent</p> <p>But Most houses did not have running water – had to be collected from public fountains The kitchen generally had no oven/limited cooking facilities – some food would have to be bought elsewhere Bedrooms were off the <i>atrium</i> and had curtains, not doors – lacked privacy</p> <p>Two marks for examples Two marks for evaluation</p>	[4]	2 2

Total marks for question 1: [6]

			A02	A03
2. (a)	Martial's patron	[1]	1	
(b)	Greeting Fabianus/at Fabianus' house/the <i>salutatio</i> /in the street	[1]	1	
(c)	<p>Not benefitting Martial is ordered (line1) – he has no choice in what he does for Fabianus He greets Fabianus– but it is early morning and he's shivering He has to accompany Fabianus in his litter – but Martial is walking through mud Martial describes himself as worn out (line 3) – but is still doing Fabianus' bidding at the tenth hour so at his beck and call for the whole day Martial's toga is threadbare – and yet, Fabianus has not replaced it for him/ he has worked so hard, his clothes are falling apart Martial has not been freed from serving Fabianus – he cannot see an end to this situation</p> <p>Benefitting Martial describes himself as a friend of Fabianus – so his patron may well be giving him help (which Martial fails to mention) He would attend the <i>salutatio</i> every morning – this is when Martial might receive a gift/money/job opportunity/invitation to dinner Presumably, Martial enjoyed the baths with Fabianus – he would be able to socialise/get a dinner invitation</p> <p>Three marks for examples Three marks for explanations</p>	[6]	3	3

Total marks for question 2: [8]

			AO2	AO3
3. (a)	Oven don't accept furnace on its own	[1]		1
(b)	Three of: Grain would be poured into the top of the mill Holes were for wooden handles Top stone was turned by slaves or donkeys The grain was ground into flour Flour collected in a trough at the base of the mill	[3]		3
(c)	Two of: Bread was staple food It was cheap Readily available at many bakeries Could not be baked at home as houses did not normally have ovens Employment/job do not accept 'grain dole'/ cura annonae	[2]		2

Total marks for question 3: [6]

		AO2	AO3	
4. (a)	<p>It was the centre of a Roman town - where people congregated</p> <p>Pedestrianised area - so safe and pleasant without wheeled traffic</p> <p>Often colonnades - for shade and socialising. 'shade and socialising' can be separate points, but need to refer to features of the forum where these activities take place.</p> <p>There was lots to do – worship, shopping. when crediting shopping they may separate the notion of temporary stalls and permanent stalls</p> <p>Everything was in the same place so it was a social hub</p> <p>The impressive buildings, such as temples, created a sense of pride</p> <p>Speeches at election time so citizens could hear politicians. 'Speeches' must be linked to a feature, such as 'speaker's platform/ rostrum'</p> <p>The noticeboard for election results and news</p> <p>Weights and measures table – could check correct amounts of grain etc which were being bought and sold</p> <p>Accept senate house, or toilets or public amenities with explanation</p> <p>Do not accept 'forum baths'</p> <p>Three marks for examples</p> <p>Three marks for explanations</p>	[6]	3	3
(b)	<p>Two of:</p> <p>Vendors could set up temporary stalls</p> <p>Schoolteachers taught in the colonnade</p> <p>Businessmen used the <i>basilica</i> for business deals</p> <p>Bankers' stalls</p> <p>Town council officials worked there</p> <p>street performers and/or poets</p>	[2]	2	

Total marks for question 4: [8]

		AO2	AO3	
5.	<p>There are two approaches to this question: focus on houses and/or facilities. Houses need some reference to facilities for top band. Facilities do not necessarily need reference to housing.</p> <p>The rich Had comfortable houses with many rooms (details) Beautifully decorated with mosaics and paintings Sometimes had running water Or even private baths Good private social life – e.g., dinner parties House run by slaves Children could be sent to school Owner of the house might have clients – prestige Could run for public office Had the best seats in the theatre Lots of amenities, such as shops selling different goods Items imported from other places <i>Basilica</i> for businessmen</p> <p>The poor Inferior accommodation, such as <i>insulae</i> Prone to fires and collapse as badly built Little privacy Needed to collect water from fountains Some were slaves in houses Or the baths Others did menial jobs Or worked in fulleries and bakeries in poor conditions On building sites Slaves had no say in the running of the town Could not vote Some had no time for personal interests/social life Limited income meant the shops were of little use However, slaves could become freedmen Be set up in businesses by their former master Could benefit from patronage – although some were exploited Some freedmen became very rich (Vettii brothers)</p> <p>Both Everyone had access to clean water via public fountains Easy access to amenities because of the way the town was laid out Stepping stones and raised pavements kept feet clean Colonnades for shade and socialising which was accessible to everyone Public baths available to everyone, regardless of status Circuses, theatres and amphitheatres offered free entertainment for everyone, including slaves But the streets could be crowded And dangerous at night</p> <p>Allocate marks using grid for 12-mark questions.</p>	[12]	6	6

Total marks for question 5: [12]

Total marks for paper: [40]

Assessment of 12-mark questions

These questions should not be assessed on a point-by-point basis. Rather, examiners should use the grid below to assess the extent to which responses meet the following requirements:

- Appropriate/relevant choice of examples from **content**.
- Convincing **interpretation** of the examples chosen
- **Argumentation**/linkage between examples/drawing reasoned conclusions

It is not expected that answers will be uniformly successful in all aspects. Examiners should first establish which band for each AO is most appropriate for the response as a whole, then adjust up/down within the Band to reflect particular strength/weakness in any one respect. The separate figures awarded for each AO should be displayed on the script, then added together to give the total mark for the question.

	AO2 Characteristics of performance	AO3 Characteristics of performance
Band 3	<p style="text-align: center;">5-6 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shows thorough knowledge of the material available • examples are extensive, well selected and fully integrated into the argument 	<p style="text-align: center;">5-6 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • thoroughly convincing/perceptive/imaginative interpretation • generally draws conclusions from the evidence
Band 2	<p style="text-align: center;">3-4 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shows some sound knowledge of the material available • a range of relevant examples to support the argument, but either limited in number or not always precise 	<p style="text-align: center;">3-4 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some convincing/perceptive/imaginative interpretation • makes some links/draws on some conclusions from the evidence
Band 1	<p style="text-align: center;">1-2 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shows slight or generally inaccurate knowledge of the material available • a small range of examples, not always relevant to the question 	<p style="text-align: center;">1-2 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • slight or generally unconvincing interpretation of examples • a limited attempt to make links/draws some conclusions from the evidence
	<p style="text-align: center;">0 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no relevant response 	<p style="text-align: center;">0 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no meaningful attempt to link the question to the material

Topic 4: Roman Britain

		A02	A03	
1. (a)	<p>Three of: Embankment of earth (<i>agger</i>) built – gave a good foundation Large stones laid at the bottom – created a strong footing Layer of hardcore/smaller stones – gave added strength Large flat stones on top – created a smooth surface Final layer was cambered – stopped the road flooding there were many/several layers for strength and durability. Concrete is fine if used to refer to lower layers, not the top layer Ditches dug at each side – dealt with excess water from the road kerb stone - to hold the paving in place and/or assist in making channels for the water to run into the draining ditch and/or prevent wheels of vehicles coming off the road.</p> <p>Three marks for examples Three marks for explanation</p>	[6]	3	3
(b)	<p>Romans could move their troops around quickly or efficient imperial post Permanent structure shows Romans' intention to stay/ their ownership of land 'Improved travel' for the Romans is too general</p> <p>Britons benefited from easier routes for trade or private travel</p> <p>Must mention both Romans and Britons for two marks</p>	[2]	2	

Total marks for question 1: [8]

		AO2	AO3
2. (a)	<p>Must take their answers from the passage:</p> <p>Three of: Subjected to hard labour Seen as worthless / not seen as human They were exhausted by hard work/ no leisure activities Needed to be controlled Kept imprisoned in chains Well-guarded (in case of escape)</p>	[3]	3
(b)	<p>Three of: Often symmetrical in shape Built around a courtyard Colonnades Designated dining rooms Mosaic floors Hypocaust heating systems Bath suites gardens ok with detail, i.e. location, content etc slate/ tiles on roofs</p>	[3]	3
(c)	<p>One of: Gold, iron, tin, lead, copper (malachite), silver/silver ore/galena</p>	[1]	1

Total marks for question 2: [7]

			A02	A03
3. (a)	Minerva	[1]	1	
(b)	<p>Two of They identified her with the Celtic goddess Sulis /who was already known to the Britons/shared the same attributes as Minerva (healing, wisdom, the arts)/ built her temple complex, displayed her statue etc</p>	[2]	2	
(c)	<p>Healing for an illness They might have bathed in the waters/prayed in the temple/thrown an object into the sacred spring</p> <p>Revenge on an enemy They might have made a <i>defixio</i> tablet/put a curse on someone</p> <p>Looking for favour from the goddess – throw offerings into the sacred spring, make sacrifice, dedicate offerings at her temple, erect altars, prayers at the temple</p> <p>Accept any sensible suggestions with explanation</p>	[4]	2	2

Total marks for question 3: [7]

		AO2	AO3
4.	<p>Well-fortified for protection against enemy attack - a rampart, battlements, ditch, towers, turrets</p> <p>Heavily-fortified gateways – prevented unauthorised entry to the fortress.</p> <p>Barrack blocks for soldiers – accommodation for living and sleeping</p> <p>Hospital in the fortress – any injured/sick soldier could get treatment.</p> <p>Granaries in the fortress – contained enough grain for at least one year.</p> <p>Workshops/armouries – ensured that weapons could be made or repaired in the fortress</p> <p>Bath house – important for health and hygiene, as well as relaxation</p> <p><i>Principia</i> (HQ) was large – could accommodate the whole legion/treasury was here and the standard</p> <p>Legate had own house (<i>praetorium</i>) – built in Italian style with garden and bath house</p> <p>Three main streets – easy access to main parts of the fortress: main gate, principia, praetorium/ extends across length and breadth of fortress</p> <p>(Do not accept amphitheatre or <i>vicus</i> or sparring ground)</p> <p>Three marks for examples Three marks for explanation</p>	[6]	3

Total marks for question 4: [6]

		A02	A03	
5.	<p>Gains</p> <p>Cogidubnus gained because he collaborated with the Romans Almost certainly lived in Fishbourne palace Vast building with many rooms Some details (mosaics, gardens, baths, quality of materials etc) The king adopted Emperor's names - prestige Given Roman citizenship – security and prestige Appointed king of the Regnenses Towns were built in Roman style With baths, <i>fora</i> Very different from rural Celtic lifestyle (positive or negative) Chieftains' sons educated Many began to speak Latin Togas now widely worn (although Tacitus saw this as being enslaved) Access to goods from the rest of the empire Roads made travelling easier Presence of soldiers in legionary fortresses – protection (or oppression?) Brought trade to the <i>vici</i> Rich lived in Roman style villas (such as Chedworth) New (better?) farming methods introduced</p> <p>Losses</p> <p>The Cogidubnus inscription – king dedicated a temple to Roman gods Suggestion of emperor worship – loss of British identity? He was a client king so was ruling on behalf of Rome There was pressure to live in tribal capitals Britain now part of the Roman empire - lost independence Roman taxes and laws to obey Some British leaders who did not accept Roman rule were dealt with harshly mistreated (Boudica, Caratacus) Had their lands confiscated Emperor worship imposed – e.g., temple of Claudius in Camulodunum Some Britons were enslaved Forced to work on the land and mines Kept in harsh conditions, sometimes in chains</p> <p>However, for many, life would not have changed very much Allowed to worship native gods Some identified with Roman deities (Sulis Minerva, Mars Loucetius) In the countryside, many kept their traditional farms/round houses</p> <p>Allocate marks using grid for 12-mark questions.</p>	[12]	6	6

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