



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2024

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

About this marking scheme

The purpose of this marking scheme is to provide teachers, learners, and other interested parties, with an understanding of the assessment criteria used to assess this specific assessment.

This marking scheme reflects the criteria by which this assessment was marked in a live series and was finalised following detailed discussion at an examiners' conference. A team of qualified examiners were trained specifically in the application of this marking scheme. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners. It may not be possible, or appropriate, to capture every variation that a candidate may present in their responses within this marking scheme. However, during the training conference, examiners were guided in using their professional judgement to credit alternative valid responses as instructed by the document, and through reviewing exemplar responses.

Without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers, learners and other users, may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that this marking scheme is used alongside other guidance, such as published exemplar materials or Guidance for Teaching. This marking scheme is final and will not be changed, unless in the event that a clear error is identified, as it reflects the criteria used to assess candidate responses during the live series.

EDUQAS GCSE LATIN
COMPONENT 3B – ROMAN CIVILISATION
SUMMER 2024 MARK SCHEME
Roman Family Life (Topic 5)

1.		A02	A03
(a)	a (bronze or silver) mirror; polished metal mirror.	1	
(b)	oil; perfumed oil; perfume; hair product; wine; water.		1
(c)	wet nurse; cook; cleaner; lady's maid; chaperone; childcare; 'educator' of girls in the household, singer, manager of the home (<i>vilica</i>), spinning wool. Credit any relevant response.		2
(d)	Two of: Manage household accounts/finances; manage enslaved persons; bear legitimate children; organise dinner parties; educate/instruct her children (female children and boys up to seven)/childcare; be faithful to her husband; preparing wool/ weaving/ making clothes Credit any relevant response.	2	

Total marks for question 1: [6]

2.		A02	A03
(a)	<i>iunctio dextrarum</i> ; joining (of right) hands (accept either Latin or English)	1	
(b)	Two of: She remained part of her father's family/retained original family identity; could possess property; she did not want to hand over her property to her husband; she could divorce husband. Credit any relevant response. Do not credit overlapping responses		2
(c)	Two of: Need for a (legitimate) heir; political alliance; business alliance; companionship; money; extra help on the farm; security; avoid a fine from the emperor; religious duty . Credit any relevant response.	2	

Total marks for question 2: [5]

3.		A02	A03
(a)	<i>lar (familiaris)</i> ; accept plural <i>lares</i> . <i>Accept (di) penates</i> . Do not accept 'household god'	1	
(b)	One of: Raised arm to hold a plate of food; cornucopia/horn of plenty/prosperity; wearing a garland/crown/ <i>corona</i> . Credit any reasonable response.		1
(c)	<i>lararium</i> ; shrine; <i>atrium</i> / main room; garden; Allow: household altar/ miniature/ household temple/ dedicated religious area in the house.	1	

Total marks for question 2: [3]

4.		A02	A03
	<p>Similar design to temples and shrines. Also similar to houses so the dead could 'keep living' in some manner. Highly decorated with frescoes, carvings, statuary and altars; Could be of very large size to make them memorable to passers-by; inscriptions honouring the dead.</p> <p>Placed outside towns as the dead were seen . Usually in prestigious locations outside cities/ on the main road into cities (or main routes to Rome); commemorate important citizens and families who played an active role in the life of the town/city.</p> <p>Permanent structures meant the dead were less likely to be forgotten. The dead also required contact with the living and regular visits to keep them happy. Tombs were also seen as a place where the living could make contact with spirits and leave offerings. Roman tombs might have dining rooms or gathering areas attached which would have been used on special occasions, such as <i>Parentalia</i>, <i>Feralia</i>, deceased's birthdays etc.</p> <p>Don't credit repeated/overlapping information; credit relevant responses.</p>	3	3

Total marks for question 4: [6]

5.		A02	A03
(a)	one of: boys are less trouble; girls are (such) trouble; (fair) strength is denied (to them); boys are stronger; girls are not strong/ weak.	1	
(b)	She loved her baby; she had given birth to the baby; she wanted to raise a daughter; she felt this was murder. Credit any valid point.		1
(c)	Two of: sons could carry on family name; inherit estate/ family business; perceived as more important; girls were expensive; required dowries and suitable husbands; perceived as less important; fathers and sons could bond in public life and gender segregated spaces Don't credit, 'girls can't work'.		2
(d)	<i>bullā</i>	1	
(e)	(i) Greek	1	
	(ii) Two of: Instruct them on correct behaviour and morals; enforce discipline; instruct in social etiquette in public, at festivals and shows, and at the <i>cena</i> ; teach subjects such as Greek or philosophy; escort and offer protection whilst at school; carry musical instruments/school equipment. Don't credit overlapping information, i.e. 'taught him to read and taught him to write.'		2

Total marks for question 5: [8]

6.

A02

A03

What follows are suggestions, but not every point needs to be included. The mark scheme for this question includes a wide range of indicative content. It is not expected that learners will include all its content in order to reach the highest marks.

Agree:

Normally a father or grandfather was the *paterfamilias* (head of the household); He had power (*patria potestas*) over descendants through the male line and adopted children, provided his marriage was valid under Roman law;

This power continued until his death or until the child was emancipated by the *paterfamilias*;

No female equivalent in Roman law;

Roman law gave the *paterfamilias* absolute control over his family, financially and legally. He would arrange marriages for his children and might even force them to divorce their husband/wife. e.g.

Marriage:

- Choose the husband/wife;
- Negotiate the dowry;
- Marriage *sine manu*, the bride remained under the authority (*manus*) of her father;
- *cum manu* marriage, the daughter passed into the authority (*manus*) of her husband or his *paterfamilias*. The bride could not divorce her husband, but he could divorce her. Her property became that of her new *paterfamilias*.
- *paterfamilias* could bring about the divorce of his *fili/filiaefamilias*

Property:

- In a *cum manu* marriage, if a son under the power of his *paterfamilias* (*filiusfamilias*) married, the daughter in law and any children would come under the authority of the *paterfamilias*.
- *fili/filiaefamilias* could not own their own property, although could be allowed to oversee property by permission of the *paterfamilias*.
- Power of life and death over enslaved persons.

Legally:

- Charges brought against a *filius/filiafamilias* had to be brought against the *paterfamilias*
- Had the power of life and death over his children:
- Right to choose whether or not to rear a child: exposure just after birth.
- Right to sell his children into slavery
- Adult children could be banished, executed, disowned – usually sons for crimes against the state (e.g. *Brutii*, *Torquatus*); daughters for unchastity (e.g. Julia). Augustan adultery law gave *patresfamilias* the right to kill adulterous daughters caught in the act.

These rights reduced over time/ were less strictly enforced. E.g. Cicero did not exert his *potestas* over his son.

6.	A02	A03
<p>Religion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overseer of family/private religion • Duties (<i>sacra familiae</i>) to the household gods (<i>lares</i> and <i>penates</i>) and the ancestral gods/ ancestors • Presided over family worship, e.g. sacrifices, coming of age rituals, marriages, deaths and burials • Specific roles in certain festivals, e.g. <i>parentalia</i>, <i>lemuria</i> <p>Disagree:</p> <p>Marriage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline of <i>cum manu</i> marriage. By 1st AD, <i>sine manu</i> far more common: bride did not pass into the <i>manus</i> of her husband (but she was still under the authority of her father's family). She could possess her own property and divorce her husband. • A married woman ran the household, controlled the money and raised the children, something which gained her respect and prestige. • A Roman wife could leave her home to visit friends and to attend the games, the theatre, and the courts with her husband. • She could own property and run her own business (although this was unusual, but see Eumachia as an example) <p>Legally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In practice, controlling the legal and financial lives of family members living apart from the <i>paterfamilias</i> would have been difficult. • Relatively low life expectancy meant that children could expect to outlive their <i>paterfamilias</i> and become emancipated from their <i>potestas</i>. <p>Mothers and enslaved persons would have had influence over their children/ charges growing up, perhaps more than the <i>paterfamilias</i>, particularly if he was a grandfather and not living within the particular <i>familia</i>.</p> <p>Much of the evidence we have relates to the upper classes, where inheritance and bloodlines had to be protected.</p> <p>Credit any relevant points not included in the mark scheme.</p> <p>Allocate marks using grid for 12-mark questions. Do not reward overlapping information.</p>	6	6

Total marks for question 6: [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

City of Rome (Topic 6)
Mark scheme

1.		AO2	AO3
(a)	augury: deciding who should name their new city/ rule the city.	1	
(b)	Mars	1	
(c)	<p>Two of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boys grew up as 'bandits', suggesting they were criminals; • Quarrelled over naming the city, they should have been able to work things out diplomatically; • Could not work together, not a good example to set their descendants; • Remus disrespected Romulus' walls by jumping over them/ act of war; • Romulus killed his brother, act of fratricide is a crime or morally wrong; • (Romulus' organised) the assault of the Sabine women was unlawful. <p>Any two points with evaluation. At least one point must include reference to both Romulus and Remus.</p>	2	2

Total marks for question 1: [6]

2.		AO2	AO3
(a)	Tiber	1	
(b)	To use/gain access to the sea; import and/or exporting goods; transport of goods (in and out of the city).	1	
(c)	<p>Any two of the following with explanation: Cannot be attacked by sea; invading ships would have to sail up the Tiber. The high hills of Rome are easily fortified. (For example the Capitoline was fortified against the Gaul invasion of 390). Hills provide high vantage and viewpoints. River provides access for trading and merchant traffic and sewage disposal. Easy to travel to overland. Fertile soil enabled growing of crops. Lots of springs providing a good water supply.</p> <p>Do not credit answers repeated from (b).</p>		4

Total marks for question 2: [6]

3.		AO2	AO3
(a)	Two of: Narrow and crowded streets. Tall buildings; not a lot of light; commercial and domestic mixed together; High concentration of people living in a small space; very noisy and/or smelly.		2
(b)	Two of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not well maintained; • Could collapse; • Risk of falling tiles; • Fire risk due to being made of (cheap) wood and materials and so close together; • The higher up you lived, the more unstable and difficult to evacuate; • No running water or latrines increases risk of disease; • Lack of security. 	2	

Total marks for question 3: [4]

4.		AO2	AO3
(a)	Chariot racing Do not credit 'horse racing'.	1	
(b)	Spina; euripus; dividing wall	1	
(c)	Any three of the following with explanation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening procession of the chariots was exciting and made you feel proud of your team; • Capacity of 150,000 spectators is impressive as is seeing so many people in one place, and so impressed by sheer size of the structure; • Impressive architecture and monuments on the <i>spina</i>. • Pride in favourite teams and Rome as a city; • Rare opportunity to see the emperor and chance to see 'celebrity' chariot racers and horses; • Races were exciting: chances to see crashes, possible deaths, cheer on favourites to win; • Some did not enjoy the races and found them boring and repetitive (Pliny mentions this in his letter 9.6); • It was very crowded, so may have felt uneasy and concerned for safety of self or family/friends; • Chance of being robbed was also worrying; • Could lose money betting which could be anything from inconvenient to devastating. Or could win money which would be exciting and enjoyable; • Poorer visitors not having a good view would be frustrating; • Some people may not have been able to gain entry and would be angry and disappointed. <p>Credit references to (occasional) use as a venue for gladiatorial combat</p>	3	3

Total marks for question 4: [8]

5.		A02	A03
(a)	shopping; elections; religious worship; hear a speech; meet with friends; triumphal processions; trials; admire monuments; get news.	1	
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual and physical representation of the success and might of the city; • Display of monuments to Roman military victories: Trajan's column, arch of Titus. • <i>forum Romanum</i> was the original site of important government buildings, such as the Curia; • Roman emperors built their own <i>fora</i> to show off their successes and largesse to the city and to legitimise their right to rule, e.g. Caesar built temple of <i>Venus Genetrix</i>; Augustus, the temple of <i>Mars Ultor</i>, Trajan's column shows the Dacian victories; • Trajan's market place/shops enhanced commerce and emphasised peace. • Via Sacra runs through the Forum Romanum/ part of the Triumphal route etc • Golden milestone showed the extent and power of the empire <p>Credit relevant responses (i.e. statue of Trajan)</p>		3

Total marks for question 5: [4]

6.	A02	A03
<p>What follows are suggestions, but not every point needs to be included. The mark scheme for this question includes a wide range of indicative content. It is not expected that learners will include all its content in order to reach the highest marks.</p> <p>Romulus and Remus story as analogy of the struggles of the orders – Remus represents the poor/ plebeians on the Aventine hill, Romulus the aristocracy on the Palatine.</p> <p>Great fire of Rome in AD 64 took hold and destroyed much of the poorer areas of Rome.</p> <p>Wealthy landlords set high rents in poorly maintained properties. Could take advantage of poorer citizens, e.g. Crassus’ private fire brigade would charge to put out fires/or buy burning buildings. Rich became very rich at the expense of the poor.</p> <p><i>Subura</i> densely populated. Dangerous buildings e.g. Juvenal mentions the dangers of falling roof tiles, contents of chamber pots, likelihood of being mugged. Poor sanitation, waste emptied into the streets. High chances of disease. Juvenal complains of the overcrowding and filth in the poorer areas of Rome in his third satire. Martial says it is noisy day and night – people in the day, vehicles at night. Poorer areas affected by flooding: people made homeless, apartment buildings undermined; food shortages.</p> <p>Palatine hill was considered the most fashionable and expensive area in Rome: central location, but raised above the noise, heat, and dirt of the city. Mythical associations, such as with Romulus and the first Romans, During the republic there were many large and luxurious dwelling places. From Augustus, the emperors expanded the site, especially Tiberius and Domitian: House of Augustus and Livia, Domus Augustana, Stadium of Domitian.</p> <p>Domus Aurea of Nero built on the site of the great fire of 64 AD mainly on the Oppian Hill, leaving many people homeless. Vast combination of buildings, highly decorated with frescoes, mosaics, statuary in many art and architectural styles, including a large octagonal (revolving) dining room. Palace was surrounded by lakes and vineyards. Covered a site of around 50 hectares (about 124 acres) and had up to 300 rooms.</p> <p>Lack of specific industry in Rome to provide employment for poorer citizens. The <i>Cura Annonae</i>/ grain dole and games (Juvenal – bread and circuses). Grain dole (later bread) supplemented the poor’s rations, but Augustus reduced the numbers eligible (approx. 250, 000 – 200, 000).</p> <p>Augustus (and subsequent emperors, but Suetonius says no one did as much as Augustus in terms of entertainments for the people including the poor) provided gladiatorial games and beast hunts in the forum and Circus Maximus, athletic competitions in the Campus Martius, a mock sea battle, and plays in the different districts of the city.</p> <p>Plenty of opportunities for trade and commerce to improve financial and social standing: markets, <i>fora</i>, Trajan’s shopping arcade. Imperial building programmes provide skilled and unskilled work.</p>	6	6

6.	A02	A03
<p>People in Rome originally got their water from springs, wells and the river Tiber but eventually, this was not enough for the growing population. Aqueducts were used to carry water into the city from the surrounding hills. The first aqueduct was built in the fourth century B.C. (Aqua Appia) Several aqueducts were built from the 4th century BC onwards, including Aqua Marcia, Aqua Julia, Aqua Claudia. An extensive network of pipes was constructed for the efficient supply of water throughout the city. They supplied water for domestic use, the baths, and public toilets before being taken away by the drains and into the sewers, by the 1st century AD, all Roman aqueducts were connected to the Cloaca Maxima. Whereas everyone had access to water, only the rich had fresh water piped into their homes. Most people got water from the public fountains.</p> <p>Cloaca Maxima was one of the earliest sewers, allegedly constructed during the reign of Tarquinius Priscus. Its huge size meant it could dispose of a vast amount of waste and water and withstand floods. It drained the naturally swampy area around the forum, reducing the spread of disease.</p> <p>Population of Rome increased to approximately 1 million by 2nd century AD, suggesting migration into the city.</p> <p>Credit any relevant points not included in the mark scheme.</p> <p>Allocate marks using grid for 12-mark questions. Do not reward overlapping information.</p>	6	6

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