

November 2019

GCSE Latin

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Component 3B: Roman Civilisation



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Specification

Course STRUCTURE

Component1 **Language 50%**

Component 2 **Literature 30 %**

Component 3B **Civilisation 20 %**

Guidance

Component 3B: Roman CIVILISATION (click)

SPECIFICATION

**GUIDANCE FOR
TEACHING**

[Eduqas GCSE Latin Component 3B \(online presentation\)](#)

[University of Cambridge School Classics Project](#)

[Past Papers, MSs, ERs](#)

[Legacy Level 1 & Level 2 Papers](#)

Component 3B: Roman CIVILISATION

Written examination: 1 hour
20% of the qualification
40 marks

Component 3B is offered as an alternative to Component 3A – Latin Literature (Narratives) – and counts for 20% of the whole GCSE. As this integration of language and culture is so important, Roman Civilisation has been incorporated, to a small extent, into Component 2, the compulsory literature paper. Choosing component 3B allows the student to explore this link in more depth.

Component 3B: Roman CIVILISATION **GCSE EXAMINERS' REPORTS** **SUMMER 2019**

As in 2018, the vast majority of candidates chose to answer Topic 1: Roman Entertainment and Leisure, probably because this was the more familiar topic, especially if centres had previously entered candidates for the Level 1/2 qualifications.

Examiners were pleased to note that the Roman Civilisation paper again differentiated successfully, and all the grades between 9 and 1 were represented. To ensure accessibility to all candidates, some questions only required a one-word answer, whereas others needed a more detailed response. Weaker candidates – or those who did not read the question carefully – often missed out on the evaluative element of individual questions, preferring simply to stick to information. The 12-mark essay question proved to be a good discriminator in both topics.

Component 3B: Roman CIVILISATION **GCSE EXAMINERS' REPORTS SUMMER 2019**

As was the case last year, it was surprising to examiners that some candidates were somewhat uncertain about a number of the topics listed in the specification, in particular the different genres of theatre productions in Topic 1 and the attributes of the various gods in Topic 2. Although they are not prescribed materials as such, the examiners would urge teachers to make use of the resource booklets available on the Eduqas website when preparing candidates for the examination and to refer to the relevant stages in the Cambridge Latin Course and/or other similar courses. Full details of what candidates are expected to study are available in the specification, also on the website.

Resources Reminder

Component 3B: Roman CIVILISATION

- [Resources booklet](#)
- CLC stages:

Topic "Entertainment and Leisure":

Book I of the Cambridge Latin Course and the accompanying Teacher's Guide contain primary source material, together with explanatory texts, to support this topic:

Stage 2: Dinner parties
Stage 5: The theatre
Stage 8: Gladiatorial shows
Stage 9: The baths

There is also material in Books IV & V:

Stage 33: Entertainment
Stage 36: Recitations

Topic "Roman Religion":

The Cambridge Latin Course and the accompanying Teacher's Guide contain primary source material, together with explanatory texts, to support this topic:

Book I: Stage 1: Houses in Pompeii
Stage 4: The forum
Stage 7: Roman beliefs about life after death
Book II: Stage 19: Isis
Book III: Stage 21: Aquae Sulis
Stage 22: Curses
Stage 23: Sacrifices, divination and Roman state religion
Book IV: Stage 32: Mithraism

The ER & The AOs

Component 3B: Roman CIVILISATION **GCSE EXAMINERS' REPORTS SUMMER 2019**

Candidates should also take care to read the questions very carefully to ensure they are **answering what is being asked, rather than reproducing a general description** of, for example, a dinner party or the life of a Vestal Virgin. As **knowledge and evaluation** are assessed throughout the paper, those who simply limit themselves to giving factual information may deprive themselves of half the marks for the questions.

Assessment objectives and weightings

In component 3B, there is **equal weighting between AO2 and AO3**. Students must show their ability to:

- **AO2**
Demonstrate **knowledge and understanding** of ancient sources
- **AO3**
Analyse, **evaluate and respond** to ancient sources

The ER & The AOs

Component 3B: Roman CIVILISATION

Assessment objectives and weightings

In component 3B, there is **equal weighting between AO2 and AO3**. Students must show their ability to:

- **AO2**
Demonstrate **knowledge and understanding** of ancient sources
- **AO3**
Analyse, **evaluate and respond** to ancient sources

Some of the answers to **the shorter questions** will **not necessarily demonstrate both** assessment objectives but over the paper as a whole, there will be equal weighting.

3B: The ER & The AOs

Topic 1: Entertainment & Leisure

1. Read this passage from the poet Martial and answer the questions.

When you drink from amethyst cups, Cotta, and overflow with the rich, dark wine of Opimius, you only offer me cheap, preserved Sabine wine and say to me, Cotta, "would you like it in a golden cup?" Who would want leaden wine in a golden cup?

- (a) From the passage, explain why Martial is angry with Cotta.

[2]

1. Discussion:

- AO2?
- AO3?

- AO3

Analyse, evaluate and respond to ancient sources

- (a) Many achieved one mark for Martial being given inferior wine, but a surprising number of candidates didn't seem to understand that this was in relation to the wine being drunk by the host, Cotta (frequently referred to as "she").

3B: The ER & The AOs

Topic 1: Entertainment & Leisure (Qu. 1)

- (b) How many spaces for diners were there in a typical Roman dining room?

Tick (✓) the correct box.

[1]

three

☐

six

☐

nine

☐

1. Discussion:

- AO2?
- AO3?

- AO2

Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of ancient sources

- (b) Mostly correct answers, although some gave the number as three and contradicted themselves when answering the next question.

3B: The ER & The AOs

Topic 1: Entertainment & Leisure (Qu. 1)

- (c) Imagine you are a Roman who has attended a dinner party. What did you find pleasant and unpleasant about the experience? Give a reason for each point you make. [6]

1. Discussion:

equal weighting between AO2 and AO3

- AO2?
- AO3?

- AO2
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of ancient sources
- AO3
Analyse, evaluate and respond to ancient sources

- (c) The wording of the question was often ignored and candidates simply described a typical Roman dinner party. As a result, the AO3 marks were sometimes completely lost.

3B: MARKING Task 1

Topic 1: Entertainment & Leisure (Qu. 1)

- (c) Imagine you are a Roman who has attended a dinner party. What did you find pleasant and unpleasant about the experience? Give a reason for each point you make. [6]

Being a guest at a dinner party would have been a great honour and I would have enjoyed it. There were however, also some unpleasant aspects of the dinner party. An pleasant aspect of the dinner party was the delicious wine and food, all of which was cut up and within easy reach of me as I dined. The slaves made the dinner party very organised and relaxing, as they were very attentive. They served the food and cleared it away and offered a jug of perfumed water around the triclinium. I found the social aspect of the dinner party very pleasant, as I had the opportunity to chat and socialise with friends and even made business deals and received another invitation to a dinner party. However, an unpleasant aspect was the entertainment – it was very boring as the host recited his own work to us. The triclinium was beautifully and richly decorated, but the couch was very uncomfortable and I felt cramped. I was also insulted that I wasn't given a golden cup (obviously not trusted enough!) for my wine and it was also insulting for me when I was served inferior wine and was sat far away from the host due to a lack of status.

3B: MARKING Task 1

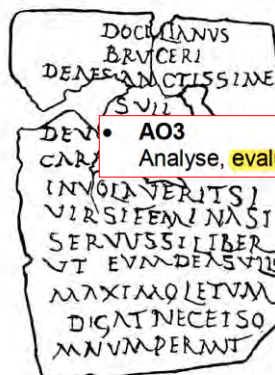
Topic 1: Entertainment & Leisure

Topic 1 attendees start marking sample question 1c

3B: The ER & The AOs

Topic 2: Roman Religion

1. Look at this drawing of a curse tablet (*defixio*) and answer the questions.



1. Discussion:

- AO2?
- AO3?

• AO3

Analyse, evaluate and respond to ancient sources

- (a) Give **one reason** why a Roman might have wanted to put a curse such as the one above on someone else.

[1]

3B: The ER & The AOs

Topic 2: Roman Religion (*Qu. 1*)

(b) What material was most commonly used to make a curse tablet (*defixio*)?

Tick (✓) the correct box.

lead

☐

papyrus

☐

silver

☐

1. Discussion:

- AO2?
- AO3?

[1]

- AO2

Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of ancient sources

(c) What was sometimes added to a curse tablet (*defixio*) to make it more mysterious? Give two examples. [2]

Q.1 This was generally well done. Most candidates were able to give a reason why a curse might have been put on someone; most knew that lead was the most commonly used material and there were several examples of "magic" words etc. added to the tablet to make it more mysterious.

3B: The ER & The AOs

Topic 2: Roman Religion

2. Look at this image of a Roman goddess and answer the questions.



(a) Who is this goddess?

1. Discussion:

- AO2?
- AO3?

- AO2

Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of ancient sources

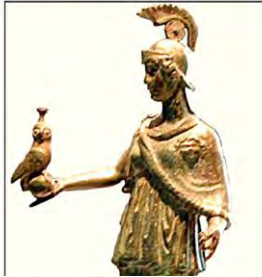
3B: The ER & The AOs

Topic 2: Roman Religion

2. Look at this **image** of a Roman goddess and answer the questions.

1. Discussion:

- AO2?
- AO3?



(b) Give **two** details from the picture which make her identity clear.

- AO3

Analyse, **evaluate and respond** to ancient sources

(b) **Some** answers were **too vague** (for example, "a bird") and **others** seemed **unfamiliar with** the word "**helmet**". "A military hat" appeared several times as did the beautifully archaic "**helm**"!

3B: The ER & The AOs

Topic 2: Roman Religion

3. Read this **extract** from the works of the Roman writer Suetonius and answer the questions.

Claudius Pulcher showed his scorn of religion during a naval engagement off Sicily. When he looked for signs from the gods and discovered that the sacred chickens were not eating, he threw them into the sea, saying, 'If they don't want to eat, let them drink': and then he engaged the enemy in a naval battle. He lost the battle.

(a) What did Claudius Pulcher do that **a Roman might have considered foolish**? Make **three** points. [3]

1. Discussion:

- AO2?
- AO3?

- AO3

Analyse, **evaluate and respond** to ancient sources

(b) **What** might an **augur** have looked for when observing the **flight of birds**? Give **three** examples. [3]

1. Discussion:

- AO2?
- AO3?

- AO2

Demonstrate **knowledge and understanding** of ancient sources

Q.3 (a) & (b)

caused very few problems.

3B: The ER & The AOs

Topic 2: Roman Religion (*Qu. 3*)

- (c) Imagine you are a Roman who has been watching a *haruspex* at work. Describe your reactions to what you saw. Give a reason for each point you make. [6]

1. Discussion:

equal weighting between AO2 and AO3

- AO2?
- AO3?

- AO2
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of ancient sources
- AO3
Analyse, evaluate and respond to ancient sources

- (c) However, many candidates simply recounted everything they knew about a *haruspex* with no reference to a spectator's reactions to what was seen. A few mistakenly described a sacrifice with the attention to detail, the decorated animal and a pipe-player to drown out noise – a question asked on last year's paper.

3B: MARKING Task 2

Topic 2: Roman Religion (*Qu. 3*)

- (c) Imagine you are a Roman who has been watching a *haruspex* at work. Describe your reactions to what you saw. Give a reason for each point you make. [6]

Today I consulted a haruspex to find out about my love for Claudia. I had to pay a lot of money for the goat to give him to cut. It was disgusting! So much blood! I am not a military man and I hate the gladiatorial shows, so I felt sick as he was cutting it. However, watching the blood was intoxicating and I can see why you would become a haruspex. You would also have to be very knowledgeable and use the metal map of the liver to work out if it is healthy. So, yes, respect to the haruspex. He read the entrails and by what he saw he foretold me that Claudia is not the right girl for me. It is not fair but I decided to take his word, as he seemed to know what he was doing. I tried to leave as fast as I could as some other people were getting nasty surprises with the livers of their animals and the entrails completely messed up. From what I heard the haruspex say, their futures did not look so rosy either. And it was very smelly and my eyes stung of the smoke of the burning flesh, so I left and I am thinking about trying with Melissa next.

3B: MARKING Task 2

Topic 2: Roman Religion

Topic 2 attendees start marking sample question 3c

3B: MARKING Task 1

Topic 1: Entertainment & Leisure: Feedback

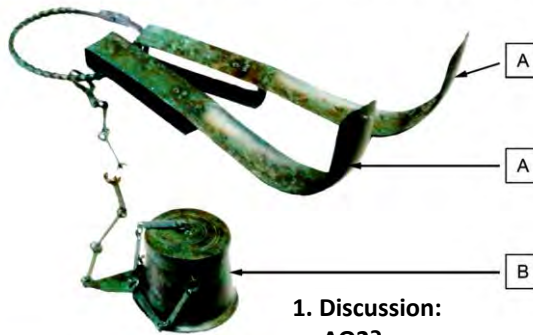
- (c) Imagine you are a Roman who has attended a dinner party. What did you find pleasant and unpleasant about the experience? Give a reason for each point you make. [6]

Being a guest at a dinner party would have been a great honour and I would have enjoyed it. The Accept any **three** points **with justification**. Candidates should address An pl **both sides** of the argument for full marks. was cut up ☒ and within easy reach of me as I dined. The slaves made the dinner party very organised and relaxing, as they were very attentive. They served the food and cleared it away and offered a jug of perfumed water around the triclinium. ☒ ☒ I found the social aspect ☒ of the dinner party very pleasant, as I had the opportunity to chat and socialise with friends ☒ ☒ and even made business deals and received another invitation to a dinner party. However, an unpleasant aspect was the entertainment – it was very boring as the host recited his own work to us ☒. The triclinium was beautifully and richly decorated ☒, but the couch was very uncomfortable and I felt cramped ☒ ☒. I was also insulted that I wasn't given a golden cup (obviously not trusted enough!) for my wine and it was also insulting ☒ ☒ for me when I was served inferior wine and was sat far away from the host due to a lack of status ☒.

3B: The ER & The AOs

Topic 1: Entertainment & Leisure

2. Look at this picture of equipment used in Roman baths and answer the questions.



1. Discussion:

- AO2?
- AO3?

(a) What are the objects labelled A?

[1]

(b) What would B have contained?

[1]

- AO2

Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of ancient sources

3B: The ER & The AOs

Topic 1: Entertainment & Leisure

2. Look at this picture of equipment used in Roman baths and answer the questions.



1. Discussion:

- AO2?
- AO3?

(c) How important were these objects for Roman bathers when getting clean?

[3]

- AO3

Analyse, evaluate and respond to ancient sources

3B: The ER & The AOs

Topic 1: Entertainment & Leisure

3. Look at this **picture** of a Roman coin commemorating the opening of the Flavian Amphitheatre (Colosseum) and answer the questions.

Candidates frequently ignored "shown in the picture" or the reference to spectators.



1. Discussion:

- AO2?
- AO3?

equal weighting between AO2 and AO3

- (a) Give **two features** shown in the picture which suggest that this amphitheatre was designed with its spectators in mind. **Explain each** of your choices. [4]

- **AO2**
Demonstrate **knowledge and understanding** of ancient sources
- **AO3**
Analyse, **evaluate and respond** to ancient sources

3B: The ER & The AOs

Topic 1: Entertainment & Leisure (*Qu. 3*)

- (b) 'There never was a dull moment.' To what extent do you think this was true of shows in Roman amphitheatres? Give a reason for each point you make. [8]

equal weighting between AO2 and AO3

1. Discussion:

- AO2?
- AO3?

- **AO2**
Demonstrate **knowledge and understanding** of ancient sources
- **AO3**
Analyse, **evaluate and respond** to ancient sources

Generally, (a) was well done but answers to (b) were often disappointing. Some candidates reeled off different events in the arena with **no comment as to whether these were dull or otherwise and why**. Most knew the various types of gladiators but candidates should not be satisfied with saying "There were fights between gladiators and sometimes exotic animals were used."

3B: MARKING Task 3

Topic 1: Entertainment & Leisure (Qu. 3)

- (b) 'There never was a dull moment.' To what extent do you think this was true of shows in Roman amphitheatres? Give a reason for each point you make. [8]

I think this was very true as the typical day at the amphitheatre had many shows going on during the day. In the morning there were wild beast fights where two or more animals, usually a lion or a bear, would fight each other. The animals also did tricks like in a circus today. There was also hunting where the amphitheatre was decorated like a countryside and a men hunted the animals with spears.

At lunch there were the executions, so the day was never 'dull' because there was always something going on. After the criminals entered the arena sometimes animals would be set free into the arena as well. The criminals or slaves may be tied up or not so the wild animals would chase them up.

In the afternoon the best attraction was the gladiators which were absolutely not dull so in this case I highly agree with the statement. There were four main types of gladiator: Murmillo, Retiarius, Samnite and Secutor. Each of them had different protection and weapons: the Samnite for example had a helmet whereas the Retiarius only had a trident and a net, while none of the others had that. The fights between a lightly armed (like the Retiarius) and a heavily armed gladiator were the most exciting and popular. Sometime they even died but the crowd got to chance to make the decision to spare the defeated gladiator not with their thumbs. This crowds found this thrilling, so I agree strongly with the statement. We know about gladiators popularity because of graffiti.

3B: MARKING Task 3

Topic 1: Entertainment & Leisure

Topic 1 attendees start marking sample question 3

3B: MARKING Task 2

Topic 2: Roman Religion (Qu. 3): Feedback

- (c) Imagine you are a Roman who has been watching a *haruspex* at work. Describe your reactions to what you saw. Give a reason for each point you make. [6]

Today I consulted a *haruspex* to find out about my love for Claudia. I had to pay a lot of money for the goat to give him to cut. It was disgusting! So much blood! ☒ ☒ I am not a military man and I hate the gladiatorial shows, so I felt sick as he was cutting its throat. ☒ Accept any three points with justification.

However, watching the blood was intoxicating and I can see why you would become a *haruspex*. He was also very knowledgeable and used the metal map of the liver to work out if it was healthy. ☒ So, yes, respect ☒ ☒ to the *haruspex*. He read the entrails and by what he saw he foretold ☒ me that Claudia is not the right girl for me. I was gutted but I decided to take his word, as he seemed to know what he was doing. I tried to leave as fast as I could as some other people were getting nasty surprises with the livers of their animals and the entrails completely misshapen and messed up. And it was very smelly and my eyes stung of the smoke of the burning flesh, so I left and I am thinking about trying with Melissa next.

3B: The ER & The AOs

Topic 2: Roman Religion

4. Look at this reconstruction of the *Temple of Vesta* in Rome and answer the questions.



1. Discussion:

- AO2?
- AO3?

- (a) Give two ways in which the design of this temple is different from a typical Roman temple. [2]

- AO2
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of ancient sources

3B: The ER & The AOs

Topic 2: Roman Religion

4. Look at this reconstruction of the Temple of Vesta in Rome and answer the questions.



1. Discussion:

- AO2?
- AO3?

- (b) Why was it considered important to keep the fire inside this temple alight? [1]

- AO3

Analyse, evaluate and respond to ancient sources

- (b) Many surprisingly vague answers here, such as Vesta was the goddess of the fire or that she would be angry.

3B: MARKING Task 4

Topic 2: Roman Religion (Qu. 4)

- (c) 'The parents of a girl chosen to be a Vestal Virgin would have been more pleased than concerned.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [6]

equal weighting between AO2 and AO3

1. Discussion:

- AO2?
- AO3?

- AO2

Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of ancient sources

- AO3

Analyse, evaluate and respond to ancient sources

- (c) The parents didn't always get a look in – or at least only in passing: "They would have liked it because it was an honour and they wouldn't have to feed her." But there were some excellent answers about the duties and benefits of being a Vestal Virgin – and candidates were extremely enthusiastic in describing the punishments bestowed on a vestal virgin if she broke her vows.

3B: MARKING Task 4

Topic 2: Roman Religion (Qu. 4)

- (c) 'The parents of a girl chosen to be a Vestal Virgin would have been more pleased than concerned.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [6]

The Vestal Virgins were very respected as they looked after the sacred flame in the temple of Vesta. If this flame was extinguished Rome would be in danger.

The Vestals had to vow not to have sex for 30 years and if they did they got really badly punished and were buried alive.

So their parents really lost them when they were taken to become Vestals and would not see them for thirty years. I don't think a parent would be pleased about such a thing.

They also would not be happy not to have grandchildren but the worst of all is the danger of their daughter being punished, like buried alive and dying or beaten if she made a mistake with the fire or other things.

3B: MARKING Task 4

Topic 2: Roman Religion

Topic 2 attendees start marking sample question 4

3B: MARKING Task 3

Topic 1: Entertainment & Leisure (Qu. 3): Feedback

I think this was very true as the typical day at the amphitheatre had many shows going on during the day. In the morning there were wild beast fights where two or more animals, usually a lion or a bear, would fight each other. ☒ The animals also did tricks like in a circus today. There was also hunting where the amphitheatre was decorated like a countryside ☒ and a men hunted the animals with spears.

At lunch there were the executions, ☒ so the day was never 'dull' because there was always something going on. After the criminals entered the arena sometimes animals would be set free into the arena as well. The criminals or slaves may be tied up or not so the wild animals would chase them up.

In the afternoon the best attraction was the gladiators which were absolutely not dull so in this case I highly agree with the statement. There were four main types of gladiator: Murmillo, Retiarius, Samnite and Secutor. Each of them had different protection and weapons: the Samnite for example had a helmet whereas the Retiarius only had a trident and a net, while none of the others had that. ☒ The fights between a lightly armed (like the Retiarius) and a heavily armed gladiator were the most exciting and popular.

Sometime they even died but the crowd got to chance to make the decision to spare the defeated gladiator not with their thumbs. ☒ This crowds found this thrilling, ☒ ☒ so I agree strongly with the statement. We know about gladiators popularity because of graffiti.

3B: MARKING Task 4

Topic 2: Roman Religion (Qu. 4): Feedback

- (c) 'The parents of a girl chosen to be a Vestal Virgin would have been more pleased than concerned.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [6]

The Vestal Virgins were very respected as they looked after the sacred flame in the temple of Vesta. ☒ If this flame was extinguished Rome would be in danger.

The Vestals had to vow not to have sex for 30 years ☒ and if they did they got really

Accept any three points with justification. Candidates should address both positive and negative aspects of the argument for full marks.

Would not see them for thirty years. I don't think a parent would be pleased about such a thing. ☒ ☒

But the worst of all for them is the danger of their daughter being punished, like buried alive or beaten if she made a mistake with the fire or other things. ☒ ☒

3B: The ER & The AOs

Topics 1 and 2

5. 'The Roman theatre appealed primarily to those who liked crude humour and slapstick; there was very little which would interest a more serious audience.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? [12]

In your answer you should:

- present a balanced and logical argument
- support your argument with evidence of the different types of Roman theatre performances
- write in continuous prose without bullet points.

5. Worshipping foreign deities like Mithras and Isis rather than the traditional Roman gods appealed to some Romans. Why do you think this was? [12]

In your answer you should:

- present a balanced and logical argument
- support your argument with evidence of how and why different gods were worshipped
- write in continuous prose without bullet points.

1. Discussion:

- AO2?

- AO3?

equal weighting between AO2 and AO3

- AO2
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of ancient sources
- AO3
Analyse, evaluate and respond to ancient sources

3B: The ER & The AOs

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 broadly 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 answer will be uniformly successful in all aspects. Examiners should first establish which Band for each AO is most appropriate to 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.

3B: The ER & The AOs

Assessment of 12 -mark questions

	AO2: Characteristics of performance	AO3: Characteristics of performance
Band 3	<p>5-6 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> shows through knowledge of the material available examples are extensive, well selected and fully integrated into the argument 	<p>5-6 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> thoroughly convincingly/ perceptive/imaginative interpretation generally draws conclusions from the evidence
Band 2	<p>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>3-4 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> some convincing/ perceptive/ imaginative interpretation makes some links/draws some conclusions from the evidence
Band 1	<p>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>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>0 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> no relevant response 	<p>0 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> no meaningful attempt to link the question to the material

3B: The ER & The AOs

Topic 1: Entertainment & Leisure

5. 'The Roman theatre appealed primarily to those who liked crude humour and slapstick; there was **very little** which would interest a more serious audience.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? [12]

Most candidates knew that there were different genres in the theatre and some details pertaining to them. However, the **details often failed to match the type of production** being referred to.

The interpretation of the evidence was not always sound with **many assuming that any higher-class spectator had no interest in comedy**. For some, evaluation simply consisted of "I agree to a great extent/I strongly disagree/I somewhat agree with the statement."

Better candidates cited **pantomime** (and sometimes **tragedy**) and explained the **features of the performance** which would interest a more **highbrow** audience: others mentioned **recitations**. One candidate remarked that "even a person who preferred tragedy would still sometimes laugh at rude jokes in a comedy".

3B: MARKING Task 5

Topic 1: Entertainment & Leisure (Qu. 5)

Comedies was the most popular type of play in the Roman theatre. They were full of crude humour and slapstick which was enjoyed by many people but wasn't appealing to some. A typical plot in comedy was where a respectable man lives a wild life, his love interest is unsuitable, he is in debt and his father is disapproving and a cunning slave would bring the comedy to life. The comedies main enjoyment came from their crude jokes and slapstick scenes.

On the other hand, there were two options for those who enjoyed more serious plays. Pantomimes were like a mix of ballet and opera. There was one actor performing the whole play, called the pantomimist. A choir played the music with instruments like lyres, pipes and trumpets. The plot of pantomimes often followed a Greek myth.

Another type of play that followed Greek myth plots was Tragedies. These plays were very serious so if you were a serious audience member this play was for you.

We know of these plays from different evidence such as written things, graffiti, instruments and statuettes. However, we know that comedies were much more popular and as a result I agree with the statement that the performances with crude humour and slapstick were much more common and the more serious plays were much less common but there were however also the serious plays tragedies and pantomimes.

3B: MARKING Task 5

Topic 1: Leisure & Entertainment

Topic 1 attendees start marking sample question 5.

3B: The ER & The AOs

Topic 2: Roman Religion

5. Worshipping foreign deities like Mithras and Isis rather than the traditional Roman gods appealed to some Romans. Why do you think this was? [12]

In your answer you should:

- present a balanced and logical argument
- support your argument with evidence of how and why different gods were worshipped
- write in continuous prose without bullet points.

As intended, this question proved to be an excellent discriminator. Many candidates simply wrote down what they knew about all the gods with no evaluation as to what made their worship attractive to the Romans. However, some knew a lot about the worship of both the traditional gods and of Isis and Mithras and were able to put forward a well-balanced argument.

Quite a number bracketed Isis and Mithras together which meant that the details of the worship of these gods was not always accurate. Worryingly, there were a number of centres whose candidates seemed to know very little about these gods even though the study of their worship is clearly indicated in the specification.

3B: MARKING Task 6

Topic 2: Roman Religion(Qu. 5)

I think Mithras appealed only to men as a woman could not be a follower of Mithras. Isis was for the women. They were both very appealing because they offered life after death to their followers and the normal Roman gods didn't. You had to be initiated though, and it wasn't always very pleasant, so I think life after death must have been very attractive to be prepared to lie in a pit (for the Mithra) and to not eat for a long time and possibly be punished (for Isis). Mithras was also worshipped by soldiers and it was appealing for them because of the feasting together and the importance of strength and courage. However I think that Mithras was not appealing to poor people because you had to be rich to become a follower but some may have borrowed money to do it because it was a secret society and that was very exciting. Worshipping Isis was also secret but she also had a big festival and everyone enjoyed it because it was very colourful, with music and a big procession. It was more like the sacrificial processions for the traditional Roman gods and maybe this is why it was appealing for some Romans.

I think that most Romans would have preferred their traditional gods or at least worshipped them equally with the foreign ones because they could help and protect them in every situation in life, not just after death. For example if you were a soldier you could sacrifice to Mars to protect you in battle or if you were a sailor you could ask Neptune to keep the sea calm for your journey. All Romans also had a lararium in their house where the family gods Lares and Penates were. People respected them greatly and believed that they protected their homes and would pray to them and feel safe. Even Aeneas brought his family gods all the way from Troy, so they must have been very important. One thing that Mithras and Isis could not give you was to find a thief that stole something from you and punish them as you could with the traditional Roman gods when you wrote a curse tablet and asked them. This is why I think the foreign deities only appealed to some people.

3B: The ER & The AOs

Topic 2: Roman Religion (Qu. 5): Feedback

Topic 2 attendees start marking sample question 5.

3B: MARKING Task 5

Topic 1: Entertainment & Leisure (Qu. 5): Feedback

Comedies was the most popular type of play in the Roman theatre. They were full of crude humour and slapstick ☒ which was enjoyed by many people but wasn't appealing to some. A typical plot in comedy was where a respectable man lives a wild life, his love interest ☒ is unsuitable, he is in debt and his father is disapproving and a cunning slave ☒ would bring the comedy to life. The comedies main enjoyment came from their crude jokes and slapstick scenes.

On the other hand, there were two options for those who enjoyed more serious plays. ☒ ☒

Pantomimes ☒ were like a mix of ballet and opera. There was one actor performing the whole play, called the pantomimist. ☒ A choir played the music with instruments like lyres, pipes and trumpets. ☒ The plot of pantomimes often followed a Greek myth. ☒

Another type of play that followed Greek myth plots was Tragedies. ☒ These plays were very serious so if you were a serious audience member this play was for you. ☒ ☒

We know of these plays from different evidence such as written things, graffiti, instruments and statuettes. However, we know that comedies were much more popular and as a result I agree with the statement that the performances with crude humour and slapstick were much more common and the more serious plays were much less common but there were however also the serious plays tragedies and pantomimes.

3B: MARKING Task 6

Topic 2: Roman Religion(Qu. 5)

I think Mithras appealed only to men as a woman could not be a follower of Mithras. Isis was for the women. They were both very appealing because they offered life after death ☒ to their followers and the normal Roman gods didn't. ☒ ☒ You had to be initiated though, and it wasn't always very pleasant, so I think life after death must have been very attractive ☒ ☒ to be prepared to lie in a pit (for the Mithra) ☒ and to not eat for a long time and possibly be punished (for Isis) ☒. Mithras was also worshipped by soldiers ☒ and it was appealing for them because of the feasting together ☒ ☒ and the importance of strength and courage ☒ ☒. However I think that Mithras was not appealing to poor people because you had to be rich ☒ to become a follower but some may have borrowed money to do it because it was a secret society and that was very exciting ☒ ☒. Worshipping Isis was also secret but she also had a big festival ☒ and everyone enjoyed it because it was very colourful, with music and a big procession ☒. It was more like the sacrificial processions for the traditional Roman gods and maybe this is why it was appealing for some Romans. ☒ ☒

3B: MARKING Task 6

Topic 2: Roman Religion(Qu. 5)

I think that most Romans would have preferred their traditional gods or at least worshipped them equally with the foreign ones because they could help and protect them in every situation in life, not just after death. ☒ ☒ For example if you were a soldier you could sacrifice ☒ to Mars to protect you in battle or if you were a sailor you could ask Neptune ☒ to keep the sea calm ☒ ☒ for your journey. All Romans also had a lararium ☒ in their house where the family gods Lares and Penates ☒ were. People respected them greatly and believed that they protected their homes ☒ and would pray to them and feel safe. Even Aeneas brought his family gods all the way from Troy, so they must have been very important. One thing that Mithras and Isis could not give you was to find a thief that stole something from you and punish them ☒ ☒ as you could with the traditional Roman gods when you wrote a curse tablet ☒ and asked them. This is why I think the foreign deities only appealed to some people.

Component 3B: Roman CIVILISATION GCSE EXAMINERS' REPORTS SUMMER 2019

Although candidates were instructed to **continue** their work on pages 21/22 if necessary, some still preferred to use additional answer sheets. If candidates run out of space, they should **always make it clear that their answer is being continued elsewhere** and label additional material accordingly.



<https://www.eduqas.co.uk/qualifications/latin/>

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Please help us evaluate our events by completing this short survey.
We will use your feedback to determine how we can improve our future events.



Scanning this QR code with your smartphone or tablet opens the survey on your mobile device. Some devices already have QR code readers built in, or you can download a QR code reader app onto your device.

Alternatively you can access the bilingual survey via the web link below.

This link has also been sent to the email address entered during course registration.

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Contact our specialist Subject Officers
and administrative support team for
your subject with any queries.

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