



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION 2008

LATIN

**ORDINARY LEVEL CHIEF EXAMINER'S REPORT
HIGHER LEVEL CHIEF EXAMINER'S REPORT**

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1. General Introduction

The syllabus in Leaving Certificate Latin and the structure of the examination papers have remained largely unchanged for more than thirty years. In 1989, a comprehension question was introduced as an alternative to the composition passage in Question 1 on both Ordinary Level and Higher Level papers.

A revision of the syllabus is about to be undertaken by the National Council for Curriculum and Assessment (NCCA). In the interim, the Department of Education and Science (DES) has accepted a recommendation from the NCCA that the number of unseen translations required to be attempted by candidates be reduced from three to two on the Higher Level paper, and that the mandatory translation of unseen poetry be removed from the Ordinary Level paper. Those changes will come into effect as and from 2009.

It is intended that this report be read in conjunction with the relevant examination papers and marking schemes, which are available on www.examinations.ie.

2. Ordinary Level

2.1 Introduction

The Leaving Certificate Latin examination at Ordinary Level comprises five questions. The total number of marks for the paper is 400.

Question 1 consists of a choice between five sentences for translation into Latin (composition) and a comprehension passage, each carrying seventy-five marks.

Question 2, which is allocated 130 marks, offers four Latin passages, two prose and two poetry, for translation into the vernacular: candidates must choose one prose and one poetry extract for translation.

Question 3, which is allocated 90 marks, requires candidates to translate a passage and to answer subsidiary questions from either of the two prescribed texts. In 2008 the prescribed texts were Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*, Book XXI and Virgil, *Aeneid*, Book IX.

Question 4, which is allocated 30 marks, comprises three subsections which examine grammar and scansion.

Question 5, which is allocated 75 marks, consists of Section A (History) and Section B (Art and Literature), each of which offers three questions. Candidates must choose to answer one question from each section and a third from either section.

A total of five candidates sat the Latin Ordinary Level paper in 2008. The following table shows the number of candidates who have taken this paper in the past five years:

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	6	4	12	6	5

Table 1: Number of candidates in Leaving Certificate Latin (Ordinary Level) 2004-2008.

The candidature for this paper has remained consistently low for the past decade. Examiners have noted that where candidates possess an appropriate knowledge of the prescribed text, they tend to do very well. Examiners have also noted that some candidates had insufficient knowledge of the prescribed text, which accounts for 22.5% of the overall marks for the paper.

Translating unseen passages of poetry proved difficult for some candidates. It is hoped that the change planned for 2009 will assist in addressing this issue.

2.2 Performance of Candidates

The results for 2008 are as follows

Year	Total	A	B	C	ABC	D	E	F	NG	EFNG
2008	5	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
2008	5	0.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2: Number and percentage of candidates achieving each grade in Leaving Certificate Latin (Ordinary Level) 2008.

The results in this paper for the past three years are as follows:

Year	Total	A	B	C	ABC	D	E	F	NG	EFNG
2003	4	0.0	0.0	75.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2004	6	16.7	0.0	33.3	50.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	16.7
2005	4	0.0	0.0	75.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
2006	12	0.0	33.3	25.0	58.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	8.3
2007	6	16.7	33.3	16.7	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3
2008	5	0.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 3: Percentage of candidates achieving each grade in Leaving Certificate Latin (Ordinary Level) 2003 - 2008.

2.3 Analysis of Candidate Performance

The following table shows the average mark achieved in each question on the 2008 Ordinary Level paper.

Question	1	2	3	4	5
Total mark	75	130	90	30	75
Average mark	49	59	*45	9	**57
Average %	65%	46%	50%	29%	76%

Table 4: average mark achieved in each question in Leaving Certificate Latin (Ordinary Level)2008.

*This is unusually high as one candidate achieved 90 ex 90 in this question.

**This is also unusually high as one candidate got 75 ex 75 in this question.

Question 1 A. Composition

No candidate opted for this question this year. Examiners noted that candidates generally tend to attempt Question 1B.

Question 1 B. Comprehension

All candidates attempted this question. Most candidates understood the content of the passage and responded well.

Question 2. Unseen Translation

Section A (i) Cicero. Two candidates chose this prose passage for translation. The quality of responses was somewhat varied.

Section A (ii) Livy. This was the choice of the majority of candidates. Examiners noted that good use was made of the glossary. This is to be encouraged and it is recommended that candidates focus on the glossary of all unseen passages. However, the candidates found it challenging.

Section B (i) Ovid. This was not a popular choice and only one candidate opted for this option.

Section B (ii) Virgil. This was also a very popular choice, but candidates found it challenging. It is recommended that from 2009 candidates be fully aware of the open choice of unseen passages and that they use this choice judiciously.

Question 3. Prescribed text

A. Prescribed text Livy, Book XXI.

A minority of candidates attempted this option. While the translation was of varied quality, some knowledge of the subsidiary questions was shown.

B. Prescribed text Virgil, Book IX.

This text was presented by the majority of candidates. In the main, it was poorly attempted. Of the subsidiary questions, (b), (d), (e), were the most popular choices.

Examiners noted some issues in relation to the level of candidate preparation for the prescribed texts. Some candidates attempted to translate it as an unseen passage, while others did not attempt to translate it at all. As this question accounts for 22.5% of the total marks of this paper, inadequate preparation is reflected in the overall result. It is strongly recommended that candidates at this level prepare the prescribed text adequately.

Question 4. Grammar

(i) Cases of nouns: As in previous years this question was poorly answered with candidates displaying a limited knowledge of Latin grammar. This was also the case in other areas of the paper, and especially in Question 2 (unseen translation).

(ii) Principal parts of verbs: This was not well answered this year but yet was the best answered section of this question.

(iii) Scansion: Candidates displayed limited knowledge of scansion.

Question 5 A. Roman History

(i) More than half the candidates attempted this question and it was answered quite well. Candidates showed good knowledge of the social reforms of Augustus.

(ii) This was the most popular choice of question in this section. All candidates who attempted this did well and demonstrated good knowledge. The second part of the question - whether Nero deserved his reputation – was also well done.

(iii) Fewer than half the candidates chose this question, but it was well answered by those who did attempt it.

Question 5 B. Roman Art and Literature

(i) Fewer than half of the candidates attempted this question but it was well answered by those who did. Candidates demonstrated a good knowledge of the writings and life of both Horace and Ovid. Both authors were equally popular.

(ii) This question on mosaics was popular and was quite well answered.

(iii) This was the least popular question and was not well answered.

In general, candidates acquired quite high marks in Question 5. Examiners noted that it appeared that, at this level, the non-language based part of the course is not as challenging for candidates as the actual language. This is also reflected in the subsidiary questions in the prescribed text where candidates show good background knowledge of the story.

2.4 Conclusions

- All candidates gained a grade D or higher on this paper in 2008.
- No candidate attempted the translation into Latin in Question 1. Examiners noted that this may reflect a lack of confidence in knowledge of Latin grammar, syntax and vocabulary.
- Question 1 B and Question 5 were answered quite well.
- Question 2 continued to be problematic as is the case each year for the reasons outlined in the body of this report.
- In Question 3, knowledge of the prescribed text was rather limited. Candidates displayed quite good knowledge in the subsidiary questions; there was evidence that they had knowledge of the prescribed text but were unable to translate it.
- Candidate performance in Question 4 reflected a lack of knowledge of Latin grammar and vocabulary.
- Candidates displayed limited knowledge of scansion.
- The non-language based part of the course proved to be not at all as challenging for candidates as the actual Latin language.

2.5 Recommendations to teachers and students

Teachers are advised to:

- Encourage students to focus more on the prescribed text.
- Encourage students to pay further attention to basic Latin grammar.
- Encourage students to focus on the glossary in the unseen translation and to make good use of it in the examination.
- Remind students of the changes in the examination format in 2009 and thereafter.

Students are advised to:

- Prepare the prescribed text adequately. It accounts for 22.5% of the marks on the paper.
- Pay particular attention to the glossary in the unseen translations as this will assist you to understand the passages.
- Develop your knowledge of basic Latin grammar
- Develop your knowledge of the prescribed scansion. This can be an enjoyable classroom activity.
- Take note of the change in the options in Question 2 which will take place in the 2009 examination and thereafter. Candidates should be fully aware of the open choice of unseen passages.

3 Higher Level

3.1 Introduction

The Leaving Certificate Latin examination at Higher Level comprises five questions. The total number of marks for the paper is 400.

Question 1 consists of a choice between a continuous passage for translation into Latin (composition) and a comprehension passage, each carrying seventy-five marks.

Question 2 offers four Latin passages, two prose and two poetry, for translation into the vernacular: candidates must choose three passages for translation. Question 2 carries 130 marks.

Question 3, which is allocated 90 marks, requires candidates to translate a passage and to answer subsidiary questions from either of the two prescribed texts. In 2008 the prescribed texts were Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*, Book XXI and Virgil, *Aeneid*, Book IX.

Question 4, which is allocated 30 marks, comprises three subsections which examine grammar and scansion.

Question 5 consists of Section A (History) and Section B (Art and Literature), each of which contains three questions. Candidates must choose one question from each section, and a third from either section. Question 5 is allocated 75 marks.

3.2 Performance of Candidates

The results of the 2008 Higher Level examination were as follows:

Year	Total	A	B	C	ABC	D	E	F	NG	EFNG
No.	116	35	36	28	99	11	1	3	2	6
%	(116)	30.2	31.0	24.1	85.3	9.5	0.9	2.6	1.7	5.2

Table 2: Number and percentage of candidates achieving each grade in Leaving Certificate Latin (Higher Level) 2008.

The outcomes for the past three years are as follows :

Year	Total	A	B	C	ABC	D	E	F	NG	EFNG
2005	98	26.5	35.7	22.4	84.7	12.2	1.0	2.0	0.0	3.1
2006	101	32.7	28.7	25.7	87.1	8.9	2.0	2.0	0.0	4.0
2007	111	33.3	35.1	22.5	91.0	7.2	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.8
2008	116	30.2	31.0	24.1	85.3	9.5	0.9	2.6	1.7	5.2

Table 3: Percentage of candidates achieving each grade in Leaving Certificate Latin (Higher Level) 2005 - 2008.

The combined ABC rate of 85.3 % is broadly in line with previous years. Examiners noted that the standard of answering in the questions on Roman History and Civilization and the subsidiary questions on the set text was particularly high. However, Examiners also noted that the standard of translation of the prescribed passage from Virgil, *Aeneid* Book IX was not as high as in previous years. A small number of candidates were insufficiently prepared for the examination.

3.3 Analysis of Candidate Performance

Question 1A. Composition

This option was chosen by 15.5% of candidates this year. A very small number of candidates attempted both Question 1A and Question 1B. Candidates tend to score high marks in this question and this year the average mark awarded was 61 out of a possible total of 75 marks. Some candidates experienced difficulties with the following: ‘sent out’; ‘sent by Atrius’; ‘have been driven’; ‘ordered the cavalry to be recalled’; ‘to the sea’; ‘before winter’.

Examiners noted that candidates who achieved high marks in Question 1A also tended to do well in Questions 2 and 4, that is, the Latin language-based questions.

Question 1 B. Comprehension

This option was chosen by 84.5% of candidates. The standard of answering varied considerably and some candidates appeared to have difficulty with relatively common vocabulary. This was evident in the responses to questions requiring the following words to be translated: ‘cognito consilio’; ‘praemisso’; ‘subsequi’; ‘impetum’; ‘non possent sustinere’; ‘terga verterent’; ‘milibus quattuor’.

Question 2. Unseen Translation

The standard of answering in this question was varied. While a number of candidates achieved high marks at unseen translation, Examiners noted that a significant minority displayed lack of knowledge of relatively common vocabulary. The average mark awarded in Question 2 was 89.2 marks out of 130 marks.

Question 2A (Virgil) was the least popular passage and proved somewhat difficult for some candidates. Candidates showed lack of familiarity with the following phrases: ‘fatus eram’; ‘a stirpe parentum’; ‘nati natorum’; ‘moenia quaerunt’.

Question 2B (Cicero) This was a popular question and good responses were in evidence. Some candidates had problems with: ‘videamus’; and ‘expectatus est’.

Question 2 C (Livy) was also popular and candidates did reasonably well in their translations. Examiners noted some lack of familiarity with military vocabulary. Vocabulary which caused problems in this passage included: ‘tumulo’; ‘aciem’; ‘eques’.

Question 2D (Ovid) was the most popular passage and those who attempted it generally did well. Candidates knew the story of Midas very well and used this knowledge to good effect in their translation.

Question 3. Prescribed text

A. Prescribed text Livy, Book XXI.

A minority of candidates attempted this option. The standard of answering was excellent in both sections (i) and (ii).

B. Prescribed text Virgil, Book IX.

Candidates performed less well in Question 3B (i) than in previous years, and 28% of candidates achieved less than half marks (30) for the translation. The performance of candidates on this question is the main factor in the slightly reduced ABC rate this year.

In Question 3B (ii), all the questions on the text were very well answered and some exceptional responses were in evidence. Most candidates achieved full marks in this question.

Question 4. Grammar

(i) Explanation of nouns and verbs: This section was well answered this year and many candidates correctly identified and gave reasons for the chosen verbs and nouns.

(ii) Principal parts of verbs: This was very well answered. Most candidates attempted all five verbs and many achieved full marks in this section.

(iii) Scansion: Most candidates were able to scan the line, mark the quantities and name the metre.

Question 5 A. Roman History

The general standard of answering in Roman History and Roman Art and Architecture was, as in recent years, very high. Candidates are generally very well prepared for this question, and this year was no exception. Candidates provided appropriate levels of detail in their responses. A small number of candidates did not address all aspects of the question.

(i) Frontier policy of Augustus: This was the least popular question in this section but when it was chosen it was generally well answered. Most candidates described how

Augustus made various attempts to solve problems that arose on the frontiers and evaluated his efforts.

(ii) Trajan: This was the most popular question. It was well answered by most candidates, most of whom appropriately assessed Trajan's greatest achievement.

(iii) Notes: This was also a very popular question and Examiners noted that the general standard of answering was excellent. A small number of candidates lacked sufficient information on Livia, but the other two women were well known by almost all candidates.

Question 5 B. Roman Art and Literature

(i) Horace or Ovid: This was the most popular question in this section. Ovid was the more popular choice. Most candidates displayed excellent knowledge of the life and works of their chosen author and gave well supported opinions as to what they liked about his work.

(ii) Pantheon: This was a very popular question and the standard of answering was very good. Examiners noted that the descriptions of the Pantheon were very detailed.

(iii) Photographs: This was the least popular question in this section, but was generally very well answered.

3.4 Conclusions

- The overall results achieved by the Higher Level Latin cohort are deservedly high.
- Examiners noted that the standard of answering in the questions on Roman History and Civilization and the subsidiary questions on the set text was particularly high.
- The standard of translation of the prescribed passage from Virgil, *Aeneid* Book IX was not as high as in previous years.
- In general, the standard of answering in Question 1 was very high. Examiners noted that candidates who achieved high marks in Question 1A also tended to do well in Questions 2 and 4, that is, the Latin language-based questions.
- In Question 1 B and Question 2, Examiners noted that some candidates had difficulties with relatively common vocabulary.
- The slightly depressed performance of candidates on Question 2 is the main factor in the slightly reduced ABC rate this year.

- The general standard of answering in Roman History and Roman Art and Architecture was, as in recent years, very high. Candidates were very well prepared for this question.
- Examiners noted that a small number of candidates were not sufficiently prepared for the examination.

3.5 Recommendations to Teachers and Students

Teachers are advised to:

- Encourage students to learn vocabulary on a regular basis.
- Encourage students to give equal attention to all sections of the prescribed text.
- Remind students when scanning poetry that, with the exception of the final syllable, they should clearly indicate whether a quantity is long or short; indicating both long and short for the same quantity is not accepted.
- Ensure that students are aware of the change in Question 2 which will take place in the 2009 examination and thereafter.

Students are advised to:

- Learn and revise vocabulary on a regular basis.
- Be familiar with the entirety of the prescribed text.
- In scansion, indicate clearly whether a quantity is long or short; indicating both long and short for the same quantity is not accepted.
- In Question 5, ensure that you address all aspects of the question.
- Note the change in Question 2 which will take place in the 2009 examination and thereafter.

4. Exemplars of Standard

The following is a selection of exemplar material from the scripts of candidates who sat the Higher Level examination in Latin in 2008. These exemplars should be read in conjunction with the Higher Level paper and the Higher Level marking scheme. The exemplars are reproduced as they were written.

Question 1A

Postero die (-1/2) emisit equites in tribus agminibus ut hostes fugientes persequantur (-1). Iam erant in conspectu hostis cum nuntii, missi ab Atrio, nuntiavissent tempestatem magnam fuisse nocte et paene omnes naves fractas fuisse. Nuntii dixerunt: "Tam ferox erat ventus ut multae naves pulsae sint in litus." Caesar statim imperavit equitibus ut revocarentur et ipse progressus est ad pontum ut classem reficerent timebat ne exercitus non possent (-1/2) redire ad Galliam ante hiemem.

Result: 73 ex 75

Question 1B

- (1) When the plan of his troops had been discovered. (6)
- (2) He led his army to the River Thames, into Cassivellaunus' territory. (6)
- (3) He found a great number of the enemy forces drawn into battle array on the opposite bank. (6)
- (4) The opposite bank was fortified with sharp stakes, and stakes of the same kind were being driven and fixed underwater. (8)
- (5) Caesar swiftly sent his horse soldiers ahead, and ordered his legions to follow behind. (8)
- (6) Their advance with such great speed and such great force made the crossing possible. (8)
- (7) The water was up to their necks, so that only their heads stood above the water. (6)
- (8) They were not able to sustain the infantry or cavalry attack, so they fled the bank, turned their backs and retreated. (8)
- (9) He lost all hope of competing with the Romans. (6)
- (10) Approximately four thousand. (6)

(11) He observed the Roman marches and was hiding himself in unreachable places and in woods. (7)

Result: 75 ex 75

Question 2 A (Virgil)

Scarcely will I speak such things; suddenly all things seem to tremble, (3) the shore and the bay tree of the day, and around the whole mountain we seek to be moved and to moan in the secluded shrines (6) as the tripod is falling headlong to the ground and a voice is carried to our ears: (3) “ O hardened Trojans, who the land first carried you as a parent by the offspring (5), the same will accept you retreating with fair breast. (3) Afterwards seek your mother (2) here the house of Aeneas will be positioned on the retreating shore and both they and the sons of the sons will be born from there.” (6) thus Apollo speaks; there was a huge happiness mixed with bewilderment in the crown and they sought these walls which they were told about. (7)

Result: 35 ex 43

Question 2 B (Cicero)

We may now see that the main point is, that very place where they had gathered for an ambush, to which of the two was it more suited. (6) In truth, judges, indeed, must it be doubted or thought on any longer? (4) Had Milo thought that, in that high elevated place just before the farm of Clodius, (in which farm, an account of its worthless foundations, a thousand strong men were easily engaged) (6) he would be at an advantage over his enemy, (4) and on account of this, that he had picked out the place for a fight especially? (4) Or rather, did they await him there in that place, which they themselves had thought held great promise for an attack? (6) I speak of these very events, judges (1) If you were not to hear of these things that occurred, but were to see them as an image (4), however it might appear, that this one was the one who laid in wait, and that one was planning no bad deeds, since that other was riding in a carriage, and along with him his wife was sitting there. (8)

Result: 43 ex 43

Question 2 C (Livy)

Six thousand soldiers of the marching line escaped from the mountain pass, through the opposite enemy, when the eruption had been made, unaware of all things which after they are being driven onwards; (5) and when they had stopped in a certain hill, hearing only the shout and the sound of arms, (6) and because of the darkness they had not been able to see or to know what the fortune of the battle was. (5) When the battle had finally been decided and when the mist had been driven away and as the sun was rising

when it had opened the day, (4) then already things showed with clear light, the wretched mountains of the field and the prostrate Roman battle line. (3) therefore, so that the horse soldiers were not being sent out in the distance (3) when the standards had been raised as quickly as possible, they had been able, they ripped themselves from the marching line. (4) the next day for when extreme hunger was pressing they surrendered when Maharbal was given faith (4), who with all the horse soldiers and forces had followed at night (3) if they had handed over their arms, he would allow them to leave with single clothings. (5)

Result: 42 ex 43

Question 2 D (Ovid)

“Bring it about, that whatever I touch with my body, will turn to yellow gold!” (5) he agreed to his request, and Bacchus granted his reward, but it would be to his own harm; and Bacchus was annoyed, because he had not sought anything better. (8) He went off, joyful, and Midas was rejoicing, (3) and he touched one of each thing (around him) to test the reliability of the promise, (4) and scarcely could he believe it; he pulled off a twig from a strong, leafy oak that was not very tall; (6) the twig was turned to gold, (2) he lifted a rock from the earth, the rock also paled to gold, and he touched the soil; (6) with the power of his touch, the soil turned to a nugget (of gold); (4) he plucked an ear of corn from the fields of Ceres; it was a harvest of gold. (5)

Result: 43 ex 43

Question 4

(i) (a) *scalis* is an instrumental ablative of the means (4)

Testudine is ablative in an ablative absolute with *acta* (3)

Vellere is an infinitive after parent which is a modal verb (3)

(iii) - / - / ~ / - - / - ~ ~ / - ~ / - ~

pri/vat/us/ illis/ census er/at bre/vis (8)

Alcaic metre (2)

Question 5 Section A

(i) Augustus attempted to solve the problems of the Roman frontiers by expanding the empire to what he considered its natural limits both politically and geographically, and

by protecting the frontier with 'buffer states'. He was successful in most areas except Gaul.

On the Eastern front, many Romans were demanding the invasion of Parthia in revenge for the defeat of Crassus. Augustus however recognized the limit of the Empire and resolved the problem by putting client king Tigranes in control of neighbouring Armenia, and ensuring several buffer states such as Judaea and Galatia created an area between the Empire and Parthian territory. Nordicum and Rhaetia were subdued. (7) Egypt and Africa, the chief granaries of Rome were largely peaceful and posed no real problems. In Spain, Augustus kept Narbonensis as it was and divided the rest onto three: Lusitania, Tarraconensis and Bactia. He moved the hill-tribes from their strongholds in the mountains to valleys where towns were established. Veteran soldiers were settled there to keep order, and promote Romanisation. A programme of road building and the recruitment of Spanish tribesmen into the Roman army ensured no further problems arose. Augustus spent the year 25 BC in Spain to ensure the settlement of the region. (6)

In Gaul, Augustus made his major mistake in attempting to solve the problems of the Roman frontiers. He pursued his policy of natural frontiers and so preferred to make a border from the Rhine to the Elbe rather than the existing Rhine-Danube border. However, it proved very difficult to capture territory beyond the original frontier. Tiberius did capture some territory before his retirement to Rhodes but this was soon lost. Eventually, following the Varian disaster, the loss of the three legions under Varus who were attacked by Arminius and his German forces, Augustus abandoned the policy. (6) He divided Germany into Higher and Lower Germany, maintained large amounts of troops in the Rhine region and used these to keep control both in Germany and Gaul, which he had divided into three, including Lugdunensis.

On the northern frontier, the Maritime Alps were subdued by Drusus, Thrace was subdued and the frontier maintained. On his death Augustus recommended no further expansion of the Empire as he felt it had reached its natural limits. Augustus' attempts to solve the problems of the frontiers were largely successful, using buffer states, settlement of veterans and division of territory to maintain the pax Romana. (6)

Result: 25 ex 25

(ii) Trajan succeeded Nerva as Emperor and went on to become one of the best Roman Emperors of all time. Trajan was born in Spain and so became the first Emperor born outside of Italy. He had been appointed by Nerva when he was ill to assist him in government and also had served as legate in Germany. Unlike others before him, Trajan was well-experienced in dealing with authority. (7)

Trajan administered the Principate well domestically by co-operating with the Senate, army and people. He regularly met with the Senate to discuss business and always co-operated with them. This was important as the Senate could turn on the Emperor easily and possibly murder him. (6) Trajan continued the Agrarian Laws and Alimentary Laws passed by Nerva and he put on many games and spectacles. This ensured he had public support. He controlled the finances well and appointed Censors to monitor the budget.

In my opinion, Trajan's capture and victory over Dacia was his greatest achievement. (3) This meant that the Roman Empire had expanded substantially and taxes and other incomes flowed in from the new province, creating financial stability. (3) Dacia, present-day Romania, had great mineral wealth with large amounts of iron. 60,000 soldiers led by Trajan landed in Dacia and fought savagely with the Dacians, led by Decabulus. They fought fiercely in the marshes but Trajan defeated Decabulus at the Iron Gate. Trajan's column which still exists today show depictions of the battle. (6)

Result: 25 ex 25

Question 5 Section B

(ii) The Pantheon was the temple to all the gods and it is the best preserved Roman building. It was built by Agrippa but it was repaired many times, however Agrippa's name was kept on the inscription on the pediment: "Marcus Agrippa, son of Lucius, consul for the 3rd time, built this" (4)

The Pantheon contains three main parts, the portico, a rectangular linking structure and the rotunda (a circular cella). The portico had free standing unfluted Corinthian columns which are five feet in diameter. There are niches in the portico where statues of Augustus and Agrippa were placed. The pediment used to have a bronze sculpture of the battle of the Titans but it was stolen. The doors were also plated with gold. (6)

The Pantheon is considered a landmark in architectural history mainly because of its huge domed roof. The rotunda had 7 exedrae (recesses). Inside the Pantheon was 142 ft 6 inches high and 142 ft 6 inches in diameter! The dome was and still is extremely heavy so the Romans removed the apex of the dome to reduce its weight, something which makes the Pantheon extremely unique. (6) This hole is called the 'great eye' and is the source of all light and thus is symbolic of the sun. The bronze cornice of the 'great eye' still remains in place and it is 27 ft in diameter. Coffers (sunken panels) were also used to reduce the weight of the Pantheon's roof. Inside each coffer was a bronze star, symbolizing the stars of heaven, but these were all stolen. (6)

So mainly because of its immense hemispherical roof, the pantheon is considered a landmark in architectural history. Its weight was also reduced by building relieving arches and by building it up more on the outside. (3)

Result: 25 ex 25