

**UNIVERSITY OF WALES:
TRINITY SAINT DAVID**



**PRIFYSGOL CYMRU:
Y DRINDOD DEWI SANT**

LOCATION: LAMPETER

LLEOLIAD: LLAMBED

LEVEL 4

LEFEL 4

**EXAMINATION PERIOD
MAY 2012**

**CYFNOD ARHOLIADAU
MAI 2012**

**MODULE CODE: CLAH4006
FROM VILLAGE TO EMPIRE: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE
HISTORY OF ROME**

TIME: 1 HOUR

ANSWER ONE OUT OF FOUR QUESTIONS IN SECTION A

ANSWER ONE OUT OF FOUR QUESTIONS IN SECTION B

Equipment or materials required – None

Adnoddau neu ddefnyddiau sydd eu hangen – Dim

ANSWER BOTH SECTION ONE AND SECTION TWO

SECTION ONE IS WORTH 1/3 OF THE MARKS, SECTION TWO IS WORTH 2/3 OF THE MARKS: DIVIDE YOUR TIME ACCORDINGLY

Candidates should ensure that they avoid repetition of material in their answers to different sections, and between their answers and their coursework essays.

SECTION A

ANSWER ONE OF THE FOLLOWING FOUR QUESTIONS

Analyse the context and content of **ONE** of the following four passages/artefacts:

1. The seat of war was now shifted, and the legions were transferred, from Samnium and Apulia to Sora, which had gone over to the Samnites, after putting to death the Roman colonists. The Roman army, by a series of forced marches, undertaken to avenge their slaughtered fellow-citizens and regain the colony, came first upon the ground. But the scouts who had scattered out along the roads reported one after the other that the Samnite legions were following and were already close at hand. Whereupon the Romans marched to meet the enemy, and an indecisive battle was fought near Lautulae. It was not the losses nor the rout of either army that put a stop to the engagement, but darkness, which left them uncertain if they had lost or won. I find in some authorities that the Romans were defeated in this battle, and that it was here that the master of the horse, Quintus Aulus, lost his life. To fill out the term of Aulus they appointed Gaius Fabius, who marched from Rome with a fresh army.

Livy 9.23.1-6

2. Sulla now thought that the reputation which he had won in war was sufficient to justify political activities, and therefore at once exchanged military service for public life, offered himself as a candidate for the city praetorship, and was defeated. The responsibility for his defeat, however, he lays upon the populace. They knew, he says, about his friendship with Bocchus, and expected that if he should be made aedile before his praetorship, he would treat them to splendid hunting scenes and combats of Libyan wild beasts, and therefore appointed others to the praetorship, in order to force him into the aedileship. But subsequent events would seem to show that Sulla does not confess the real reason for his failure. For in the following year he obtained the praetorship [he was elected in 93], partly because he was subservient to the people, and partly because he used money to win their support. And so it happened that, during his praetorship, when he angrily told Caesar that he would use his own authority against him, Caesar [n.b. this is *not* Julius Caesar] laughed and said: 'You do well to consider the office your own, for you bought it.'

Plutarch, *Sulla* 5

3. In the consulate of Marcus Silanus and Lucius Norbanus, Germanicus set out for Egypt to view its antiquities, though the reason given was solicitude for the province. He did in fact, lower the price of corn by opening the state granaries, and adopted many practices popular with the multitude, walking without his guards, his feet sandalled and his dress identical with that of the Greeks: an imitation of Publius Scipio, who is recorded to have done the like in Sicily, although the Carthaginian war was still raging. Tiberius passed a leniently worded criticism on his dress and bearing, but rebuked him with extreme sharpness for overstepping the prescription of Augustus by entering Alexandria without the imperial consent. For Augustus, among the other secrets of absolutism, by prohibiting all senators or Roman knights of the higher rank from entering the country without permission, kept Egypt isolated; in order that Italy might not be subjected to starvation by anyone who contrived, with however slight a garrison against armies however formidable, to occupy the province and the key-positions by land and sea.

Tacitus, *Annals* 2.59

4. Sestertius struck under Vespasian, AD 71. Obverse: IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG PM TR P P P COS III, laureate head right / Reverse: IVDAEA CAPTA, palm tree, on left Judaea seated left on cuirass in attitude of mourning, to right captive standing left with hands bound behind his back, arms scattered around, S C in ex. Ref.: Cohen 238, Hendin 773, RIC 165.



SECTION B

ANSWER ONE OF THE FOLLOWING FOUR QUESTIONS

Write an essay on **one** of the following titles. You must ensure that you do not choose questions which will involve your repeating a significant amount of material from any of your answers in Section A.

1. What were the outcomes of the battle of Actium?
2. What were the “secrets of the empire” according to Tacitus?
3. What were the main initiatives and achievements of Trajan’s foreign policy? Discuss them.
4. What were the main features of the political propaganda of the Severans? How did they manage to legitimate their dynasty?