

‘Augustus had nothing to do with the victories in the military campaigns of 44–31 BCE; it was all the work of others.’

How far do you agree with this statement?

Use the 25 mark extended response marking criteria.

AO1 – Knowledge and understanding – 12 marks.

Marks should be awarded using the marking criteria for AO1.

Candidates should know details of the military campaigns of 44 to 31 BCE:

- The victory over Mark Antony at Mutina (43 BCE)
- The victory over Cassius and Brutus at Philippi (42 BCE)
- The victory over Lucius Antony at Perusia (40 BCE)
- The victory over Sextus Pompeius at Naulochus (36 BCE)
- The victory over Mark Antony at Actium (31 BCE).

AO2 – Analysis and evaluation – 13 marks.

Marks should be awarded using the marking criteria for AO2.

- Despite being present in the campaigns, Augustus himself did not take part in the fighting or command any of the armies
 - Command of the armies at Mutina was in the hands of Hirtius and Pansa
 - Mark Antony led the campaign at Philippi
 - Marcus Agrippa was responsible for the victories at Perusia, Naulochus and Actium.

But:

- Augustus did make a contribution to achieving victory in the campaigns
 - He raised armies from Caesar’s veterans
 - He used his political skill to get the backing of the Senate for his campaigns and to negotiate settlements
 - He used propaganda to get the backing of the people of Rome for his campaigns, especially in the campaigns against Mark Antony
 - He funded the recruitment of armies
 - He claimed credit for the victories in the *Res Gestae*.

Candidates can agree or disagree with the statement, as long as their discussion is justified with close reference to the sources.