

**AP[®] LATIN LITERATURE
2006 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Question LL4

- 6** This is an excellent, well-organized essay. It makes liberal use of specific, appropriate references from the Latin text throughout the passage, properly cited. These references describe the characterizations of Caelius and Clodia and the effect this presentation is intended to have on the jury. Occasional mistakes need not spoil the general impression of the essay. More important than the number of Latin citations are the quality and completeness of the discussion and the general coherence of the argument.
- 5** This is a good, strong essay with accurate description of the characterizations of Caelius and Clodia and the effect this presentation is intended to have on the jury. The discussion is either not as sophisticated or well developed as a “6” or not quite as well supported with textual references from throughout the passage. The references from the Latin, properly cited, appear confident, and the essay reflects more than casual familiarity with the passage.
- 4** This is an adequate essay with accurate description of the characterizations of Caelius and Clodia and the effect this presentation is intended to have on the jury. The discussion may be uneven, with more discussion of the characterizations of Caelius and Clodia than of the intended effect on the jury or vice versa; or with more on the characterization of one individual (either Caelius or Clodia) than on the other; or it may be more descriptive than analytical. The Latin references may be scanty, but they are specific, accurate, and relevant.
- 3** This is a limited response that does not adequately describe the characterizations of Caelius and Clodia or that lacks adequate discussion of the effect this presentation is intended to have on the jury, or that adequately describes only one individual (either Caelius or Clodia). In general, the Latin support is weak, possibly misconstrued, inappropriate, and/or not properly cited. The answer tends to rely on description. Alternately, the student may write a good essay reflecting knowledge of the passage but fail to cite any Latin to support the answer.
- 2** The student recognizes the passage but presents a vague or weak discussion. Statements are very general or irrelevant to the question. The student cites Latin but with only limited comprehension of the Latin in context or fails to cite any Latin at all.
- 1** The student understands the question but presents no meaningful discussion derived from the passage. Although no substantive argument is presented, the response does contain some correct information relevant to the question. The student demonstrates no understanding of the Latin in context or demonstrates a complete misunderstanding. The student may fail to cite any Latin or may only provide individual Latin words randomly selected.
- 0** The student gives a response that is totally irrelevant, totally incorrect, or merely restates the question. The student demonstrates no understanding of the Latin in context.
- This is a blank space or off-task answer (e.g., drawing, personal letter).

Question 224

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

In this passage, Cicero is presenting an imaginary conversation ~~between~~ between Clodius & Clodia to the judges. In this passage, Cicero uses his words to sculpt images of both Clodia and Caelius. Cicero says that Clodia "caught sight of a neighboring young man" and was impressed by his height, eyes, and appearance. (Latin Lines 1 "Vicini...pepulerunt") He goes on to say that Clodia "wished to see (him) often" (Lines 1-2 "suepino... voluisti"). These two phrases with which Cicero opens this particular ^{imaginary conversation} ~~particular~~ are intended to present Clodia as a desirous, desperate woman in search of a young man to call her lover. Then in lines 2-3 ("vis... devinctum"), Cicero, ~~speaking~~ speaking as Clodius, says that Clodia, a noble woman, wished to have the son of an impoverished & stingy father attached to her riches. This statement is given in order to present Cicero's opinion of the unlikely pairing between Clodia & Caelius. Then the passage begins to transition into a description of Caelius character. The phrase "Non potes," meaning "You are not able", describes the failure that Clodia's advances on Caelius suffered. In line 3 ("calcitrat... tanti"), ~~Clodius~~ "Clodius" describes how Caelius repels Clodia's advances, and how Caelius does not think that her gifts are so great. At the conclusion of the passage (Line 5 "cur... es?"), "Clodius" asks his sister why she is annoying to

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a man who spurns her. Cicero intended this imaginary conversation to have a dramatic impact on the judges in that he hoped it would accurately present his own personal opinion about the character of Clodia and the character of Caelius. Cicero intends this argument to show the judges that Clodia is a desirous, conniving woman who was in dire want of a lover. Cicero wants the judges to think poorly of her and to understand that she is a whore who is trying to get back at Caelius for spurning her. On the other hand, Cicero wants the judges to see the good qualities of Caelius. He wants them to see that Caelius refused & repelled Clodia in her advances and that he was annoyed by her pesky behavior. Cicero wants the judges to think of Caelius as an honorable, virtuous young man.

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In the case of Marcus Caelius Rufus, concerning his moral character, his defender was Marcus Tullius Cicero. The case took place in 66 B.C. where along with Marcus Caelius Rufus, and Marcus Crassus, Cicero helped in defending Caelius. As a means of attacking the true witness or author of this charge of attempted murder, Clodia Metelli, Cicero discredits her as a notable woman. In the above section of the Pro Caelio, Cicero uses the literary device of prosopopeia to present Caelius as an innocent youth and Clodia as an unworthy, determined "whore".

In this section of the Pro Caelio, Cicero uses prosopopeia to attack Clodia, acting as her brother Publius Clodius. Before this section of the oration, Cicero earlier acted as Caelius Caecus, an ancestor of Clodia's scold and reveal the shame that Clodia had brought to the family. In a more urbane and sophisticated manner, Cicero acting as Clodius depicts Caelius as this young youth. For in this oration he states the beauty of Caelius' face and his eyes ^(...candor... populumus) which caught the attention of Clodia. Cicero also acting as Clodius also notes how Caelius is the son of a prominent and noble father (...filium...familias patrum) whom which Clodia's family was associated to. By depicting Caelius as this honorable and youthful man, Cicero sets up an antithesis between Caelius and Clodia. This antithesis proves that Caelius was not seeking Clodia, but

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was sought by her.

After depicting Coelius as a youthful and man of honor, Cicero depicts Clodia as an unworthy, woman of nobility determined to seek the companionship of Coelius. In the beginning of this passage, Cicero explains how Clodia sought out the neighbouring youth [Coelius] ("vicinium...asperit") and how she watched the beauty/handsomeness of Coelius ("...candar...pepulent..."). Clodia is depicted as a determined woman who wanted Coelius very badly, for she would often wish to see him (line 2) and sometimes would be caught in the same garden as Coelius ("...fusti...hurbis"). With the indication of the word "vis" in line 2, this ^{intensifies} ~~interest~~ the matter that she wanted him by force, no matter the reason. Cicero confirms that although pushed away and repelled ("repellit") Clodia continued to seek companionship of Coelius. Cicero also notes that even though she had gardens near Tiber still she prepared a place for the youth [Coelius] to be associated and come to her (line 4).

With the antithesis of a noble youth [Coelius] and a determined unworthy woman [Clodia], Cicero ^{provides} ~~presents~~ his evidence to the jury that the charge of attempted murder of Clodia is false because there is no proof. Cicero is trying to explain to jury, how the charge is not based upon fact but slander and how Clodia is angry that Coelius ended their relationship. Providing evidence

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that Clodia is unworthy and not acting as a noble woman provides areas in the prosecution's case for error and untruthfulness

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But Caecilius wanted no part in a relationship with such a whore, and rejects the lustful Clodia. Cicero then makes a point in his speech that the purpose of the prosecution is to carry out the vengeance of Clodia under the guise of attempting to prevent Caecilius' prosecution of Brutus by bringing several charges of stealing gold, attempting to poison Clodia, and trying to connect Caecilius to murders of Dio and the serious political dilemma regarding the kingship of Ptolemy of Egypt and the assailed ambassadors sent to Rome to argue in the Senate that Rome should not support Ptolemy. ~~But~~ Cicero made remarks that Caecilius did not steal gold from Clodia but was given it, which implies a strong relationship between the two, and that he attempted to poison her then that shows ~~the~~ a great rupture in a significant relationship.

Overall the purpose of Cicero's speech is to point out Caecilius' youth, ambition and decency and then to show the reality of Clodia's lifestyle, essentially living as a wealthy whore. In this specific section Cicero emphasizes the break between Clodia and Caecilius, how Caecilius rejected Clodia and how Clodia should ~~not~~ ^{be believed} since there are so many other affairs she can pursue.

AP[®] LATIN LITERATURE 2006 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question LL4

Overview

The question asked students to describe in a short essay the characters of Caelius and Clodia, as developed in the imaginary conversation in *Pro Caelio* 15.36, and to discuss the effect this presentation is intended to have on the jury. The question tested their ability to analyze a Latin passage by instructing them to support their arguments with Latin citations from throughout the passage.

Sample: 4A **Score: 5**

The student answers both parts of the question and documents the arguments with accurate citations and correct translations, though the references do not come from throughout the passage. The student grasps that Cicero wants the jurors to see Clodia as a desirous, rather desperate woman who cannot let go of Caelius, the young man whom she has marked out to be her lover; the student also understands that Cicero wants the jury to see Clodia's motive for bringing the charges as revenge for Caelius' rejection. There is also clear indication that Cicero wants the jury to see Caelius on the other hand as a victim.

Sample: 4B **Score: 4**

The student understands that Cicero wants to portray Clodia as a determined whore who pursues the unwilling Caelius. There is some Latin evidence for Clodia's portrayal (lines 1 and 2), but the Latin citations from that point forward are infrequent or inaccurate. The student does not adduce much evidence for the characterization of Caelius as a noble youth but does understand that he rejects Clodia. The discussion of the intended effect of the passage on the jury is not very clear.

Sample: 4C **Score: 3**

The student shows a good knowledge of Cicero's strategy in the speech of discrediting Clodia but offers little discussion of the passage itself aside from two references.