



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Junior Certificate 2016

Marking Scheme

Classical Studies

Higher Level

Note to teachers and students on the use of published marking schemes

Marking schemes published by the State Examinations Commission are not intended to be standalone documents. They are an essential resource for examiners who receive training in the correct interpretation and application of the scheme. This training involves, among other things, marking samples of student work and discussing the marks awarded, so as to clarify the correct application of the scheme. The work of examiners is subsequently monitored by Advising Examiners to ensure consistent and accurate application of the marking scheme. This process is overseen by the Chief Examiner, usually assisted by a Chief Advising Examiner. The Chief Examiner is the final authority regarding whether or not the marking scheme has been correctly applied to any piece of candidate work.

Marking schemes are working documents. While a draft marking scheme is prepared in advance of the examination, the scheme is not finalised until examiners have applied it to candidates' work and the feedback from all examiners has been collated and considered in light of the full range of responses of candidates, the overall level of difficulty of the examination and the need to maintain consistency in standards from year to year. This published document contains the finalised scheme, as it was applied to all candidates' work.

In the case of marking schemes that include model solutions or answers, it should be noted that these are not intended to be exhaustive. Variations and alternatives may also be acceptable. Examiners must consider all answers on their merits, and will have consulted with their Advising Examiners when in doubt.

Future Marking Schemes

Assumptions about future marking schemes on the basis of past schemes should be avoided. While the underlying assessment principles remain the same, the details of the marking of a particular type of question may change in the context of the contribution of that question to the overall examination in a given year. The Chief Examiner in any given year has the responsibility to determine how best to ensure the fair and accurate assessment of candidates' work and to ensure consistency in the standard of the assessment from year to year. Accordingly, aspects of the structure, detail and application of the marking scheme for a particular examination are subject to change from one year to the next without notice.

SECTION A

The Greek World

Topic 1 – The Wrath of Achilles

(a)

- (i) Poetry that is spoken
- (ii) He is afraid that what he has to say about the cause of the plague will anger Agamemnon, who then will harm /kill him.
- (iii) Astyanax or Scamandrius
- (iv) Achilles' or Patroclus' charioteer
- (v) Apollo
- (vi) As a Myrmidon (3 × 8 marks)

(b)

i) Achilles' pride, stubbornness and capacity for extreme anger is evident in Book 1. It is Achilles who calls an assembly to find the cause of the Plague that is killing so many of the Greek army. He is prompted by Hera to do so. He promises to protect Calchas when he is reluctant to reveal the cause of the plague. When Agamemnon is asked to give up his prize Achilles tells him there are none left, to give back the girl and he will be compensated when Troy has been taken. Agamemnon becomes angry and says he wants a prize equal in value and will take the prize of Achilles, Ajax or Odysseus. At this Achilles becomes extremely angry and calls Agamemnon names, he says he has no quarrel with the Trojans, he is fighting on behalf of Menelaus, he does all the fighting but Agamemnon takes the lion's share of the booty. He then says that he will go back to Phthia and won't stay to be insulted. Agamemnon says that he will take Briseis and as Achilles is about to draw his sword to kill Agamemnon. Athene appears and tells him to insult Agamemnon with words. Achilles continues to shout at Agamemnon and swears a solemn oath that the day will come when the Greeks miss Achilles badly and then they will regret having had a lack of respect Achilles. Nestor intervenes and tries to make peace but Achilles warns Agamemnon not to touch anything else belonging to him. When the heralds come to take Briseis Achilles treats them well and tells them he has no quarrel with them. He shows a softer side when he then goes crying to his mother Thetis and tells her about the insult to his pride. He asks her to go to Zeus and ask him to help the Trojans push the Greeks back to their ships. He then withdraws from battle.

In Book 16 we continue to see the stubborn side of Achilles who even though he knows that the Greeks are suffering many casualties on the battlefield will not return to help his comrades. When Patroclus comes to him and tells him about the battle he will not let go of his anger. He agrees to allow Patroclus lead his Myrmidons into battle wearing his armour. He gives Patroclus instructions to push the Trojans away from the ships but not to go into Troy – he wants the glory of taking the town. He prays to Zeus and asks that Patroclus carries out his mission and comes back safely. **In Book 22** Achilles returns to the battlefield grief stricken

with the death of Patroclus. Hector is outside the Scaean gate and Achilles is approaching. Then Achilles approaches and Hector begins to tremble uncontrollably when he sees Achilles and his courage completely deserts him and he runs away in terror with Achilles chasing him in full fury. They race around the city of Troy three times. Hector then tries to make an agreement with Achilles. He says that if he kills Achilles he would give his body back for burial and asked that the same be done for him if he should be killed. Achilles will not hear of it and refuses. Achilles then throws his spear at Hector and Hector ducks and avoids it. Achilles looks for the most vulnerable place on Hector's body. Hector is covered in Hector's armour except where the collarbone joins the neck and shoulders. Achilles drives his spear there when Hector charges at him. Achilles tells him that the dogs and birds will maul his body and Patroclus would be given a full burial. He slices into the tendons of Hector's feet, inserts straps, ties them to the back of his chariot and drags Hector's body back to the Greek camp.

In Book 24. Priam comes to get the body of his son back from Achilles. He tells him that most of his sons have fallen in action and that his favourite son Hector has been killed by Achilles. He tells Priam that he had brought a ransom to get Hector's body back. Priam reminds Achilles of his own father all alone without his son. Achilles understands Priam's suffering and tears come into his eyes. Priam and Achilles both weep, Priam for Hector and Achilles for his father and Patroclus. Achilles then asks his servant women to wash the body of Hector and dress him in fine clothes. His attendants then places Hector onto the cart. Achilles calls to Patroclus not to be angry with him for releasing Hector and tells Patroclus that he had been given a fine ransom. Priam and Achilles then share supper together and Achilles tells his attendants to prepare a bed outside in the portico. He does not want Priam to be seen by the Greeks. He asks Priam how many days he needed for Hector's funeral. **Minus 4 for each book that is not mentioned.** (24)

(ii) For his worst feature students will probably focus on his treatment of Hector, his stubbornness in his refusal to listen to Patroclus, his refusal to return to the battlefield because of his pride regarding Briseis, his soft side when he goes to his mother for help. His inability to deal with his anger with Agamemnon in Book 1 could also be cited.

Best side his prowess on the battlefield, his love for his father and Patroclus, in Book 22 he cries with Priam when he thinks about his father. (8)

(c)

- (i) Paris retreated into his own contingent of warriors to avoid death. (4)
- (ii) 'like a man who catches sight of a snake in a wooded ravine and sharply recoils. knees trembling, and retreats pale-faced. (6)
- (iii) Yes, captures/describes the fear/terror felt by Paris **3 + 3** (6)
- (iv) Because Paris started the war by taking Helen to Troy, or candidates could also mention Hector's reaction to Paris in **Book 6** when he goes into Troy to get Paris to return to the battlefield. He says, "*What a strange man you are. No reasonable man could make light of your performance in battle.... It distresses me to hear such shameful things said about you by the Trojans, who are suffering on your account.*" (8)

Topics 2: Greece and Persia

(a)

- (i) An elite of 10,000 troops in the Persian army.
- (ii) Hoplite
- (iii) They were forbidden by law, it was the ninth day of the month and they could not march until there was a full moon / religious reasons.
- (iv) Themistocles
- (v) Pausanias
- (vi) One of Darius' most important generals / advisers who also served Xerxes. He destroyed Athens but lost his life at Plataea. (3 × 8 marks)

(b)

(i) She told Xerxes not to fight at sea. The Greeks were far superior in naval matters. She reminded him that he had already captured Athens, the main objective in the war. She said that he should keep the fleet where it was now whether he stayed there or advanced into the Peloponnese, he would easily accomplish his purpose without using the fleet. The rest of Greece would not be able to hold out against him for long, their forces will disperse, break up and go home. The Greeks have no supplies on the island and the people from the Peloponnese would not be very easy in their minds if he were to march with the army towards their country – they would not like the idea of fighting then in defence of Athens. (8)

(ii) Sicinnus was sent to deliver the following message. He was to say that he was the bearer of a secret communication from the Athenian commander, who hoped for a Persian victory. He said that the Greeks were afraid and were planning to slip away. They were fighting among themselves and would offer no opposition. You will see the Pro-Persian among them fighting against the rest. Themistocles sent this message because the Greek commanders were at loggerheads and were in danger of dispersing. By acting like this Themistocles persuaded the Persians to fight at sea. They moved their ships to block each end of the island with the intention of attacking at dawn. Now the Greeks were surrounded and would be forced to fight the Persians. (8)

(iii) The Athenian squadron were facing the Phoenicians, who formed the left wing on the western, Eleusis, end of the line. The Spartans faced the ships of Ionia, which were stationed on the Piraeus, or eastern end. For the greater part the Persians suffered greatly in battle as the Greek fleet worked together as a whole, while the Persian had lost formation and were no longer fighting on any plan. After the Persian fleet had lost all semblance of order, Artemesia's ship which happened to be closest to the enemy, was being chased by an Athenian trireme. Escape seemed impossible.

She then drove ahead at full speed and rammed one of her own ships, which then sunk. The captain of the Athenian trireme thought then that she was on a Greek ship and abandoned the chase and turned elsewhere. Xerxes watching on the shore was supposed to have said 'My men have turned into women, my women into men.'

There were Greek casualties but not many for most of the Greeks could swim to the island. Many of the enemy, being unable to swim to a friendly shore, drowned. Xerxes watched the course of the battle from the base of Mt Aegaleos, across the strait from Salamis. Xerxes had

the Phoenicians who had lost ships punished by having their heads chopped off because they blamed the Ionians for their misfortune. When the Persian rout began and they were trying to get back to Phalerum, the ships from Athens and Aegina did considerable damage to the enemy.

The retreating ships were cut to pieces by the Athenians while the ships from Aegina caught the ships which attempted to get clear, so that any ship which escaped the Athenians immediately fell amongst the Aeginetans

After the battle the Greeks towed over to Salamis all the disabled ships and then prepared for a renewal of the fight fully expecting that Xerxes would make another attack. Xerxes was afraid that the Greeks would sail to the Hellespont and break the bridges there. If that happened he would be cut off in Europe. He decided to escape, but in order to conceal his withdrawal he began to construct a causeway across the water towards Salamis. He also made preparations pretending that he was going to fight at sea again. Xerxes also dispatched a courier to Persian with the news of his defeat. Mardonius proposed to Xerxes that he would stay behind with 300,000 specially picked troops to deliver Greece to him in chains. Xerxes after taking advice from Artemesia, agreed with this and sailed for Persia. (16)

(c)

- (i) The Persians caught up with them at Ephesus and routed them. Many famous Ionians were amongst those who died. Those who escaped scattered and returned to their cities.
- (ii) They abandoned the Ionians.
- (iii) He knew that they would not escape punishment.
- (iv) When he had been told he called for his bow. He took it, put an arrow to the string and shot it into the sky, praying as it flew, 'Zeus, grant me revenge on the Athenians.' Then he ordered one of his servants to tell him three times at every meal, 'Lord, remember the Athenians'. (4 × 6)

Topic 3: The Life and Death of Socrates

(a)

- (i) 5th Century BC
- (ii) A teacher or sophist
- (iii) Socratic method/dialectic/elenchos.
- (iv) Potidaea, Amphipolis, Delium.
- (v) Plato was ill
- (vi) (Offering to the gods. Because hemlock is a poison it would be offensive to the gods.) Just enough hemlock had been measured out for drinking and this would poison Socrates. (3 × 8 marks)

(b)

(i) Failing to acknowledge the city gods, introducing new divinities and corrupting the youth.
3+3+2 (8)

(ii) Socrates defends himself by saying that he is carrying out his activities on behalf of the god Apollo. Chaerephon had said that the oracle of Delphi said that Socrates was the wisest man and Socrates decided to check out the truth of this. That is why he went around questioning those deemed wise, poets, politicians, craftsmen, but he could not find a man wiser than he. This resulted in hostility and poverty, but he persisted in finding out the truth, so he is searching in obedience to the god. All this has kept him too busy to do much in politics or his own affairs. His good name was slandered before he came to court, so it is difficult for him to get a fair trial. It is not his fault if sons of the wealthy follow him about and then copy his methods of inquiry. It is not his fault if these young people behave in a disrespectful way towards their Socrates argued how can you believe in supernatural matters and not in supernatural beings? Supernatural beings are either gods or gods' children so Socrates must believe in these. Socrates last words to his friend Crito were that a cock should be offered in sacrifice to the god Asclepius. So he must believe in the gods. Meletus failed to call any of Socrates' followers or their relatives to court as witnesses to the corruption charges; this must be because there are no witnesses. Unlike Evenus of Paros he has never taken payment for his teaching. His poverty is evidence of that. During his trial he refused to make appeals to the jury saying that it would be dishonourable and it would be inviting an injustice. Socrates always stood by his post when he served his country in battle. He is a good man who is questioning things he finds wrong with Athenian society and it must be because of this criticism that Socrates is on trial. Socrates refused to appeal to the jury to be lenient. (10)

(iii) Students could argue that justice was not done. Socrates was not doing any harm to Athens or its young, putting forward some of his arguments below. Candidates could discuss that his activities were not done with the intention to corrupt the young, he could not prevent them from copying his methods of enquiry. He was not ignoring the City gods. He was carrying out his activities on behalf of the god Apollo. His activities were not motivated by financial gain. Unlike Evenus of Paros he has never taken payment for his teaching, his poverty is evidence of that. That is why he went around questioning those deemed wise; poets, politicians, craftsmen, but he could not find a man wiser than he. This resulted in hostility and poverty, but he persisted in finding out the truth, so he is searching in obedience to the god. Another argument is that his good name was slandered before he came to court, so it is difficult for him to get a fair trial. He is completely loyal to Athens, he always stood by his post when he served his country in battle. He is a good man who is questioning things he finds wrong with Athenian society and it must be because of this criticism that Socrates is on trial. Socrates refused to appeal to the jury to be lenient.

On the other hand his methods of inquiry might have made the jury antagonistic towards him, he could be seen as annoying and perhaps offensive and this might have contributed to the jury disbelieving his motives. His tone of voice could have made him appear quite arrogant to the jury. (8)

(iv) Either it is annihilation or no consciousness of anything, or it is a migration of the soul from this place to another. (6)

(c)

- (i) Crito will lose a friend that he will never replace and people will think that he let Socrates down by not saving him. People will refuse to believe that Socrates chose to stay. **3+3**
- (ii) He says why should we pay such attention to what most people think?
- (iii) Crito says that ordinary people have great capacity for doing harm, not just confined to petty annoyance, but have hardly any limits once you get a bad name with them.
- (iv) Yes, he was brave and chose to obey the Laws of Athens. No he was foolish not to save his own life, he could have escaped as his friends were able to arrange this, he could continue with his work outside of Athens. (4 × 6)

Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy.

(a)

- (i) Figure of eight shield.
- (ii) A rhyton, a drinking cup.
- (iii) Goddess of Strife/Trouble. She gave the apple with ‘for the fairest on it’ which set off a chain of events that led to the Trojan War. Beauty Contest.
- (iv) Shaft graves were generally three to four metres deep with a layer of pebbles at the bottom. The sides were lined with low rubble walls with ledges for a wooden roof. Once the roof was in place, the pit was filled in with earth. Sometimes a slab marked the spot.
- (v) Pylos
- (vi) Ithaca

(3 × 8 marks)

(b)

TROY

(i) Schliemann’s main findings at Troy were the location of the site, the 9 habitation levels, the Jewels of Helen and so called Treasures of Priam.

Schliemann used geographic clues from the Iliad to locate the site of Troy. There was a hill near Hisarlik, it was the right distance from the sea and Mt Ida was visible. A British archaeologist Frank Calvert also thought this and had been excavating the site for 20 years. In 1868 he took over Calvert’s excavations on the eastern half of Hisarlik, which belonged to Calvert. Thinking that the Homeric level must be at the lowest point he dug hastily through the upper levels reaching fortifications that he took to be his target. There were 9 levels and because the city in level one had not been destroyed by fire Schliemann decided that level II which had been destroyed by fire was the Homeric level. In 1872 he fell out with Calvert over this method. Schliemann was extremely angry when Calvert published an article stating that the Trojan War period was missing from the record – Schliemann had destroyed it.

In 1873 Schliemann found a cache of gold which he called Priam's Treasure. According to him he saw the gold glinting in the dirt and dismissed the workmen so he and his wife Sophie could personally excavate it and Sophie remove it in her shawl. The jewellery included earrings, necklaces, pots of silver and gold and 2 gold diadems worn by queens. Sophie wore one of the items of the Jewels which he called the Jewels of Helen. The Turkish government revoked his licence when he published details of his findings and sued him for a share of the gold. But he had smuggled the gold out of Turkey.

In 1876 he obtained permission to excavate again and discovered 2 additional treasure troves. In 1879 he took an assistant Wilhelm Dorpfeld who thought him to stratigraphize, but by then much of the site had been lost due to unscientific digging. Dorpfeld was convinced that Homer's Troy was in level VI. There were further excavations in 1882-83, 1888-9. (20)

(ii) When Agamemnon returned home to Mycenae, he was greeted outside the palace by his wife Clytemnestra. Whilst taking a bath later, he was killed by his wife Clytemnestra and her lover Aegisthus. (6)

(iii) When the Greeks got inside Troy, Priam went to the altar in his palace putting on his armour determined to fight the Greeks. He was killed there by Neoptolomeus (or Pyrrhus) son of Achilles) (6)

(c)

(i) Linear B tablet

(ii) Administration records, details of crops grown, oil and wine produced, livestock

(iii) Palaces were burnt and the clay tablets were baked in the heat of the fire. They became buried in the remains of the palaces

(iv) Michael Ventris (4 × 6)

Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis

(a)

(i) Kallikrates

(ii) A column sculpted in to the shape of a woman

(iii) High City, Hill City, City on a hill

(iv) He was the treasurer of the Delian League who assessed member states contributions to the league. Aristeides was very fair and was known as Aristeides the Just.

(v) In a plague

(vi) The Turks were storing gunpowder in the Parthenon. The Venetians fired on it with cannon and the interior was destroyed. (3 × 8 marks)

(b)

(i) The temple is made of mostly Pentelic marble from Mt Pentelicus. The temple is a **peripteral** temple with **8 X 17** columns in the **Doric order**. It has one row of columns surrounding the naos. These columns are fluted. The temple has a stylobate and stereobates: The length of the temple is more than twice the width. There are two porches. The back room is only accessible from the western porch. The architrave is a band above the columns and above that is the Doric frieze which is divided into tryglyphs and metopes. All 92 metopes are carved with scenes from the Trojan War, battle between the centaurs and lapiths, the battle between gods and giants and the Athenians vs the Amazons. At each end of the Parthenon are the triangular **pediments** which were decorated with statues depicting a) the birth of Athene, b) the competition between Poseidon and Athene.

Acroteria decorate the three corners of the pediments.

The ionic frieze could also be mentioned. This frieze went around the outside wall of the naos. The carving on this continuous frieze depicted the Panathenaic Procession. The roof tiles were made of marble from Paros. The tiles rested on a bedding laid over the rafters. There were two kinds of tiles flat pan-tiles with raised edges and ridge cover tiles that bridge the joins between the pan-tiles and made the roof watertight. Antefixes were placed along the bottom of the roof to mask the end of a line of cover tiles. **4x4** (16)

(ii) Candidates could comment on, the repetition of figures yet variety of poses, they look lifelike, there is variety in the folds in the clothing, the muscles and skin tones of the bodies and fingers done well, sense of movement created. The figure on the extreme right is bending to lift a jar which adds to the sense of movement. **3+3** (6)

(iii) Lord Elgin (4)

(iv) Return the sculptures to Athens because that is where they were made and the Acropolis is their natural home. Lord Elgin removed them to keep them safe from further destruction but now the Athenians are in position to keep the marbles safe and well protected in museums of their own. Against returning, Lord Elgin saved the marbles from total destruction, without his intervention they would not be with us today. Many artefacts are in museums around the world that are not in the country in which they originally came from. The fragile state of the Greek economy. **3+3** (6)

(c)

(i) Athene and Poseidon competed to become patron deity of Athens. Athene offered the city an olive tree, Poseidon offered a salt- water spring. The city chose Athene.

(ii) Zeus had a headache and to relieve the symptoms Hephaestus hit him on the head with an axe. Out popped Athene fully grown and fully armed.

(iii) Gold and ivory. **3+3**

(iv) Phidias (4 × 6)

SECTION B

The Roman World

Topic 6: The Quest of Aeneas.

(a)

- (i) Any one of the following: Juno lost the Beauty Contest judged by Paris, a Trojan or Fate ordained that Romans, descended from Troy would destroy Carthage, her favourite city or Jupiter took Ganymede a Trojan to act as cupbearer of the Gods.
- (ii) He had caused a storm without Neptune's permission
- (iii) Dido's husband. He was killed by Pygmalion, Dido's brother.
- (iv) The Greeks rallied to prevent Cassandra being rescued and many of Aeneas' men died
- (v) His mother Venus tells him not to.
- (vi) They had not been given a proper burial. (3 × 8 marks)

(b)

(i) Dido offers hospitality to the Trojans. Venus fearing for Aeneas' safety sends her son Cupid to Carthage disguised as Ascanius. She fears for the safety of Aeneas and the Trojans and wants Cupid to make Dido fall in love with Aeneas. After this Dido begins to fall in love with Aeneas. She is reluctant to begin a relationship because of her loyalty to her dead husband Sychaeus. Anna her sister persuades her not to waste her years alone. She uses the following arguments: Why waste your youth in sorrow and loneliness without knowing the joy of having children. Sychaeus is dead, how can he care? She has already rejected Iarbas and other kings, why reject someone that she is attracted to? She reminds her that hostile neighbours surround her and there is also the prospect of war with her brother Pygmalion. Carthage will become a strong city if she were to unite with the Trojans. After this Dido is persuaded and becomes infatuated with Aeneas. Building work on the city comes to a standstill. Juno and Venus decide that Dido and Aeneas should marry. While Dido and Aeneas are out hunting a storm breaks, everyone runs for shelter, and Dido and Aeneas reach the same cave together. They make love in the cave and after this Dido was no longer concerned with her appearance or her reputation. She called their love affair a marriage. Rumour then spread the news of the affair between Dido and Aeneas around Carthage and the neighbouring tribes. Iarbas hears the news and is angry that Dido is having a relationship when she had spurned his offer of marriage. He prays to his father Jupiter. Jupiter sends Mercury to Carthage to remind Aeneas of his duty to find a new home for Troy. Aeneas is appalled by the warning from Jupiter and is anxious to obey, but he is worried about telling Dido. Eventually he orders his men to make secret preparations to depart, hoping to find a suitable time to tell Dido he is leaving. But Dido hears that he was leaving and lets fly at Aeneas. She tells him that it is thanks to him that her neighbours hate her and the Tyrians resent her. She has lost her good reputation and if he leaves she will have nothing to live for. She wishes that she had had a baby by Aeneas to remind her of how he looks. Aeneas replies that he will always remember her with pleasure, that he never offered her marriage, that he must go to Italy because he is commanded by the gods. He says that he would be cheating his son Ascanius of his kingdom.

He tells her that Jupiter had sent Mercury to tell him to leave and do his duty. But Dido does not believe him and lashes out in fury. She curses him and says he will pay for his cruelty. She leaves him and goes indoors where she faints. Aeneas is unhappy but will not let his love stand in the way of duty and the Trojans get ready to sail. Dido makes a last effort to persuade him by sending her sister Anna to ask Aeneas to wait for better weather so that in time she will learn to bear her sorrow. But Aeneas is determined to leave. Dido then decides it is time to die. She deceives her sister Anna by pretending that a sorceress told her how to win back Aeneas. She says that she needs to make a funeral pyre and put Aeneas' sword and belongings on the pyre. Anna believes her. That night she resolves to die. Mercury comes to Aeneas in a dream and tells Aeneas to leave immediately. At dawn Dido sees the Trojans sailing away. She begs the gods to send Aeneas cruel misfortune and prays that Carthage and Rome will be everlasting enemies. She tells her nurse Barce to fetch Anna. She then climbed to the top of the funeral pyre and stabs herself. Anna hears the commotion and rushes to Dido. She holds her in her arms. Juno sends Iris down to end Dido's sufferings. (20)

(ii) Aeneas meets Dido in the Plains of Mourning. Her wounds have not healed. When Aeneas sees Dido his eyes fill with tears and he speaks to her. He asks was he the cause of her death. He says that it was not of his own free will that he left her, that the gods had commanded him. Dido turns aside and keeps her eyes on the ground. Then she sweeps away, hating him still, to the woods where her husband Sychaeus was waiting.

It is possible to pity them both, Dido for sinking into madness and killing herself. Did the gods manipulate her? Also it is possible to feel pity for Aeneas. It appears that he did love Dido, but out of a sense of duty to the gods and his people had to leave Carthage. Candidates could take the opposite view, Dido let herself and her people down and was not acting like a true Queen and leader. Aeneas also was letting the Trojans down, he had a duty to his people and had been neglecting his mission by staying in Carthage with Dido. 6+6 (12)

(c)

(i) Aeneas was touched by Lausus' bravery and lausus's loyalty to his own father. (6)

(ii) Anchises (4)

(iii) ' . . . you were killed by the hand of the great Aeneas'. (6)

(iv) Aeneas could be considered soft hearted, he thought of how his own father would feel if he, Aeneas had died. He is respectful of the dead. He admires opponents who fight bravely. Aeneas has a high opinion of himself. (8)

Topic 7: The Roman Theatre – Comedy: The Swaggering Soldier

(a)

- (i) 200 B.C.
- (ii) Periplectomenus
- (iii) Pleusicles
- (iv) Periplectomenus' cook
- (v) Because many of the characters in the play behave in a foolish and unRomanlike way.
- (vi) Pyrgopolynices (3 × 8 marks)

(b)

(i) We learn about how vain, stupid and conceited Pyrgopolynices is. The play opens with Pyrgopolynices calling to have his armour cleaned, telling us that his “sword is pining for attention, itching to get at the enemy.” He calls for Artotrogus who, straight away begins to flatter him by calling him a hero “*whose valour Mars himself could hardly challenge or outshine*”. Pyrgopolynices likes to be flattered and fishes for more compliments. Artotrogus tells the audience in an aside what he really thinks of Pyrgopolynices. “*If anyone ever saw a bigger liar or more conceited braggart than this one he can have me for keeps... The only thing to be said for him is, his cook makes a marvellous olive salad.*” So the real reason he is flattering Pyrgopolynices is to get free food, but Pyrgopolynices does not realise this.

Artotrogus continues to flatter Pyrgopolynices by reminding him of the elephant in India and how he broke his ulna with a single blow, or rather his femur. Artotrogus reminds Pyrgopolynices then of the numbers he has slain on the battlefield. He adds them up to give an impossible figure which the audience know couldn't possibly be true. Pyrgopolynices stupidly believes this to be correct. Artotrogus then tells him about the girls who fancy him and compare him to Achilles. Pyrgopolynices believes all these stories, saying “*It really is a bore to be so good looking.*” (8)

(ii) Pyrgopolynices had kidnapped Philocomasium and brought her to Ephesus from Athens. Palaestrio had lived in Athens with his previous master a man of excellent character. His master loved Philocomasium an Athenian woman and she love him. When his master was away on a diplomatic mission to Naupactus Pyrgopolynices wormed his way into the house. He gave presents of wine and jewels and delicacies for the table to Philocomasium's mother and when her back was turned, kidnapped Philocomasium and took her back to Ephesus. Palaestrio set out to tell his master in Naupactus but got captured by pirates and given to Pyrgopolynices and brought back to Ephesus. He saw Philocomasium who winked and pretended not to know her but later she told him that she does not like Pyrgopolynices. When she told him that she loathed Pyrgopolynices and still loved his master, he then wrote to his old master and asked him to come to Ephesus. The master Pleusicles had come and was staying next door with the old gentleman. They had cut a hole in the wall so the lovers could meet. Pyrgopolynices had put one of his slaves to guard Philocomasium. We are also told that one girl is going to play the part of two women. (12)

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- (iii) The prologue would normally be the opening scene of a Roman comedy but in this play it is actually the second scene. This is why it is called a delayed prologue. (4)
- (iv) Clever, conniving etc. (8)

(c)

- (i) When a character is speaking to the audience but the characters on stage cannot hear.
- (ii) The stage or Proscenium
- (iii) A type of character that appears in many of Plautus's plays, eg a stupid slave, a clever slave, a satellite or twins. Sceledrus is a stupid slave. Artotrogus a satellite, Palaestrio a clever slave. 3+3
- (iv) The stage-set represents the two houses of Pyrgopolynices and Periplectomenus. (4 × 6)

Topic 8: The Life and Times of Julius Caesar.

- (i) Aurelia.
- (ii) Because Caesar would not divorce her, ignoring Sulla's order.
- (iii) He crucified them.
- (iv) He said that at his age Alexander the Great was already king over so many peoples, whilst Caesar had not achieved anything really remarkable.
- (v) They were horrified and fled to their houses.
- (vi) Cassius (3 × 8 marks)

(b)

(i) Pompey & Crassus

Julia was Caesar's daughter by his wife Cornelia Cinna and his only child in marriage. She became the 4th wife of Pompey the Great in April 59BC when Caesar was seeking a strong political alliance in forming the First Triumvirate. She was over 20 years younger than Pompey. She died in childbirth and after that Caesar's and Pompey's alliance broke down and led to civil war.

Pompeia was the second wife of Caesar and the grand-daughter of Sulla. Her mother was Cornelia the daughter of Sulla. Pompeia was divorced by Caesar because of the scandal involving Clodius. Pompeia was in charge of the celebrations in Caesar's house of the Festival of the Good Goddess to which only women were present. Clodius disguised himself as a female flute-player and was brought

into the house by a female slave. He was spotted by one of Aurelia's slaves. Caesar divorced Pompeia because he said that his wife ought not to have been suspected and should be above suspicion. **3+3+2(8)**

(ii) **60B C** He returned from Spain and joined with Pompey and Crassus in a loose coalition called by modern historians, "The First Triumvirate". Pompey had returned victorious from Asia, but had been unable to get the Senate to ratify his arrangements and to grant land to his veteran soldiers because he had disbanded his army on his return and Crassus was blocking his efforts. Caesar persuaded the two men to work together and promised to support their interests if they helped him get elected to the consulship. Caesar was elected consul against heavy opposition led by Marcus Porcius Cato, a shrewd and extremely conservative politician.

Caesar then married his only daughter, Julia, to Pompey to consolidate their alliance; he himself married Calpurnia, the daughter of a leading member of the Popular faction.

Caesar pushed Pompey's measures through, helped Crassus' proposals, and got for himself a five-year term as proconsul of Gaul after his consulship was over. However, he used some strong-arm methods in the Assembly and completely intimidated his Optimate colleague in the consulship, Bibulus. Caesar was safe from prosecution for such actions as long as he held office, but once he became a private citizen again he could be prosecuted by his enemies in the Senate.

58BC Caesar left Rome for Gaul; he would not return for nine years, in the course of which he would conquer most of what is now central Europe, opening up these lands to Mediterranean civilisation.

Fighting in the summers, he would return to Cisalpine Gaul (northern Italy) in the winters and manipulate Roman politics through his supporters. Meeting in Luca.

Caesar's first war was against the Helvetii and Tigurini.

These tribes had set fire to their 12 cities and 400 villages and were pushing forward into the Roman part of Gaul. The Tigurini were crushed by Labienus at the River Avar under Caesar's instructions. The Helvetii unexpectedly attacked Caesar on the march. He fell back to a strong position drew his men up in battle formation and fought a fierce battle until midnight. He settled the survivors on their old land to prevent the Germans from occupying it.

Next he fought against the Germans. The Germans had fought against the tribes under Caesar's control. Caesar saw that his officers were frightened of the Germans and called them to a meeting and told them to go back to Rome. He himself proposed to take the 10th legion and march against the natives. The men of the other legions were furious with their commanders. The whole army was now willing to fight and they followed Caesar on a long march. The Germans were warned by the Holy women not to fight a battle until the appearance of the new moon. Caesar learnt of this and decided to fight then. The battle was a success and Caesar pursued the fleeing Germans for 40 miles. Ariovistus their king managed to get across the Rhine. 80,000 were supposed to have been killed.

His next campaign was against the Belgians. They had revolted and had got together an enormous number of men. He fell upon them as they were fighting the Gauls who were in alliance with him. The destruction was such that lake and rivers were filled with dead bodies.

Caesar then marched against the Nervii. After the Nervii had hidden their families in the forest they fell upon Caesar's army with a force of 60,000 while they were fortifying a camp. They routed Caesar's cavalry, surrounded the 7th and 12th legions and killed all their centurions. Caesar snatched up his shield forced his way to the front and into the fighting. The 10th legions seeing his danger charged down from high ground to his aid. Out of the 60,000 Nervii only 500 are said to have survived.

Caesar also fought against two German tribes, the Usipes and Tenteritae. They had crossed the Rhine and were aiming at taking land in Gaul for themselves. These tribes sent ambassadors to negotiate with him but attacked him during a period of truce. They sent a deputation again but

Caesar put them under arrest saying that they were unreliable. In the battle that took place 400,000 Germans were killed. Some made it back to Germany where they found refuge with the Sugambri. This gave Caesar the excuse for invading Germany. He wanted to be the first to lead an army across the Rhine. He built a bridge and brought his army across. He ravaged and burnt the countryside belonging to the hostile tribes. This campaign took 18 days. **Caesar's next target was Britain.** He twice crossed to Britain from the coast of Gaul and fought a number of battles. The inhabitants were so poor there was nothing worth taking. He himself was not wholly satisfied with the expedition.

In April 56BC, Caesar, Crassus and Pompey discussed the future of their political collaboration in Lucca. Candidates for office came to get his backing and after bribing the people with the money which he gave them, won their elections and went on to do everything likely to increase his power. The conversations which they held here resulted in the following arrangements: Pompey and Crassus were to be made consuls for the next year; Caesar was to have money voted to him and to have his command renewed for another period of five years.

In the winter of 54/53 AD Caesar's army had grown so much he was forced to quarter his men in different locations. While he was on his way back to Italy the whole of Gaul revolted and went about destroying the winter quarters of the Romans. Abriorix wiped out the whole army of Cotta and Titurnius, then besieged the legion commanded by Tullius Cicero. Caesar turned back at once with a force of only 7,000 men and hurried to the relief of Cicero. The besiegers came out to attack but Caesar kept avoiding battle until he had found a suitable position. His men then began to fortify a camp, Caesar told his men not to make any attacks and act as though they were afraid. This strategy made the enemy over confident and when they made an attack on the camp Caesar led his men out and killed great numbers of them.

There had been a movement in Gaul for some time and the most powerful men among the chief military nations had been meeting in secret planning war. Among the many tribes in revolt were the Arverni and the Carnuntini. Vergentorix had been chosen as their Commander in Chief. When news of this revolt reached Caesar he rushed to subdue cities and reduce fortresses. Caesar crossed through the territory of the Lingones and it was here that the enemy fell upon him, surrounding him with tens of thousands of men. After a long time, and much slaughter he gained the upper hand and victory ensued. Most of those who escaped from the battle took refuge with their king Vergentorix in the city of Alesia. The city was regarded as impregnable because of the size and strength of the walls. Caesar besieged it, but at the same time he was surrounded by 300,000 men, who had marched to help those in Alesia. Despite having to fight on two fronts Caesar had a remarkable victory over the Gauls and Vergentorix was forced to surrender.

52 BC Rioting in Rome led to Pompey's extra-legal election as "consul without a colleague." At this stage Crassus and Julia had both died so now there was little to bond Caesar and Pompey together, and Pompey moved to the Optimate faction, since he had always been eager for the favour of the aristocrats.

51 BC: The conquest of Gaul effectively completed, Caesar set up an efficient provincial administration to govern the vast territories; he published his history *The Gallic Wars*. The Optimates in Rome attempted to cut short Caesar's term as governor of Gaul and made it clear that he would be immediately prosecuted if he returned to Rome as a private citizen (Caesar wanted to run for the consulship *in absentia* so that he could not be prosecuted). Pompey and Caesar were manoeuvred into a public split; neither could yield to the other without a loss of honor, dignity, and power.

49 BC Caesar's popularity with the people soared, presenting a threat to the power of the Senate and to Pompey, who held power in Rome. Accordingly, the Senate called upon Caesar

to resign his command and disband his army or risk being declared an "Enemy of the State". Either he acquiesced to the Senate's command or he moved southward to confront Pompey and plunge the Roman Republic into a bloody civil war. An ancient Roman law forbade any general from crossing the Rubicon River and entering Italy proper with a standing army.

Once he crossed the Rubicon he was embarking on Civil War. Let the die be cast. (24)

(c)

(i) He did not rise to greet them when they came armed with a list of honours they had just voted him where he sat in front of the Temple of Venus.

(ii) Some accounts say he would have risen had not Cornelius Balbus prevented him, according to others he made no such move and grimaced angrily at Gaius Trebatuis, who suggested he rise. **3+3**

(iii) Caesar had ridden past the benches during a triumph and shouted 'Hey there Aquila the tribune do you want me to restore the republic' and afterwards to every undertaking he would say 'with the kind consent of Pontius Aquila.'

(iv) It is difficult not to say that Caesar is becoming increasingly arrogant / bad tempered.

(4 × 6)

Topic 9: A Roman City - Pompeii.

(a)

(i) Oscans

(ii) Statue of Apollo

(iii) Retiarius or Murmillo

(iv) The fish market/food market in the forum.

(v) Chief magistrates/Mayors in Pompeii

(vi) Minerva/Athena

(3 × 8 marks)

(b)

(i) Usually houses had no windows or very small windows. The house faced inwards from high outside walls, there was no back or front garden. Entered the front door into the porch or *vestibulum*. Often this had a mosaic of a chained dog. The rooms at the front of the house were sometimes used as *tabernae* or shops. The *atrium* was the hall/reception room where guests were greeted by the master or mistress of the house. It had a *compluvium* and an *impluvium*. The *compluvium* was an opening in the roof, the main source of light for the atrium. This let rain-water into the impluvium or pool for domestic use. Slaves washed the feet of guests in the impluvium.. The master of the house greeted his clients in the *tablinum* or study. The triclinium was the dining room which had three couches on which diners reclined while eating. The bedrooms were usually

small and were called the *cubicula*. There were usually curtains used in the doorways. The kitchen was small and was called the *culina*. The *peristylum* was an open courtyard surrounded by a colonnade or peristyle and rooms such as a summer triclinium and bedrooms. The peristylum was valued as a place for relaxation and usually had flowers, fountains and statues like a garden (*horto*). Mosaics decorated the floors and walls of the *domus*. There were also wall-paintings, painted directly onto the walls, often to give a sense of space and light. In the very wealthy houses hypocausts were used for heating, braziers were also used. Roman houses were sparsely furnished. The bedrooms were small so usually just had a bed with mattress. The *tablinum* had chests and tables and a safe-box for valuables. There were also candles and lamps, small tables. The atrium had a shrine for the household gods and a sofa with mattresses and cushions. The kitchen was cramped, with an open charcoal fire and cooking-pots standing on metal grids. **Must mention layout, decoration and furnishings for full marks.** (24)

(ii) The Lares or Penates. The head of the household or *paterfamilias* conducted the service at the *lararium*. 4+4 (8)

(c)

(i) Tepidarium is the warm room, *caldarium* the hot room, *frigidarium* is the cold room, *apodyterium* the changing room, *palaestra* is the exercise area. 2x4 (8)

(ii) Central, Baths, Stabian Baths, Forum Baths 3+3 (6)

(iii) It is a hypocaust. A fire is lit which produces heat. This is circulated through ducts in the walls and below the raised floor. 3+3 (6)

(iv) It was used in the cleansing process of visitors to the Baths to scrape off the oil and dirt. (4)

Topic 10: The Roman Army.

(a)

- (i) Commander of a legion
- (ii) Decimation was a form of punishment in which every 10th man in a cohort was killed by stoning or clubbing. This was carried out by his fellow soldiers.
- (iii) Plate on the back of the helmet protecting the neck, the hinged cheek flaps, the skull cap inside the helmet which acted like a shock absorber to protect the head against blows. 4+4
- (iv) The camp prefect was to look after equipment, building works, conduct training and they could command the legion when superior officers were absent.
- (v) The *Principia* or legionary HQ.
- (vi) 480 at full strength, 6 centuries x 80 men each. The first cohort in a legion is a double cohort (800 men approx.) (3 × 8 marks)

(b)

(i) The Romans would surround the town, build walls and ditches so that the townspeople could not get out. Ballistae and carroballistae would be lined up in front of the wall. The army would line up and wait for the signal to begin. The Syrian archers, and auxiliaries would be in front, the auxiliaries carrying scaling ladders. The order is given and the archers and carroballistae fire their arrows. The ballistae fire huge rocks at the main gate. Lines of men move forward carrying their scaling ladders. The defenders hurl stones from the walls smashing the ladders. They also throw javelins and arrows at the Romans as the Romans try to hook their ladders onto the wall. Siege towers could be used next, great towers on wheels, full of soldiers. The siege towers are pushed closer to the walls and then the Romans are able to shoot arrows downwards from the towers. The townspeople could come out and try to set fire to the towers. Cavalry could gallop out from the town to help destroy the town. The Roman auxiliaries put the fire out with earth. Roman defenders rush to save the towers and push the townspeople back inside their walls. Carroballistae could be used then to fire tar covered arrows to set the wooden defences on fire. A battering ram could be used against the main gate. The Romans could then form a testudo and protected by their shields on every side they could advance towards the walls or gates. The townspeople could pour boiling oil down on the Romans, oil runs between the shields and the testudo breaks up. Discipline prevails and the legionaries regroup. Next day engineer officers find the springs which feed the town's water supply and they poison it.

After some time the defenders try to break out of their town but they are stopped. The engineers begin tunnelling under the walls. The walls are supported by huge wooden logs. The engineers set fire to the logs and the walls begin to collapse. The legionaries continue firing their artillery weapons, then they advance through the gap in the walls. The town is quickly captured. The men are killed and women and children captured and sold as slaves. **Must mention both attackers and defenders for full marks.** (24)

(ii) The siege and capture of Jerusalem. (8)

(c)

(i) He is carrying a vine wood stick/staff; this was used to beat his men. His helmet also shows him to be a centurion, as does his decorated armour and the greaves on his legs. (8)

(ii) 80 men (4)

(iii) The centurion would live in a barracks block with his century. Unlike the legionaries he would have his own quarters, with much more space and privacy. (6)

(iv) The Roman army depended on the skill of the Centurions. They were important for training the men and leading them into battle. They were also very important for enforcing discipline. Another responsibility was checking the equipment of the men. (6)

**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

**JUNIOR CERTIFICATE
MARKING SCHEME
CLASSICAL STUDIES 2016
ORDINARY LEVEL**

Ordinary Level: B Sections

Topic 1: The Wrath of Achilles

- (i) Agamemnon had captured the daughter of Chryses who was priest of Apollo. Chryses went to Agamemnon with a ransom to get Chryseis back. Agamemnon rudely refused the ransom and dismissed Chryses. Apollo sent a plague to punish the Greeks for dishonouring his priest. The Greeks find out from Calchas that Chryseis must be returned to her father, but Agamemnon wants another girl in her place. This leads to the disastrous quarrel between the two men with Agamemnon taking Briseis Achilles' girl and Achilles withdrawing from the war in protest. (10)
- (ii) Patroclus is distraught/angry and decides to return to the battlefield and avenge Patroclus' death by killing Hector. (8)
- (iii) Athene (6)
- (iv) Candidates may choose Hector because he is a family man who cares about the Trojans and his family. He is warm loving towards his wife Andromache and son Astyanax. Candidates might feel sorry for him coming up against a warrior like Achilles and excuse his flight from fighting Achilles. They may dislike what Achilles did to Hector's body after he had killed him. Achilles appeals to many because of his skills on the battlefield, the way in which he stands up to Agamemnon. Even though he is a hardened warrior, he shows a soft side when he goes to his mother Thetis, his love for Patroclus and his father Peleus are also evident. 4+4 (8)

Topic 2: Greece and Persia

- (i) She told Xerxes not to fight at sea. The Greeks were far superior in naval matters. She reminded him that he had already captured Athens, the main objective in the war. She said that if he kept the fleet on the coast where it was now, whether he stayed there or advanced into the Peloponnese, he would easily accomplish his purpose. The rest of Greece would not be able to hold out against him for long, their forces will disperse, break up and go home. The Greeks have no supplies on the island and the people from the Peloponnese would not be very easy in their minds if he were to march with the army towards their country – they would not like the idea of fighting then in defence of Athens.
- (ii) Themistocles tricked the Persians by sending Sicinnus to deliver the following message. He was to say that he was the bearer of a secret communication from the Athenian commander, who hoped for a Persian victory. He said that the Greeks were afraid and were planning to slip away. They were fighting among themselves and would offer no opposition. You will see the Pro-Persian among them fighting against the rest.
- (iii) Artemesia's ship which happened to be closest to the enemy was being chased by an Athenian trireme. Escape seemed impossible. She then drove ahead at full speed and rammed one of her own ships, which then sunk. The captain of the Athenian trireme thought then that she was on a Greek ship and abandoned the chase and turned elsewhere. Xerxes watching on the shore was supposed to have said 'My men have turned into women, my women into men.
- (iv) Xerxes, when he realized the extent of the disaster was afraid that the Greeks might sail to the Hellespont and break the bridges there. If that happened he would be cut off and unable to get back

home. So pretended he would still keep fighting by beginning to construct a causeway to Salamis, **but he sailed home with the Persian fleet.** Mardonius stayed on to fight. (4 ×8)

Topic 3: The Life and Death of Socrates

- (i) Meletus, Lycon, Anytus 4+4
- (ii) Socrates has been accused of failing to acknowledge the city gods, introducing new divinities and corrupting the youth. 4+4
- (iii) Free dinners in the Prytaneum or a small fine.
- (iv) Admire: His determination to search for the meaning of Apollo's oracle, even though it made him extremely unpopular and led to his death. His poverty, his refusal to escape. Candidates may say there is nothing to admire, but must give a reason.
Dislike: His offhand manner in the courtroom. He might be seen as annoying, rude and offensive. (4 ×8)

Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy

- (i) He read the Iliad. He was given a story book by his father that illustrated scenes from Troy.
- (ii) The walls were made with huge blocks, so it was thought that giants/cyclopes must have carried them and built the walls.
- (iii) When Agamemnon returned home to Mycenae, he was greeted outside the palace by his wife Clytemnestra. Whilst taking a bath later, he was killed by his wife Clytemnestra and her lover Aegisthus.
- (iv) When the Greeks got inside Troy, Priam went to the altar in his palace putting on his armour determined to fight the Greeks. He was killed there by Neoptolomeus (or Pyrrhus) son of Achilles) (4 ×8)

Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis

- (i) Doric – but it did have some Ionic features
- (ii) Candidates could comment on, the repetition of figures yet the variety of poses, the figures look lifelike, there is variety in the folds in the clothing, the muscles and skin tones of the bodies and fingers done well, a sense of movement is created. The figure on the extreme right is bending to lift a jar which adds to the sense of movement.
- (iii) Lord Elgin removed much of the sculpture from the Parthenon and surrounding buildings and brought them back to England.
- (iv) The Propylaea. (4 ×8)

Topic 6: The Quest of Aeneas.

(i) She sends her son Cupid to Dido disguised as Ascanius. Cupid is the god of Love and makes Dido fall in love with Aeneas.

(ii) Anna is Dido's sister. She advised Dido that it was ok to fall in love with Aeneas. He would give protection against her enemies and her brother Pygmalion, she could have children with Aeneas. 4+4

(iii) Aeneas tried to speak to her but she turned away back to her husband refusing to speak to him.

(iv) From the beginning Dido is shown as a very strong and capable leader, but ends up quite the opposite. When we meet her first she is giving orders and seems in control of her people. She has been through great hardship losing her husband and having to flee from Tyre from her evil brother Pygmalion. It could be argued that Aeneas treated her unfairly and question if she was manipulated by the gods. Their love affair made her sink into madness and remorse for taking Aeneas into her home.

On the other hand candidates might not feel sorry for her and criticise her for allowing a man to make her feel this way. Candidates might see this as a weakness that she left her people without her leadership. (4 ×8)

Topic 7: The Roman Theatre – Comedy: The Swaggering Soldier.

(i) Pyrgopolynices is the Swaggering Soldier. He is an army captain.

(ii) She was living in Athens in Pleusicles' house. When he was away on a diplomatic mission Pyrgopolynices kidnapped Philocomasium and brought her to his house in Ephesus.

(iii) Any valid answer based on the candidate's choice.

(iv) Pyrgopolynices gets beaten up by Periplectomenus' slaves, his money, sword, cloak are taken from him. He has lost his dignity, his girl, his money, all very embarrassing for him, but also his sword and cloak, symbols of his army position. (4 ×8)

Topic 8: The Life and Times of Julius Caesar.

(i) Pompey was married to Caesar's daughter Julia

(ii) Crassus

(iii) He refused to look at him; he took Pompey's ring and shed tears.

(iv) Caesar's ability to command supreme loyalty from his troops. His ability to endure hardships could be discussed and tactics as a general in battle. His determination to achieve his goals despite the odds being stacked against him, could also be mentioned. Candidates can take the opposite view. (4 ×8)

Topic 9: A Roman City - Pompeii.

- (i) Dining. It is a dining room.
- (ii) atrium, cubiculum (bedroom) tablinum (master's study) peristylum (garden surrounded by columns) hortus (garden) culina (kitchen) latrina (toilet) vestibulum (hallway) 4+4
- (iii) The impluvium is the pond in the atrium that collects rainwater from the hole in the roof above.
- (iv) The lararium is the altar/shrine to the household gods. It is situated in the atrium. (4 × 8)

Topic 10: The Roman Army.

- (i) Build a camp nearby. Dig a ditch and / or build fortifications around the town. Build siege engines. Poison the town's source of water. Any valid answer accepted. (8)
- (ii) They could build a defensive ditch, could shoot arrows, flaming arrows, set fire to the siege towers, push the scaling ladders down, pour boiling oil on the attackers. 4+4 (8)
- (iii) **A very brief description of the following:** The Romans would surround the town, build walls and ditches so that the townspeople could not get out. Ballistae and carroballistae would be lined up in front of the wall. The army would line up and wait for the signal to begin. The Syrian archers, and auxiliaries would be in front, the auxiliaries carrying scaling ladders. The order is given and the archers and carroballistae fire their arrows. The ballistae fire huge rocks at the main gate. Lines of men move forward carrying their scaling ladders. The defenders hurl stones from the walls smashing the ladders. They also throw javelins and arrows at the Romans as the Romans try to hook their ladders onto the wall. Siege towers could be used next, great towers on wheels, full of soldiers. The siege towers are pushed closer to the walls and then the Romans are able to shoot arrows downwards from the towers. The townspeople could come out and try to set fire to the towers. Cavalry could gallop out from the town to help destroy the towns. The Roman auxiliaries put the fire out with earth. Roman defenders rush to save the towers and push the townspeople back inside their walls. Carroballistae could be used then to fire tar covered arrows to set the wooden defences on fire. A battering ram could be used against the main gate. The Romans could then form a testudo and protected by their shields on every side they could advance towards the walls or gates. The townspeople could pour boiling oil down on the Romans, oil runs between the shields and the testudo breaks up. Discipline prevails and the legionaries regroup. Next day engineer officers find the springs which feed the town's water supply and they poison it.

After some time the defenders try to break out of their town but they are stopped. The engineers begin tunnelling under the walls. The walls are supported by huge wooden logs. The engineers set fire to the logs and the walls begin to collapse. The legionaries continue firing their artillery weapons, then they advance through the gap in the walls. The town is quickly captured. The men are killed and women and children captured and sold as slaves.

(16)