



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2017

CLASSICAL STUDIES - ORDINARY LEVEL

FRIDAY, 16 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00 to 4.30

There are questions on **ten topics**.

The topics are divided as follows:

Topics 1 - 5 = **SECTION A** - The Greek World

Topics 6 - 10 = **SECTION B** - The Roman World

Candidates are required to answer on **five topics**, as follows:

two topics from **SECTION A**;

two topics from **SECTION B**;

a **fifth** topic - from either **SECTION A** or **B**.

There are 80 marks for each topic.

Total marks for the paper = (5 x 80) = 400.

Photographs required for answering some of the questions are provided on a separate paper marked **X**, which accompanies this paper.

SECTION A - The Greek World	SECTION B - The Roman World
Topic 1: The Wrath of Achilles.	Topic 6: The Quest of Aeneas.
Topic 2: Greece and Persia.	Topic 7: The Roman Theatre – Comedy.
Topic 3: The Life and Death of Socrates.	Topic 8: The Life and Times of Julius Caesar.
Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy.	Topic 9: A Roman City – Pompeii.
Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis.	Topic 10: The Roman Army.

SECTION A

The Greek World

Topic 1: The Wrath of Achilles.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) What is an epithet?
 - (ii) Why did Athene appear to Achilles in Book 1 of the **Iliad**?
 - (iii) Why did Patroclus go to Achilles in tears in Book 16 of the **Iliad**?
 - (iv) Why did Hera not approve of Zeus' wish to rescue Sarpedon from battle?
 - (v) Why did Thetis feel it was an unlucky day when she gave birth to Achilles?
 - (vi) Who was Helenus?
- (24)
- (b)
- (i) Why did King Priam go to the Greek camp in Book 24 of the **Iliad**? (8)
 - (ii) How was Hermes disguised when he was sent to guide Priam to the Greek camp? (8)
 - (iii) Who was the first person to see Priam returning from the Greek camp? (8)
 - (iv) What is your opinion of the character of Priam in the **Iliad**? Give reasons for your answer. (8)

- (c) Read the following passage which comes from Book 11 of the **Iliad** and answer the questions which follow.

Hector spoke. The Trojans charged at the wall and began to scale the parapet with sharp spears in their hands. But Hector seized a rock that was lying in front of the gate. Broad at the base and coming to a point, it would have taxed the strength of the two best men in any town to lever it up from the ground on to a wagon.

But Hector handled it effortlessly on his own. Zeus had made it light for him. As a shepherd easily picks up a ram's fleece in one hand, carries it off and scarcely feels the weight, so Hector lifted up the rock and brought it towards the high, strong, double gates.

Hector went right up to the gates and bracing himself, hurled the rock, hit the doors full in the middle and smashed it out of its pivots on either side. The force of the throw propelled the rock through, and there was a great roar from the gate as the planks were smashed to splinters by the impact of the stone and the bars gave way. In leapt glorious Hector.

- (i) What simile is used in paragraph 2 in this passage to describe Hector's actions? (6)
- (ii) Is it a good simile in your opinion? Give a reason for your answer. (6)
- (iii) Name Hector's wife. (6)
- (iv) Explain why Hector's baby son was crying in Book 6 of the **Iliad**. (6)

(80 marks)

Topic 2: Greece and Persia.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) Where was Herodotus born?
 - (ii) When the Ionians revolted in 494 BC, what did the Athenians do to help them?
 - (iii) Why was the island of Delos important?
 - (iv) What is the link between the writer Aeschylus and the Persian Wars?
 - (v) Why did the Persians sail round Sunium after the battle of Marathon?
 - (vi) Who was the leader of the Persian army at the battle of Plataea in 479 BC? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Who was the leader of the Persian army at the Battle of Thermopylae? (8)
 - (ii) What surprised the Persians about the Spartans' behaviour before the battle? (8)
 - (iii) How did Ephialtes help the Persians to win against the Spartans? (8)
 - (iv) What is your opinion of the Spartans in this battle? (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from **The Histories** of Herodotus and answer the questions which follow.
- The commander of the Greek fleet was a Spartan, Eurybiades, because the other allies said they would rather split up the fleet than allow an Athenian to lead them. At an earlier stage it had been suggested that the Athenians should command the Greek navy but there was resistance to this and the Athenians gave way. They considered that the survival of Greece was the greatest priority and reckoned that a dispute over who should lead would be fatal. So the Athenians did not press their claim; they gave way to others as long as they had real need of them. Later, when the Persians had been driven back and the fight was for Persian territory, then the Athenians took over command from the Spartans.
- (i) From your reading of this passage, explain why Eurybiades, a Spartan, was given the job of commander of the Greek fleet. (6)
 - (ii) Why did the Athenians give way to this choice of leader? (6)
 - (iii) Based on your reading of **this** passage what is your opinion of the Athenians? Give reasons for your answer. (6)
 - (iv) Study Photograph 1 on Paper X. What type of ship is shown? (6)

(80 marks)

Topic 3: The Life and Death of Socrates.

All parts – (a), (b) and (c) – should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) Name **one** of Socrates' accusers in court.
 - (ii) What is meant by the 'Socratic Method'?
 - (iii) What theory did Anaxagoras hold about the moon?
 - (iv) Name **one** of the groups of people Socrates questioned in order to test what the Oracle of Delphi said about him.
 - (v) What did Socrates ask the jury to do in relation to his sons after his death?
 - (vi) Name the play in which "Socrates is lifted around, proclaiming that he is walking on air."(24)
- (b)
- (i) Give **two** arguments you would use to defend Socrates at his trial. (16)
 - (ii) Do you think Socrates deserved to die? Explain your answer. (8)
 - (iii) Socrates believed that death was either one of two things. Name **one** of those things. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Plato's dialogue **Euthyphro** and then answer the questions which follow.
- Socrates:** Surely sacrifice is making a donation to the gods, while prayer is requesting something from them.
- Euthyphro:** Yes indeed, Socrates.
- Socrates:** Then holiness would be the science of requests and donations to the gods.
- Euthyphro:** You've understood well what I meant, Socrates.
- Socrates:** That's because I'm interested in your wisdom, Euthyphro, and I'm keeping a close eye upon it. So tell me, what is this service to the gods? You claim that it's requesting from them and giving to them?
- Euthyphro:** I do.
- Socrates:** Then wouldn't the correct kind of asking be to ask them for those things we need?
- Euthyphro:** Of course.
- Socrates:** And again, the correct kind of giving to the gods would be to give to them in return what they happen to need from us? It would be foolish to give somebody things of which that person has no need.
- (i) According to Socrates what is the difference between sacrifice and prayer? (8)
 - (ii) How does Socrates define holiness? (8)
 - (iii) What does he say about giving to the gods? (8)

(80 marks)

Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy.

All parts – (a), (b) and (c) – should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) What is shown in Photograph **2** on Paper **X**?
 - (ii) What is a megaron?
 - (iii) What did the Greeks and Trojans call the narrow strip of water north of Troy?
 - (iv) What is a tholos tomb?
 - (v) What type of information would be shown on a tablet like the one shown in Photograph **3** on Paper **X**?
 - (vi) What did Carl Blegen contribute to our knowledge of Troy?
- (24)
- (b)
- (i) Name the king who ruled over **either** Mycenae **or** Troy. (8)
 - (ii) How did the Greeks eventually get into the city of Troy? (8)
 - (iii) Give a brief account of Schliemann's excavations at Mycenae **or** Troy. (8)
 - (iv) Do you think Schliemann was a good archaeologist?
Give reasons for your answer. (8)
- (c)
- (i) Which Greek author is our main source of information about the Trojan War? (6)
 - (ii) Who was Eris? What was her connection with the Trojan War? (6)
 - (iii) Study Photograph **4** on Paper **X** which shows Laocoon.
Briefly explain what is happening to him. (6)
 - (iv) According to legend, what became of Helen after the Trojan War? (6)

(80 marks)

Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis.

All parts – (a), (b) and (c) – should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) Who is shown in Photograph 5 on Paper X?
 - (ii) What happened to Athens in 480 BC?
 - (iii) Which god is associated with the theatre below the Acropolis?
 - (iv) What are the Elgin Marbles?
 - (v) In which order of architecture is the Temple of Athene Nike built?
 - (vi) Who was Aristeides?
- (24)
- (b)
- (i) How is Phidias associated with the buildings on the Parthenon? (8)
 - (ii) Where would you see a pediment on the Parthenon? You may use a labelled diagram as part of your answer. (8)
 - (iii) What is a caryatid? Where would you see one on the Acropolis? (8)
 - (iv) Study Photograph 6 on Paper X which shows sculpture from the Parthenon frieze. Do you like this sculpture? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
- (c) Look at Photograph 7 on Paper X which shows the Panathenaic festival procession.
- (i) Explain why this festival was held. When did it take place? (8)
 - (ii) How is a peplos associated with this festival? (4)
 - (iii) Identify the building the procession is passing through. (6)
 - (iv) To which architectural order does this building belong? (6)

(80 marks)

SECTION B

The Roman World

Topic 6: The Quest of Aeneas.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) Why did Virgil write the **Aeneid**?
 - (ii) At the start of Book 2 of the **Aeneid**, who warns Aeneas to leave Troy?
 - (iii) In Book 1 of the **Aeneid**, why did Aeneas send Achates back to the ship?
 - (iv) From which island was Aeneas sailing when he was blown back to Africa?
 - (v) Who was Sychaeus?
 - (vi) What curse did Dido call down on Aeneas before she died?
- (24)
- (b)
- (i) How did Aeneas find the Golden Bough? (8)
 - (ii) How did Aeneas cross the river Styx? (8)
 - (iii) Who is Cerberus? What did the Sibyl do to him? (8)
 - (iv) In Book 6 of the **Aeneid** when Dido refuses to speak to Aeneas in the Underworld, do you feel any sympathy for him? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 2 of the **Aeneid** and answer the questions which follow.
- In the portico in front of the palace, on the very threshold, Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, whom men also call Neoptolemus, was rampaging and the light flashed on the bronze of his weapons. He was like a snake which has fed on poisonous herbs and hidden all winter in the cold earth, but now it emerges into the light, casts its skin and is renewed. Glistening with youth, it coils its slithering back and lifts its breast high to the sun with its triple tongue flickering from its mouth. Huge Periphas was with him, and Automedon, the charioteer and armour-bearer of Achilles and many other warriors.
- (i) Identify the simile in this passage. (6)
 - (ii) Do you think it is a good simile? Give reasons for your answer. (6)
 - (iii) Based on your reading of Book 2 of the **Aeneid** describe what happens to Priam. (6)
 - (iv) What happens when Aeneas and his men try to rescue Cassandra? (6)

(80 marks)

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

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) In **The Swaggering Soldier**, which character speaks the Prologue?
 - (ii) Who says the following: “So that’s it, is it? You want to go and tell everybody what I told you... then I’ll be sacked from this cellar-tipping job...”
 - (iii) In which town is **The Swaggering Soldier** set?
 - (iv) Which character in **The Swaggering Soldier** goes on a diplomatic mission to Naupactus?
 - (v) Who says the following words: “I should hope so; and the more you try me, the better you’ll learn how helpful I can be to a young man in love”?
 - (vi) In **The Swaggering Soldier**, who is Honoria?
- (24)
- (b)
- (i) How did Pyrgopolynices get Philocomasium under his control? (8)
 - (ii) What happens to Philocomasium at the end of the play? (8)
 - (iii) Do you feel sorry for Pyrgopolynices at the end of the play? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
 - (iv) What was Sceledrus doing up on the roof? (8)
- (c)
- (i) On what occasions were plays performed in ancient Rome? (6)
 - (ii) What is unusual about the Prologue in **The Swaggering Soldier**? (6)
 - (iii) Give **two** reasons why Roman actors wore masks. (6)
 - (iv) What is a *scaenae frons*? (6)

(80 marks)

Topic 8: The Life and Times of Julius Caesar.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

(a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.

- (i) What was the family connection between Julius Caesar and the older Marius?
- (ii) Why did Caesar study under Apollonius of Rhodes?
- (iii) Who discovered Clodius' presence in Caesar's house at the festival of the Good Goddess?
- (iv) What did Pompey claim would happen if he stamped his foot upon the earth?
- (v) How did Cleopatra first get herself noticed by Caesar?
- (vi) What was Caesar's reaction when Theodotus brought him the head of Pompey in Egypt?

(24)

(b) (i) Name any **two** tribes that Caesar fought against in Gaul.

(8)

(ii) Name the Gallic leader who led the final rising of the Gauls against Caesar.

(8)

(iii) Describe how Caesar was killed.

(16)

(c) Read the following passage from **Julius Caesar** by Michael Grant and answer the questions below.

At the same time Caesar had just been appointed to the position of quaestor. Since the time of Sulla there were twenty quaestors elected annually in Rome. Quaestors were keepers of the state treasury, and abroad they assisted provincial governors.

Caesar did not obtain one of the better appointments in Rome, but was assigned to the governorship of Further Spain. His main duty was to administer justice.

Caesar also learnt much about an outstanding figure of the previous decade, Sertorius, who had revolted against the conservatives at Rome and kept the cause of Marius alive in Spain. Sertorius had a powerful imagination and magnetic personality, and rare gifts of military leadership which may well have awakened a response in Caesar's heart.

(i) How many quaestors were elected annually in Rome?

(6)

(ii) What jobs did quaestors do?

(6)

(iii) Where was Caesar sent as a quaestor and what was his main duty?

(6)

(iv) Based on your reading of this passage, how might Sertorius have influenced Caesar?

(6)

(80 marks)

Topic 9: A Roman City - Pompeii.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

(a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.

- (i) What is a palaestra?
- (ii) What type of decoration is shown in Photograph **8** on Paper **X**?
- (iii) How is Giuseppe Fiorelli associated with the image in Photograph **9** on Paper **X**?
- (iv) How was Pliny the Elder associated with Pompeii?
- (v) What is the Sarno?
- (vi) In what region would you find Pompeii?

(24)

(b) Write a description of any **two** of the following aspects of life in Ancient Pompeii.

- (i) The Baths
- (ii) The Theatres
- (iii) The Amphitheatre

(2 × 16)

- (c) (i) What is shown in Photograph **10** on Paper **X**? Where would it have been located? (6)
- (ii) Who was Isis? How was she associated with Pompeii? (6)
- (iii) Who established the Roman colony of Pompeii? (6)
- (iv) Who is the patron goddess of Pompeii? (6)

(80 marks)

Topic 10: The Roman Army.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) Name **two** items for which money was deducted from a soldier's pay.
 - (ii) Study Photograph **11** on Paper **X**. What defensive feature built by the Romans in Britain is shown?
 - (iii) Name the god who is shown in Photograph **12** on Paper **X**.
 - (iv) How many men were in a century?
 - (v) What was the *Principia* in a Roman Fort?
 - (vi) What was a *corona civica*?
- (24)
- (b)
- (i) Give **two** things the Romans would look for when choosing a site for a fort. (8)
 - (ii) Name **two** buildings inside a fort. (8)
 - (iii) What was the instrument used by the Romans for measuring straight lines and right angles called? (8)
 - (iv) What was the difference between a Roman fort and a camp? (8)
- (c)
- (i) Identify the army formation shown in Photograph **13** on Paper **X**. (6)
 - (ii) With what materials were Roman legionary shields made? (6)
 - (iii) How were legionary sandals designed for long marches? (6)
 - (iv) Why were Roman soldiers called Marius's mules? (6)

(80 marks)

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