



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Junior Certificate 2014

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) 8**
 - (ii) 8**
 - (iii) 8**
 - (iv) 8**
 - (v) 8**
 - (vi) 8**

- (b)**
 - (i) 12**
 - (ii) 12**
 - (iii) 8**

- (c)**
 - (i) 6**
 - (ii) 6**
 - (iii) 6**
 - (iv) 6**

Topic 2 – Greece and Persia

- (a)**
 - (i) 8**
 - (ii) 8**
 - (iii) 8**
 - (iv) 8**
 - (v) 8**
 - (vi) 8**

- (b)**
 - (i) 8 (4+4)**
 - (ii) 6**
 - (iii) 12**
 - (iv) 6**

- (c)**
 - (i) 6 (3+3)**
 - (ii) 6 (3+3)**
 - (iii) 6**
 - (iv) 6**

Topic 3 – The Life and Death of Socrates.

- (a) (i) 8
(ii) 8
(iii) 8
(iv) 8
(v) 8
(vi) 8
- (b) (i) 6
(ii) 14
(iii) 6 (3+3)
(iv) 6 (3+3)
- (c) (i) 6
(ii) 6
(iii) 6
(iv) 6 (3+3)

Topic 4 – Mycenae and Troy.

- (a) (i) 8 (4+4)
(ii) 8 (4+4)
(iii) 8 (4+4)
(iv) 8 (4+4)
(v) 8
(vi) 8
- (b) (i) 20
(ii) 8 (2+5+3)
(iii) 4
- (c) (i) 6 (3+3+3)
(ii) 3
(iii) 9 (3+6)
(iv) 3

Topic 5 – The Athenian Acropolis.

- (a) (i) 8
(ii) 8 (4+4)
(iii) 8
(iv) 8
(v) 8 (4+4)
(vi) 8
- (b) (i) 8 (4+4)
(ii) 8
(iii) 16
- (c) (i) 6
(ii) 6
(iii) 6
(iv) 6

SECTION B

Topic 6 – The Quest of Aeneas.

- (a) (i) 8
(ii) 8
(iii) 8
(iv) 8 (4+4)
(v) 8 (4+4)
(vi) 8
- (b) (i) 12
(ii) 8
(iii) 12(6+6)
- (c) (i) 4
(ii) 4
(iii) 8(4+4)
(iv) 8

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

- (a) (i) 8
(ii) 8
(iii) 8
(iv) 8
(v) 8
(vi) 8
- (b) (i) 10(4+6)
(ii) 8
(iii) 6
(iv) 8
- (c) (i) 6
(ii) 6
(iii) 6(3+3)
(iv) 6

Topic 8 – The Life and Times of Julius Caesar

- (a) (i) 8
(ii) 8
(iii) 8
(iv) 8
(v) 8
(vi) 8
- (b) (i) 8 (3+3+2)
(ii) 16 (4+4+4+4)
(iii) 8 (4+4)
- (c) (i) 8
(ii) 8
(iii) 8 (4+4)

Topic 9 – A Roman City – Pompeii.

- (a) (i) 8
(ii) 8
(iii) 8
(iv) 8
(v) 8
(vi) 8(4+4)
- (b) (i) 8 (4+4)
(ii) 8 (4+4)
(iii) 16
- (c) (i) 6(3+3)
(ii) 6 (3+3)
(iii) 6
(iv) 6

Topic 10 – The Roman Army.

- (a) (i) 8
(ii) 8 (4+4)
(iii) 8
(iv) 8
(v) 8
(vi) 8
- (b) (i) 10
(ii) 10
(iii) 12
- (c) (i) 6
(ii) 6
(iii) 6
(iv) 6

N.B. Supplementary material.

In the case of extended answers to questions on this examination paper, it should be noted that the following is indicative of the material candidates could use in their answers. It is not intended to be exhaustive. Examiners will approach the marking of a candidate's work with an open mind in the understanding that a candidate may present material, argument or views which are not set out in the marking scheme but which are equally valid.

In considering this marking scheme it also should be noted that the detail required in any answer is determined by the context and the manner in which the question is asked and by the number of marks assigned to the answer in the examination paper. Requirements and mark allocations may vary from year to year.

Topic 1 – The Wrath of Achilles

(a)

- (i) A term used in the Iliad usually to characterize a person – examples: white armed Hera, quick footed Achilles, horse taming Hector.
- (ii) He was a Greek seer who could see past, present and future/Prophet, priest, soothsayer also acceptable.
- (iii) Achilles' soldiers
- (iv) Helen
- (v) Patroclus is climbing the walls of Troy.
- (vi) Hermes

(b)

Andromache Book 6 (Also Book 22 and 24)

(i) Candidates may refer to the following in forming their view: Andromache tells Hector that all her family are dead, he is her only family now. Achilles had sacked her father Eetion's town, Thebes. Although Achilles killed Eetion he did not strip the body and cremated him and built a grave mound above him. Achilles also killed her seven brothers while they were looking after their cattle and sheep. Achilles kidnapped Andromache's mother, but freed her when an immense ransom was paid. She died at home after that. Andromache is confined to working in the home, obeying her husband and looking after her family. She has no choice in the matter, she is powerless. Candidates may argue that women today can make choices, whether to marry or not and what career they can pursue. Andromache loses her husband. She fears – rightly – that their son won't survive his father for very long.

(ii) The Trojans made it safely inside that gates of Troy but Hector remained outside determined to fight Achilles. Priam and Hecabe pleaded with him to come inside the gates, but he refused to retreat. He thought about his options while Achilles approached. He knew if he went inside he would be seen as cowardly especially by Polydamas because he had not taken his advice and ordered a withdrawal of the Trojans into the town. He thought about returning Helen and all her property to Agamemnon and Menelaus, and dividing up everything else and giving it to the Greeks. But then he realised that Achilles would not accept and resolved to fight Achilles.

Achilles came upon Hector, Hector panicked and fled with Achilles chasing after him. They ran around Troy three times. Athene disguised herself as Hector's brother Deiphobus and

Hector, thinking he had his brother to help him, approached Achilles. He told Achilles he had made up his mind to kill him. He asked Achilles that the body of the loser be given up for burial to which Achilles refused. Hector hit the centre of Achilles shield but rebounded. He shouted to Deiphobus to give him a spear but Deiphobus had gone and then he realised that Athene had tricked him. Achilles aimed for Hector's weak spot where the armour did not protect him. He drove his spear through Hector's neck. As he lay dying Hector asked Achilles to give his body back for burial but Achilles refused again. Achilles then sliced into the tendons of Hector's feet, inserted straps and tied Hector to the back of his chariot. He then took Hector back to the Greek camp.

(iii) Sympathy for Hector?

Yes, Hector was confronted by a better fighter and Achilles was completely without mercy. Also his death happened in front of his family and people.

No, he ran away and behaved like a coward. It was his job to protect his people and family. Candidates could also take the middle line.

(c)

- (i) Phoebus Apollo.
- (ii) One of the gods (Poseidon, Athene, Hera) could stand by Achilles and give him great strength and not let him fail in his courage.
- (iii) Poseidon told Hera not to let her anger run away beyond sense, that would be wrong. He does not want to drive god against god, he wants to move out of the way of the fighting and watch, letting men see to war. He says to intervene only if Apollo and Ares begin to fight.
- (v) Strong willed, determined, bossy, supportive of Achilles, interfering, pro-Greek/anti Trojan.

Topic 2: Greece and Persia

(a)

- (i) 5th Century B.C.
- (ii) They could not break their law, they could not march until they had a full moon.
- (iii) Because his expedition had been a disaster. Three hundred ships were wrecked and more than 200,000 men lost in the sea around Mt Athos and the Thracian tribe the Brygi had inflicted huge damage on his army.
- (iv) To build ships.
- (v) Leonidas was beheaded and his head impaled on a spike – surprising because Persians normally treated brave men with respect and honour.
- (vi) Pausanias

(b)

(i) Xerxes wanted to expand the empire so that it would only end where the sun begins. Also he wanted to punish the Greeks, particularly the Athenians for their part in defeating the Persian expedition at Marathon 10 years previously.

(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.

(iii) At dawn Themistocles gave a speech, the fleet got under way and immediately the Persians were upon them. The Greeks began backing astern and were in danger of running aground when Ameinias of Pallene, in command of an Athenian ship, drove ahead and rammed an enemy vessel. The rest of the fleet hurried to help and the general action began. The Athenian squadron was 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 lost all semblance of order. There were Greek casualties but not many for most of the Greeks could swim. Many of the enemy, being unable to swim however drowned. Xerxes watched the course of the battle from the base of Mt Aegaeos, 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 all the disabled ships over to Salamis 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

(iv) 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 friends' ships, the king of Calyndian, 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.'

(c)

(i) They dug saps under the walls. They brought up (battering) rams of all kinds.

(ii) The term oracle is used to refer to a priestess or a priest who acts as a medium from a supernatural being to convey a message or prophecy to an individual or a group of people. It also became a reference to a shrine where a god was consulted e.g. Oracle of Apollo at Delphi referred to in the passage.

(iii) The Athenians consulted Apollo's oracle at Delphi and were told only a wooden wall would keep them safe from the Persians. Themistocles argued that their navy was the wooden wall.

(iv) They would end up as slaves, washing the feet on many a long-haired man or caring for the shrine at Didyma.

Topic 3: The Life and Death of Socrates.

(a)

(i) Orators often tell lies – Socrates will tell the truth. He's not used to courtroom rhetoric. He does not teach rhetoric.

(ii) Potidaea, Amphipolis, Delium

(iii) 70 (69 would also be acceptable)

(iv) Socrates' method i.e. Socratic method/Dialectic/Elenchos (any one would be acceptable)

(v) Wife of Socrates.

(vi) He was ill.

(b)

(i) Candidates may refer to the following in forming their view: Socrates has never been before a court of law before. He is an old man, seventy years of age. 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. He could have used his age, his service to his country and his family as reasons for leniency, but he chose not to. 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. Socrates could have fled the city of Athens but he chose not to out of a sense of duty to the laws of Athens. He asked that if his sons showed any signs of putting wealth above goodness, or get above themselves, they should be scolded for this.

(ii) Socrates has been accused of failing to acknowledge the city gods, introducing new divinities and corrupting the youth. 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 gods. 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 elders. He is accused of not believing in any gods. But if he is carrying out the god Apollo's business how can he not believe in the gods? Meletus accused him of believing in supernatural matters, but 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. Socrates refuses to appeal to the jury and is found guilty. He says that if he had money he would pay a fine, unless he could pay one hundred drachmae which he could afford. But over two thirds of the jury sentence him to death.

(iii) Either it is annihilation or no consciousness of anything, or it is a migration of the soul from this place to another, also a kind of dreamless sleep.

(iv) Socrates argues that one should always take the best advice rather than majority advice. This influences his decision. This applies especially to matters concerning the soul. One should never commit an act of injustice. He says that he cannot abandon this line of argument he has used in the past because of what has happened to him. He uses the illustration of the man in training, does he pay attention to all the praise and criticism or only when it comes from a qualified person such as a doctor or trainer. If this person were to ignore the advice of this person and prefer the advice of many then he would suffer. Then he relates this to his own predicament and argues that to live well, amounts to the same thing as living honourably and justly. He argues that it would be an unjust thing to accept advice and flee from Athens. He doesn't wish to disobey the laws of Athens.

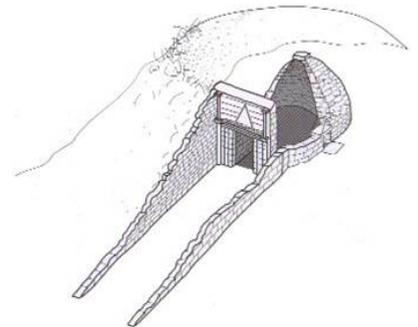
(c)

- (i) Men live there who teach, if one gives them money, to conquer in speaking, right or wrong.
- (ii) He likens him along with Chaerophon and the other philosophers to quacks, pale-faced wretches, bare-footed fellows, rogues, charlatans etc.
- (iii) Strepsades is respectful of Socrates etc. Pheidippides is irreverent. Strepsades cares for his son but is probably also infuriated by the debts Pheidippides has run up. Pheidippides is feckless etc.
- (iv) This passage seems to be making a mockery of Socrates and his fellow philosophers, who seem to be engaged in dishonesty, whereas in the text he is portrayed as honest, serious and just. Yes – 2 reasons.

Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy.

(a)

- (i) At the entrance to Mycenae. Lion
- (ii) A Linear B tablet. Knossos, Pylos, Mycenae, Thebes, Tiryns
- (iii) Scaean and Dardanian Gates.
- (iv) Theseus, Ariadne.
- (v) A corbelled beehive burial chamber, consisted of a dromos, a long passage leading to a chamber, a doorway at the mouth of the tomb.
- (vi) He thought Troy VIIa was the Troy of Homer's Iliad. He believed the city had been destroyed by fire.



(b)

(i) Clothes & Jewellery

Wealthy women wore brightly coloured clothes. A short sleeved embroidered jacket open at the front, tightly fitting at the waist. They had a full length skirt with rows of different colours. They had very elaborate hairstyles. Men wore a simple tunic with short sleeves and a short full skirt probably made of wool and possibly linen in hot weather. Leggings were often worn especially for hunting. Jewellery was often worn by wealthy people. Women and men wore signet rings made of gold or silver. Women also wore necklaces and earrings.

Warfare and Weapons

Myceneans were very warlike people, evidence of this comes from the weapons in the shaft-graves, pictures of warriors fighting and the massive cyclopean walls they built to defend their cities. Chariots were used mainly to transport the warriors to the battlefield. Mycenaean soldiers were armed with spears and swords and sometimes bows and arrows. They used two kinds of shields made of leather, the huge figure of eight or 'tower shield' and later on a smaller round shield. They wore coats of mail. Another piece of armour is the boar's tusk helmet.

(ii) The main room in a Mycenaean Palace also known as the throne room. It is a rectangular hall fronted by an open, two-columned porch, and a more or less central, open hearth vented through an oculus in the roof above it and surrounded by four columns. The room was usually very colourful and beautifully designed with most of the roof being tiled. There were often many rooms around the central Megaron, such as archive rooms, offices, oil-press rooms, workshops, potteries, shrines, corridors. It was used for royal functions and court meetings, including poetry, feasts, meetings, and worship.

(iv) The Argolid/Plain of Argos/Peloponnese.

(c)

(i) Homer The Iliad and The Odyssey

(ii) Turkey

(iii) Troy 2. Discovery of "Priam's Treasure" (including so called "Jewels of Helen")

(iv) Paris

Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis.

(a)

(i) Ionic

(ii) Pericles, he died in a plague that ravaged the city of Athens.

(iii) He was the Treasurer, renowned for his fairness (A.K.A. Aristides the Just) in assessing member states' contributions to the Delian League Treasury.

(iv) Dionysus

(v) A = metope, B = triglyph

(vi) He took the so-called "Elgin Marbles" from the Acropolis including Parthenon metopes which are now in the British Museum in London.

(b)

(i) The festival was held to celebrate Athene's birthday. It was held every four years.

(ii) In Athens, the competitions began five days before the Panathenaic feast, starting with the swearing-in-ceremony for both contestants and judges. This was then followed by the poetry and music contests. The poetic contests were judged on the recitation or singing of an extract from poets such as Homer. The musical contests were held in the Odeon the covered theatre next to the Theatre of Dionysus, which Pericles had built specially for these contests. The two main musical instruments were the double flute (*diaulos*) and the lyre.

The athletic events included – running, the pentathlon, boxing, wrestling and 'all-in-wrestling'. Running started with the *Stadion* which, was a 184-metre sprint. This was followed by a long distance race of twenty or twenty four lengths of the track. After this was the *hippios*, a middle distance of 1000 metres. The winners of the finals won vases containing expensive olive oil. The oil was contained in special decorated containers called Panathenaic amphorae. The Pentathlon was a combined event consisting of discus, long jump, javelin, sprinting and wrestling.

In the long jump the contestant carried special weights, which he swung forward to give himself greater forward motion. Boxing was even more dangerous than the *pankration*. The contestants had their hands bound with leather thongs, they could hit with their hands in any way they chose. Only gouging with the thumbs seems to have been forbidden. The contests were decided by a knockout, and often lasted for hours and sometimes resulted in the death of one of the contestants. Wrestling, one had to throw one's opponent to the ground. There were no rounds; the contest continued until one of the contestants had gained three falls. All-in wrestling (*pankration*) was decided by submission, which the beaten contestant signalled by raising an extended finger. Equestrian events - the games moved outside the city walls to a field near the coast. Several horse racing contests took place here. There were chariot races with two and four horses and horseback races. A nocturnal festival was held on the fifth night of the Panathenaea, with music, singing and dancing. Sacrifice was offered to Athena and dawn and the sacred fire was carried in a torch race, a relay race, which went up to the great altar of Athena on the Acropolis. The first to reach the altar with his torch alight was the winner. The prize was a bull and 100 drachmae.

iii) The Panathenaic Procession. Must mention both route and people for full marks.

The peplos was the dress specially made by the women and young girls of Athens for Athene's birthday present. They were specially chosen for this job.

The Procession assembled at the Dipylon Gate at dawn. The new peplos was carried at the head of the procession, with the priestess of Athene and a long train of women bearing gifts. The leaders of the sacrifices followed with the sacrificial animals, cows and sheep. Then came the foreigners wearing purple cloaks carrying trays of honey and cakes. Holy water carriers followed, musicians playing aulos and lyre, there was also a large peplos suspended from the mast of a ship on wheels, bearded old men, commanders of the army, all carrying olive branches, armed warriors on horses, cavalry, then all the population of Athens.

The procession moved all along the Panathenaic way through the agora singing hymns to Athene to the steps of the Acropolis. At the bottom of the steps the foreigners were forbidden to go any further.

The procession proceeded up onto the top of the Acropolis, to the Erechtheum and stood around a great altar. The girls handed over the peplos. Sacrifices were held and the women took Athene's peplos from the wooden statue of Athene and gave her the new peplos.

The ceremony ended with a great feast.

(c)

(i) Pediments.

(ii) At both ends of a temple above the architrave and frieze.



(iii) The top pediment shows the competition between Athene and Poseidon to become patron deity of the Athens. Athene offered the Athenians an olive tree and Poseidon offered them a salt water spring. The Athenians accepted the olive tree.

The bottom pediment shows the extraordinary birth of Athene from the head of her father Zeus. Hephaestus hit Zeus on the head with an axe to alleviate a severe headache and out popped Athene fully armed!

(iv) Phidias

Topic 6: The Quest of Aeneas.

(a)

(i) Sicily.

(ii) Venus appeared to him and told him it was not Helen's or Paris' fault but the gods were against Troy. The gods included Jupiter, Juno, Neptune and Minerva.

(iii) Hector – filthy and blood spattered bearing the wounds inflicted on him by Achilles.

(iv) Anna is Dido's sister.

(v) Cerberus, he is the watchdog of the Underworld

(vi) The gate of Ivory.

(b)

(i) The gods have an important role in Book 1 of the Aeneid.

Juno hates the Trojans because of the Judgement of Paris and because she knows that one day Aeneas' descendants, the Romans will destroy her beloved city Carthage. To stop Aeneas from sailing to Italy to found his city she and Aeolus cause the storm which pushes him off course but Neptune is annoyed at Hera's interference and saves Aeneas and his men from the storm. He ends up on the shores of Carthage. Venus complains to Jupiter about the treatment of her beloved son. Jupiter then tells of the future of Aeneas and his Roman descendants and includes praise of Augustus.

Jupiter sends Mercury to ensure Aeneas is welcomed in Carthage.

Venus, mother of Aeneas appears in disguise and when Aeneas finally recognises her, she tells him about Dido's past life creating admiration and sympathy for Dido. Venus reassures Aeneas about his lost men and sends him into the city of Carthage which is still under construction. She keeps him safe in a mist and enhances his appearance. Venus fears what Juno may do to her son and to keep Aeneas safe she sends Cupid to make Queen Dido fall in love with Aeneas. The sleeping Ascanius is taken away and the disguised Cupid is put in his place. He sits on Dido's knee and soon his magic is working.

(ii)

Dido was a very brave and independent Queen who had suffered greatly. She was forced to leave Tyre after she learnt (from a dream) that her wicked brother Pygmalion had murdered her beloved husband Sychaeus. She took the treasure Pygmalion had hoarded and fearing for

their safety she sailed from Tyre and led the Tyrians safely to Africa. Using her intelligence she gained a sizeable piece of land. When a local ruler told her she could have as much land as a bull's hide covered, she cleverly divided the hide into long thin strips and measured the land in this way.

She began building a great city – Carthage, with walls to keep it safe from attack by hostile neighbours and a vengeful Pygmalion. When we meet her she is assigning jobs fairly and is totally in command. When Sychaeus was killed she made a vow never to remarry and up to this point had kept this promise and was sure that marriage would never happen.

(iii) Possible material:

Aeneas appears to be brave, patriotic and dutiful towards the gods and the Trojans.

In Book 1 the Aeneid is referred to as, “A story of war and a hero who has endured many hardships...until he could build a city and install his gods in Latium.”

He is described as dutiful “the hero whose devotion to duty so marked him out”. Candidates can refer to him as pious in English (pius in Latin) and/or exhibiting the quality of pietas in Latin (piety in English) which is set out above i.e. Aeneas appears to be brave, patriotic etc. It can be argued that his involvement with and treatment of Dido is an exception to this. When the Trojans were blown off course in a storm Aeneas would have preferred death at Troy.

Aeneas cares about his people when they land on the coast and reconnoiters the African coast and kills one deer per ship, boosting morale even though deep down he too is miserable, so he shares out supplies and encourages the men.

Aeneas is described as the son of a goddess and his meeting with Venus highlights that he is the son of a powerful goddess.

He is respectful and thoughtful when he meets Dido and gives her gifts.

He cares for his son Ascanius and sends for him when he is safely in Dido's palace.

He seems to be marked out by Fate to lead the Trojans.

In Book 2 Hector appears to Aeneas in a dream and tells him to leave the city and that it is not worth fighting the Greeks as they are inside the city. He ignores Hector's advice and goes out and fights the Greeks:

He is also entrusted with Troy's holy relics.

Also in Book 2 he rescues father Anchises and his son Ascanius and relics from Troy. He loses his wife Creusa but does go back to search for her. Finally he obeys messages from gods and leaves with a large number of Trojans.

In Book 4 Dido shows great sympathy for Aeneas' suffering. They both forget their duties and whilst out hunting take shelter from the storm in a cave and consummate their relationship.

Aeneas is compared to Apollo.

Iarbas' insults Aeneas taunts him calls him effeminate.

Jupiter sends Mercury to remind Aeneas of his fate and responsibilities to son.

Aeneas' secret plans to leave, but he was obeying Jupiter/Mercury and was intending to tell Dido. The confrontation between Dido and Aeneas could be discussed.

(c)

(i) He was priest of Neptune.

(ii) The Greeks left a huge wooden horse behind.

(iii) Laocoon hit the underbelly of the horse with his spear. He wanted to show that the horse was hollow. He didn't trust the Greeks so he was emphasising the point, and he was angry with the Trojans for even debating what to do with the horse.

(iv) Laocoon was sacrificing a huge bull at the holy altar when suddenly there came over the water from Tenedos, two huge serpents, their eyes blazing and flecked with blood. They made straight for Laocoon. They seized his two sons, and strangled them and when Laocoon went to help his sons the serpents strangled him too. All three were killed.

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

(a)

- (i) The Romans did not like making fun of themselves.
- (ii) He goes on business a 'diplomatic mission'.
- (iii) One accurate example needed.
- (iv) Lurcio the drunken slave/ potboy
- (v) The orchestra
- (vi) Advantage(s) recognisable characters/facial expression for the audience; could disguise actors identity. Disadvantage(s) – heavy, uncomfortable, frequent changes of mask(s)/costumes were necessary.

(b)

(i) Artotrogus of Pyrgopolynices' satellite/hanger on. When Pyrgopolynices calls for Artotrogus, Artotrogus answers by calling him his hero, his brave, his blessed, his royal, his doughty warrior whose valour Mars himself could hardly challenge or outshine. When Pyrgopolynices mentions fighting against Bumbomachides Clytostoridysarchides, Artotrogus tells him that he scattered his legions with a puff of one breath. Artotrogus reminds Pyrgopolynices about how he broke the elephant's ulna and when Pyrgopolynices prompts him he says that it was the elephant's femur that had been broken. He tells Pyrgopolynices that he had killed thousands in Cilicia. Artotrogus also flatters Pyrgopolynices about his handsome appearance and the women who are all at his feet. He tells Pyrgopolynices that the women ask if he is Achilles, they say he is so good-looking and so charming and that he has lovely hair and envy the girls who go to bed with him. He does this to get free food; he is particularly fond of olive salad.

(ii) Philocomasium and Palaestrio were living in Athens. Philocomasium was the girl of Pleusicles and Palaestrio was his loyal slave. When Pleusicles was away on business in Naupactus, Pyrgopolynices wormed his way into the household, giving gifts to Philocomasium's mother. Then he kidnapped Philocomasium and took her back to Ephesus. Palaestrio then set out to tell his master what had happened. On the way he was captured by pirates and given to Pyrgopolynices as a present so he too ended up in Pyrgopolynices house in Ephesus.

(iii) By impression yes – similarity to modern comedies e.g. Fr. Ted, Fawlty Towers. Clever guy gets one over his master. Use of stock characters. Or No – play is quite sexist and stereotypical.

(iv) Pyrgopolynices goes into Periplectomenus' house expecting to be on his own with Acroteleutium. But he is met by an angry Periplectomenus and beaten up by his slaves. He has his sword, cloak and money taken. Thoroughly humiliated he realises that he has been tricked and lost his girl and says he has learnt his lesson. Students can argue that he deserves this ending or that he does not. Throughout the play there is enough evidence that he is not a likeable character. In the first scene he is shown as big-headed, unintelligent and certain that women can't resist him. In the prologue we are told that he had tricked Philocomasium's mother and kidnapped Philocomasium and taken her away from Pleusicles and her mother. She does not enjoy living with him. He is willing to let her go when he thinks something better in the form of Acroteleutium has come along. Students may also argue that his unhappy ending was a bit excessive and that Palaestrio and Periplectomenus are not without faults themselves.

(c)

- (i) Palaestrio
- (ii) He thinks that women are liars, useful, crafty, cunning and deceitful. “She can speak lies, act lies, swear lies, as if she was born to it...”
- (iii) Philocomasium, Sceledrus
- (iv) Yes, The description of a woman’s ability to deceive is amusing and they are about to play a trick on Sceledrus.
NO Don’t like the speaker’s opinion of women/insulting/or maybe it is the opinion of Plautus himself.

Topic 8: The Life and Times of Julius Caesar.

(a)

- (i) Aurelia.
- (ii) He said they did not know who it was they had captured and volunteered to pay fifty.
- (iii) He tried to bribe him.
- (iv) He was afraid of being killed in the forum. He also claimed he was ‘watching the sky for omens’, an arcane, technical procedure which was used
an attempt to invalidate Caesar’s legislation.
- (v) Munda Spain against the sons of Pompey.
- (vi) They were horrified and fled to their houses.

(b) (i) The **First Triumvirate** was a political alliance between Caesar, Crassus and Pompey.

(ii) Caesar formed the alliance with two very powerful men, Pompey the commander of the Roman armies, and the wealthy Marcus Licinius Crassus. This alliance, called the First Triumvirate, was a private understanding among the three by which they controlled Rome's most important offices.

Pompey and Caesar both wanted to extend their power and influence over the senate. Caesar wanted the friendship of Pompey and Crassus to help him get the consulship. Caesar went on to gain a firmer hold over Pompey’s power and influence by having his daughter Julia marry Pompey. After the marriage Pompey filled the forum with armed men and helped the people to pass Caesar’s laws and to give him Gaul as his consular province.

Caesar used his position of Consul to secure for himself the governorship of Gaul in 58BC. Subsequently the triumvirate succeeded in **55 BC** in having Pompey and Crassus re-elected as consuls, and extending the length of Caesar's tenure as governor to 49BC.

Crassus used his consulship to secure himself a governorship in the wealthy Syria, from where he went on to invade Mesopotamia and where he lost his life in 53 B.C.

Pompey remained in Rome, where he was in virtual control throughout the following years, but grew increasingly jealous of the military successes Caesar was enjoying. Caesar's campaigns in Gaul brought the entire region (modern France and Belgium) under Roman control, established him as a great military leader, and won him the loyalty of his legions. Caesar invaded Britain twice (55 and 54 B.C.) but made no attempt to occupy the island.

Students will probably opt for Caesar. This alliance allowed him to build up his power base and exert huge influence over Roman affairs. He became Consul, he was given control of the province of Gaul, where he had huge military victories over the Celts, Germans and he also invaded Britain. He gained the loyalty and trust of his army which allowed him to cross the

Rubicon and begin the Civil War in his quest for domination. Students may also argue for Pompey or Crassus.

(iii) In 54 B.C. the death of Caesar's daughter Julia, Pompey's wife since 59 B.C. occurred. She had been the principal personal tie between the two men. During the years Caesar was in Gaul, Pompey had been gradually leaning more and more toward the senatorial party. The tribunate of Clodius (58 B.C.) had aggravated conditions in Rome, and Caesar's military successes had aroused Pompey's jealousy. Pompey, who had been made sole consul in 52, began to plot with the Senate to lessen Caesar's influence. In December, 50 B.C., the Senate commanded Caesar to send home part of his legions or be considered an outlaw. Caesar then led his legions across the Rubicon, the little stream that separated his province from Italy, and marched on Rome in January, 49 B.C. The Triumvirate had come to an end.

Crassus' death fighting the Parthians in 53 B.C. removed one of the members of the Triumvirate. Following on as closely as it did from the death of Julia it meant tensions escalated between the 2 remaining members of the alliance – Pompey and Caesar. The physical distance between Pompey and Caesar with one in Rome and the other in Gaul, created communication difficulties; the ambition(s) of both Pompey and Caesar also contributed to the disintegration for the alliance.

(c)

- (i) He ruled through dictatorship, fear, bullying tactics, used his army. Took too much power.
- (ii) He was assassinated/stabbed in the Theatre of Pompey on the Ides of March, 44 B.C.
- (iii) Decrees are posted up, exemptions are granted, huge sums of money are squandered, exiles are recalled, sham decrees of the Senate are registered.

Topic 9: A Roman City - Pompeii.

(a)

- (i) The region in which Pompeii is situated.
- (ii) The Oscans
- (iii) The dining room in a Roman house
- (iv) Concerts / recitals musical performances.
- (v) Altar/shrine of the Household Gods in the atrium of a house.
- (vi) The riot in the Amphitheatre in 59AD. Nero

(b)

(i) Central, Stabian and Forum

(ii) They provided facilities for a healthy body and a healthy mind. People went there for hygienic reasons, to wash and also for sports and recreation/relaxation. They also provided the proper environment for social intercourse, varying from local neighbourhood gossip to business discussions.

(iii) A visit to the baths involved a regular routine. The bather first went to the changing room or *apodyterium*. This apartment had stone benches against the walls. Above the seating there were deep square holes, as high as a man's reach where the bather deposited his clothes. A slave then guarded the clothes and belongings.

The younger and healthier worked up a sweat in the palaestra where exercise took many forms. *Trigon* was a ball-game for three in which the players, each posted at the corners of a triangle flung the ball to and fro without warning, catching with one hand and throwing with the other.

There was also a form of tennis, using the palm of the hand as a racquet. Other ball games were 'hop-ball' and ball against the wall.

Sometimes an enormous ball filled with flour or earth was pummelled with the fists.

Running, rolling and metal hoop and swinging dumb-bells were activities especially favoured by women. Both sexes wore a tunic or tights while playing their games.

For wrestling, which took place in an area covered in sand, the participants had to strip naked, smear themselves with a mixture of oil and wax to make the skin more supple and then cover this with a thin layer of dust to prevent them from slipping through their opponents' hands.

All bathers next visited the hot bath, the *caldarium*. This room was round with a domed roof. It was lit by the sun and was heated by vapour circulating in ducts under the floor and in the walls. Small bathing boxes were located all around the periphery in which individuals could bathe in private. A giant bronze container of water in the centre of the room was kept hot by the furnace immediately below. Hot water was sprinkled on the bather's body and a slave then removed the sweat and/or the mixture of wax, oil, dust with a *strigil*, a scraper made of horn or metal.

The bather now went to a cooler room, the *tepidarium*, with a marble floor, which, gradually acclimatised him to the difference in temperature between the *caldarium* and the *frigidarium*.

Finally the bather visited the *frigidarium*. This room contained a cold swimming pool. A plunge in this pool completed the bathing routine.

A furnace, the hypocaust fired by charcoal, was used to heat the water for the baths and to circulate hot air through cavities under the floor and in the walls.

Many baths were divided into two separate sections for men and women, each with the essential changing and bathing rooms. Where there was no division, there was a different time for men and women. The baths offered the Romans an opportunity of realising the ideal of obtaining a healthy body and a healthy mind.

(c)

- (i) A bulla, a lucky charm to ward off evil and keep him safe.
- (ii) Stylus and a wax tablet
- (iii) The art of public speaking/oratory
- (iv) The Basilica

Topic 10: The Roman Army.

(a)

- (i) Soldiers covered their heads and sides with shield to counteract missiles etc. fired at them by the enemy.
- (ii) A groma. A surveyor (surveyors were A.K.A. (Agri) Mensores).
- (iii) A wreath/crown which was awarded for bravery.
- (iv) If there was a rebellion they might side with their own people.
- (v) To signal orders to the soldiers.
- (vi) The construction of Hadrian's Wall at the northern border of England and Scotland.

(b)

(i)

Uniform Weapons & armour

A helmet made of bronze with an inner plate and a leather skull-cap to take the shock of the blows. It had hinged cheek-pieces, small peak at the front and a plate curving at the back. Scabbard and two feet long double edged sword.

A dagger

Upper body armour called lorica segmentata. The segments gave great flexibility of movement.

Cingulum- a belt

Shield made of wood, covered in leather and bronze rim. It had a central boss to give space for the soldier to lift the shield.

Two throwing spears. When a spear struck the enemy shield the point would go in, but the weight of the long handle would bend the soft iron. The enemy then could not use his shield.

Linen under vest, woollen tunic, a legionary wore sandals, reinforced with three-quarter inch thick leather soles and hobnails. Strips of fur were worn inside in winter.

Training: To become physically fit, soldiers had to do running, tree felling, jumping over a number of obstacles in full armour with weapons. They would go on three eighteen-mile marches per month. They had to be able to cover this distance in a day carrying 60 pounds of equipment plus armour and weapons.

They also learnt to drill, which was practising actual movements in battle. They learnt to march in straight lines, open and close ranks on the march, form squares and half circles.

They had to learn to use weapons. Training was copied from that used in schools for gladiators. They also had to learn how to use artillery equipment such as ballistae.

Layout of Fort

The Fort was built in a rectangular or playing card shape, usually built near water and up high or out in the open for defensive purposes. Buildings include; Praetorium, stables, workshops, hospital, granary, latrines

The commanders' buildings were placed in the centre. They were called the *Principia*. It had an assembly hall, or basilica, where the orders were issued. The House of the Praefectus or Praetorium was also in the centre.

Living conditions in a Fort

Legionary soldiers lived in Barrack blocks in fort. The outer room was to store kit and equipment and the inner room would sleep 8 soldiers (contubernium). They would sleep on a straw mattress. His centurion would have much larger living quarters at the end of the barrack

block. His diet consisted mainly of corn, made into a kind of porridge or bread. They sometimes had chicken, or game like deer or boar. They mostly drank cheap wine or vinegar and water. The fort had ovens to bake bread, latrines, usually a hospital and granary. Some of the forts had Bath houses and amphitheatres for recreation for the Soldiers.

(c)

(i) He was a Roman emperor.

(ii) Standards

(iii) It was made of boats.

(iv) When soldiers had to march quickly and for a long distance, usually because of some sort of emergency.