



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2007

CLASSICAL STUDIES – ORDINARY LEVEL

THURSDAY, 21 JUNE – MORNING, 9.30 to 12.00

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 = $(80 \times 5) = 400$.

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) In Book 1 of the **Iliad** why does Zeus nod his head?
- (ii) Who takes Chryseis back to her father?
- (iii) With whom did Glaucus exchange his gold armour for bronze?
- (iv) What makes Astyanax frightened in Book 6 of the **Iliad**?
- (v) Who is Hecabe?
- (vi) What tribute does Zeus send as a mark of respect to his son Sarpedon? (24)

- (b)
- (i) Why did Patroclus ask Achilles if he could lead the Myrmidons into battle? (8)
 - (ii) What did Achilles ask of Zeus when he prayed to him in Book 16? (8)
 - (iii) Explain what happened when Patroclus tried to climb the walls of Troy. (8)
 - (iv) Describe how Patroclus was killed. (8)

(c) Read the following passage from Book 19 of the **Iliad**, and answer the questions that follow.

‘My child, the man who lies here was struck down by the will of the gods. For all your grief, let him be now and take this impressive armour I have brought you from Hephaestus. It is utterly magnificent. No mortal has ever worn anything like it.’ With these words the goddess laid the armour before Achilles. It rang out loud and all the Myrmidons shook with fear. They could not look at it and backed away. But the more Achilles looked, the deeper his anger against Hector grew. He spoke to his mother: ‘Mother, this armour of the god’s – no human could have made it. So now I will arm for battle.’

- (i) In the passage above, who is speaking to Achilles? (6)
- (ii) Which god sent the “impressive armour” to Achilles? (6)
- (iii) From your reading of the **Iliad**, mention **one** other occasion when the speaker of the passage helps Achilles. (6)
- (iv) Why did Achilles need new armour? (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) While on his way to seek help for the Athenians against the Persians at Marathon, what god did the messenger Pheidippides meet?
 - (ii) What type of soldier is shown in Photograph 1 on Paper X?
 - (iii) Who was Demaratus? Why was he living in Persia?
 - (iv) Why did the Persians sail round Sunium after the battle of Marathon?
 - (v) When Xerxes was watching the battle of Salamis, what did he have his scribes write down?
 - (vi) What type of ship is shown in Photograph 2 on Paper X? (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 the Spartans manage to kill so many Persians in this battle? (8)
 - (iv) How did the Persians defeat the Spartans in this battle? (8)
- (c) Read the following description from **The Histories** of Herodotus and answer the questions that follow.
- The furthest parts of the world have the finest foods, but Greece has the best weather. The country furthest east is India. Here both animals and birds are bigger than elsewhere. Gold is found here in huge quantity, sometimes stolen from ants the size of foxes. These creatures burrow into the ground and throw the sand up in heaps. The sand contains a lot of gold. The Indians plan their expedition for the hottest part of the day when the ants will be underground. They fill up their bags with sand and start for home as fast as they can go; for the ants (if we believe the Persians' story) smell them, and chase after them.
- (i) In the passage above, where does Herodotus say the finest food is found? (6)
 - (ii) Mention **two** pieces of information Herodotus gives about India in the passage. (6)
 - (iii) Herodotus has sometimes been called "the father of lies". Is there anything in this passage that would lead you to agree with this title? (6)
 - (iv) Is there anything in the passage to suggest that Herodotus might not believe everything that he writes? (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) In what century did Socrates live?
 - (ii) What was the only official position Socrates ever held in Athens?
 - (iii) Who was Evenus of Paros?
 - (iv) According to Socrates himself how was he portrayed in Aristophanes' play **The Clouds**?
 - (v) What did Socrates ask the jury regarding his sons?
 - (vi) What did Socrates suggest as an alternative to the death penalty? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Why did the Athenians send a boat to Delos every year? (8)
 - (ii) Give **one** argument used by Crito to try and persuade Socrates to escape. (8)
 - (iii) Give **one** reason why Socrates refused to escape from prison. (8)
 - (iv) What were Socrates' beliefs about death? (8)

- (c) Read the following extract from Plato's **Apology** and answer the questions that follow.

SOCRATES: Tell me, my friend, who is it that makes the young good?

MELETUS: These gentlemen here, Socrates, the members of the jury.

SOCRATES: Do you mean, Meletus, that they have an improving influence or not?

MELETUS: Certainly.

SOCRATES: Does this apply to all jurymen, or only to some?

MELETUS: To all of them.

SOCRATES: Excellent! A generous supply of benefactors. Well then, do these spectators who are present in court have an improving influence, or not?

MELETUS: Yes they do.

SOCRATES: And what about the members of the Council?

MELETUS: Yes, the Councillors too.

SOCRATES: But surely, Meletus, the members of the Assembly do not corrupt the young? Or do all of them too exert an improving influence?

MELETUS: Yes they do.

SOCRATES: Then it would seem that the whole population of Athens has a good effect upon the young, except myself; and I alone corrupt them. Is that your meaning?

MELETUS: Most definitely, yes.

- (i) In this passage, who are the first people mentioned to have an improving influence on the young? (6)
- (ii) According to Meletus, who else has an improving influence upon the young? (6)
- (iii) Other than Meletus, name the other two accusers of Socrates. (6)
- (iv) What is the type of questioning in this passage called? (6)

(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) Who was the husband of Helen before she eloped with Paris?
 - (ii) What was the Simois?
 - (iii) What is a tholos tomb? Name a famous tholos tomb.
 - (iv) What is shown in Photograph 3 on Paper X?
 - (v) In what citadel did Nestor live?
 - (vi) What did Carl Blegen contribute to our knowledge of Troy? (24)
- (b)
- (i) What did Heinrich Schliemann say first made him interested in Troy when he was a child? (8)
 - (ii) In which modern country is Hisarlik? (8)
 - (iii) How many levels of Troy did Schliemann find? (8)
 - (iv) Mention **one** mistake that Schliemann made in his excavations of Troy. (8)
- (c)
- (i) What is shown in Photograph 4 on Paper X? (6)
 - (ii) Name **two** archaeological sites where artefacts such as these were found. (6)
 - (iii) Who discovered how to read the writing on these artefacts? (6)
 - (iv) What type of information do these artefacts give us about Mycenaean society? (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) What is a *peplos*?
 - (ii) In which order of architecture is the temple shown in Photograph 5 on Paper X?
 - (iii) What is a caryatid? Where would you see one on the Acropolis?
 - (iv) How did Pericles die?
 - (v) What is a stylobate? You may use a diagram in your answer.
 - (vi) What is the meaning of the word *Acropolis*? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Who were Iktinos and Kallikrates? (8)
 - (ii) With what materials was the chryselephantine statue of Athene made? (8)
 - (iii) Who was the sculptor responsible for making this statue? (8)
 - (iv) Where would you see a pediment on the Parthenon? You may draw a diagram if you wish. (8)
- (c) Read the following extract from Pericles' **Funeral Speech** and answer the questions that follow.
- “Our constitution is called a democracy because power is not in the hands of a few, but of the people. Yet ours is no mere ordinary city. No other city provides so much leisure for the spirit – contests and sacrifices all the year round and beauty in our public buildings to cheer the heart and delight the eye day by day. We are lovers of the beautiful without being extravagant and lovers of wisdom without being soft. We regard wealth as something to be used properly, rather than as something to boast about. Our city is an education to Greece.”
- (i) Pericles says that Athens is run by a democracy. What does Pericles mean by a ‘democracy’? (6)
 - (ii) Mention **two** things Pericles says Athens has to offer. (6)
 - (iii) Mention **two** compliments he gives to the Athenian people. (6)
 - (iv) Do you think ancient Athens is an education to us today? Give reasons for your answer. (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) From which island was Aeneas sailing when he was blown off course to Carthage?
 - (ii) How was Priam killed? By whom was he killed?
 - (iii) Who is Creusa? What happened to her?
 - (iv) What is Aeneas' father called?
 - (v) Who is Anna?
 - (vi) By what gate did Aeneas leave the Underworld? (24)
- (b)
- (i) How are Venus and Aeneas related? (8)
 - (ii) Give **one** reason why Juno hates the Trojans. (8)
 - (iii) How does Juno cause trouble for Aeneas in Book 1? (8)
 - (iv) How does Neptune help Aeneas in Book 1? (8)

- (c) Read the following passage from Book 6 of the **Aeneid**, and answer the questions that follow.

Wandering among them in that great wood was Dido with her wound still fresh. When the Trojan hero stopped beside her, recognising her in the darkness, like a man who sees or thinks he has seen the new moon rising through the clouds at the beginning of the month, in that instant he wept and spoke sweet words of love to her: 'So the news they brought me was true, unhappy Dido? They told me you were dead and had ended your life with the sword. Alas! Alas! Was I the cause of your dying? I swear by the stars, by the gods above, it was against my will, O my queen, that I left your shore. It was the command of the gods that drove me on, as it drives me now through this dark night. I could not have believed that my leaving would cause you such sorrow. Do not move away. Do not leave my sight. Who are you running from?' With these words Aeneas, shedding tears, tried to comfort that burning spirit, but grim-faced she kept her eyes upon the ground and did not look at him.

- (i) From the evidence of this passage, where is Aeneas? (4)
- (ii) Identify the simile in the passage. (6)
- (iii) In this passage, what reason does Aeneas give for leaving Dido? (6)
- (iv) Do you think Dido is right not to speak to him? Give a reason for your answer. (8)

(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 which town is **The Swaggering Soldier** set?
 - (ii) What age does Periplectomenus claim to be?
 - (iii) Who is Milphidippa?
 - (iv) Who says the following **and** to whom: “Hey you boatman, take your lips away from hers, confound you”?
 - (v) What is the love token given by Acroteleutium to Pyrgopolynices?
 - (vi) Who is Cario? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Explain how Palaestrio came to be living in Pyrgopolynices’ house. (8)
 - (ii) Explain how Palaestrio tricks Sceledrus the stupid slave into believing that he had not seen Philocomasium kissing Pleusicles. (8)
 - (iii) Explain how Palaestrio tricks Pyrgopolynices into letting Philocomasium go. (8)
 - (iv) What happens to Palaestrio at the end of the play? (8)
- (c)
- (i) In Roman comedy what is an ‘aside’? (6)
 - (ii) What is a stock character? Give **one** example of a stock character from **The Swaggering Soldier**. (6)
 - (iii) What is a *scaenae frons*? (6)
 - (iv) Give **two** reasons why Roman actors wore masks. (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) Who was Caesar's mother?
 - (ii) Who said, "in this boy there are many Mariuses"?
 - (iii) Why did Caesar object to the death penalty for the Catilinarian conspirators?
 - (iv) What was Caesar's reaction when Theodotus brought him the head of Pompey in Egypt?
 - (v) Where was Caesar's last war fought?
 - (vi) Mention **one** arrangement Caesar made in his will. (24)
- (b)
- (i) How were Caesar and Pompey linked by marriage? (8)
 - (ii) Name the richest man in Rome who ruled with Caesar and Pompey. (8)
 - (iii) Describe how Pompey reacted when Caesar crossed the Rubicon. (8)
 - (iv) How did Brutus die? (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Plutarch's **Fall of the Roman Republic** and answer the questions that follow.
- And shortly afterwards Caesar married Calpurnia, a daughter of Piso, and got Piso elected as consul for the following year. At this Cato protested violently and exclaimed that it was an intolerable state of affairs to have the government prostituted by marriage alliances and to see men pushing each other forward to high positions and the commands of provinces and armies by the means of women. As for Caesar's colleague Bibulus, so far from having any success in his efforts to prevent Caesar's legislation, he, and Cato with him, was often in danger of being killed in the forum. So he shut himself up in his house and stayed there for the rest of his term of office.
- (i) Using the evidence of this passage, why do you think Caesar married Calpurnia?(6)
 - (ii) What was the attitude of Cato to this marriage? (6)
 - (iii) To whom was Pompey married at this time? (6)
 - (iv) Why was Bibulus unable to prevent Caesar's legislation? (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 part of a Pompeian house is shown in Photograph 6 on Paper X?
 - (iii) What is a *palla*?
 - (iv) How is Giuseppe Fiorelli associated with Pompeii?
 - (v) What is shown in Photograph 7 on Paper X?
 - (vi) Which goddess protected the gates of Pompeii? (24)
- (b)
- (i) How many theatres were there in Pompeii? (8)
 - (ii) Mention **one** thing about going to the theatre in Pompeii that we would find unusual today. (8)
 - (iii) Give **one** reason why Roman theatres are thought to have been very well designed. (8)
 - (iv) Apart from the theatre, mention **two** other leisure activities enjoyed in Pompeii. (8)
- (c)
- (i) What industry is shown in Photograph 8 on Paper X? (6)
 - (ii) What was the headquarters of this industry called? (6)
 - (iii) Look at Photograph 8 and give a brief description of the main stages of this industry. (6)
 - (iv) With what business is Photograph 9 on Paper X connected? (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) What was the Praetorian Guard?
 - (ii) Why were Roman soldiers called Marius' mules?
 - (iii) What monument is shown in Photograph **10** on Paper **X**?
 - (iv) Look at Photograph **11** on Paper **X**. What famous defensive feature built by the Romans in England is shown?
 - (v) What was a *corona civica*?
 - (vi) What was a *ballista*? (24)
- (b) Mention **one** fact about a Roman Legionary soldier under **each** of the following headings:
- (i) Uniform (8)
 - (ii) Weapons (8)
 - (iii) Living conditions in the fort (8)
 - (iv) How the Legionary soldier might spend his free time. (8)
- (c) Photograph **12** on Paper **X** shows the Roman army constructing a road. Look at the photograph and answer the following questions:
- (i) What was the main reason for building such roads? (8)
 - (ii) What was the instrument used for measuring straight lines and right angles called? (8)
 - (iii) Study the picture and give a brief description of how Roman roads were built. (8)

(80 marks)

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