



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2016

CLASSICAL STUDIES – HIGHER LEVEL

THURSDAY, 23 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) What is meant by oral poetry?
 - (ii) In Book 1 of the **Iliad**, why is Calchas afraid to speak to the Assembly?
 - (iii) Name Hector's son.
 - (iv) Who is Automedon?
 - (v) Which god prevents Patroclus from climbing the walls of Troy?
 - (vi) In Book 24 of the **Iliad** how is Hermes disguised when he is sent to help Priam? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Based on your study of the **Iliad**, write about the role played by Achilles. (24)
 - (ii) In your opinion, what are Achilles' worst and best features? Explain your answer. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 3 of the **Iliad**, and then answer the questions which follow.
- When godlike Paris saw Menelaus emerging through the front ranks, his heart failed him completely and he retreated into his own contingent of warriors to avoid death. Like a man who catches sight of a snake in a wooded ravine and sharply recoils, knees trembling, and retreats, pale-faced, so godlike Paris disappeared back into the mass of proud Trojans, terrified of Menelaus, son of Atreus. Hector saw him and attacked him sharply: 'Paris, you are a disgrace, with your wonderful looks, you should never have been born, or married. How I wish that were the case! Far better that than to be the disgrace you are now, trusted by nobody.'
- (i) What did Paris do when he saw Menelaus? (4)
 - (ii) What simile does Homer use to show how Paris was feeling? (6)
 - (iii) In your view, is it an effective simile? Give reasons for your answer. (6)
 - (iv) From your study of the **Iliad**, why do you think Hector considers Paris to be a coward? (8)
- (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) Who were the Immortals?
- (ii) What type of soldier is shown in Photograph 1 on Paper X?
- (iii) Why did the Spartans delay in sending help to the Athenians at Marathon?
- (iv) Who persuaded the Athenians to build up their navy when they received an unexpectedly large sum of money from the silver mines at Laurium?
- (v) Who was the leader of the Greek army at the battle of Plataea in 479 BC?
- (vi) Who was Mardonius?

(24)

(b) (i) What advice did Queen Artemisia give Xerxes before the Battle of Salamis? (8)

(ii) What message did Themistocles ask Sicinnus to take to the Persians at Salamis? Why did Themistocles ask Sicinnus to do this? (8)

(iii) Give a brief account of the main stages of the Battle of Salamis. (16)

(c) Read the following passage from **The Histories** by Herodotus, describing what happened after Sardis had been captured. Answer the questions which follow.

The Ionians were already well away from Sardis but the Persians caught up with them at Ephesus and defeated them. Many famous Ionians were amongst those who died. Those who escaped, scattered and returned to their cities. After this the Athenians completely abandoned the Ionians in spite of Aristagoras's pleading, but the Ionians pressed on with the war as hard as ever. They were too deeply committed to give up now. The news that Sardis had been taken and burned by the Athenians and Ionians was brought to King Darius. The story goes that when he first heard about this he was not at all concerned about the Ionians. He knew they would not escape punishment for their rebellion, but he asked who the Athenians were. 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.'

(i) From your reading of this passage explain what happened to the Ionians after they had left Sardis. (6)

(ii) What did the Athenians decide to do then? (6)

(iii) Why was King Darius not concerned about the Ionians? (6)

(iv) What was his reaction to the Athenians' participation in the war against Sardis? (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 was Socrates born?
- (ii) Who was Evenos of Paros?
- (iii) What was Socrates' style of questioning called?
- (iv) Name **one** of the places where Socrates served as a soldier.
- (v) Why was Plato not present when Socrates died?
- (vi) Why was Socrates not allowed to make a libation from the cup of hemlock?

(24)

- (b)
- (i) Outline the main accusations made against Socrates in Plato's **Apology**. (8)
 - (ii) How did Socrates defend himself against these accusations? (10)
 - (iii) In your opinion, was Socrates treated fairly at his trial? (8)
 - (iv) What were Socrates' beliefs about death? (6)

(c) Read the following passage from Plato's **Crito** and answer the questions which follow.

CRITO: But look here, Socrates, it is still not too late to take my advice and escape. Your death means a double calamity for me: quite apart from losing a friend whom I can never possibly replace, I'll have this additional problem that a great many people who don't know you and me very well will think that I let you down, saying that I could have saved you if I had been willing to spend the money. What could be more shameful than to get a name for thinking more of money than your friends? Most people will never believe that it was you refused to leave this place when we tried our hardest to persuade you.

SOCRATES: But my dear Crito, why should we pay so much attention to what 'most people' think? The most sensible people, who have more claim to be considered, will believe that things have been done exactly as they have.

CRITO: As you can see for yourself, Socrates, one is obliged to bear in mind popular opinion as well. Present circumstances are quite enough to show that the ability of ordinary people for doing one harm is not confined to small things, but has hardly any limits if you once get a bad name with them.

- (i) According to Crito, why would Socrates' death be a 'double calamity for me'? (6)
- (ii) What is Socrates' attitude to what 'most people' think? (6)
- (iii) What comment does Crito make about the ability of ordinary people? (6)
- (iv) Do you agree with Socrates' decision to stay and face death? (6)
Give a reason for your answer.

(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 are the defensive weapons shown in Photograph **2** on Paper **X** called?
 - (ii) What is shown on Photograph **3** on Paper **X**?
 - (iii) What was the connection between the goddess Eris and the Trojan War?
 - (iv) Describe or sketch a shaft grave.
 - (v) Where did Nestor live?
 - (vi) Where was Odysseus' home?
- (24)
- (b)
- (i) Give an account of Heinrich Schliemann's excavations at Troy. (20)
 - (ii) Give a brief description of what happened to Agamemnon when he returned home to Mycenae. (6)
 - (iii) Give an account of how King Priam died. (6)
- (c)
- (i) What artefact is shown in Photograph **4** on Paper **X**? (6)
 - (ii) What type of information do these artefacts give us about the Mycenaean World? (6)
 - (iii) Explain how these artefacts have been preserved for more than 3000 years. (6)
 - (iv) Who discovered how to read the writing on these artefacts? (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 was the architect of the Temple of Athene Nike?
 - (ii) What is a Caryatid?
 - (iii) What is the meaning of the word Acropolis?
 - (iv) What role did Aristeides play in the Delian League?
 - (v) How did Pericles die?
 - (vi) What happened to the Parthenon in 1687?
- (24)
- (b)
- (i) Write a description of the exterior of the Parthenon. You may use a labelled sketch as part of your answer. (16)
 - (ii) Study Photograph 5 on Paper X which shows a sculpture from the Parthenon Frieze. Do you agree that the figures are very well sculpted? Give reasons for your answer. (6)
 - (iii) Who is associated with the removal of much of the sculpture from the Parthenon and other buildings? (4)
 - (iv) Do you agree or disagree that the sculptures should now be returned to Athens? Give reasons for your answer. (6)
- (c) Study Photograph 6 on Paper X which shows a reconstruction of the sculptures of both pediments of the Parthenon.
- (i) **Pediment A** concerns Athene being chosen as patron goddess of Athens. Describe how this came about. (6)
 - (ii) **Pediment B** concerns Athene's extraordinary birth. What was extraordinary about Athene's birth? (6)
 - (iii) Study the statue of Athene shown in Photograph 7 on Paper X. What materials was the statue made of? (6)
 - (iv) Name the man responsible for making this statue. (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) Give **one** reason why Juno did not like the Trojans.
 - (ii) Why was Neptune angry with Aeolus?
 - (iii) Who was Sychaeus?
 - (iv) What happened when Aeneas and his men tried to rescue Cassandra?
 - (v) Why didn't Aeneas kill Helen?
 - (vi) Why didn't Charon allow all the spirits to cross the river Styx? (24)
- (b)
- (i) From your reading of Virgil's **Aeneid**, give a description of how the relationship between Dido and Aeneas developed. (20)
 - (ii) Describe what happened when Dido met Aeneas in the Underworld. Who do you feel more sympathy for, Dido **or** Aeneas? Give a reason for your choice. (12)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 10 of the **Aeneid**, and then answer the questions which follow. In the passage Aeneas expresses his admiration for his enemy, Lausus.
- But when Aeneas saw the dying face of Lausus, he groaned from his heart in pity and held out his hand, as there came into his mind the thought of his own devoted love for his father and he said: 'What will the devout Aeneas now give to match such courage? What gift can I give that will be worthy of a heart like yours? Take your armour that gave you so much pleasure! Now I return you to the shades and the ashes of your ancestors, if that is any comfort to you. In your misfortune you will have one consolation for your cruel death, that you were killed by the hand of the great Aeneas.'
- At this he turned on Lausus' comrades, railing at them as they hung back, while he lifted Lausus off the ground where he was soiling his carefully tended hair with blood.
- (i) According to the passage, what is it that makes Aeneas pity Lausus? (6)
 - (ii) What was Aeneas' father called? (4)
 - (iii) What consolation does Aeneas say that Lausus has at the moment of his death? (6)
 - (iv) Using the evidence of this passage only, what is your opinion of Aeneas? (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 of the following years, is it believed, that Plautus wrote his plays?
1200 BC; 200 BC; AD 200
 - (ii) To whom did Acroteleutium pretend to be married?
 - (iii) “I happened just by chance, to look down into the courtyard of the next house and there was Philocomasium, in the arms of some unknown youth, kissing him!”
Name the youth Philocomasium was kissing.
 - (iv) Who is Cario?
 - (v) Why do characters in Plautus’ plays usually have Greek names?
 - (vi) “Avarice was never in my nature, I have riches enough; I possess more than a thousand pecks of golden Philippics.” Who spoke these words?
- (24)
- (b)
- (i) What do we learn about the character of Pyrgopolynices from the opening scene with Artotrogus? Explain your answer. (8)
 - (ii) What do we learn about the story from what Palaestrio tells us in the Prologue? (12)
 - (iii) Explain why it is called a delayed prologue. (4)
 - (iv) Based on your study of the play, what is your opinion of the character of Palaestrio? (8)
- (c)
- (i) In a Roman comedy what was an aside? (6)
 - (ii) Study Photograph 8 on Paper X. What did the Romans call the area labelled A? (6)
 - (iii) What is a stock character? Give **one** example of a stock character from **The Swaggering Soldier**. (6)
 - (iv) In the play, **The Swaggering Soldier**, what does the stage-set represent? (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) Why did Sulla confiscate the dowry of Caesar's wife Cornelia?
- (iii) How did Caesar punish the pirates who had previously kidnapped him?
- (iv) Why did Caesar burst into tears when reading the history of Alexander the Great?
- (v) What was the immediate reaction of the senators to Caesar's death?
- (vi) "After his defeat at Philippi he killed himself with the very same dagger which he had used against Caesar." Name the person who killed himself. (24)

- (b)
- (i) Name Caesar's **two** colleagues in the alliance known as the First Triumvirate. What led to the termination of this alliance? (8)
 - (ii) Write an account of Caesar's life from the time he became consul in 60 BC, until he crossed the Rubicon in 49 BC. In your answer you should refer to his successes as a politician and as a military leader. (24)

(c) Read the following passage from **The Twelve Caesars** by Suetonius and then answer the questions which follow.

What made the Romans hate Caesar so bitterly was that when, one day the entire Senate, armed with an imposing list of honours that they had just voted him, came in to where he sat in front of the Temple of Venus, he did not rise to greet them. According to some accounts he would have risen had Balbus not prevented him; according to others, he made no such move and grimaced angrily at Trebatius who suggested this courtesy. The case was made worse because it reminded senators of Caesar's behaviour during one of his triumphs. He had ridden past the benches reserved for the tribunes of the people, and shouted 'Hey, there Pontius Aquila the tribune! Do you want me to restore the Republic?' For several days after this incident he added to everything he wrote: 'With the kind consent of Pontius Aquila.'

- (i) According to Suetonius, what had Caesar failed to do that made the Romans hate him so bitterly? (6)
- (ii) What two conflicting accounts does Suetonius mention regarding Caesar's behaviour in the Senate? (6)
- (iii) What previous actions by Caesar strengthened the anger felt by the Romans? (6)
- (iv) Based on your reading of this passage, what is your opinion of 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) Name the first tribe of people to live in Pompeii.
 - (ii) Identify the god shown in Photograph **9** on Paper **X**.
 - (iii) Name **one** type of Gladiator shown in Photograph **10** on Paper **X**.
 - (iv) What was the Macellum?
 - (v) What did the duovirs do?
 - (vi) Which goddess protected the gates of Pompeii?
- (24)
- (b)
- (i) Describe the typical layout, decoration, and furnishings of a Roman house (*domus*). You may use a sketch as part of your answer. (24)
 - (ii) What were the Roman household gods called? Who would conduct the daily service to these gods? (8)
- (c)
- (i) Explain what **four** of the following areas were used for in Roman Baths.
apodyterium; caldarium; frigidarium; palaestra; tepidarium, (8)
 - (ii) Name **two** of the bath houses in Pompeii. (6)
 - (iii) What is shown in Photograph **11** on Paper X? Explain how it worked. (6)
 - (iv) For what purpose would a strigil have been used in Roman Baths? (4)

(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 a legate?
 - (ii) What happened when decimation was carried out?
 - (iii) Look at Photograph **12** on Paper **X**? Identify **two** protective features of a legionary helmet such as this.
 - (iv) What was the role of the Camp Prefect (*praefectus castrorum*)?
 - (v) What building normally stood in the middle of a Roman army fort?
 - (vi) How many men were in a cohort? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Describe the weapons and the tactics that would have been used by the Roman army and by a defending army, when the Romans put a walled town under siege. You may include a labelled sketch or sketches as part of your answer. (24)
 - (ii) What event does the Arch of Titus commemorate? (8)
- (c) Look at Photograph **13** on Paper **X** which shows a Roman Centurion. Study the photograph and answer the following questions.
- (i) How can you tell from the photograph that this is a Centurion? (8)
 - (ii) How many soldiers did the Centurion command? (4)
 - (iii) Explain where a Centurion would live in a Roman fort. (6)
 - (iv) In your opinion, why was the Centurion an important officer in the Roman army? (6)
- (80 marks)**

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