



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit  
State Examinations Commission

**LEAVING CERTIFICATE 2010**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**CLASSICAL STUDIES**

**ORDINARY LEVEL**



**NB Answers may contain valid points other than those listed.**

**Topic 1. Athens at War.**

**(i) (a) 35 marks.**

Alcibiades had been chosen as one of the Athenian commanders for the Sicilian Expedition. Just before the departure of the fleet, the Hermae were vandalised. In the subsequent investigation, Alcibiades was implicated and men were sent to Sicily to bring him back to Athens to face charges. He was arrested but managed to escape and make his way to Sparta.

**(b) 15 marks. One point.**

Alcibiades advised the Spartans to build a fort at Decelea in Athenian territory and to keep it manned on a permanent basis. He also urged them to send a competent Spartan general to head up the forces of Syracuse fighting the Athenians.

**(ii) (a) 35 marks.**

Accounts of the siege of Plataea by the Spartans and Thebans should cover the offer by Archidamus to the Plataeans either to join Sparta or to remain neutral. The Plataeans could not accept. After a few failed attempts at capture, the Spartans had to build a siege wall around the town but still could not break through despite the height of the wall. The Plataeans countered by building a wooden wall on top of their existing wall. They protected it with hides. They also constructed a mine under the Spartan mound and extracted earth from the mound which accordingly failed to rise. The Plataeans then built an inner wall. The Spartans' siege-engines also failed as did their attempt to burn the city down. Finally, hunger forced the Plataeans to surrender.

**(b) 15 marks.**

No formal accusations were brought by the Spartans against the Plataeans. They were merely asked if they had done anything to help Sparta in the war. The Plataeans then put forward two men to make their case. They did this so well that the Thebans intervened to put pressure on the Spartans and finally the Plataean survivors were killed.

**(iii) (a) 35 marks.**

Thucydides gives a detailed account of the sufferings beginning with the physical phenomena which generally killed victims by the eighth day. There was no recognised, effective form of treatment. Mental suffering was also prevalent as

many people despaired and lost the will to live. The city suffered socially too with a breakdown of law and order.

**(b) 15 marks.**

Many caught the disease through nursing others. Also those visiting the sick were often liable to succumb. Some made it a point of honour to help others. Many who had recovered from the plague did all they could to help others.

**(iv) 25 marks X 2**

**Nicias (13,12).** Two significant points which could include the peace which bears his name, his role in forcing Cleon to Pylos; his central part in the whole Sicilian Expedition.

**Brasidas (13,12).** The two major contributions of Brasidas are his part in the battle at Pylos where he fought against the Athenians and distinguished himself and the campaign at Amphipolis where he defeated Cleon's forces and died himself.

**Archidamus (13,12).** His long speech warning against going to war against Athens is significant as are his regular invasions of Attica and his conduct of the siege of Plataea.

## **Topic 2. Alexander the Great**

**(i) (a) 25 marks.**

The main features of this journey were its length (400 miles) and the fact that much of it was through desert. Fortunately, there was rain. However, finding one's way was almost impossible. According to Arrian, two snakes led the army to and from the oracle. Another version has two crows helping the army.

**(b) 15 marks. (8,7)**

He wanted to consult the oracle of Zeus-Ammon. His ancestors Perseus and Herakles had consulted it. He had a feeling that he was descended from Zeus-Ammon and wanted to get precise information on this.

**(c) 10 marks.**

Examiners will look for one reason supported from the text. For example, he wears the horns of Ammon; he looked for prostration from his men; he made a

highly risky trip to Siwah. On the other hand, he made mocking comments to his mother about it.

**(ii) (a) 35 marks.**

A clear, connected narrative (which need not contain all the details in Arrian) is enough for high marks. Important points are: heavy drinking, Cleitus' anger at the changes made by Alexander (Orientalism, downgrading of Macedonian who had recently suffered a defeat, denial of access to Alexander for some of the Macedonians, the belittling of Alexander's father Philip, Cleitus' reminder that he had saved Alexander's life, the killing of Cleitus.

**(b) 15 marks.**

He lay on his bed in tears, without food or drink, calling himself a murderer. He never tried to justify his crime. He allowed himself to be persuaded by the seer that as king he was above ideas of right and wrong.

**(iii) (a) 10 marks.**

In rejecting Parmenio's advice in favour of a night attack, Alexander said, "I will not demean myself by stealing victory like a thief. Alexander must defeat his enemies openly and honestly." Leaving aside this rather bombastic claim, it made good sense not to risk a night attack over ground that he was not familiar with.

**(b) 30 marks. Impression.**

This is quite a complicated battle. Candidates will not be expected to cover every detail. The main points to be included are: the line-up on each side; Alexander's move to draw Darius' scythe-chariots onto rough ground; Alexander's cavalry charge into the gap created; Darius' flight; Parmenio's struggles on the left; the repulse of the Persian forces that broke through.

**(c) 10 marks.**

The victory of Alexander opened the way to the great cities of the empire (Persepolis, Susa and Babylon); it also destroyed Darius as the King of Persia.

**(iv) 50 marks. Impression.**

Candidates may agree or disagree but must be able to support their points with reference to the text.

In agreeing, candidates will instance Alexander's extraordinary military genius which gained him victory after victory and brought him from Macedonia to India and back to Babylon. There is also his remarkable personal courage (e.g. at the

fort of the Mallians), his generosity, his treatment of women, his wide interests (philosophy, literature, drama, etc.)

On the critical side, Alexander was cruel and vindictive and destroyed any one who opposed him or showed him up in any way (Parmenio, Philotas, Callisthenes, Cleitus from among his closest associates). He was extremely ruthless in his treatment of some of the cities he captured (Thebes, Tyre, Gaza). His drinking drove him to excesses.

### **Topic 3. Life and Thought in the Late Roman Republic.**

**(i) 50 marks. (25,25)**

Examiners will look for at least two significant accusations from the extract. Cicero begins by blaming Antony for the loss of three Roman armies and the destruction of the Senate. However, he then focuses on the events of the day of the festival of the Lupercal. On that day, Antony three times offered Caesar a diadem thus proposing “that there should be a king and autocrat at Rome.” Antony was naked at the time to make things worse. He behaved like a slave. He goes on to accuse him of staying away from Rome and drinking with riff raff. Next Cicero accuses his enemy of surrounding the Senate with a ring of armed men under the pretext of defending himself. Antony has no regard for law-courts because he can rely on force.

**(ii) (a) 35 marks.**

Candidates may begin at a point some time before the Ides of March or with the events of the day itself. The former could include Caesar being made dictator for life, his being offered a crown by Antony, the formation of the conspiracy led by Brutus and Cassius. Plutarch also mentions a number of omens at that time and candidates may mention those also. Events on the day begin with the arrival of Decimus Brutus at Caesar’s house and include the efforts of a number of people to warn Caesar, the detention of Mark Antony and the ruse to get close to Caesar. Some credit may be given for mention of the actual murder.

**(b) 15 marks.**

Candidates may answer by narrating the events that took place immediately after the assassination or they may take a slightly longer view of “immediately”. The flight of the senators, the appeal by the conspirators to the citizens, the reading of Caesar’s will and the subsequent riots which forced the murderers to take refuge are all valid points.

**(iii) (a) 40 marks.**

Sulpicius tries a number of ways to help Cicero to come to terms with his loss. These include:

We Romans are already suffering from so many disasters in public affairs that our private sorrows can add very little. Death at this time of catastrophes may well be a blessing. If she had married and had children, what sort of life would they have had?

Sulpicius has recently seen the ruins of once mighty cities like Corinth and asks why should we mourn at the loss of one life when so many have been wiped out. Tullia would have died within a few short years anyway. She lived to see her father elected to the highest offices. Remember you are Cicero and that time will soften your sorrow. Tullia would not want you to grieve too long.

**(b) 10 marks.**

One supported point.

**(iv) As a lover: 25 marks; as a friend: 15 marks; as a brother: 10 marks.**

Six of the prescribed poems deal with the theme of love. While candidates do not have to name these poems, they need to be able to use some of them at least to build a picture of Catullus as a lover. He is passionate both as a lover and as a hater and, indeed, he swings from one emotion to the other in poems such as *Love and Hatred* and *The Same*. Lesbia seems to have taken him over completely and almost deprives him of the use of his senses in *The Effects of Love*. This is no ordinary lover but one who can think of nothing but his mistress. In *Happiness*, he is tongue-tied and almost in a dream world as he gazes on his girl. *A Prayer* is the poem of a man trying desperately to come safely out of a love which has been thrown back in his face. Just as he gave everything in love he is now in danger of losing everything.

**As a friend:** There are five poems showing Catullus as a friend. They show us someone that we would like to have as a friend: a relaxed, good-humoured companion to share interests with (*Evening with Licinius*), to have a glass of wine with (*Wine*), to be a source of consolation in time of grief (*Consolation and The Same*) or, in the case of *To Cicero* to show appreciation of one's achievements.

**As a brother:** the famous poem *At a Brother's Grave* is the only evidence for Catullus' feelings for his brother but it is a very moving display of grief and piety. We do not learn anything about what sort of person Catullus' brother was but we do gain insight into Catullus' intense sense of loss. He has come a long way to pay the final tribute at the grave. There is a sense of the terrible grief caused by the premature death and by what seems to the poet a bleak and pointless loss.

**Topic 4. Roman Historians.**

**(i) (a) 35 marks.**

Examiners will look for a clear narrative containing the main relevant events. Germanicus was given command of the Eastern Empire by Tiberius; he clashed with Piso, governor of Syria; he went to Egypt on an unauthorised visit; he ordered Piso out of Syria and shortly after died.

**(b) 15 marks. (8,7)**

The main point here is that Agrippina blamed Tiberius for the death of her husband Germanicus and constantly said so. Sejanus exploited the rift between them. He played on Tiberius' suspicious nature to poison the relationship between them.

As regards The Tiberius-Germanicus relationship, candidates need to mention Germanicus' campaigns in Germany which Tiberius decided to end after a number of years of little success. Germanicus, his wife and his friends claimed that Tiberius had done this out of jealousy. However, it can be pointed out that Tiberius then appointed Germanicus to the powerful post of ruler of the Eastern Empire.

**(ii) (a) 15 marks (8,7)**

Candidates should be able to instance at least two examples of the simplicity of Augustus' life-style. The areas covered by Suetonius include: Housing – his residence was remarkable neither for size nor for elegance; he slept in the same simple bed for forty years; the furniture was hardly fit for a private citizen. Clothes – he wore simple clothes made for him by his wife and daughter. Food – he disliked expensive food and preferred the food of the common people. Drink – was generally abstemious and rarely drank between meals.

**(b) 35 marks. (18,17)**

At least two major achievements should be covered along with reasons for choosing them. The most important is the establishment of the Principate which restored stability to Rome and the Empire after the long years of chaotic civil war. He succeeded in establishing a sound working relationship with the senatorial party.

His huge building programme with the restoration of temples and the construction of magnificent new buildings is worthy of mention because of the effect on Rome then and for future generations. He also established secure borders for the empire and insisted on fair and efficient administration in the provinces. Candidates may also cite his defeat of Antony and Cleopatra an achievement which may be said to have secured the unity of the Empire.

**(iii) (a) 25 marks. (13,12)**

Examiners will look for two valid reasons. The death of his son Drusus the Younger and of his adopted son Germanicus were certainly factors in his departure. The hostility of Germanicus' widow, Agrippina, was a factor. His evil genius Sejanus also worked hard to get Tiberius out of Rome in order to leave the field clear for the fulfilment of his own ambitions.

In general, Tiberius grew weary of the toils of office. His relations with the Senate were fraught with misunderstandings and he was unpopular with the ordinary people. He was by nature a rather sensitive and depressed man.

**(b) 25 marks.**

Suetonius gives a lurid and sensationalised account of Tiberius' life on Capri. He indulged, according to Suetonius, in sexual extravagances with "beviest of girls and young men". He instances assaults on women and boys, obscene pictures and statues.

**(iv) Julia, daughter of Augustus: 25 marks.**

Candidates must include her marriages (they do not have to know the names of all three husbands) and her banishment for adultery and death in exile. They could also include her very strict upbringing by her father.

**Quintilius Varus: 25 marks.**

There is just one event in Varus' life that candidates need to know (the annihilation of his three legions in the Teutoberg Forest). Candidates will be expected to give a reasonably full account of this disaster.

**Marcus Agrippa: 25 marks.**

There should be mention of at least two significant facts from his long and active contribution to Augustus' (Octavian's) rise and rule; his role in the defeat of Sextus Pompeius; his leadership in the successful engagement in the Battle of Actium; his role as second to Augustus in the reconstruction of Rome; his marriage to Julia. He was unwaveringly loyal to Augustus.

Candidates must write on any **two** of the above.

**Topic 5. Greek Drama.**

**(i) (a) 40 marks. Impression.**

Candidates should make the main points of Medea's outburst to the Chorus: we women have to buy a husband at an exorbitant price and then give him possession of our bodies; we must then hope that he will be a good man. If he is not, we cannot get rid of him as divorce is not respectable for women. Childbirth is more dangerous and more painful than fighting in the front line.

**(b) 10 marks.**

The one important point is that she is a foreign woman, alone in a strange city. Corinthian women have a city, a home, family and friends. She has none of these.

**(ii) 50 marks. Impression.**

Candidates should be able to cite a range of evidence for Oedipus' temper. Before the events of the play, we learn that Oedipus flew into a rage when his way was blocked "at a place where three roads meet" and killed a number of men.

Within the events of the play, we see him fly off the handle when faced by Tiresias' stubborn refusal to talk. He threatens to punish the prophet. "If you didn't look so senile the lash would teach you ...". Through much of this scene, his language is violently aggressive. The same (or worse) is clear in the way he attacks Creon whom he threatens with death. Later, he is ready to use physical force to get the shepherd to tell the awful truth. Finally, he uses extreme violence on himself when he destroys his own eyes.

Oedipus is a great man and a hero but he is a man of very quick temper.

**(iii) 50 marks.**

Candidates must treat Medea's manipulation of all three male characters but not necessarily at equal length.

In the case of Jason, the key section in the play is the second interview between Medea and Jason where she persuades him that she regrets her earlier attack on him, tells him she now believes he has done well to remarry and convinces him that she is genuine in giving gifts to his new wife. She succeeds because she flatters him and plays on his vanity and conviction of his male superiority.

Her tactic with Creon is (a) to play down her intelligence and the threat she represents (b) to use Creon's love of his daughter and (c) to change her plea from a permanent stay in Corinth to permission to stay to the end of that day. She also knows that Creon is soft-hearted.

Aegeus is a simpler target. He longs for children and she promises to give him products that will “put an end to your sterility.” She also conceals her real plans from him, and stresses Jason’s cruel treatment of her and the children.

**(iv) (a) 35 marks.**

It will be sufficient for candidates to show knowledge of Jocasta’s contribution to the action of the play without necessarily analysing her role. They should cover the fact that she is the mother and wife of Oedipus who had sent him out to die when he was a baby. In the play, she is the peace-maker between Oedipus and her brother Creon. She shows herself as a good and caring wife in the way she tries to calm and reassure Oedipus that the oracle is wrong. However, in so doing, she mentions the murder of Laius and where it took place. She is delighted with the news from Corinth of the death of Polybus but soon realises the horrible truth. She tries desperately to make Oedipus stop searching but rushes in to hang herself when she fails.

**(b) 15 marks.**

A straightforward narrative will suffice for high/full marks. Only one fact – the hanging – is needed.

**Topic 6. Ancient Epic.**

**(i) (a) 10 marks.**

In Book 11, Tiresias warns Odysseus about the cattle of the Sun-God. If they are harmed in any way, his ship and his crew will be destroyed.

**(b) 30 marks.**

A clear, connected narrative is required for high marks. It should include Odysseus’ warning, his men’s initial compliance as long as other food was available. The wind kept them on the island. Then, in Odysseus’ absence, Eurylochus persuaded the men to kill and eat the cattle.

**(c) 10 marks.**

The warning of Tiresias came to pass. A fierce storm hit their ship and killed all Odysseus’ men.

**(ii) (a) 40 marks.**

A narrative with the main stages of the meeting and recognition is needed. Odysseus is in Eumaeus' hut disguised as a beggar when his son arrives. Odysseus knows who Telemachus is and tests him. Eumaeus is sent away on an errand leaving father and son alone together. At this point Athena makes herself visible to Odysseus. She tells him to reveal his identity to his son and she changes him back to his normal self. Odysseus then overcomes Telemachus' doubts and father and son share an emotional reunion. Athena's part is essential for full marks.

**(b) 10 marks.**

Candidates can point to the very emotional way Homer handles the reunion with kisses and tears and embraces.

**(iii) (a) 15 marks. (8,7)**

The opening of this book gives a number of reasons. Any two may be given. There is the judgement of Paris, the love of Jupiter for Ganymede and Juno's fear that her favourite city Carthage will be destroyed.

**(b) 35 marks.**

The majority of the marks will go for a knowledge of Aeneas' feelings and actions but some comment on them is also needed. He is overwhelmed by the suddenness and the violence of the storm, abandons any attempt at leadership and falls into despair. He wishes he had been lucky enough to die at Troy. However, after the storm and the landing in Africa, we see a different leader. He provides food for his men and makes a brave effort at hiding his despair and encouraging his men.

**(iv) (a) 25 marks.**

Examiners will look for a knowledge of Dido's building of the pyre and the placing of certain objects on it. There is also her concealment of her intentions from her sister Anna.

**(b) 15 marks. (8,7)**

There are many very moving details in the account: the bed she and Aeneas had shared and on which she chooses to die; the use of Aeneas' sword to kill herself; her final despairing words; the slow and painful death and final release.

**(c) 10 marks. One point.**

She puts the curse on Aeneas that, if he reaches harbour, he will suffer terribly in war, be banished from his land, torn from his son, see his friends die and die himself without long enjoying his kingdom. Candidates should also be given credit for mentioning the enmity which Dido predicts will arise between Aeneas' descendents and hers.

**Topic 7. Writers of the Augustan Age.**

**(i) (a) 40 marks.**

A general knowledge of the main themes of these poems will suffice without necessarily attributing specific advice to each poem.

*Gather Ye Rosebuds* is a very short poem. Horace urges Leuconoe not to try to discover what the future will bring. "Be wise! Drink free." Do not expect a long life. This day is yours, there may be no tomorrow.

*We all Must Die* contains similar injunctions. Vows, prayers, sacrifices won't add a second to your life's span. Avoiding danger is pointless – we all must die and leave our fields, wives and land. Drink your vintage wine now, don't leave it for your heir to waste.

*Cease to Mourn* – the advice here to Valgius is not to pass the days grieving for a lost friend. Nothing lasts, storms give way to sun. "Cease, Valgius, cease thy wailing!" Instead, celebrate Augustus' victories all over the world.

**(b) 10 marks.**

One reason supported from the poems will suffice.

**(ii) (a) 35 marks.**

Judgements about Propertius' personality must be supported by reference to these poems but direct attribution is not essential.

*Cynthia* shows the passionate and sensual side to his character and his sense of the shortness of life. He is almost fatalistic.

*Gone to Clitumnus* shows a lighter side and a good sense of humour as well as the ability to laugh at himself. There is also a tenderness in his words to his girlfriend, as well as an appreciation of the beauties of the countryside.

*Cynthia is Dead*. Here, Propertius seems morbid and obsessive as he lies sleepless and pictures Cynthia's body consumed by the funeral fire.

**(b) 15 marks. One point.**

Candidates may make a case in agreement or in disagreement but must refer to evidence in the poems. Most will probably think the poet did not find happiness. There is evidence in *Two Requests* (“you who were born to hurt me ...”), *Gone* (the girl I loved has left me ...), *Cynthia is Dead* and, in one sense, *Gone to Clitumnus* where he is worried about Cynthia straying.

**(iii) (a) 40 marks. (14,13,13)**

In general, Virgil says the Iron Race shall end and Golden Man inherit all the world. There are many details of how nature will pour forth, “unprompted by the plough” all her bounty. Animals weak and strong will live in harmony. Eventually, there will be no trade, each land will produce what it needs. No tools will be needed, wool will change its colour without dye.

**(b) 10 marks.**

Candidates may choose any one from either the Christian belief that Virgil was foretelling the Birth of Christ or that it was the child of the wife of Mark Antony or of Octavian’s wife.

**(iv) (a) 10 marks.**

The simple answer is to persuade them to return to Rome and play their part in the defence of the city. It is also acceptable to state that Menenius was an eloquent man and dear to the ordinary citizens as one of their own.

**(b) 20 marks.**

A straightforward clear narrative is required.

**(c) 10 marks.**

The plebs understood the truth that he was using the story to convey. The parallel with their own situation convinced them.

**(d) 10 marks.**

The compromise was the election by the plebs of magistrates of their own – tribunes.

**Topic 8. Art and Architecture in Greek Society.**

**(i) (a) 10 marks.** The Parthenon (5), Acropolis (5) or Athens (5).

**(b) 5 marks.** Marble.

**(c) 25 marks. (7,6,6,6)**

Candidates should be able to include at least four features (Doric pillars, pediments, metopes, triglyphs, naos, pronaos, opisthodomus, frieze. styobate, stereobate.)

**(d) 10 marks.**

The most obvious Ionic feature is the continuous frieze inside the colonnade.

**(ii) (a) 10 marks.** Middle Archaic = 10; Archaic or Late Archaic = 7.

**(b) 30 marks. (10,10,10)**

Examiners will look for three features e.g. bulging eyes, a touch of the ‘archaic smile’, a very solid block-like shape, details of female form not emphasised, stylised hair.

**(c) 10 marks. One point.**

Richter claims that the female form is more obvious; there is a definite move towards naturalism (i.e. a more accurate representation); there is more coordination between the parts of the body than in Early Archaic.

**(iii) (a) 5 marks.** The Panathenaic Procession.

**(b) 15 marks.** Examiners will look for a clear explanation of the difference. They do not have to use the photo in their answer.

**(c) 20 marks. (10,10)**

Any two points based on the photograph. The extraordinary carving of the horses’ legs in a variety of positions, the arm of the last rider, the turning of the horses’ heads.

**(d) 10 marks.** It ran along the four sides inside the colonnade.

- (iv) (a) **10 marks.** The Nike of Samothrace = **10**; Nike = **7**.
- (b) **20 marks.** Hellenistic = **5**; Reasons = **15 (8,7)**. Reasons could include strong and dramatic representation, complete mastery of the human form in motion, perfect carving of the drapery, realism.
- (c) **10 marks.** Triumph in victory.
- (d) **10 marks.** One reason.

**Topic 9. The Philosopher in society: A Study of Socrates and Plato.**

- (i) (a) **25 marks.**

Candidates must give a clear account with the essential features of the Myth. Socrates wants to have everyone accept that they were fashioned in the depths of the earth, that Earth is their common mother and that they are all brothers. When god made them, he put gold into the make-up of the Guardians, silver into that of the Auxiliaries and iron or bronze into the farmers/workers. Children will normally have the same composition as their parents but it is the Guardians' chief function to make sure that there is movement between the classes. The state will be ruined when Guardians are made of silver or bronze.

- (b) **10 marks.**

One point is needed. The meaning is that we are all citizens of the one state and that each must do what he/she is fitted for if the state is to survive.

- (c) **15 marks.**

Socrates wants all classes to believe because this would increase their loyalty to the state and to each other. The key to the security and prosperity of the state is that each should stick to what she/he has the talent and ability to do. As he says, the worst that could happen is that the Rulers (Guardians) might have the wrong qualities.

- (ii) (a) **30 marks. (15,15)**

Cephalus' main point is that while many old men bemoan the loss of all the pleasures of youth, he does not agree. Rather old age for him as for Sophocles is more a release from passions such as sexual desire. What matters in old age is not old age itself but how one faces it.

**(b) 20 marks.**

The second main point is the value of money as one nears the end of life. For Cephalus, it helps because it enables one to make up for faults and omissions by paying for sacrifices and other acts of piety.

**(iii) (a) 20 marks.**

Socrates believes that because of their training and strict way of life, the soldiers of his ideal state will be more than a match for even two richer states. Richer states will be less capable because of the more luxurious softer life-style.

**(b) 30 marks.**

There are two main factors here. The workers are the only group that are allowed to own property. However, Socrates insists that extremes of wealth and poverty must not be countenanced. He claims that workers who become rich will become idle and careless and worse at their trade.

At the other extreme, the really poverty-stricken worker will be unable to provide himself with tools and other necessities of his trade. Thus, his work will deteriorate and he will not be able to pass on his skills to his son and pupils.

**(iv) (a) 35 marks.**

Examiners will look for a clear, comprehensive account of the simile. The man in the simile makes a study of the moods and wants of the animal so as to know when and how to approach it. He gets to know all about it. However, he would not know which of the animals' moods were good and worthwhile and which were bad and dangerous. For him, whatever pleased the animal was good, whatever annoyed it was bad.

**(b) 15 marks.**

It represents a very clear condemnation of democracy. The large animal is the mass of the common people with their changing moods and wants. The man who panders to the animal is the politician who will do anything – right or wrong, good or bad – to please the people on whose votes he depends. He makes the public his master.

**Topic 10. Roman Art and Architecture.**

- (i) (a) **30 marks. (10,10,10)** Answers should include references to the scaenae frons, orchestra, stage and seating.
- (b) **10 marks.** Plays, pantomimes, concerts were all performed as were gladiatorial shows in the East.
- (c) **10 marks.** Any two differences either in design or in function.
- (ii) (a) **5 marks.** Ara Pacis.
- (b) **5 marks.** Augustus is the emperor.
- (c) **15 marks.** Augustus is shown with his head covered as he is the one going to offer sacrifice. He is in no other way singled out or made to appear more important.
- (d) **25 marks. 15 for variety; 10 for depth.**  
Examiners will look for treatment of both variety and depth. The different positions and poses of the characters lend variety as they face different ways and hold their arms differently. The use of low relief and the contrast with high relief gives depth.
- (iii) (a) **5 marks.** Pompeii.
- (b) **10 marks.** Because of the riots and deaths of some spectators. One point.
- (c) **25 marks. (9,8,8)** Three significant differences required.
- (d) **10 marks. (5,5)** Gladiatorial and animal fights.
- (iv) (a) **10 marks.** Battle of Issus. Gaugamela 8 marks.
- (b) **10 marks. (5,5)** Alexander and Darius.
- (c) **15 marks.** A clear description including the preparation of the base and the laying of the tesserae.
- (d) **15 marks.**  
Candidates must cover both “tumult” and “terror” basing answers on the mosaic with its confusion of men and horses, the emotions seen on the faces, the forest of spears, the dramatic colours.

