



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2015

Marking Scheme

Classical Studies

Ordinary 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.

Introduction

The Leaving Certificate course in Classical Studies is wide-ranging and varied. It presents a study of history, historiography, philosophy, literature of different genres (including drama, epic and lyric poetry) as well as art and architecture. The questions on the examination paper reflect this variety of approaches and skills; the marking scheme is therefore adapted to this differentiation between the individual topics and questions. In discursive questions examiners look for developed points in candidates' answers. These points must be individual and substantial.

In general, a substantial and well-developed point is one which:

- takes due cognisance of the command words in the question e.g. comment on, describe, analyse, discuss, evaluate, give an opinion, etc.
- addresses the question directly
- establishes a clear link between the question asked and the prescribed material
- clearly expresses either argument or information
- fulfils all of the above at some length. This length depends on the context of the question but would generally comprise a substantial paragraph.

As stated above, the variety inherent in the syllabus requires variety in the type of question asked and within the marking scheme. This is particularly apparent in the Art and Architecture questions (Topics 8 and 10) where occasionally a single word or brief point may suffice for full marks. In these topics correct technical terms are expected for full or high marks.

The allocation of marks for each question and sub-question is set out in the marking scheme below.

The criteria for assessing discursive questions where thirty marks or more are being awarded for a global answer can be seen in Appendix 1

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 the following should be noted: 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 therefore vary from year to year.

Examiners will make use of the full range of marks available for each question or sub-question.

Topic 1. Athens at War.

(i) (a) The battle of Mantinea took place in 418-417 BC. The Spartans with their allies invaded the territory of Mantinea and laid waste the countryside. Agis was leading the men into battle when an old man urged him to turn back, that the enemy was in too good a position. He then decided to try to divert a river prone to flooding towards Mantinea to force the Argives out of their high position. The Argives, mystified by the Spartan change of mind, went down to the plain. The Spartans were taken by surprise and had a very short time to prepare. The generals spoke to their armies: The Mantineans were reminded that they were fighting for their country, for power or slavery. The Athenians were told of what a great victory it would be to defeat the Spartans in the Peloponnese. The Spartans called out to each other and sang, realising that long discipline in action is worth more than any words. The Argives sped into action, the Spartans moved slowly in time with their flute players to stay in formation. Agis saw that his line was becoming too extended to the right due to each man trying to stay protected behind the shield of the man to his right, so he ordered the Sciritae on the left wing to move left and two other units to fill the gap in the line which would open up. Two commanders refused to do this and the gap did open up but the Spartans fought very bravely in the other areas, causing the enemy to flee. The Athenians were now outflanked but most of them managed to escape. Typically of the Spartans, they did not pursue the enemy for slaughter, but stayed put. They lost about 300 men, the enemy lost about 1100.

A coherent account of the battle. (14, 13, 13)(40 marks)

(b) The reason this was so important for King Agis was that the Spartans had been furious with him for failing to capture Argos with a large force of allies and for letting the enemy capture Orochomenus. They were ready to burn down his house and fine him 10,000 drachma. But he persuaded them that he would atone for his mistakes and he did by succeeding at Mantinea.

One explained reason. (10 marks)

(ii) (a) Thucydides says that the Plague was more virulent in Athens than anywhere else; that the doctors could not cope with the numbers of sick and they had the highest mortality rates of all; there was complete ignorance of how to treat the illness. Initially the people tried sacrifices, oracles etc. But they gave up, overcome by suffering, when the rites did no good. At first they thought the Spartans had poisoned their reservoirs. People in perfect health suddenly had burning feelings in their heads; eyes went red; bleeding from the throat and tongue, bad breath, hoarseness and sneezing, chest pain and vomiting, pain and spasms, red skin with ulcers, feeling of burning so people wanted to plunge into cold water, an unquenchable thirst, insomnia and restlessness. Death usually on 7th or 8th day, but if not, violent diarrhoea, sometimes blindness, loss of limbs, loss of memory occurred. Dead lay unburied (untouched by birds which eventually disappeared). Other illnesses disappeared. Strong and weak were equally hit.

The worst aspect was the hopelessness and despair of sufferers “dying like sheep”. Often people died untended. Those who tried to do the right thing lost their own lives. Even lamentations for the dead were abandoned. Survivors didn’t catch the disease again or if they did, it wasn’t fatal. They felt immortal. Worst affected were those who had fled from the country into the city. They “died like flies”. Bodies piled up, half dead people staggered about.

Three examples of their suffering. (9,8,8) (25 marks)

(b) There was no honour or decency or fear of the gods. The only honour was “the pleasure of the moment”. People threw bodies onto the pyres of others. As good and evil died indiscriminately. The justice system collapsed (everyone had a death sentence hanging over him / her. The Athenians became demoralised and there was a mood of just living for the moment.

One developed point. (15 marks)

(c) Many people lost their own lives in tending to the plight of others.

One explained point. (10 marks)

(iii) (a) Sphacteria – was an island across the entrance to the harbour at Pylos about a mile and a half long. The Athenians had taken the harbour. The two harbour entrances were each side of the island and the Spartans planned to block these. They placed some hoplites on the island, chosen by lot, a total of 420 men with their helots, commanded by Eпитadas. Meanwhile Demosthenes dragged up the triremes to shore and built a palisade around them, arming his sailors with very poor quality shields made of osiers. He was joined by 40 Messenian hoplites and he placed his force facing the land. He went down to the sea with 40 hoplites to stop the Spartans from landing. He made an inspirational speech to his men, urging them not to fear the enemy's superior numbers. The attack, led by Thrasymelidas, began. But the outstanding general was Brasidas. His shield was captured and was used as a trophy by Athens. It was strange for the Athenians to be fighting on land and the Spartans by sea. On the third day, the Spartans began to get wood for making siege engines. The Athenian fleet of 50 ships arrived from Zacynthus. The next day, they sailed in to attack by both entrances to the harbour. They did great damage to the Spartan fleet which fled, leaving the men stranded on Sphacteria. There was great confusion; in the end the Spartans tried to agree an armistice with Athens in order to rescue the men off the island. The Spartans handed over 60 ships and the Athenians agreed to send supplies over to the men on the island. The Spartans tried to persuade Athens to agree a peace, but Cleon did not want this and argued forcefully that they should use the leverage of the men on the island to their advantage. War began again and the Athenians patrolled the island. It was difficult for the Athenians as they were quite short of water. Meanwhile the helots were offered large rewards to sneak supplies to the besieged Spartans on the island. The Athenians began to fear that they would have to abandon the siege. Cleon became very unpopular. Back at Sphacteria there had been a fire which cleared much of the island of forest. This made Demosthenes more optimistic about taking the island. He was joined by Cleon, shamed into leading the expedition. They offered a chance of surrender to the Spartans who refused and then invaded the island before dawn (about 800 men, from both sides of the island). They overran the first guard post of about 30 men and headed for the centre where there was a fortification held by the rest. At dawn the other 70 ships landed and occupied the highest ground on all sides. Many of them were armed for long-range fighting. The Spartans tried to engage the enemy at close quarters, but kept being driven back. The Athenians began to be less fearful of the Spartan soldiers who were under pressure. They fell back to the end of the island to the fortifications and tried to defend them. The Commander of the Messenians knew of a secret, steep way around and took some men who ended up above the Spartan position, similar to Thermopylae. The Spartans were outnumbered and surrounded, they were doomed. Led by Stryphon, they surrendered and 292 of them were taken prisoner back to Athens.

A coherent account of the events. (35 marks)

(b) The Hellenes were all shocked that the Spartans had been defeated and above all that they had surrendered their arms. This was unprecedented. The Athenians had the leverage of the prisoners to prevent Spartan attacks on Attica and the area of Pylos was now well-fortified and held by the Messenians.

From there the Messenians carried out raids into Laconia which greatly unsettled the Spartans. Both sides now wanted peace and the Peace of Nicias followed.

One developed point. (15 marks)

(iv) (a) Gylippus contributed to the defeat of Athens in Sicily by his decisive and inspirational leadership. When he arrived in Sicily, he took advantage of the fact that the wall at Epipolae had been left unfinished and immediately led his troops in. He saw that the Athenians would have to be attacked from both land and sea and he instilled great confidence in his men who looked up to him.

Two explained points. (20 marks)

(b) Nicias was against the Sicilian expedition from the start, he spoke against it in the Assembly. During the expedition, he felt ill and asked to be recalled. He was indecisive and constantly changed his mind. He left the wall at Epipolae incomplete which gave the Spartans a chance to enter their defences. He had a chance to escape by sea, but did not take it for fear of ruining his reputation and later when there was a chance to retreat by sea. He was too superstitious to do so because of an eclipse of the moon. His men had lost faith in him and his style of leadership did not do anything to bolster their confidence. The expedition required a bold, determined approach and he was cautious and dithering.

(30 marks)

Topic 2. Alexander the Great.

(i) (a) Alexander arrived at the Hydaspes, he got Coenus to supervise bringing the boats in sections from the Indus. It was monsoon season and very wet. Porus, on the other bank probably assumed Alexander would wait till the rain season was over to attack. Alexander ran expeditions, very noisily up and down the river every night, so eventually Porus stopped sending out troops there were so many false alarms. Meanwhile, Alexander was scouting for a good crossing place which he eventually found upriver where there was a bend in the river. An island in the river would facilitate the crossing. They crossed on a wild and stormy night which was good as it was so noisy, but they then discovered that there were two islands. They got across and faced Porus's son with an advance party and beat them easily.

A coherent description. (12,12,11) (35 marks)

(b) This battle shows Alexander's brilliance as commander. His trick crossing the river, his tactics facing Porus's chariots and elephants (leaving most of his cavalry back with Craterus, attacking the chariots with javelins and allowing them to run through) and his clever use of the cavalry unit led by Coenus to come around and encircle Porus, which won him the battle. His nobility and graciousness is shown in his fair treatment of Porus when the battle is over.

One developed point. (15 marks)

(ii) (a) Alexander took on some aspects of Persian clothing such as the headgear which his Macedonians did not like. He also tried to introduce the Persian custom of Proskynesis or bowing down, but most of his men would not cooperate with this. He appointed Persians to important positions and even appointed 30,000 Persian boys to be epigonoï (successors) for the Cavalry Companions. He became more aloof from his men and more ready to listen to accusations of treachery.

Two examples. (8, 7) (15 marks)

(b) There are two main theories here: one is that he was seduced by the eastern style of ruling; he became more Persian because he wanted to. But Arrian suggests that he wanted to win over the Persians to his kingship and so took on some of their ways.

One developed point. (15 marks)

(c) The Macedonians reacted badly to this development. Candidates should mention the episode of proskynesis and the speech of Callisthenes urging Alexander not to get his men to bow down and reminding him that he was a man, not a god. They could also mention Cleitus objecting to his being compared to the great heroes and the mutiny at Opis where the men are furious at being sent home and especially at how he seems to favour the Persians over them, treating them as kin.

Two points. (10,10) (20 marks)

(iii) (a) The death of Cleitus occurred after a night of heavy drinking. Anaxarchus and others were praising Alexander, suggesting that he was as good as Dionysus and the Dioscuri or even Heracles. They started to denigrate Philip and this was too much for Cleitus who took Philip's part. He reminded Alexander that he had achieved everything thanks to the

Macedonians and that he himself had saved Alexander's life at the Granicus. Alexander went to attack Cleitus, but could not lay his hand on his dagger. Cleitus was taken away by his friends, but ran back in and continued to shout at Alexander who then killed him.

A coherent account of the events. (10,10,10) (30 marks)

(b) Candidates may choose either man to blame. Alexander did commit the murder and was very drunk. He felt guilt-ridden afterwards, but did blame the event on his failure to worship Dionysus. Cleitus had saved his life and his sister had been his nurse so it was a terrible deed and one which shows his lack of self-control. Cleitus should not have been so outspoken and insulting to Alexander in front of others and he did show disrespect. If he did come back in then you could say that he was looking for a fight.

Two reasons. (10,10) (20 marks)

(iv) (a) At the Mallian Siege, Alexander was furious at the men, moving too slowly to fetch the scaling-ladders. He grabbed a ladder himself and accompanied only by Peucestas, Leonnatus and Abreas, ran up under his shield and climbed onto the wall. There he fought off defenders, killing some of them. Then, realising he was a target, he decided to jump down into the city and risk death. But at least it would be a glorious death. He jumped down with his friends and continued to fight but was hit in the chest with an arrow, both air and blood came out. He fainted and was then surrounded by his own men. Others broke the ladder they were so frantic to rescue him. Eventually he was taken away and Peucestas removed the arrow.

A coherent description. (10,10,10) (30 marks)

(b) Alexander's friends were angry with him after this incident as he had needlessly risked his life which, as they pointed out, was not the job of the general, rather of a common soldier. He was annoyed at this, but he knew they were right.

One developed point. (10 marks)

(c) The ordinary soldiers were devastated when they heard about it and would not be convinced that Alexander was not dead. To reassure them, Alexander was brought down the river in a boat from which he waved to them. He even mounted his horse and the men flocked around him in delight weeping that he was still alive.

One developed point. (10 marks)

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

(i) (a) The Battle of Pharsalus was the decisive battle between Caesar and Pompey in Greece. Even before the battle began, Caesar had pre-empted Pompey by moving contingents of cavalry round to counter his troops. Pompey had his men stand still at the start of battle, depriving them of momentum. Caesar thought of a good plan to unnerve the cavalry by aiming at their faces which threw them off and they fled. Pompey left the battle in a daze, abandoning his men to their fate.

A coherent account of the battle. (12,12,11) (35 marks)

(b) Pompeii took a boat to Egypt and as he arrived, he was rowed to shore where Ptolemy had him killed by Achillas, Septimius and Salvius. He was beheaded and his body left on the shore where it was buried by an old soldier of his, Philip. His head was sent to Caesar.

One point. (15 marks)

(ii) Catullus shows himself to be a man of very extreme emotions, when he loves; it is with all his being as the Lesbia poems reveal. His feelings are all-consuming and it is all or nothing for him. He is passionate both as a lover and as a hater and, indeed, he swings from one emotion to the other. Lesbia seems to have taken him over completely and almost

deprives him of the use of his senses. 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. He shows himself to be a good companion who would be enjoyable to spend time with and in *Evening With Licinius*. Here he reveals a very sharp sense of humour. His kind, compassionate and loyal qualities as a friend are evident in *Consolation, The Same* and *At A Brother's Grave*. His generosity of spirit and humility is evident in *To Cicero*. His poem to his dead brother is extremely touching and speaks of a very close bond with his brother.

Engagement: 20. Development: 20. Overall Evaluation: 10. (50 marks)

(iii) (a) Caesar says that he invaded Britain because the Britons had aided the Belgae and the Veneti against him when he was fighting in Gaul. Even if there was not time for a campaign that season, he thought it would be of a great advantage to him merely to visit the island to see what its inhabitants were like and to make himself acquainted with the lie of the land, the harbours and the landing places. He may also have wanted to prove its existence which was not certain.

One developed point. (15 marks)

(b) He comments on the fact that the Britons are very numerous and came over from Belgium originally. He says that they eat little corn but consume a lot of milk and meat. He comments on their habit of shaving all of their body hair but wearing moustaches and long hair on their heads and wear animal skins. Also he describes how they paint themselves with woad which is a bluish colour and makes them terrifying in battle. He says that they share wives and don't eat goose, hare or cock, but keep them for pleasure. He says the people of Kent were most civilised. Overall though, there was not much gained by the invasion as the place was too poor. Caesar notes their use of chariots in war which was not the Roman custom. He said they drove around in all directions, threw their weapons and created havoc amongst the enemy. The charioteers wait to pick them up if they are in trouble. Once in amongst the enemy, they jump down from their chariots and fight on foot. They are really expert in the training of their horses and can turn them in an instant, run along the chariot pole and run back into the chariot.

Three points. (12,12,11) (35 marks)

(iv) (a) It appears that the two men had always been "suspicious of each other because of the very wide difference in their ways of living." Cicero feared that Antony would seek supreme power after Caesar's murder while Antony knew that Cicero was in sympathy with Brutus and the conspirators. The immediate cause of Antony's hatred was Cicero's failure to attend a crucial meeting of the senate called by Antony who almost sent soldiers to bring Cicero by force. Cicero subsequently backed the young Octavian against Antony as well, of course, as delivering the vicious *Philippics* against Antony. Cicero's main charge is that Antony tried several times to force a crown on Julius Caesar and make him king. He behaved like a slave. It was during the festival of the Lupercalia when Antony was naked. Antony insisted on recording his efforts in the public record. Next, he condemned Antony for using force to intimidate his opponents. The Senate was ringed by armed men, the Forum was full of 'the world's most savage people.' Antony shunned Rome and consorted with thieves and riff-raff. Cicero believed that his ambition was to reign in Rome and that he tried to replace law and courts by tyranny. He blamed him for the loss of three Roman armies.

Two developed points. (13,12) (25 marks)

(b) Cicero's death came about because of the enmity of Marc Antony. Cicero took Octavian's side against him as he already despised Marc Anthony. He attacked him in the *Philippics* and wanted him named as an enemy of the state. When Antony and Octavian reconciled, Cicero was doomed even though Octavian supposedly argued against his

proscription. He was hunted down and caught leaving his villa at Formiae in a litter. When his killers Herennius and Popillius arrived, his own slaves refused to give him away but he was betrayed by a freed slave of his brother's. He died with dignity, offering his throat to the killers and asking them to give him a proper death, even though what they were doing was not proper. His head and hands were displayed in the Forum.

A coherent account. (9,8,8) (25 marks)

Topic 4. Roman Historians.

(i) (a) Augustus' divorce of Scribonia; his marriage to the pregnant and recently divorced Livia; her two sons Drusus and Tiberius, the very traditional domestic life she and Augustus created, and his death; her inheritance of one-third of his estate and the title 'Augusta'. She had Augustus "firmly under control". Tacitus even implies she might have been involved in the death of Augustus.

Two developed points. (10,10) (20 marks)

(b) Then Tiberius's self-imposed exile and Livia's continuing efforts to persuade Augustus to let him return from Rhodes; she also worked successfully to have him adopted by Augustus as his son. There is some suggestion that Livia ordered the exile and later the execution of Agrippa Postumus on Augustus' death. He details the poor relations between mother and son which continued up to her death.

Two developed points. (10,10) (20 marks)

(c) Augustus wanted to rebuild Rome after the violence and upheaval of the civil wars. He saw that people wanted a return to peace and stability and felt that a firm foundation to the new Rome could be best attained with a focus on family life. Large families would bring the population of the city back up and increase tax revenue. Above all, he wanted to promote a "back to basics" campaign of wholesome family life.

One developed point. (10 marks)

(ii) (a) The death of the emperor Augustus, now according to Tacitus, firmly under the control of his wife, occurred amidst talk of succession and perhaps a return to republican government. Everyone seemed unhappy with the prospect of Livia as a feminine bully and her gloomy, arrogant son, Tiberius. Tacitus suggests that Livia might have had a hand in his death to prevent the recall of Agrippa Postumus from exile. Livia made sure to recall Tiberius from Nola in time for Augustus's death.

A coherent account. (10,10,10) (30 marks)

(b) The main terms of the will of Augustus were as follows: Tiberius and Livia were his heirs. Livia was granted the name "Augusta". Some wealth was left to grandchildren and great grandchildren. Great men of the state were left some money, even though many of them had been disliked by him. His bequests were ordinary except he did leave 400,000 gold pieces to the people of Rome including money for each guardsman and soldier.

Two terms explained. (10,10) (20 marks)

(iii) (a) Tiberius left for Capri after he had already been spending long periods away from Rome in Campania. Some said it was to get away from Sejanus, but as he stayed away six years after his death, this is unlikely. Some said he was looking for somewhere private to live a debauched life and that he had become increasingly self-conscious about his appearance, very tall and thin with a lot of sores on his face. The isolation of Capri attracted him.

Two reasons explained. (10,10) (20 marks)

(b) At Capri Tiberius let matters of state slide and didn't bother filling vacancies for jobs. He succumbed to vicious passions such as very heavy drinking. He engaged in secret orgies and idle malevolent thoughts. His lusts were criminal and he lived like an oriental tyrant. He followed unnatural practices with young girls and boys who often performed for him in groups of three. He had rooms done up with indecent images and indecent manuals. He had boys and girls dressed as pans and nymphs around his grounds in grottoes of debauchery. He was fascinated by innocence and youth. He used even small children to pleasure him, sometimes while swimming. He raped two boys and when they protested, he had their legs broken.

Three aspects described. (10,10,10) (30 marks)

(iv) (a) Agrippina had become lonely, distressed, physically ill and many of her relatives had died. Agrippina had an uncomfortable relationship with Tiberius and possibly with Tiberius' mother, Livia. She became involved in politics in Tiberius' imperial court, and hoped that her sons might succeed Tiberius. She opposed Tiberius' natural son and natural grandson for succession. She was unwise in her complaints about Germanicus' death to Tiberius. Tiberius took Agrippina by her hand and quoted the Greek line: "And if you are not queen, my dear, have I then done you wrong?" Agrippina became involved in a group of Roman Senators who opposed the growing power and influence of the notorious Sejanus. Tiberius began to distrust Agrippina. In 26, Agrippina requested Tiberius to allow her to marry her brother-in-law, a Roman Senator, however, Tiberius didn't allow her to marry him because of political implications the marriage could have. Tiberius carefully staged an invitation to Agrippina to dine at the imperial palace. At dinner, Tiberius offered Agrippina an apple as a test of Agrippina's feelings for the emperor. Agrippina had suspected that the apple could be poisoned and refused to taste the apple. This was the last time that Tiberius invited Agrippina to his dinner table. Agrippina later stated that Tiberius tried to poison her. In 29, Agrippina and her sons Nero and Drusus were arrested on the orders of Tiberius. Tiberius falsely accused Agrippina of planning to take sanctuary beside the image of Augustus or with the Roman Army abroad. Agrippina and her sons were put on trial. She was banished on Tiberius' orders to the island of Pandataria off the coast of Campania. This was the island where her mother had been banished. In prison at Pandataria, Agrippina protested violently. On one occasion, Tiberius ordered a guard to flog her. During the flogging Agrippina lost an eye. Refusing to eat, Agrippina was force-fed but later starved herself to death. Tacitus however leaves open the possibility that she was deprived of nourishment while in prison and her death was not voluntary. She died in 33 AD. Agrippina's son Drusus died of starvation while imprisoned in Rome and Nero committed suicide. After her death, Tiberius slandered her name and had the senate declare that her birth date was a date of bad omen.

Three examples of the treatment. (10,10,10) (30 marks)

(b) Candidates will probably agree with this statement listing his personal life, especially his treatment of boys and girls when he went to Capri; his vindictive treatment of enemies, his paranoia and brutality especially in the treason trials. His morose, anti-social behaviour seems to have had a very dark side indeed.

Two points of explanation. (10,10) (20 marks)

Topic 5. Greek Drama.

(i) (a) Medea comes out to the Chorus and speaks to them politely, she says that she does not want them to think her rude. She emphasises their common cause as women but says her situation is worse than theirs would be as she is also a foreigner. She talks of the plight of women, how they have to "buy" a husband and then can do nothing if he is no good. Divorce

is not respectable and they can't go out for company. She then scathingly dismisses the idea of how women are "protected" at home and says she would rather fight in the front line than bear one child. All of these arguments enforce the bond between her and the women of Corinth to get them on her side.

Three arguments. (12, 12, 11) (35 marks)

(b) The attitude of the chorus changes when they realise the extent of her plans and especially her plan to involve the two boys in her revenge. They tell her that she must not kill her sons and even optimistically say that she will not be able to do it. But she does, and they consider running to help the children, but they don't. Their attitude to her changes from one of support and comradeship to one of horror at her capacity to kill her own children.

One developed point. (15 marks)

(ii) (a) Oedipus is determined to find the killers of Laius, mainly so that he can rescue his people from the terrible plague which has hit the city. He has already saved the people of Thebes from the Sphinx and they now look to him for rescue, he is their saviour in whom they hope. He also considers the fact that he is married to the widow of Laius and that he might be a target of the killer too. He feels a bond with Laius as Jocasta's previous husband. He is horrified that the Thebans let away the killers of their king without chasing them up.

One developed point. (15 marks)

(b) Laius with an escort, and Oedipus on his own, approached the place where three roads met. Each refused to give way and Laius hit Oedipus with a stick. Oedipus retaliated and killed Laius and all his followers except one.

A coherent account of the fight. (10,10) (20 marks)

(c) Jocasta is first to realise the truth and she begs Oedipus not to pursue it but to leave it alone. He refuses and she rushes into the palace. There she hangs herself over the bed. When he realises the truth, he runs into the palace seeking a sword as if to kill her. But when he finds her hanging, he lets her down gently and takes her two brooches, using them to gouge out his eyes.

Two points. (8,7) (15 marks)

(iii) (a) Creon arrives to tell Medea that she and her two sons must be exiled. She begs him to relent and pleads with him that, as a woman, she cannot do him any harm. But he freely admits that he is afraid of her, and above all, afraid for his daughter whom he loves dearly. Medea sees his weakness and playing on his love of his child, begs him for just one day in order to sort out the children. Against his better judgement, he agrees to this.

A coherent description of the meeting. (25 marks)

(b) The boys arrive with the beautiful dress and diadem, contaminated with poison. Glauce puts them on, admiring herself in the mirror, but then starts to scream and wail as they burn into her flesh. She cannot take them off and writhes on the floor in agony. Everyone is afraid to touch her, but Creon rushes in and embraces what remains of her body on the floor. He, then is stuck to her, and cannot break free, he says he would rather die than live without her and they die together.

A description of how both died. (13,12) (25 marks)

(iv) (a) The quarrel between Oedipus and Creon is triggered when Tiresias points the finger of guilt at Oedipus for Laius's death. Oedipus assumes that there is a plot between Tiresias and Creon and that they were responsible for the death of Laius and they are now trying to frame him for it. He assumes that Creon wants the crown for himself and accuses him of this. He thinks that Creon had Laius killed and wants to seize the throne. Creon assures Oedipus of his innocence and points out that he already has a third share in the power of the kingdom without the worry of the responsibility. Oedipus does not believe him, but

both the chorus and Jocasta put pressure on him to drop his charges. He makes it clear that he still thinks that Creon is guilty and suggests to the chorus that they must want him dead if they will not agree with his accusations.

A coherent description of the quarrel. (12,12,11) (35 marks)

(b) In this episode, we see a side of Oedipus which is rash and impulsive. He jumps to conclusions without any evidence and has a bad temper. He refuses to listen to Creon when Creon denies his involvement and puts too much faith in his own judgement. He is quite violent in his anger and we see a degree of over confidence and arrogance in him.

One developed point. (15 marks)

Topic 6. Ancient Epic.

(i) (a) Dido decides to kill herself because she feels that she has no other option. She has lost the man with whom she is obsessed and she also feels that her reputation is ruined now. She has broken the vow she made to her dead husband and has compromised herself by her involvement with Aeneas and her neglect of her city.

Two reasons. (10,10) (20 marks)

(b) Dido climbs on top of the pyre onto the bed she shared with Aeneas. She calls down a curse on his people and prays for an avenger to arise later from her people. She blames her sister Anna and then blames herself, saying she did not deserve happiness. She kills herself with Aeneas's sword and, as she dies, Juno sends down Iris to snatch a lock of her hair to bring her to the Underworld as an offering to Pluto. Anna cradles her in her arms as she takes her last breath, reproaching the queen for keeping her plan secret.

Two points. (10,10) (20 marks)

(c) Her death is very moving because we feel that we know Dido. She has been portrayed as a beautiful and brave woman who has already gone through a lot before. She is so devastated by Aeneas's departure and in such torment that we feel really sorry for her. The fact that it is the doing of the gods rather than her own fault makes her death even more moving. Also the way she kills herself, on their bed, with the Trojan's sword, is very touching.

One developed point. (10 marks)

(ii) (a) The Sirens are mermaid type creatures who sang beautifully on a rocky shore, luring unsuspecting sailors to their deaths.

One point of explanation. (15 marks)

(b) Odysseus wanted to hear the Sirens, but not be seduced by them. He got his men to tie him to the mast of the ship so tight that he would not be able to break out. He filled their ears with bees' wax so that they would not hear the fatal song and row straight past.

Two points. (10,10) (20 marks)

(c) This episode tells us that Odysseus was a very curious man. He could have stopped himself listening to the Sirens, but he really wanted to hear them. It also shows his cleverness as he took the precaution of having himself tied to the mast and stopped the ears of his crew. So it shows his shrewdness and his sense of curiosity.

Two points. (8, 7) (15 marks)

(iii) (a) Anchises was persuaded to leave Troy by the fact that the hair of Iulus/Ascanius went on fire but did not burn. When he asked for a second sign a comet or shooting star appeared over Mt Ida which convinced him that the gods were asking them to escape from the city.

One point of explanation. (15 marks)

(b) Firstly Aeneas is reminded of his father when he sees the pitiful death of Priam. When he goes home, he will not leave the city unless his father agrees to go. He carries Anchises out of Troy on his back. He fulfils his promise to Anchises to go and visit him in the Underworld and puts on games in memory of his father. When they meet in the Underworld, their reunion is very emotional. Aeneas tries to embrace his father, who is overcome with happiness at seeing him, saying he knew that Aeneas would manage to make the journey.

Two points. (13,12) (25 marks)

(c) Evidence for this includes his carrying Ascanius out of the burning city. He won't go to the feast in Dido's palace unless his son is brought from the ships and when Mercury mentions how he is denying Ascanius his Destiny, he immediately does what he is told.

One reason explained. (10 marks)

(iv) (a) Odysseus leaves the island of Calypso in a boat he has made himself with food and wine provided by Calypso. He sails for seventeen days but is spotted by Poseidon who hates him. Poseidon sends a terrible storm. The Ithacan wishes he had died in Troy. He manages to surface when his boat breaks up and he holds on to his broken raft before being rescued by the sea nymph Ino who advises him to swim for shore and gives him her veil for protection. He just manages to get to shore with the help of Athene who calms the winds. On the morning of the third day, he was lifted by a mighty wave towards the shore. When he arrives, he thinks he is done for as the shore is so rocky, but he barely manages to hold onto a rock, tearing the flesh off his hands. Washed out again, Athene gives him the idea of swimming along the shore until he sees a beach; he sees a river mouth and prays to the god of the river to let him land. He lay on the ground, wounded and speechless, kissing the earth.

A coherent description of the voyage. (9,8,8) (25 marks)

(b) When he meets Nausicaa, he is naked and wretched looking, and decides not to hug her knees to beg for help. He speaks very eloquently to her. He wonders if she is a goddess, maybe Artemis. He compliments her and says that if she is a human, her family is lucky and that the man who marries her will be luckiest of all. He compares her to a beautiful palm tree on the island of Delos. He explains that he has travelled from Ogygia and got caught in a storm. He asks for her pity and asks her for clothing and to get him some help. He wishes that the gods grant her marriage and a harmonious home.

One developed point. (15 marks)

(c) Nausicaa does not run away, unlike her friends. She listens to Odysseus. She calls her friends back and tells them not to be afraid. She says that they must look after this unfortunate man, bathe him and give him food and drink. She gets him some clothing (she has been washing clothes in the river). She gives him olive oil for bathing. Before she goes back to town the princess tells him not to go with her, as she wants to avoid town gossip, but to go to her father's palace and kneel at the feet of Arete, her mother asking for help.

One developed point. (10 marks)

Topic 7. Writers of the Augustan Age.

(i) (a) Cacus steals four bulls and four heifers from Hercules as he is returning with the herd of cattle after killing Geryon. Cacus drags them backwards by their tails to his cave so that the hoof prints look as if they were leaving there rather than going there.

Two points (8,7) (15 marks)

(b) Hercules discovers the crime when the herd is on the move, they low and in reply, one of the stolen heifers lows back, giving away the location of the stolen cattle.

One point. (10 marks)

(c) Hercules goes to Cacus's cave and tries to shift the enormous boulder which blocks the entrance. But he has no success. Then looks up, he sees on top of the hill a tall leaning stone which he heaves out of place, diverting the river. The top of the cave lies open and he throws down boulders and branches on top of Cacus. But Cacus breathes fire and fills the cave with fire and smoke. Hercules leaps down into the inferno and finds Cacus. He chokes him to death.

Two points. (8,7) (15 marks)

(d) The triumph of good over evil is appealing and the fact that Hercules outsmarts the monster Cacus when he can't move the boulder. The fact that Cacus is a cannibal and so evil, makes the victory of Hercules even more enjoyable.

One reason explained. (10 marks)

(ii) (a) Horace's advice on how to live life is mainly on the theme that it is short, it inevitably ends in death for all of us, our end cannot be predicted, so we might as well enjoy it while we can. He tells Leuconoe that it is pointless trying to work out what lies in the future, nothing we do can have an effect on the length of our lives, so we must "lay hold upon the present hour", enjoy the countryside, our friends, wine and song, and good company for we don't know how long it will last. He especially advises people to enjoy life while they are young "the best is but in season best" and he also recommends a wholesome life, being true to oneself and appreciating the simple pleasures of nature, hearty food and family and friends. He does seem to rate life in the country, especially farming life as superior to city life with its corruption, greed and luxury.

Two developed points. (13,12) (25 marks)

(b) Horace thinks about death a good deal. He constantly reminds us that it awaits us all and that it cannot be avoided or even postponed. We will be gone, our goods cannot come with us and our heirs will not grieve for long. Our expensive wine will be spilt on the marble floor. When we reach the Underworld, our pedigree, good character or eloquence will not make any difference. Even Diana or Theseus could not bring back their loved ones from the dead. The good side of this is that we should enjoy life while we live it, "Thou wast not born for aye".

Two developed points. (13,12) (25 marks)

(iii) (a) The activities of a farmer during winter, according to Virgil include whittling wood for torches while one's wife weaves and makes wine. It is a time to relax and enjoy the fruits of labour, feasting and enjoying the harvest, like sailors who have arrived into harbour with their catch. It is time to harvest the nuts and berries, to hunt the hare and birds and the stag with a sling.

Two activities explained. (10,10) (20 marks)

(b) Virgil thinks that farming is a good, honest way to make a living. It is far from the "purple slavery" of life in the city with the corruption of law courts, the insincerity of politicians and the devotion to luxury and avarice. This life is in tune with nature and honours the gods. The farmer does not care what anyone thinks of him and he is jealous of no one. He does not have to listen to the trumpets of war nor fear the storms at sea. He is not obsessed with money and sleeps with an easy conscience. His pleasures are simple, his wife, children and happy slaves. He enjoys a feast day with contests of archery and wrestling, all in all, a simple, happy and good kind of life, according to Virgil.

Three points. (10,10,10) (30 marks)

(iv) (a) When the other tribes, including the Sabines, refused Romulus's request for intermarriage, he came up with a bold plan. He held a festival in honour of Neptune and invited the neighbouring tribes who all came with their wives and children. As the festivities started, at a pre-arranged signal, the Romans all swooped on the daughters of the Sabines, some had been picked out by senators already and some were just kidnapped on the spot. The parents departed sorrowing for their abducted daughters.

Three points. (12,12,11) (35 marks)

(b) Romulus explained to the girls that the only reason they had been taken was because their parents had unreasonably refused the offers of marriage. He reassured them that they would be loved and respected all the more as it was the passion for them that had caused the men to capture them and that their husbands would be exceptionally keen to make it up to them for the loss of their homes and families.

One developed point. (15 marks)

Topic 8. Art and Architecture in Greek Society.

(i) (a) The Erechtheion **(5)** on the Athenian Acropolis. **(5)** **(10 marks)**

(b) The Ionic Order **(10 marks)**

(c) This is a unique temple in that it is split level and is, essentially three boxes instead of one. It has a central temple with a naos and pronaos and two porches of different levels, the south porch with the karyatids holding up the roof and the much taller north porch. It has several shrines: to Erechtheus, the king of ancient Athens; the tomb of Kekrops; the ancient olivewood statue of Athene; the salt water spring hit by the trident of Poseidon. It has a frieze of grey Eleusinian marble with Pentelic marble figures and very beautiful sculptural details. A unique inscription tells us that all of the workers were paid 1 drachma per day for its construction.

Two points. (15,15) (30 marks)

(ii) (a) A stele **(10 marks)**

(b) A grave marker **(10 marks)**

(c) A sphinx **(10 marks)**

(d) It belongs to the Middle Archaic period. 580-535 BC approx. A number of features are typical of the period. Firstly, the two figures on the stele are definitely archaic, their hair and faces are very stylised as are their poses. Their hair is carved in neat, organised rows in a tidy pattern and the archaic smile is visible. There is some evidence of the observation of reality too, the carving of the shoulder of the young man and his drapery are quite realistic as is his hand. There is a definite sense of depth/perspective/3D in the figures. The sphinx is crouching rather than sitting flat as in early archaic sculptures. The style of the stele, quite tall with the palmette and volutes on top is typical of this period too.

Two reasons. (10,10) (20 marks)

(iii) (a) The figures are a Lapith **(5)** and a Centaur. **(5)** **(10 marks)**

(b) The metopes were on the Doric frieze on the outside of the building, between the triglyphs. **(10 marks)**

(c) Phidias **(10 marks)**

(d) The figure of the Lapith is leaping towards the Centaur, leading with his knee, almost off the ground. His right arm is outstretched, grabbing the Centaur. The Centaur's back legs are almost collapsed on the ground while his body is twisted, trying to escape and pull away. The horse is twisted around his arm, indicating violent motion.

The muscles of both figures are highly defined and taut, suggesting extreme tension and drama. The flow of the cape behind emphasises this.

Two points. (10,10) (20 marks)

(iv) (a) This is the charioteer. **(10 marks)**

(b) It was situated in Delphi. **(10 marks)**

(c) It is made of bronze. **(5 marks)**

(d) It belongs to the Early Classical Period. 480-450 BC approx. **(10 marks)**

(e) Firstly, the use of bronze casting begins around this period, so that is one typical feature. It is not archaic as the face is very realistic and the stance, although still, is not symmetrical. The severe expression is typical of this period and the beautiful rendering of the drapery, simple but natural is also typical, especially the detail at the shoulders. The realistic carving of the hands and feet are also not at all archaic.

One developed point. (15 marks)

Topic 9. The Philosopher in Society: A study of Socrates and Plato.

(i) (a) The sea-captain is tall and strong, but a bit deaf and short-sighted. The crew who know nothing about seamanship keep trying to grab the helm from him and crowding around him. They refuse to be taught anything about seamanship either, saying it can't be taught. They fight with each other, killing each other and ply the captain with drugs or drink, turning the voyage into a pleasure cruise. They admire the man who can control the captain and think he is the best one to take the helm. They don't realise that navigation is something that has to be studied for a long time. They regard the man who studies it as a dreamer and don't realise that only the one who has studied the weather, geography, tides, etc. is the one fit to steer the ship.

A coherent account. (10,10,10) (30 marks)

(b) Plato means us to learn from this simile that the ship of state is something precious which should not be entrusted to just anyone. The mob are clueless about what it takes to run the ship and their judgement of the one who should do so is flawed. Ordinary people do not know enough about the affairs of state to see what needs to be done. The captain is the ordinary people, the ones creating havoc are the politicians.

Two points. (10,10) (20 marks)

(ii) (a) Firstly, for Plato, it is taken for granted that music is an integral part of life, not an optional extra. It is understood that music has a profound effect on the person and a deep influence on our thoughts and actions which is why it matters so much. He is mostly concerned with the type of music listened to by the Guardians and the implication is that our behaviour is deeply linked to the effect certain types of music have on us. Some types of music have a good effect on us, for instance, marching songs for soldiers such as the Dorians and Phrygians use are good in their effect. The only acceptable modes are the Dorian and the Phrygian – one stern, the other pleasant. The first (stern) mode will represent appropriately the voice and accent of a brave man on military service or on some other dangerous undertaking where he faces injury, death, or any other misfortune with the same steadfast

endurance. The second (pleasant) mode will represent him in the ordinary, voluntary occupations of peace time – persuading someone to grant a request, praying to a god, rebuking a neighbour, submitting himself to the requests or instructions or persuasion of others. In all these, he will show no conceit, but moderation, common sense and a willingness to accept the outcome. These two modes express courage and moderation in good fortune and in bad. Only the lyre and cithara, the instruments of Apollo, will be required. Metre and tune must be adapted to the words and not vice-versa. However, Socrates admits he is unable to say which rhythms are suited to which way of life. However, Socrates has no doubt that beauty will result from good rhythm. Good rhythm is the result of good music that suits good poetry and bad rhythm is the opposite. In conclusion, the words must determine the mode and rhythm of the music and not the other way around.

Two developed points. (13,12) (25 marks)

(b) Firstly, the mode and rhythm must suit the words. Therefore dirges and laments in the Mixed Lydian and Extreme Lydian modes must be rejected and even respectable women, let alone men, must not use them. Secondly, because drunkenness, softness or idleness are qualities most unsuitable in Guardians, then the relaxing Lydian modes used in drinking songs are to be rejected because they will be of no use for training soldier.

Two developed points. (13,12) (25 marks)

(iii) Candidates may answer this either way. The main thing here is that they engage personally with the question and with Plato's ideas. Points which can be made include: In Plato's state, the good of the whole society takes precedence over individual freedom. This is a good thing in theory but it allows for little or no individual freedom. Citizens are put into a class and have to stay in it so there is no social mobility. There is no such thing as family life, which is much prized in a democratic society. There is strict censorship so no freedom of speech. Citizens have no say in the choice of their leaders nor in any of the major decisions that affect their lives. For the Guardians, life is hard as they have long years of study with nothing but the most frugal of lifestyles and then must spend more years guiding the state. So if the candidate argues well on how the good of the individual is not as important as the good of the whole society, that will be fine. If Plato's ideal state were possible it would be one in which men and women would be in many ways equal and in which each citizen would do the work for which he or she was fitted. There would be no internal strife and the good of the state would always be a priority. Good candidates may be able to see the parallels here with the communist ideal.

Engagement: 20. Development: 20. Overall Evaluation: 10. (50 marks)

(iv) (a) The rules laid down for the Guardians' lifestyle include: they should be intelligent and capable and they must be watched carefully to see that they cannot be persuaded ever to stop doing what they think best for the community; as children they should be taken to witness war to accustom themselves to it; they must be tested regularly and exposed to situations where fear or pleasure could sway them. The main features of their daily lives would be austere simplicity, without private property, luxury or privacy nor any family life at all. They should procreate, but in such a way that is organised by the state, their children then would be taken and reared by the state with no knowledge of who their parents are. He believes that male and female guardians should receive the same education.

Three rules explained. (14, 13, 13) (40 marks)

(b) The point here is that the Guardians should be trained from childhood and their only loyalty should be to the state. Without any semblance of family life, the only ties are to the city and so their whole lives are devoted to the state with no divided loyalties. In this way loyalty to the state will be all and there will be no family loyalty to conflict with it. Also, by such intense and restricted rules to live by, there would be no distractions; they would be entirely focused on their task.

One developed point. (10 marks)

Topic 10. Roman Art and Architecture.

(i) (a) The building is the Colosseum (or Flavian Amphitheatre) at Rome. (10 marks)

(b) The structure is a very large oval shape which is four storeys high. Its sloped sides are resting on vaults. The lower three storeys are surrounded with arches. On the lower storey there are Doric half-columns between the arches, on the second storey, Ionic half-columns and on the third storey, Corinthian half-columns. The top storey has a row of pilasters. There is a decorative cornice around the top from which an awning could be hung to shelter the audience. Two aspects. (8,7) (15 marks)

(c) The events which took place here included animal shows; beast hunts; gladiatorial combats; trials and punishments of criminals and very occasionally naval battles. Two kinds of entertainment. (8,7) (15 marks)

(d) It is a major feat of engineering, partly on account of its scale. It held 45,000-50,000 people so it was an enormous achievement. It creates an artificial hillside, with the use of many vaults and was very cleverly designed for maximum viewing capacity and for ease of entry and exit of a huge audience. There were elaborate underground vaults for the holding of wild animals before the show. One reason. (10 marks)

(ii) (a) This is the Emperor Commodus. (10 marks)

(b) We know that he is posing as Hercules because of the lion skin on his head and shoulders and because he is carrying a club and golden apples. Two points. (8,7) (15 marks)

(c) Commodus looks smooth and effeminate, his hair and beard are overly fussy and his hand manicured. Combined with the hallmarks of the great hero Hercules, the effect is to show his vanity and self-importance. He looks very narcissistic and conceited. One developed point. (15 marks)

(d) This is a very typically Roman sculpture. First the bust, head and shoulders, was a very common style of Roman portrait. Secondly, the amazing attention to detail, incredibly deeply-drilled elaborate hair and beard and the realistic texture of lion skin are very Roman. The fact that the sculpture is so revealing of the personality of the subject is very Roman also. One developed point. (15 marks)

(iii) (a) It is Trajan's Column. (10 marks)

(b) The column commemorates the victory of the Emperor Trajan over the Dacians (Romanians) in 107AD. (10 marks)

(c) Any of the following will do: uniforms; weaponry; shields; standards; battle formations; siege equipment; helmets; building processes; details of camps and forts; uniforms/weaponry/armour of the Dacians; One piece of information. (10 marks)

(d) This is a remarkable monument, 100 feet tall with 215 metres of continuous relief sculpture in bands spiralling from bottom to top. It is teeming with figures and contains a vast amount of information about the Roman army in Trajan's time. It would have been highlighted in colour originally. We see the history of the Dacian wars following Trajan who is always the most visible figure blessing his troops, leading them into battle, getting his men to build a fort, and so on. Although the perspective is not entirely realistic, there is a great sense of a clear version of events with a huge story being told full of bustling, active figures with a great deal of variety and interest. **Two points. (10,10) (20 marks)**

(iv) (a) Livia was the wife of Augustus, first emperor of Rome. **(10 marks)**

(b) This is a beautiful painting of an imaginary garden. It has many delicate shades of green and blue with highlights of cream, white and orange against a blue sky. It shows a gentle woodland with a low fence. The trees and shrubs have varied leaves, some feathery, there are plentiful fruits and flowers and a variety of birds sitting amongst the foliage. It is not completely realistic, but it is lovely and serene, everything in it looks fresh and "dewy".

A coherent description. (10,10,10) (30 marks)

(c) A painting such as this would usually be in the garden room of a Roman house, an optical illusion to make the garden seem bigger. They can also be found in dining rooms or along corridors. **One point. (10 marks)**

Appendix 1. Leaving Certificate Classical Studies – Ordinary Level

Criteria for assessment of answers to global 50 / 40 / 35 / 30 mark discursive questions.

			Weighting
Engagement	Engagement with the question	e.g. Understanding of question, Focus/addressing the question, Clear aim, Quality of ideas, Relevance of material	40%
Development	The extent to which ideas are developed	e.g. Depth of treatment, Analysis of ideas, Choice of references, Use of supporting/illustrative material, Management of material, Accuracy	40%
Overall Evaluation	The overall quality of the answer	e.g. Coherence of discussion, Structure of argument, Cogency of ideas, Overall persuasiveness, Convincing, Sustained piece, Comprehensiveness of response	20%

Marks to be displayed on paper

E-

D-

OE -

Total-

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