



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2013

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.

Marking Scheme

TOPIC 1: Athens at War.

(i)

(a) Three points (12+12+11)

Pagondas, the Theban general, made a speech to the Boeotians encouraging them to fight the Athenians. In the battle, the Thebans pushed back the enemy, but the other wing collapsed. Pagondas acted decisively and successfully in sending the cavalry to support them and their arrival worked in securing the defeat and rout of the Athenian army.

(35)

(b) Impression ex 15.

The Boeotians constructed an engine which directed fire against the wooden fortifications and destroyed them. This led to the capture of the fortress.

(15)

(ii)

(a) Two points (13+12)

The Corinthian delegates say that they were aggrieved that Athens was besieging their colony of Potidaea. Some Corinthian citizens were inside. They are also annoyed that Corcyra was taken from them by Athens. They blame the Spartans for allowing this to happen, saying that they should have stopped the Athenians in their aggression before it got too late. In contrast, the Athenians act swiftly and achieve a lot. They point out that it is the role of the Spartans to defend the liberty of other states against Athens.

(25)

(b) Two points (13+12)

The Athenians tried to prevent the Spartans from agreeing with the Corinthians. They said that they will not reply to the extraordinary charges made against them by the Corinthians. They say their gains have been reasonable and remind the Spartans of how they risked everything in the Persian War. They point out that they fought alone at Marathon, they provided most of the ships for the naval victory at Salamis and the main commander – Themistocles. They say that they even abandoned their property. They claim that they deserve whatever empire they got because of their great role in driving out the Persians. Security, honour and self-interest demand that the empire is maintained. It is only natural for the strong to control the weak and at least Athens does this fairly. They say that maybe

Athens has been too kind to its allies. They urge the Spartans to remember how unpredictable war is and how they might not come out of it well. They ask them to settle any dispute by arbitration instead.

(25)

(iii)

(a) Two points (15+15)

Nicias' letter was sent back to Athens in case messengers distorted his words. He laid out the present situation in Sicily, how they had defeated Gylippus, king of Sparta at first, but then had been outnumbered and had to retreat behind a fortress, becoming besieged by the enemy. 'The enemy also have sent for more troops and, even worse, for ships to fight us at sea. Our fleet is in a sorry state having been at sea so long to protect our supply line. The troops' morale has disimproved and some are beginning to desert. We have no source of replacements. So, now either recall us or send out a big naval and military force with a lot of money and a new general to replace me as I am ill. This must be done by spring or it will be too late.'

(30)

(b)Two points (10+10)

The Athenians refused to relieve Nicias of command. They sent out two expeditions, one led by Eurymedon which left immediately and a larger one under Demosthenes. The Athenians also sent 20 ships to patrol the waters between Sicily and the Peloponnese to prevent any reinforcements coming from Corinth.

(20)

(iv) Two significant points at least for each figure (25, 25)

Gylippus was the daring Spartan general sent to help Syracuse against the Athenian force under Nicias in 414 BC. He had more initiative than Nicias and drove the Athenians back into a defensive position from where they were under constant attack. He then got reinforcements and finally defeated the Athenian reinforcements under Demosthenes in Sicily.

Agis was general at Mantinea where he flooded the land and forced the Athenians away from their advantageous position. He won the battle for the Spartans here. One of his most important roles was in the fortification of Decelea.

Pericles was the Athenian leader under whom the Peloponnesian War began. Thucydides admired him very much. One of the best sections of his History is Pericles' Funeral Oration where he makes a wonderful speech summing up all of the reasons why Athenians should be so proud. He emphasises the fairness and justness of their society, the love of things of the mind, their openness and great legal system are among the things he praises. His eulogy for the fallen men shows his greatness as an orator. He led the Athenians into the war with an

aggressive foreign policy, but Thucydides points out that his advice to protect the navy and the city and not to try to expand the empire was not always followed by his successors who, according to Thucydides were greedy demagogues. His death by plague was a terrible loss to the Athenians in the second year of the war and no one of his stature was there to replace him.

TOPIC 2: Alexander the Great.

(i)

(a) Impression ex 35.

A concise account of the Battle of Issus which could include: the lead-up where Darius ignores Amyntas's advice and moves from an open plain; the two armies passing each other on each side of the Amanus Mountains; Darius's treatment of Alexander's wounded at Issus; the line-up and respective sizes of the two armies on each side of the River Pinarus; Alexander's speech to his men and their derision at the Persian stockade; Darius's troops heavily weighted on their right wing to break through at the sea; advance force sent out to the left wing into the foothills, easily defeated; Alexander sends the Thessalians over to his left wing to back up Parmenio there; he leads the Cavalry Companions in a charge to the centre-left and gets close to where Darius is; the Greek phalanx does badly initially and loses formation, but Alexander's charge breaks through and comes to their rescue; Parmenio has real trouble on the left wing, but the fleeing of Darius causes the rest of the Persians to run and a rout ensues; the ravines full of dead bodies; Alexander's pursuit of Darius; Alexander is now in control of all of Asia Minor.

(35)

(b) Impression ex 15.

Alexander's courtesy towards the family of Darius is noteworthy in two episodes: he hears them lamenting and sends in Leonnatus to tell them that Darius is, in fact, not dead and to reassure them that they will be treated with respect and honour. Also, when Darius mistakes Hephaestion for him, he does not get angry but reassures her that Hephaestion is another Alexander. Lastly, he gives Darius's mother, who dies in custody, a fine, royal burial.

(15)

(ii)

(a) Impression ex 10.

Alexander wanted to sacrifice to Heracles in Tyre. He also needed to take Tyre as part of his coastal policy, defeating the Persian navy by cutting off their harbours and supplies.

Alexander would control all of Phoenicia and would have control of their considerable naval forces. (10)

(b) Three points (10+10+10)

Tyre's location was about half a mile from shore with huge high walls. Alexander built a mole under constant attack from the Tyrians. The Tyrians sent out an old ship and set it on fire, ruining the mole and a siege tower. Then Alexander set about rebuilding it. The Tyrians blockaded their harbours and used missiles to keep the Macedonians away. They threw down boulders and sent divers down to cut the Greek anchors. They launched a surprise attack from one of the harbours.

(30)

(c) One point (10)

8,000 Tyrians were killed. The King, Azemilcus and some nobles were spared. The rest, 30,000, were sold into slavery.

(10)

(iii)

(a) Three arguments (9+8+8)

Alexander tried to get his men to continue on by reminding them of all that his father, Philip did for them and saying that he, Alexander had done even more. He had given them enormous victories, shared their hardships and their injuries, rewarded them handsomely and never asked them to do what he would not do himself. He brought them great glory and advancement. He also says that any man worth the name wants to continue great conquests rather than give them up. He also tries to make them feel bad for abandoning him and threatens to go on without them.

(25)

(b) Two elements of this speech. (13+12)

Coenus spoke for the men as he had fought very bravely at the Hyphasis. He points out that there are few men left from the starting number, they have travelled so far and many have died or have been wounded. The men just long to go home and will not fight so well when they are not fighting willingly. He says that Alexander should go home and then set out again with fresh troops who are up for an expedition, these men are too tired and weary. They want to see their families.

(25)

(iv) At least two significant points on each figure (25, 25)

Olympias was Alexander's mother and wife of Philip. She came from Epirus and was fond of mystical cult religions. There were several stories about divine intervention in her conception and birth of Alexander. She was a very dominant person and very close to her

son. She was possibly implicated in Philip's death. Alexander later accused her of charging a high rent for the time in her womb as she constantly complained of Antipater in her letters to him.

Roxane was the beautiful daughter of Oxyartes, the Bactrian chieftain who had defended the Rock of Sogdiana. Alexander fell in love with her and, though she was his captive, he married her. She bore him a son later on who did not survive infancy.

Bessus was a relative of Darius and fled with him from Gaugamela. He seems to have been responsible for Darius's death and assumed leadership of the Persians. Later he was betrayed by his own men and captured by Alexander whose brutal treatment of him was roundly criticised by Arrian who calls it barbarian.

Parmenio was Alexander's best general. He had served under Philip and his two sons, Nicanor and Philotas were also important commanders. On several occasions he offered Alexander advice which Alexander did not take (the Granicus; the letter from Darius; the warning about Philip the doctor). Eventually Alexander had him assassinated when his son Philotas was suspected of not informing of a plot on his life.

TOPIC 3: Life and Thought in the Late Roman Republic.

(i) Three points (17+17+16)

Catullus in his poems comes across as a very passionate man with strong emotions. He is a man of extremes in his feelings, he loves and hates passionately. We see his sense of humour in *Evening With Licinius* and he is also kind as we see in *To Cicero. Consolation, Same* and *At a Brother's Grave* all reveal him to be very sensitive and sympathetic. Love and friendship are what interest him; he comes across as honest and genuine.
(50)

(ii)

(a) Impression ex 35.

The visit to Pozzuoli took place in 45 BC. Caesar arrived with 2,000 soldiers. He spent the morning doing accounts and then went for a walk on the shore. He then took a bath and heard some news about Mamurra (a senior officer). He made "careful toilet" and came to dinner. He was on a course of emetics (vomiting drugs) and so ate lots of very fine and luxurious food. It was a pleasurable meal and there was a lot of good talk. Even the humblest of his men were also very well looked after; the superior ones were treated in style. Most of the talk was about literature and Caesar really enjoyed himself.
(35)

(b) Two points (8+7)

The letter reveals an uneasy relationship. Cicero is obviously relieved that the visit went so smoothly. He seems happy that nothing unpleasant happened. He says the talk never turned to serious matters at all and that he did not consider asking Caesar to come back, once was enough for a visit or “distasteful...billeting” from him.

(15)

(iii)

(a) Two points (13+12)

Caesar was very high-handed with the pirates. He told them that they were not demanding a high enough ransom. He told them to keep quiet while he was working and ordered them about. He read them his poetry. He told them that he would have them executed when he got free of them.

(25)

(b) One point 15.

They were going to be let go by the governor for a bribe, but Caesar pursued them and had them crucified.

(15)

(c) One point 10.

This episode shows that Caesar was often underestimated by others, who did not take him seriously until it was too late. It shows his confidence, even arrogance and it shows that he was extremely determined and did not make threats lightly.

(10)

(iv)

(a) Two points (8+7)

Catiline was reckless and arrogant. He was very intelligent, but flawed. He had great personal bravery, but also a cruel streak. Overall he is depicted as dangerous and immoral.

(15)

(b) A coherent account. 35

The Catiline Conspiracy was Catiline’s plan to kill the consuls and to take over Rome. He had dramatic plans for solving the debt crisis in Rome and rallied many plebeians to his side along with several disaffected patricians. He was condemned in front of the senate by Cicero and fled to Etruria to join his forces. The envoys of the Allobroges now arrived in Rome and were contacted by the conspirators whom they betrayed to the Senate. Cicero rounded up and

killed the leaders (despite protest by Julius Caesar). Catiline was denounced and led a small army which was defeated at Pistoria where he fought very bravely himself.

(35)

TOPIC 4: Roman Historians.

(i)

(a) Three points (14+13+13)

Antony was a friend of Julius Caesar. He tried to help him to be crowned emperor and fought against his assassins at the Battle of Phillipi. He was one of the second triumvirate with Octavian and Lepidus. He agreed with Octavian to divide up the empire and to go east where he fell in love with Cleopatra. Together, they tried to break away from the control of Rome and fought against Octavian (Augustus) in the Battle of Actium in 31 BC where they were defeated.

(40)

(b) Impression ex 10.

Their deaths were due to the fact that they were split up during the battle. When Cleopatra heard that Antony had died, she committed suicide with the help of a maid, who brought her an asp. Antony, who had not been killed, then heard of her death and killed himself.

(10)

(ii)

Three points (17+17+16)

Suetonius says that Augustus got the name in his early youth of “shameless acts”. He was singled out by the audience in the theatre once when the word “wanton” was used in the play. Even his friends did not deny that he was given to adultery, though they claimed it was for political advantage, so that he could find out his enemies’ secrets. Antony mentions his very hasty marriage to Livia whom he met when she was pregnant by her then husband. Antony also charged him with taking the wife of an ex-consul to bed from a dinner party and bringing her back in disarray. When he is defending himself over his liaison with Cleopatra, he mentions all of the women that Augustus has probably slept with and not been too concerned about. Stories abounded about Augustus’s friends vetting women for him as if they were slaves at a market. There was also an account of a huge dinner party where the guests were all dressed as the Olympian gods and Augustus, dressed as Apollo, carried out acts of debauchery.

(50)

(iii)

Three points (17+17+16)

Candidates should be able to refer to events in the life of Tiberius to illustrate his character. In his early career he was a fine soldier and administrator. As emperor he carried out his duties well. But later he became mean and greedy. He quarrelled with Drusus, his brother and with Livia, his mother. He did not even attend her funeral. Tiberius was not affectionate towards his son, Drusus. Some believed that he had Germanicus poisoned. He was cruel towards his wife Agrippina and her children. His character seems to have deteriorated as time went on. He had many people tortured and executed. He was paranoid and hated. He left for Capri where he indulged in questionable sexual practices. His death was celebrated in Rome.

(50)

(iv) **Any two significant points about each of the two chosen figures.**

Livia was Tiberius's mother and the wife of Augustus. She was pregnant with Tiberius when Augustus met her and got her husband to divorce her. She was a powerful woman who was a major influence on her husband and for a time on her son. But later he turned against her.

(25)

Cleopatra was first Caesar's mistress and was established by him on the throne of Egypt. Later she was mistress of Antony and mother of his children. With Antony, she tried to set up an eastern empire independent of Rome. After the Battle of Actium she committed suicide.

(25)

Agrippina was the wife of Germanicus and the mother of Caligula. She made an enemy of Tiberius who persecuted her and her children driving her to suicide in 19 Ad.

(25)

TOPIC 5: Greek Drama.

(i)

(a) Impression ex 15.

Oedipus becomes king of Thebes by arriving while they were being persecuted by the Sphinx who was posing riddles for the men of the city to solve. When each man failed, he was killed. But Oedipus volunteers and solves the riddle of what creature has two, three and four legs, but is strongest when it has two. The answer is man. The Thebans were so grateful to him that they ask him to be their king.

(15)

(b) Three points (12+12+11)

He is much loved by the Thebans who call him first among men. He is fatherly towards them and their suffering causes him much pain. He is prepared to do whatever he can to sort out their problems and is very impatient to end their pain. He wants to discuss everything out in the open in front of them and they trust him utterly. On the other hand, unknowingly he is also the cause of the plague and the “pollution” of the city, this would be a valid point too.
(35)

(ii)

(a) Impression ex 15.

Creon brings news which seems good. Apollo has told him that Thebes must rid itself of the pollution of the murderer of Laius in their midst if the plague is to be lifted.
(15)

(b) Impression ex 15.

Laius and Jocasta had been told that their baby would cause the death of Laius and that he should be destroyed. So they did as advised and gave the baby to a shepherd to leave out on Mount Cithaeron.
(15)

(c) Two points (10+10)

Oedipus had heard at a feast that his parents were not really his parents. They had denied this, but he was not convinced and so went to the Oracle of Apollo at Delphi. Here he was told that he would sleep with his mother and kill his father. As a result, he flees as far as he can from Corinth and arrives at Thebes where he solves the riddle of the Sphinx.
(20)

(iii)

(a) Two reasons (13+12)

Medea reminds Jason of how she saved his life and made him a hero when he sought the Golden Fleece. She points out that he could not have done it without her help. In return he has betrayed her by abandoning her in favour of the princess of Corinth with no home or family to rely on.

(25)

(b) Two reasons (13+12)

Jason defends himself by saying that it was Aphrodite who caused Medea to fall so passionately in love with him and to help him out. He says that she was lucky to have been brought by him from a barbarian land to a civilised place (Greece) where she would become famous. He also says that his marriage is for the benefit of the whole family, not for his own gratification.

(25)

(iv)

(a) Three points (12+12+11)

The final encounter takes place with Medea in a chariot (provided by the gods) on the palace roof. Along with her on the chariot are the bodies of her dead sons. Jason runs out, at first unaware that the boys are dead. He is very emotional and howls at her that she must be a monster to do such a thing. He begs to be allowed to touch and bury his sons, but she is calm and unmoved. She says that he may not even touch them, that he is the cause of their deaths and that she will leave for Athens where she will bury them herself. She then foretells his death.

(35)

(b) Impression ex 15.

Candidates can answer either way. If yes, they could mention the dramatic effect of the revenge of Medea and how it is a shocking, but very effective end to the play that she gets away scot-free and the arrogant Jason is made to suffer. If no, it could be pointed out that the ending is appallingly unjust in that the boys are dead and their mother who murdered them does not receive any punishment and escapes.

(15)

TOPIC 6: Ancient Epic.

(i)

(a) Three elements of the story (14+13+13)

After Aeolus gave Odysseus the bag of winds, as they were sailing back to Ithaca, when they were in sight of the island, Odysseus went to sleep. The men, thinking that Odysseus had received a gift from Aeolus that he was keeping secret from them, opened the bag and they were blown right back to Sicily. When they returned to Aeolus, he was angry with them and felt that the gods did not favour them, so he sent them on their way with nothing.

(40)

(b) Impression ex 10.

Candidates may choose Odysseus as he fell asleep when he should have been alert and for being too secretive and mistrusted by his men. Alternatively they could choose the men who foolishly did not trust Odysseus and opened the bag of winds. Either one is valid.

(10)

(ii)

(a) Three points (12+12+11)

The battle in the hall begins with Odysseus's successful attempt at stringing the bow and shooting it through the 12 axes. The beggar (in reality Odysseus) has strung the bow and fired an arrow through all 12 axes. Straight after, he kills Antinous, one of the Suitors' leaders. There was uproar in the hall and the Suitors rounded on Odysseus, but he tells them he will have his revenge on them for their behaviour. Eurymachus tries to blame Antinous who is dead, but he will have none of it even when they offer him bribes. Eurymachus lunges at Odysseus, but Odysseus kills him. When the next Suitor attacks, Telemachus kills him, and runs off to get more weapons. When his arrows had run out, Odysseus uses two spears. But the nasty goatherd, Melanthius finds a way to get to the Suitors' hidden weapons and fetches them. Telemachus admits he had forgotten to lock the door. Melanthius is caught and strung up by Eumaeus. Athene now appears in the hall again disguised as Mentor. The Suitors shout out abuse at her. Athene fills Odysseus with confidence and rage and he and Telemachus take up the fight again. She flies up disguised as a swallow. She makes sure that the Suitors' shots miss and that Odysseus, Eumaeus and Telemachus do really well. The Suitors end up like a herd of cattle driven mad by a gadfly. Odysseus and Telemachus are like vultures and spare no one, not even the priest. Telemachus does speak up for the minstrel though. The floor runs with blood and the suitors are piled up like the fish from a catch. Odysseus is like a lion, covered in blood.

(35)

(b) Impression ex 15.

The easiest answer is that the suitors deserved their fate. Candidates may mention their brutish behaviour in the palace; their greed and parasitic sponging of their food and wine; their lazing about and taking the maids for their mistresses; their predatory approaches to Penelope while plotting to kill her son; their rudeness and violence towards Odysseus while he is disguised as a beggar. But if they wanted to say no, they could use the argument that Penelope had encouraged them to stay on at the palace by not choosing a husband from among their ranks.

(15)

(iii) Three points (17+17+16)

Venus in the first half of the Aeneid plays the following part: She is the mother of the hero Aeneas and in Book 1 she goes to Jupiter in a state of anger and upset, asking why Aeneas has not been allowed to fulfil his promised fate. Jupiter explains everything to her about his future and the future of Rome. Aeneas meets her, disguised as a Carthaginian huntress. She gives him directions into the city and tells him about Dido. He is angry that she is in disguise. Next she plays a trick to prevent Juno from influencing Dido against her son, she sends Cupid to infect Dido with obsessive love for Aeneas so she will not harm him. In Aeneas's account of the fall of Troy, she meets her son and tells him not to kill Helen, even though he wants to. She explains to him how the gods have decided on the fall of the city and draws back a veil for him to see this. She tells him he must flee. She falls in with a plot of Juno's for the two to get married, even though she knows that this will not really work. When Aeneas reaches Italy and is disheartened by the Sybil's instructions that he must find a golden bough in the forest in order to enter the Underworld, she sends two doves to guide him to the spot where the branch is growing.

(50)

(iv)

(a) Three points (12+12+11)

Aeneas rushes back to his family, reminded of his father by the death of Priam. His father refuses to leave Troy and tells him to go on without him, but Aeneas will not. He goes to put his armour on again to go out to fight and die, but Creusa begs him to stay and defend his own family. Then the gods send a sign and the hair of Ascanius/Iulus goes on fire, but does not burn. Anchises thanks the gods and asks for confirmation, then a comet appears behind Mt Ida. So they set off; Aeneas carries his father on his back and has the images of the Trojan gods in his hand. He has his little son by the hand and Creusa follows, but Aeneas panics and runs, much more nervous than he had been when he was without his family. Creusa gets left behind and is lost. He retraces his steps into the burning city but meets her ghost he tries but fails to embrace.

(35)

(b) Impression ex 15.

The ghost of Creusa tells Aeneas not to grieve for her. She would not have wanted to survive with Troy destroyed. She tells him that he is destined to find a new land to the west and to have a foreign bride. She asks him to mind their son carefully and to follow his destiny.

(15)

TOPIC 7: Writers of the Augustan Age.

(i)

(a) A description of both horrors and monsters. (18+17)

In his journey to the Underworld, first Aeneas encounters the spirits of centaurs, gorgons, Briareus and others... at the entrance. He draws his sword, but the Sybil tells him they are only spirits. Charon could probably be included here as he is so horribly described. The filthy, smelly swamps of the Cocytus could be included too. The next horror is the three headed hound, Cerberus. After this, although he does not enter the Underworld, he hears the screams and cracking of whips, the Sybil tells him of Tisiphone the Fury guarding the entrance. He hears of the terrible crimes and fitting punishments meted out.

(35)

(b) Impression ex 15.

She explains that these are the sad, unburied souls who long to cross the Styx into the Underworld but may not. They have to wander for 100 years and only then will Charon carry them across the river.

(15)

(ii)

(a) Two points (5+5).

Propertius asks his beloved to see him more often. He also asks Calvus and Catullus to let him write wonderful poetry so that his beloved may be really famous.

(10)

(b) Impression ex 10.

From this poem, you can tell that Propertius is obsessed with love, it does not always bring him pleasure; in fact it is a cause of pain for him quite often. We can also tell that for him, love and the process of writing poems are closely linked.

(10)

(c) Two points (15+15)

While Cynthia is the love of his life and he is obsessed with her, one cannot say that this love makes Propertius happy. He is somewhat tortured in his infatuation with Cynthia and his love is highly emotional, even violent. This is obvious in the poem Cynthia, where he threatens her and talks of attacking her, leaving bruises. This poem also shows his neediness and insecurity, where he fears death and relies on her for comfort. The poetry also shows his fierce jealousy of her (glad that she will be away from other men in the country), constantly

afraid that she is being unfaithful. His poem of mourning for her is bleak in the extreme, but it would be impossible to say that his love for her is a source of happiness.

(30)

(iii)

(a) Three points (10+10+10)

Horace meets the Bore as he is out walking on the Sacred Way. He is composing a poem when he is warmly greeted by a stranger who shakes his hand and then will not go away. The Bore says that he is “an intellectual” and despite Horace’s best efforts, insists on walking with him, even though he notices that Horace is trying to get away. Horace thinks of a friend, Bolanus, who has a terrible temper, and wishes he had one too. He feebly tries to persuade the Bore to go elsewhere by saying he is going a long way to visit an ill friend. Then the Bore assures him that he would make a great friend, he writes poetry, dances and sings beautifully. In a last attempt, Horace asks him if there is no one waiting at home, but the Bore has “buried them all”. Horace thinks how lucky they are, and now waits for the Bore to finish him off.

(30)

(b) Impression ex 10.

The reasons it is amusing are: the description of the ghastrly conceit of the Bore who assumes Horace will think he is great and his refusal to take the hint that he wants to be alone. Also funny is Horace’s description of himself as a donkey with its ears down, sullen and fed up. He is amusing too when he suggests that the Bore has killed off everyone and now waits to be done for himself. Any one will do.

(10)

(c) Impression ex 10.

The poem tells us that Horace is a polite man (maybe a bit too polite) and that he does not have a temper like his friend Bolanus. We can tell that he has a good sense of humour and can laugh at himself caught in an awkward social situation.

(10)

(iv)

(a) Impression ex 15.

Livy says there was panic in Rome because the army had been led outside of the city and was encamped nearby at the Sacred Mount. There was talk of a revolt and of killing the consuls but they did not do this. Instead, they waited there, but the people in the city did not know what was going to happen. Everyone was suspicious of everyone else; the common people

thought the Senate might attack them. The senators thought the ordinary people might attack them. All feared the army outside the walls. What if a foreign war broke out?

(15)

(b) Two points (13+12)

Menenius Agrippa was sent as envoy from the Senate to the Commons. He was eloquent and common by birth. He uses a story of a revolt by the body against the stomach because it got all the food and was lazy. But while the belly was starved, all the rest of the body got weaker and weaker and eventually realised that every part of the body (or society) has a job to perform. Harmony was then restored.

(25)

(c) Impression ex 10.

The Senate granted that the citizens would have magistrates of their own who should have full protection and who could take up the case of the people against the consuls if necessary. These 5 tribunes of the people had to be from the plebeian class.

(10)

TOPIC 8: Art and Architecture in Greek Society.

(i)

(a) (10+5) The Stoa of Attalus situated in the Agora in Athens. (15)

(b) (5+8 and 5+7)

The Doric Order is plain and quite wide for its height. It has no base and the shaft sits directly on the stylobate. The shaft has fluting with sharp points. The capitals are plain, made up of a square abacus and a cushion – shaped echinus. Above is a plain architrave above which is a frieze made up of metopes and triglyphs. The Ionic Order is narrower for its height with fluting that has narrow bands rather than points. The column shaft is on a base and the capital is more ornate in the form of volutes. The architrave is divided into three bands and above is a continuous frieze, either plain or embellished with sculptures.

(25)

(c) One point 10.

The function of a stoa was as a covered area alongside the agora where people could mix in the shade and do business there.

(10)

(ii)

(a) The Discobolos or discus thrower (10)

(b) Myron (10)

(c) This belongs to the Early Classical period 480-450 BC. (10)

(d) Two features (10+10)

Typical features are the co-ordinated and accurate depiction of the human figure; the idealism and suspended motion; the adventurous experimentation with pose; poise and balance in the figure; naturalism in the musculature; the depiction of a moment in time, dramatically frozen “arrested motion”.

(20)

(iii)

(a) This is a Karyatid. (10)

(b) It is from the south porch of the Erechtheion on the Athenian acropolis. (10)

(c) It belongs to the high classical period, the second half of the 5th century BC. (10)

(d) Two features (10+10).

These might include the relaxed pose, with most of the weight carried on one leg (contraposto); the realistic anatomy; the splendid heavy drapery in luxurious folds around the waist and between the legs; the abundant folds of the drapery, yet the way the figure is still revealed by it; the grandeur and majesty of the figure-very typical of its period and the clever way the plaited hair bolsters the strength of the neck of the figure.

(20)

(iv)

(a) The Mourning Athena (10)

(b) Impression ex 15.

Relief sculpture is sculpture which is not free-standing, rather is stands out from its background, still attached.

(15)

(c) Impression ex 15.

This is a very simple figure of the goddess leaning on her spear. It is a three quarter view of her figure, slightly tilted towards the viewer. Her peplos is shown in clean, unfussy folds and her head, weighed down by the big helmet looks down, sadly. Her spear-holding hand is delicately depicted and her other hand is on her hip. It has an air of “quiet majesty”. Any two of these points should do. (15)

(d) This would be found in the sanctuary of a temple.

(10)

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

(i)

(a) Three points (12+12+11).

Socrates says that the main difference between men and women is in the bearing of children, but that this should not prevent them doing many of the same jobs. He gives the example of male and female dogs, who both can work as guard dogs. He does say that there are some jobs which a man can do better. He says that women should get a full education and contribute to the state. He says that saying women and men cannot do the same jobs is like saying that bald men and men with long hair cannot do the same jobs. So the differences between men and women are not relevant in the performance of most jobs.

(35)

(b) Impression ex 15.

Most candidates will probably agree and use examples of jobs that women do successfully today, politicians, lawyers, doctors...etc. Very few jobs now have a gender bar, except for jobs requiring great physical strength. Two reasons/illustrations of this principle should do.

(15)

(ii)

(a) Two types (8+7).

The stories Socrates would like to ban are: stories which show the gods in a bad light, i.e. lying, cheating, deceiving or being cruel or unjust to humans (this would mean much of Homer). Also stories which show heroes in a bad light, i.e. being cowardly or fearful. Heroes should never cheat or steal and evil deeds should never be rewarded. Heroes should never be shown fearing death. The Underworld should not be depicted as a bad or tedious place, there should be no examples of excessive mourning for the dead and no hero or role-model should be shown indulging in immoderate laughter.

(15)

(b) Two points (13+12).

These stories are harmful to children because for Socrates, education is all about the formation of character. So every example set before them should aim to build a noble and just character, with only the highest moral standards set before the young. Children are impressionable and what they learn when they are young stays with them so only examples of what is fine and noble should be given them at this stage. If they are given stories which show gods and heroes behaving badly, they will think it acceptable to do the same. Likewise, they must not grow up fearing death.

(25)

(c) Impression ex 10.

Candidates may agree or disagree. They can agree with how impressionable children are and, perhaps mention the growth of violence linked with violent film and video games. They could also mention the effectiveness of positive role models in promoting anti-bullying amongst children. Most candidates will probably disagree, though. They could say that it is important that children are educated to understand the world as it is, with all its faults. Stories are an important way to explain difficult things to children and the world is not perfect or black and white. Some of the best stories have good characters who do not always behave well and it is good for children to try to understand reality, including even fear of death in order to help them to grow up.

(10)

(iii)

(a) Impression ex 15.

Socrates says it is difficult to be a philosopher because democratic society does not value philosophers. He uses the Sea-Captain simile here to explain this. He says that the study of philosophy is difficult and it takes a long time and should be undertaken only by those who are exceptional. It is easy for philosophers to be corrupted by looks, money, popular success and other shallow attractions of life.

(15)

(b) Two arguments (18+17).

The similes of the Sea-Captain and the Large and Powerful Animal can be used here. He argues that the Sophists call themselves philosophers and so give philosophy a bad name. In fact true philosophers are very useful indeed, but not always valued by society which rewards the more superficial talents.

(35)

(iv)

Three points (17+17+16).

The way of life laid out for Rulers and Auxiliaries is one of austere simplicity. There should be no private property or family life. They should live in shared accommodation and should never touch silver or gold. They should eat simple, shared meals. They need to be tested in training to make sure that they always make the right decisions and always put the state first.

(50)

TOPIC 10: Roman Art and Architecture.

(i)

(a) The Arch of Constantine (10)

(b) Triumphal arches were built by Roman generals and emperors in order to commemorate their victories in battle, as permanent reminders of their greatness.

(10)

(c) Three features (10+10+10).

This is a triple arch so it is very large and also very ornate. This type was rarer than the single arch, but more common than the double. It made for a long attic storey which could hold a lot of sculpture. It has a lot of relief sculpture, some of it taken from earlier buildings. It has four Corinthian pilasters, several free-standing statues and an inscription.

(30)

(ii)

(a) The man is dressed in a Roman toga. (5)

(b) Because he is dressed in a toga, he is clearly a Roman citizen. (10)

(c) Three features (12+12+11).

Firstly it shows a man carrying busts of his ancestors. This was a Roman tradition. Secondly, he is dressed in the typical dress of a Roman citizen, a toga. Thirdly, the intense realism of the faces which are really individual is typical of Roman sculpture, realistic rather than idealised. The lavish, realistic drapery is also typical of Roman sculpture.

(35)

(iii)

(a) This painting is in the Fourth Style (10)

(b) Three features (10+10+10).

The typical features of this style are: fantastical baroque decoration, extremely elaborate and pretty, very airy and light. The scenes are not especially realistic, but include fantastical architectural elements such as arches and columns with animals, mythical figures and loaded with ornament. There is often an illusion of distance, with a vista in the background. It is thought that the influence here might have been theatre scenery. It depicts a kind of fairyland.

(30)

(c) One point 10.

The purpose of such paintings was to bring light and prettiness into the rooms of Roman houses. They created an illusion of space and air and a mood of luxury and elegance.
(10)

(iv)

(a) One point 10.

Many gods were worshipped in this temple. Its name comes from the Greek for all “pan” and god “theos”. (10)

(b) Hadrian built the Pantheon. (10)

(c) Three features (10+10+10).

The interior of the Pantheon is defined by its enormous dome. It is meant to represent the cosmos in its almost spherical shape. It has a beautifully coffered dome with a circular oculus or opening to the sky. Its walls have recesses with Corinthian columns and pilasters and the whole interior is veneered in marble.
(30)

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