



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE 2008

MARKING SCHEME

CLASSICAL STUDIES

ORDINARY LEVEL



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Marking Scheme and Notes

N.B. Answers may contain valid points other than those listed.

Topic 1. Athens at War.

(i) (a) 15 marks. Impression.

Examiners will look for knowledge of the Corcyraeans' dispute with Corinth which left them badly exposed with no powerful ally. Corcyra was expecting an attack by Corinth at any time and needed help urgently.

(b) 25 marks (13,12)

Any **two** valid points from the following:

- War with Sparta is inevitable and Athens will need allies.
- Corcyra has the second largest navy in Greece. Athens must ensure that it does not fall into the hands of Corinth or Sparta.
- Corcyra is strategically situated.

(c) 10 marks (7,3)

Athens accepted Corcyra as an ally but would help only if Corcyra were attacked.

(ii) (a) 20 marks. Impression.

Examiners will look a coherent account which illustrates his effect on the morale of the Syracusans and his attack on the Athenian wall. He provided the leadership that Syracuse badly needed.

(b) 30 marks (15,15)

Examiners will look for knowledge of **two** significant mistakes: the constant indecision of Nicias which meant that very little was done in the first few months of the campaign; much time was wasted on side issues, thus giving Syracuse time to get organised; the Athenians failed to complete the wall at Syracuse; Alcibiades was called home; they allowed the eclipse of the moon to influence the plan to escape from Syracuse.

(iii) (a) 25 marks.

This question is well treated in the introduction to Penguin translation of Thucydides (pp 25-6). Examiners will look for knowledge of the two points raised there. He says that he found it difficult to remember the actual words of speeches which he himself heard as also did his informants about other speeches. So he has tried to stay as close as possible to the general sense and to put the most likely words for each occasion.

(b) 15 marks.

Any **one** point supported by reference to a speech or speeches (e.g. Pericles' Oration, the Mytilene debate, the Melian dialogue, Alcibiades and Nicias).

(c) 10 marks.

He was involved in much of it.

(iv) 25 marks (13, 12); 25 marks (13,12).

Examiners will look for **two** significant points on each of the two men chosen. For Brasidas, candidates must include the victory at Amphipolis and his participation in the attack on Pylos.

Demosthenes' two major contributions in the prescribed material are the victory at Pylos and Sphacteria and his part in the final drama at Syracuse. Some students may also be aware of his part in the offensive which ended in the Athenian defeat at Oropus.

Archidamus firstly opposed strongly Sparta's going to war against Athens. However, he then led the Spartan campaign and invaded Attica each year.

Topic 2. Alexander the Great.

(i) (a) 20 marks (10, 10).

The Thebans had revolted against Macedonian control and they refused to give in when Alexander arrived at their city. They had besieged the Macedonian garrison.

(b) 20 marks (10, 10).

The general point is that he killed the men and sold the women and children into slavery. However, candidates could also mention his more generous treatment of Timocleia and the priests (and Pindar's connections) whom he spared.

(c) 10 marks. One point.

The Athenians were terrified and chose ten men (all known to be friends of Alexander) to assure him of their support. Alexander demanded the surrender of certain Athenians hostile to him. He then relented and insisted only on the exiling of one man.

(ii) (a) 30 marks (15, 15)

Candidates should show familiarity with the points made by Coenus; many of their comrades have died; they are worn down by tiredness and sickness; they miss their families and homes; Alexander has no idea of when to stop. He should return to Macedonia to let them enjoy their riches and fame and go back to Asia with a new army.

(b) 20 marks (10, 10)

Two points – he called a second meeting and when that failed he withdrew and refused to come out or meet the men. He finally gave in under the pretext that the gods were against going on.

(iii) (a) 20 marks (10, 10)

Examiners will look for knowledge of his choosing the site (location, Homer's *Odyssey*) and the laying of the foundations. The episode of the birds eating the meal used to mark out the foundations.

(b) 30 marks (15, 15)

Good answers will cover the actual journey as well as Alexander's visit to the Oracle and what he asked and was told there.

(iv) 25, 25 marks.

Candidates should be able to tell the story clearly in the case of the Rock of Aornos and the Gordian Knot. They should show awareness of what prostration involved and what it meant.

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

(i) (a) 15 marks. (8,7)

Examiners will look for **two** reasons: the Britons had given help to Caesar's enemies in Gaul; he also wanted to find out as much as he could about the island, its peoples, geography – especially suitable landing places.

(b) 25 marks.

The main point concerns their use of chariots. Caesar gives a detailed account of how they use chariots: they drive all over the field sowing panic and then jump down to fight on foot. The charioteers withdraw and wait in case they are needed.

(c) 10 marks.

Any opinion supported by reference to the text. His ability to react well to set-backs is striking (e.g. loss of ships).

(ii) (a) 15 marks.

Candidates may refer to Cicero's *Against Antony* and Plutarch's *Life of Cicero*. The main cause was Cicero's violent attacks on Antony in his Philippics.

(b) 35 marks.

Examiners will look for a clear, coherent narrative including Cicero's changes of mind about making good his escape and the manner of his death. Cicero planned to sail to Macedonia at first and actually boarded a ship and set sail. But he landed again in Italy, then set sail again. Finally, he was murdered on land.

(iii) (a) 40 marks (20, 20)

Candidates should bring out the contrast between Cato's honesty and virtuous living and Caesar's generosity and compassion, as seen in the debate on the Catilinarians.

(b) 10 marks.

It will be sufficient to say that he committed suicide rather than submit to Caesar.

(iv) 50 marks

Answer should show familiarity with a number of poems to which reference should be made. His worth as a friend is clear in *Evening with Licinius*, *Consolation*, *The Same* and *Wine*. His love for his brother shines through in *At a Brother's Grave*, his generosity in *To Cicero*. In the Lesbia poems we see his courage and honesty.

Topic 4. Roman Historians

(i) (a) 40 marks (20, 20)

Suetonius provides a number of examples: Tiberius cut down the expenses of public entertainments by cutting actors' pay and reducing the number of gladiatorial contests. Other instances are given in the Penguin translation (pages 131, 132, 136, 137).

(b) 10 marks. One point.

Again, see page 137, paragraph 48, where two examples are given.

(ii) 25 marks (13, 12); 25 marks (13, 12)

Candidates should give at least **two** significant points about the two personalities they have chosen.

Germanicus campaigned in Germany and then became the man in charge of the Eastern Empire. He ill-advisedly visited Egypt. He died in mysterious circumstances in Syria. He was married to Agrippina.

Julia, Augustus' daughter, was raised very strictly and was used by her father to be married and to produce sons. Her husbands included Marcellus, Agrippa and Tiberius. She was exiled by Augustus for immorality (and possibly involvement in a plot) and died in exile.

Sejanus, was prefect of the Praetorian Guard, and evil manipulator of Tiberius. He planned to become emperor; did away with Tiberius' son, Drusus, Agrippina and two of her sons. Saved Tiberius' life and was trusted by him until the emperor discovered the truth and had him and his followers executed.

(iii) (a) 30 marks (15,15) see the Penguin translation of Suetonius (pages 69, 70).

Amongst his more important buildings are his Forum with its temple to Mars; the temple to Apollo and the Temple of Capitoline Jupiter. There were also colonnades housing Latin and Greek libraries – Suetonius also mentions other buildings which Augustus built in the names of relatives and he put pressure on wealthy citizens to restore old buildings and build new ones.

(b) 20 marks (10, 10) Suetonius, page 70 – 71.

To guard against crime, Augustus organised stations of night-watchmen and he also had the Tiber channel cleared to prevent flooding. He made considerable improvements to roads.

(iv) 50 marks. Impression.

Examiners will look for a coherent account containing the main events of Octavian's career up to Actium: the death of Caesar; the Second Triumvirate; Philippi; Sextus Pompeius; Anthony and Cleopatra.

Topic 5. Greek Drama.

(i) 50 marks. Impression.

From the beginning of the play, the Chorus is on Medea's side, and she works hard to win their support. As women, they agree that she has been wronged and that women, in general, are treated badly. They say that Medea is right to make Jason suffer. They know what Medea is like and what she is capable of yet they continue to give her their sympathy. It is only when she reveals her plan to kill her sons that the Chorus recoils in horror and bet her to step back. But even then, they do nothing to actually stop her.

(ii) (a) 40 marks. Impression.

Examiners will look for knowledge of the way the Delphic oracle influences the whole course of the play. It is the oracle that tells Laius and Jocasta that their son will kill his father. The oracle likewise tells Oedipus that he will kill his father and marry his mother thus sending him to the very places where he will commit those crimes. Again, it is the oracle (in its words to Creon) which says that the killer of Laius is the cause of the plague and must be dealt with thus setting Oedipus on the quest which will lead to his blindness and to Jocasta's death.

(b) 10 marks

She has no time for them, partly because she believes that the prophecy about her son never came to pass.

(iii) (a) 30 marks. Impression.

Examiners will look for a clear explanation of Jason's new marriage and Medea's feelings of anger and hatred especially after the way he treated her in their first confrontation. She has given him everything including two sons. She has killed for him, left family and home, saved his life, made him famous and he treats her with disdain. Killing her sons is the surest way to ruin him.

(b) 20 marks

Medea escapes with her children's bodies in the Sun-God's chariot and lives in Athens, protected by Aegeus.

(iv) (a) 25 marks

An explanation is needed of Oedipus' belief that Polybus was his father and his death from natural causes meant that Oedipus had not and could not now fulfil the prophecy that he would kill his father.

(b) 15 marks

The information is that he, the messenger, had got the baby Oedipus from the shepherd and had given him in turn to Polybus and Merope and that the baby's feet had been pinned together.

(c) 10 marks

Candidates need to know the meaning of Oedipus (Swollen Foot).

Topic 6. Ancient Epic.

(i) (a) 20 marks.

A description of the two monsters and how they attacked sailors will suffice. Scylla is the female many armed monster snatching sailors from their ships. Charybdis is the violent whirlpool.

(b) 20 marks

A clear narrative covering his encounter with Scylla only, as Odysseus decides to avoid Charybdis.

(c) 10 marks

Any **one** quality supported by reference to the text. Concern for his men, courage, determination, judgement.

(ii) (a) 35 marks

Examiners will look for a clear narrative focusing on the Battle in the Hall and including the main incidents (deaths of Antinous, Eurymachus, Nelanthus)..

(b) 15 marks

Candidates may take either side of the debate but must show knowledge of the behaviour of the Suitors, their abuse of Penelope, their attempt to kill Telemachus, their treatment of the maids, their abuse of hospitality.

(iii) (a) 40 marks

Examiners will look for knowledge of the meeting of Aeneas and Anchises (line 756 onwards). Candidates need not name every descendant in their answer. A general

awareness of Rome's progress with people like Romulus and Remus, Julius Caesar, Augustus, Fabius, etc. will suffice. Candidates should be aware of the battle of Actium and of Rome's mission in the world.

(b) 10 marks

Virgil shows pride in Rome but also an awareness of Rome's responsibilities.

(iv) (a) 30 marks Impression mark.

The roles of Juno and Venus (and Cupid) must be covered in candidate's accounts. A clear narrative is required, with Cupid's disguise as Ascanius and the pact between the goddesses which led to the meeting of the lovers in the cave.

(b) 10 marks

The intervention of Mercury (sent by Jupiter at the request of Iarbas) is the key event. Aeneas answers the call of destiny. He feels responsibility for his son also.

(c) 10 marks

Candidates may agree or disagree but should base their views on the events and personalities in Virgil. One reason will suffice.

Topic 7. Writers of the Augustan Age.

(i) (a) 10 marks.

Cacus had stolen the cattle of Hercules as he (Hercules) was driving them though what became the site of Rome.

(b) 20 marks. Impression.

Examiners will look for at least two difficulties, such as the nature of Cacus' cave and his trick of dragging in the cattle backwards, as well, of course, as his fire-breathing.

(c) 20 marks

A clear, connected narrative is required. A good account will include the colourful details.

(ii) (a) 20 marks (10,10)

Examiners will look for at least **two** valid points. Livy mentions a number of effects: great panic; ordinary citizens feared violence from the senators and *vice versa*; there was fear that a foreign enemy might attack or that or that the plebs on the Sacred Mount might become violent.

(b) 20 marks

Candidates need to retell the story of the body and its members.

(c) 10 marks

The concession of the tribunes to represent and protect the plebs.

(iii) (a) 40 marks

Candidates should be able to tell all the story in its main outline without necessarily giving all the many details. However, a very good narrative will include some of the more telling descriptions.

(b) 10 marks

Any **one** reason for enjoying (or not enjoying) the poem based on knowledge of the text. e.g. the simple goodness of the two humans; their plain but happy way of life; the easy relations between gods and humans.

(iv) 50 marks. Impression.

Candidates should be able to draw on a number of the Propertius poems in discussing this statement. The relevant ones are *Two Requests*, *Gone to Clitumnus*, *Cynthia is dead*, *Cynthia*.

Comprehensive answers could also point to happier poems such as *Susceptibility*, *Gone to Clitumnus*.

Topic 8. Art and Architecture in Greek Society.

(i) (a) 10 marks – female statues used as pillars.

(b) 10 marks – the Erechtheum.

(c) 10 marks – marble or limestone.

(d) 20 marks (10, 10) Examiners will look for **two** differences:
the use of karyatids; the two porches; the different levels.

(ii) (a) 10 marks. Fourth Century.

(b) 15 marks. One point: very natural, shows the female form as well as covering it; deep carving of folds.

(c) 15 marks. (8,7)

Tender gaze of woman, her head inclined, child's hand extended.

(d) 10 marks

(iii) (a) 10 marks. One point. Sculpture still part of the stone.

- (b) **10 marks** Athena (The Mourning Athena)
- (c) **10 marks.** Early Classical (10); Classical (7).
- (d) **20 marks. Impression. Two reasons.** Feeling of sadness on the face of Athena; quiet yet powerful; carving of clothing; goddess as warrior yet in mourning.
- (iv) (a) **10 marks** - Centaur and Lapith
- (b) **10 marks** - A number of answers can be accepted: between the triglyphs; on the band below the architrave, or above the columns.
- (c) **10 marks** - Pheidias
- (d) **10 marks** - Classical
- (e) **10 marks** - One point: the powerful turn in the centaur's upper body; the thrust and bend of the Lapith's legs; the extended arms of both figures; the Centaur's back leg.

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

- (i) **25 marks. (13, 12)**
The main types are those which show gods and heroes in a bad light and which show heroes fearing death or which depict the Underworld as a sad and gloomy place or which show gods changing shape. Both these types must be covered for high marks i.e. gods *and* heroes.
- (ii) **25 marks. (13, 12)**
Stories which aim at encouraging the highest excellence of character, which discourage quarrelsome behaviour, which show God as he really is – “the cause, not of all things, but only of good”; stories which show God (and gods) as perfect in beauty and goodness. Also stories which do not include any lies or falsehood and stories of heroes behaving well and not fearing death.
- (iii) (a) **35 marks (12,12,11)**
All **three** qualities should be covered for high marks.
Wisdom is to be found in good judgement which is a form of knowledge. The best knowledge is that which is exercised on behalf of the city as a whole. This wisdom in our state is to be found with those called the Guardians.
Courage is the quality which makes the state brave and it applies in the defence and campaigns undertaken. Plato goes on to define courage as a ‘sort of safe-keeping’ of the opinion as to what has to be feared. In the choosing and education of the soldier-class, we emphasised the importance of judging what is lawful and what is dangerous.

Self-discipline is a kind of order, a control of desires and appetites. It involves our better nature controlling the worse. In our state, it involves the control by the guardians of the mass of ordinary people. But it extends throughout the state.

(b) 15 marks

Justice is in everyone doing what he is fitted for. Justice consists of minding your own business and not interfering with other people.

(iii) 50 marks. Impression.

Candidates should be able to trace Plato's idea of the first principles of social organisation.

The main ones are: men are not self-sufficient and different people are good at different things. He goes on to deal with the main employments needed in society in its primitive form.

(iv) 50 marks. Impression.

Answer should be detailed on Socrates' argument that women are not by their nature unfitted for any of the occupations within the state. Answers should refer to the analogy of guard dogs.

Topic 10. Roman Art and Architecture.

- (i) (a) 10 marks.** Arch of Constantine 5
Rome 5

(b) 10 marks.

The main purpose was propaganda to promote the emperor, reminding the citizens of his power and achievements.

(c) 30 marks (10, 10, 10)

Examiners will look for treatment of all parts of the arch (3 openings, pillars, sculptures, inscription).

(ii) (a) 10 marks

The use of a solid V or U shaped segment indicates the impact of light.

(b) 20 marks

Wheeler points out the nervous, shifty and opportunist character shown particularly in the eyes, mouth and forehead.

(c) 20 marks

Candidates should use the photographs to point to the realistic nature of Roman sculpture. There is no attempt to flatter the powerful here nor to "prettify" the subject. Wheeler calls it "the almost callously realistic portraiture".

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

(b) 20 marks. (10,10)

Spiral bands with thousands of figures sculpted in high and low relief. (see Wheeler, pages 176 – 178)

(c) 10 marks. Trajan's Dacian Campaign.

(d) 10 marks. Candidates may choose from a large number of activities shown on the column, such as building a camp, fighting in formation, storming a fort).

(iv) (a) 25 marks. Description of painting without naming figures **20**. Two marks for each name. Candidates should know the story of the revealing of Achilles by Odysseus and Diomedes.

(b) 15 marks. One point – this may be the face of the man who commissioned the painting. Wheeler calls it “a gross visage” and suspects that it may be a painting by a different artist.

(c) 10 marks. To brighten or enlarge a room.

