



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE 2010

MARKING SCHEME

CLASSICAL STUDIES

HIGHER LEVEL

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

Topic 1. Athens at War

(i) 50 marks. Impression.

While candidates may favour one option over the other, or give each equal weight, they must be able to support their views by reference to the events in Thucydides. Candidates do not have to show a detailed knowledge of the workings of the Athenian democracy.

A number of general points can be made in favour of the democracy. It enabled the Assembly to elect year after year as general Pericles, the most able and the most selfless of Athenians. Thucydides describes Athens as a democracy led by its first citizen. It can also be said that the Athenian system was one of total democracy (apart from the exclusion of women). It gave every male citizen the right and the opportunity of participating in debate and of voting on every decision. This will have helped develop solidarity and cohesion.

On the other hand, the Assembly at certain times could be badly led and act out of greed, ignorance and foolishness.

The episodes which most clearly reflect the strengths and weaknesses of the democracy include:

- The decision to accept the Corcyraeans into a defensive alliance
- The Mytilene debate where the Assembly showed its good side and its dangerous side
- The determination to keep going through some of the worst disasters
- The prosecution of Pericles
- The Pylos-Sphacteria affair shows the early signs of the Assembly dividing into factions (Cleon – Nicias; later it was Nicias – Alcibiades)
- Sicilian Expedition – the Assembly foolishly forced Nicias to become joint leader against his wishes and then agreed to a dangerously inflated size of the forces. It also ignored his pleas to abort the expedition later on.

Finally, the Assembly was torn apart and rendered useless by the events leading up to and during the Oligarchic Coup.

It could be said that the democracy functioned well when it had good leaders who commanded the respect of the citizens.

(ii) (a) 35 marks. (12,12,11)

The events in which Alcibiades played an important role are:

- His determined support for the Sicilian expedition and for his own leadership of it. This brought him into conflict with Nicias
- The mutilation of the Hermae and the suspicion that fell upon him

- His defection to Sparta after a short spell in command in Sicily
- The help he gave the Spartans
- His role in the events leading up to and during the Oligarchic Coup

Candidates should cover all of these though not necessarily at equal length or in equal detail. Nor need they be given completely separate treatment as the second, third and fourth items flow one from the other. Only a general knowledge of the Oligarchic Coup is required.

(b) 15 marks. (8,7)

Candidates may take either side in this question but must be able to support their points by reference to the text.

Many will find his behaviour not at all admirable: his showmanship, overweening ambition and scheming; his defection to Sparta and the active help he provided them which did untold damage to his native city; his lengthy deception of the Athenians prior to the Oligarchic Coup. On the other hand, he was a man of exceptional talents and his loss to the Sicilian expedition was a cruel blow.

(iii) (a) 35 marks. Impression.

A clear, connected account is needed for high marks.

Candidates should show knowledge of the positions and movements of both Cleon's and Brasidas' forces prior to the actual engagement. The account should include the deaths of the two leaders.

(b) 15 marks.

Thucydides remarks that the Battle of Amphipolis removed the two leaders 'the men on both sides most opposed to peace'. Their deaths made the Peace of Nicias much easier to achieve. The loss of Amphipolis made the Athenians more willing to do a deal with Sparta while the Spartans were still desperate to get back the men who had surrendered at Sphacteria.

(iv) 50 Marks. Impression.

(The Introduction to the Penguin translation of Thucydides deals very well with his outstanding qualities as an historian.)

Thucydides is the first historian who went to great lengths to find out the truth of the events which he is describing and he refuses to accept the first story that he hears. He is devoted to achieving accuracy. This means that he is not interested in myths and legends of gods and heroes but only in the facts that he can establish. A good example is in his account of the plague where he dismisses the popular trust in omens and oracles.

His use of speeches lends great drama to the events and is his way of showing motives and personalities and issues behind the events.

Thucydides is cold and clinical. He very seldom intrudes himself into his account which remains mostly impersonal and dispassionate.

He is master in his treatment of the really dramatic episodes – the disaster in Sicily, the plague, Mytilene, Spacteria to name a few. He does this by piling detail on detail thus building up an irresistible and overwhelming picture.

Topic 2. Alexander the Great.

(i) (a) 30 Marks. Impression.

The greater part of answers should be devoted to the case of Philotas since Parmenio's death arose directly from that of his son. Therefore, the main event leading to Parmenio's death is the death of Philotas. However, candidates must refer specifically to Parmenio. Indeed, Alexander may well have wanted to rid himself of Parmenio for some time.

The events concerning Philotas are covered in Arrian (Penguin translation) pp 191 -2 and in Plutarch (Penguin Translation) paragraphs 48 and 49. Arrian's account is very short on details merely stating that Alexander had known for a long time of Philotas' plot against his life but had not believed it. He then accused him. Philotas admitted he had heard of a plot against Alexander but had not reported it.

Plutarch is much more detailed. He covers Philotas' boasting and extravagance, his running down of Alexander; Alexander's waiting game and trap; the plot of Dimnos and Philotas' failure to report it; Alexander then moves against Philotas arresting and torturing him and having him executed.

The murder of Parmenio followed in a most secretive manner.

(b) 20 marks.

Candidates should be able to use their knowledge of the plot to discuss the justice of Alexander's behaviour. The evidence in Plutarch (and even more so in Arrian) of Philotas' guilt is very unconvincing.

(ii) 50 marks. (15, 25, 10). (Arrian pp 161 -171) (Plutarch pp 288 -292)

Preparations on both sides should include Darius' preparation of the ground to suit his scythe-chariots and his decision to keep his men at battle stations all night. On the Macedonian side, there is Alexander's determination not to fight at night and his rejection of Parmenio's advice to fight at night. He also accepted Parmenio's advice to have a careful reconnaissance of the terrain before engaging. Candidates may use the line-up of the two armies as part of the preparations.

Course of the battle: Candidates must show a clear understanding of the way the battle developed from the early manoeuvres to its conclusion after the flight of Darius. Important points include: Alexander's steady move rightwards to draw the Persian chariots onto rough ground and Darius' attempt to stop this; this was followed by close fighting and the attack of the chariots which was overcome by the Macedonians; Alexander then crashed through a gap and made for Darius who fled. On the left, things were more difficult and some of the enemy broke right through but the reserves stationed behind came to the rescue. Parmenio, hard pressed, sent to Alexander for help. Alexander abandoned his pursuit of Darius and went to help. On the way, he encountered some of the fiercest fighting before cutting his way through. Meanwhile, Parmenio and his Thessalians had held firm.

Consequences of victory: By his victory, Alexander had more or less finished the power and position of Darius whose flight laid open the way for the Macedonians into the heartland of Persia and the cities of Babylon, Susa and Persepolis. He was now the undisputed lord of Asia.

(iii) (a) 15 marks.

(Arrian p 335) Alexander wanted to 'go one better than Cyrus and Semiramis' both of whom had crossed the Gedrosian Desert but with almost total loss of armies. Alexander knew of the difficulties but thought he could anticipate and overcome them.

He had hoped to be able to keep contact with the fleet under Nearchus and provide it with supplies by taking that particular route. The major motive would seem to have been a desire to explore new routes and to do something no one had done before. It may also be seen as a way of punishing his men for their refusal to cross into India.

(b) 35 marks.

It was almost certainly the greatest disaster of Alexander's career even if we doubt the figures of the sources for casualties. Arrian gives a graphic account of the horrors endured. These included lack of supplies and, in particular, lack of water. The heat was unbearable and killed animals as well as men. The sick were left to die. The whole party was lost for many days. Flash floods killed a large number.

It is hard to think of any worse disaster and it was almost certainly Alexander's fault.

(iv) (a) 10 marks.

According to Plutarch, Alexander's father Philip realised that his son was not amenable to force but could be influenced by an appeal to reason. He also considered that the education of Alexander was too important to be given to any old teachers. Aristotle's reputation made him very attractive as a teacher.

(b) 20 marks. (10,10)

Aristotle taught Alexander 'the principles of ethics and politics'. However, Plutarch mentions also philosophy even in its more abstruse forms. This discipline, accessible to very few people, formed part of Aristotle's programme.

Aristotle also inspired his pupil with a love of 'all kinds of learning' and the interest in the art of healing which Alexander retained all his life. Possibly Aristotle's greatest gift to Alexander was a love of books in general but of one book in particular – Homer's **Iliad**. His copy had been annotated by Aristotle. Alexander was hugely influenced by the **Iliad**. He slept with it under his pillow and used a magnificent casket captured from Darius to hold it.

(c) 20 marks. (10,10)

Alexander took philosophers with him to Asia (including Callisthenes). He delighted in philosophical discussions.

His encounter with Diogenes is also good evidence. There is also the series of conundrums which he put to the ten Indian philosophers. Later, he sent Onesicritus to other philosophers in India. Calanus, one of the Indians, joined Alexander on his journey back to Babylon. It was he who showed Alexander the parable using a piece of hide. He later immolated himself. Alexander once complained bitterly that Aristotle was sharing certain philosophical knowledge with others.

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

(i) 50 marks. Impression.

Clodius played a significant role in the events leading to the civil war between Caesar and Pompey. Candidates need to show a good knowledge of his relationships with the three main players, Cicero, Caesar and Pompey. He was a member of an ancient Roman family (Claudii) but saw himself as the people's politician and was elected tribune a number of times. In December, 62, he secretly went to the women's religious festival disguised as a woman in the house of his mistress (and Caesar's wife) Pompeia. He was prosecuted but was acquitted by bribed and intimidated jurors. Cicero had destroyed Clodius' alibi and Clodius determined on revenge. He got Caesar's support and that of the people (by the provision of free corn) for forcing Cicero into exile. He also succeeded in having Cato removed to Cyprus. He next turned against Pompey and persecuted him verbally and physically. However, he lost Caesar's support after Luca and spent the rest of his life in brawls against the rival gang of Milo. In 52, Milo murdered Clodius and the people burned the Senate-house down as his pyre.

(ii) (a) 40 marks. (20,20)

Cicero is building his case that everyone must avoid injuring anybody else for his or her own advantage. He sees our common humanity as reason in itself for making ‘the interest of each the same as the interest of all.’

The most detailed example used by Cicero is that of Gaius Canius, the Roman who wanted to buy a house in Syracuse. The owner Pythius tricks him into believing that the waters around are teeming with fish. Canius buys the property and soon finds out that he has been duped. However, there is nothing he can do.

Other cases include the high price of corn in Rhodes due to a famine on the island; should an honest man getting information of this take advantage of the situation to sell corn before the Rhodians find out that a large supply of corn is on its way?

Likewise, is it right to sell a house full of hidden defects?

There are other examples in this extract. Examiners should look for knowledge of any three.

(b) 10 marks.

Cicero is clear that ‘holding things back does not always amount to concealment, but it does when you want people, for your advantage, not to know something which you know and it would benefit them to know.’ Cicero is quite unequivocal in his condemnation of such a practice.

Candidates need to engage with Cicero’s view. These questions are as relevant in today’s world as they were in Cicero’s.

(iii) (a) 35 marks

Sallust blames “the lust for power first, then for money ...”. He details the dreadful consequences of avarice, ambition, lack of restraint. Once the fear of defeat by foreign enemies was removed, the nobles, being the most powerful element, began to abuse their position. A few men cornered control of treasury, provinces, offices, glory and triumphs for themselves. He goes on to blame the nobles for their treatment of people like the Gracchi who had exposed the crimes of the nobles. They went on to abuse that victory. Great nations are ruined “when one party desires to triumph over another by any and every means and to avenge itself on the vanquished with excessive cruelty.”

(b) 15 marks.

Sulla is blamed principally for abandoning all moderation towards fellow citizens. In order to get the loyalty of his troops he let them wallow in luxury. They lost all discipline and robbed and pillaged with impunity.

(iv) (a) 35 marks.

These events are covered in Plutarch’s Life of Cicero (paragraphs 46 – 49). This includes the proscriptions and the inclusion of Cicero’s name. Candidates should be able to give a general account of Cicero’s several changes of plan and some

mention should be made of his brother Quintus. They need to give a full account of the arrival of the murderers and of the actual final moments of Cicero's life.

(b) 15 marks.

See Plutarch's Life of Cicero (paragraphs 42 – 43). 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.

Topic 4. Roman Historians.

(i) (a) 35 marks.

The most important facets of Julia's life are: her upbringing, her marriages, (Agrippa and Tiberius must be named), her downfall and her death. Suetonius' biography of Augustus contains the details.

Candidates need to cover the last three items well for high marks. Her marriages to Agrippa and Tiberius are of particular importance.

(b) 15 marks.

The behaviour of Augustus towards Julia seems, on the evidence of Suetonius, most cruel and unnatural. However, her behaviour went against his promotion of family values. Candidates should be able to use the evidence in Suetonius on which to base their opinions.

(ii) 50 marks. Impression.

Candidates should address both aspects of the question i.e. Tacitus' accuracy as regards the facts of the reign **and** his bias against Tiberius as shown in the way he interprets the facts. For the former, candidates could cite a number of events e.g. the death of Germanicus and its aftermath, the treason trial, the German campaigns, Sejanus and his crimes. In all of these, Tacitus gives a clear and accurate account of what happened – often in great detail. There is no evidence that he invented or suppressed anything.

However, there are often contradictions between facts reported and impressions given by Tacitus. One common feature is that Tacitus is a great reporter of rumours that cast a dark shadow over Tiberius even though Tacitus does not quote them as facts. He implies that Tiberius was involved in the death of Germanicus and that he was active in promoting treason trials. Good answers will show awareness of these and other devices used by the historian such as claiming things he cannot know.

- (iii) (a) 40 marks.** See Tacitus, *Annals* (chapter 9).

Candidates should provide a continuous narrative including the main events from Messalina and Silius' decision to go through a public marriage ceremony. This marks the beginning of the end. The role of the freedman, Narcissus is of particular importance as are Messalina's frantic efforts to get to Claudius and persuade him to give her a hearing. Her actual death must also be covered.

- (b) 10 marks.**

Claudius' behaviour is bizarre. He swings dramatically from one emotion to another: panic, terror, anger, self-pity and, it seems, complete forgetfulness.

- (iv) (a) 30 marks.**

Candidates need to cover the main points of Seneca's career from his appointment as tutor to the young Nero circa AD 50. Important points include his partnership with the Praetorian Prefect Burrus during the early years of Nero's reign, when they exercised restraining influence and tried to guide the young ruler.

Seneca was a philosopher and rhetorician but was also totally dedicated to making money. He was a reluctant accessory to the murder of Agrippina whose influence he had opposed. It was Seneca who composed Nero's explanation for this crime to the senate.

He asked Nero's permission to retire from public life and even offered him all his considerable wealth. Nero refused the money but did allow him to retire (to Campania). Some years later he was (probably falsely) implicated in a conspiracy against Nero. He was allowed to kill himself.

- (b) 20 marks.**

An officer came to Seneca to confront him with Nero's suspicions. Seneca made a clear defence of his behaviour. Nero sent the officer back with a death sentence.

Seneca was refused permission to make a will. He consoled and comforted his friends urging them to practice that philosophy which they preached. His wife insisted on dying with him. Each then cut their wrists. Seneca's age made his death slow and painful so he cut his ankles as well. He asked his wife to leave him. His own death was lingering so he asked his doctor to give him poison. It did not work and he finally died by suffocation in a vapour bath.

Topic 5. Greek Drama.

(i) 50 marks. Impression.

Although there is ample evidence to support the view that Zeus is portrayed as a tyrannical monster, the very best answers will show awareness of another side to Zeus.

All the characters speak of Zeus as a tyrant whether they are sympathetic to him or not. Strength and Violence are his thugs, Hephaestus and Oceanus fear him in different ways, Io is the victim of his selfish lust, Hermes is another, perhaps more suave, of his “enforcers” and, of course, Prometheus suffers terribly at Zeus’ hands. Aeschylus builds this picture of a police state under the single control of a heartless dictator from the beginning. The other factor candidates should be aware of is the plight of humans condemned by Zeus to a miserable existence leading to extinction. He is a distant, threatening figure that we never see.

However, Aeschylus does hint at another side to Zeus. We are told that he will eventually treat Io gently and that in time he will grow mellow and come to terms with his enemy Prometheus. His brutal behaviour is partly explained by his being new in power.

(ii) (a) 25 marks. Impression.

Aristophanes’ *Frogs* is a striking example of how the Athenians could worship and fear the gods yet, at the same time, send them up in a very ribald and derisive way. In the first act especially Dionysus is a figure of fun and ridicule. He wears comic clothes, is a terrible coward and frequently hides behind his slave Xanthias (or pretends to be him). Candidates should be able to supply telling details to fill out the picture of a cowardly (if likeable) buffoon.

The second act marks a shift in the portrayal. Dionysus is still something of a joke but he now has a serious mission to carry out and he goes about it in quite a business like way.

(b) 25 marks. Impression.

Again, the portrayal of the slave Xanthias is not quite what we expect. Throughout the first act, he is more sensible, braver and better organised than his divine master. In the comic exchanges between the two, the slave gives every bit as good as he gets though in the end he always gives in to Dionysus. His main function is to carry the various loads (and to complain non-stop!). He is very much part of the slapstick routine when they are threatened with torture in the underworld and he very cleverly puts his master in the firing-line. His role in Act 2 is much smaller. He is used by Aristophanes to set the scene in Hades prior to the contest between Aeschylus and Euripides.

(iii) (a) 35 marks. Impression

The first confrontation between the couple is where the accusations are made and refuted by Jason. Medea claims that she saved his life when he was trying to get the Golden Fleece by killing the serpent; she deceived her father and set up the murder of Pelias. She has given him children. In return “for this you have the

wickedness To turn me out, to get yourself another wife”. He has deserted her and his children. He has broken all the vows he made. He has committed perjury. He has deserted his first family, left them “begging beside the road”.

Jason’s defence is calm and detailed. He dismisses the charge of ingratitude by saying that she had indeed been helpful but that the credit must go to Aphrodite because Medea did it all out of love (“helpless passion”). He points out that she got far more from him than she gave. She has come to a “civilised land” where her talents are recognised and respected.

He denies vehemently that he has deserted her and his sons; he will not abandon her or his sons. On the contrary, his new marriage was designed to give them security and a comfortable life free of poverty. He expects his sons to be treated on a par with any other children he may have. He denies that he has married “for the sake of any woman” and he blames the whole fiasco on Medea herself. It is noteworthy that Jason does not address the accusation of broken vows. He claims that she has brought banishment onto herself.

(b) 15 marks. (8,7)

Jason reveals a profound misogyny. He famously remarks “If only children could be got some other way, Without the female sex! If women didn’t exist, Human life would be rid of all its miseries.”

His attitude to Medea and to his new wife Glauce is one of superiority. He patronises Glauce and is completely blind to the danger from Medea.

(iv) 50 marks. Impression.

Candidates should show a familiarity with the part played by Jocasta throughout the play and what that reveals of her character. It is likely that the greater part of answers will deal with the role but there must be some treatment of the character.

Jocasta’s primary role seems to be that of wife to Oedipus. Up to the end she is concerned for him and his well being. She calms him after his fierce arguments with Tiresias and Creon and, in so doing, reveals what happened to her first husband at a place “where three roads meet.” She acts as his confidante also, she consoles and encourages him.

She is also the voice of scepticism about the value of oracles and prophecies. Her concern for Oedipus goes right to the end where she begs him to stop searching for his parentage. She frequently acts as much like the mother as the wife.

Her character is that of the peacemaker and the devoted wife. She is a strong woman too, not afraid to attack prophets (including Tiresias). Creon describes her as an equal partner with Oedipus and himself in ruling Thebes. She takes a very firm line with the quarrelling of her brother and her son/husband.

Topic 6. Ancient Epic.

(i) 50 marks. Impression. 35 max if there is no treatment of maids.

Candidates must treat both the suitors and the maid servants in their answers though there will probably be a greater emphasis on the fate of the suitors which is dealt with at much greater length in the *Odyssey*.

Answers should show knowledge of what actually happened to the suitors and maids as well as an ability to address the justice or otherwise of the punishment.

Good answers will look at how the suitors had treated Penelope in Odysseus' absence, their attempt to murder Telemachus, their abuse of his house and servants, the way some maids flaunted their affairs with the suitors and treated Penelope and others with contempt. The question then to be discussed is whether all this deserved such terrible punishment. The best answers will take into account the values and attitudes of the time.

(ii) 50 marks. Impression.

In order to make a significant comparison, candidates should be familiar with the main contributions of the two young men to the action in the respective poems.

The most obvious point is that Telemachus has a much greater role in the *Odyssey* than Ascanius has in the *Aeneid*. He is much older (indeed Ascanius' age is rather problematical) and plays a more crucial part in the resolution of the conflict in Ithaca than does Ascanius in Latium. The relationship between fathers and sons is also different: there is not the same warmth between Aeneas and Ascanius though Aeneas does feel a very strong sense of duty towards his son from the fall of Troy to the defeat of the Latins.

Again, the relationship between Telemachus and his mother is not matched by that between Ascanius and the women in Aeneas' life. Ascanius' mother, Creusa, dies early on, Dido and Lavinia play no great role in his life. Both are helped by patron gods.

There is similarity in the way each young man matures throughout the epics. Telemachus matures during his journeys to Pylos and Sparta whereas Ascanius takes on more responsibility in the later books of the *Aeneid*. In Book 9 Ascanius takes a leading role in the defence of the camp and in encouraging Nisus and Euryalus. ('gods' may, of course, include goddesses).

(iii) 50 marks. Impression.

The best answers will show familiarity not just with Juno but with a range of other gods (Venus obviously but at least a few from Jupiter, Mercury, Neptune, Vulcan). In fact, apart from Juno, the major gods are on the side of the Trojans. For high marks, candidates should also show some insight into the role of the gods in a more general sense. This could include their callous and almost casual manipulation of men and women to enhance their own pride and status (e.g. Dido and Turnus by Juno and Venus), their regular intervention to save their favourites, the way they compete with one another, their attitude to Fate. The evidence for

Juno's hostility is plentiful and candidates can select some of her more telling interventions (the storm in Book 1; the entrapment of Dido; the burning of the ships in Book 5; the incitement of Turnus).

(iv) 50 marks. Impression.

The key to the effective answering of this question is the figure of Queen Medb in the *Táin*. She is quite unlike any female character in either the *Aeneid* or the *Odyssey*. She is a natural leader, more than the equal of any man. In fact, she outdoes all the men in determination and authority and almost always gets her own way. She freely uses sex for her own pleasure and to get what she wants. The main female character in Homer, Penelope is quite a different character. She is a loving mother and wife and a resourceful clever woman, but she is not an imperious ruler. Dido, at first, is a respected and effective leader, a courageous woman who has succeeded in founding a new city, but, alas, that achievement crumbles when the gods manipulate her. The nearest to Medb in either of the Classical epics is Circe in her attitude to men and her strong character.

Topic 7. Writers of the Augustan Age.

- (i)** Examiners will be aware of the possibility that some candidates may conflate references to Propertius as a man and as a lover. While this is acceptable, the emphasis should be clearly on the one or the other in each case.

(a) 25 marks.

Candidates may draw on a number of poems to illustrate the qualities of Propertius, the man. There is his sense of his worth as a poet which he takes very seriously (e.g. *Two Requests*); his attitude to war (*Love and Peace*), the shortness of life (*Cynthia*); his sense of humour (*Gone to Clitumnus*, *Susceptibility*); His appreciation of the place of love in human affairs. From these poems we get a picture of a man with a sense of humour who can laugh at himself, a passionate man, slightly obsessive by nature.

(b) 25 marks.

Propertius as lover shines through in many of the prescribed poems. There are those dealing with Cynthia in particular and those that feature love in general. In the former, Propertius is passionate even obsessional (*Two Requests*, *Gone*, *Cynthia is Dead*, *Cynthia*). He is jealous and suffers much of the time with doubts about Cynthia returning his love. The physical passion of his love-making is there too (*Cynthia*) and there is something macabre about his vision of Cynthia consumed by the funeral fire.

As a lover of women in general, he is much more relaxed (*Susceptibility*).

(ii) (a) 30 marks.

A clear, coherent narrative of the episode is what is required. All the key elements should be included.

(b) 20 marks.

Candidates should show some insight into Virgil's art in this story. Provided that points are supported by evidence from the poem, both 'moving' and 'dramatic' can be covered in a fairly general way and some references can apply to both of these. Valid points include: Virgil's device of actually addressing Eurydice at times ("you, sweet wife ..."); the way he creates an atmosphere of sadness and pity (the countless numbers of souls in Hades but, in particular, he highlights the weak, the young, the lives unfulfilled). Again, the drama of Eurydice's loss is striking and Virgil puts the lament in the voice of Eurydice herself. Orpheus' despair is dramatically handled.

(iii) (a) 35 marks.

The following poems illustrate well Horace's attitude to death and the brevity of life which can be treated as linked: *Gather ye Rosebuds, Enjoy the Present Hour, A Quiet Life, We All Must Die, Cease to Mourn, Enjoy Your Possessions While They are Yours, Ode to Spring.*

The basic ideas in these poems are that we cannot know what each day will bring or how much more life we have. We should therefore enjoy each day and make the most of friends, wine and what we own. Horace's view of the after life is a gloomy one. There is no sense of there being any happiness in the underworld.

(b) 15 marks.

The main difference is that Propertius' feelings about death and the shortness of life are linked very closely to his love for Cynthia. He urges her to make love while they are young (*Cynthia*). In the same way, his view of death is tied to the gruesome vision of Cynthia being consumed by fire. He wants his memory to live on after his death.

For Horace, death and the brevity of life are an integral part of his whole philosophy of life. He lives his life aware of its precariousness and brevity.

(iv) (a) 30 marks.

Candidates should be able to use their knowledge of the events before, during and after the Battle of Cannae to point out the differences in Livy's treatment of the two leaders.

Before the battle, Livy records their quarrels in an even-handed way. They are both described as wasting time, "quarrelling rather than consulting". Varro opts for battle despite Paulus' disapproval. However, when it comes to the battle and its aftermath, Livy shows Paulus in a much better light. He is severely wounded after heroic bravery in battle. He continues to lead. He is urged to save himself but makes a wonderful speech of refusal. He is killed shortly after. Varro escapes from the battle.

(b) 20 marks.

A clear account of Hannibal's tactics will suffice for high marks. This should include the line-up on both sides with particular reference to the bow-shaped infantry line-up of Hannibal and his use of his cavalry.

Topic 8. Art and Architecture in Greek Society.

(i) (a) 5 marks. Amphora.

(b) 10 marks. Wine jars. Candidates may also mention their use as prizes in the Panathenaic Festival.

(c) 15 marks. (5,5,5) -5 if there is no mention of the appropriateness of the scene.

A boxing match watched by a male figure and by the goddess Athena. The amphora is rather elongated. The decoration is quite plain. The base is simple, black with a thin white band. The neck has elegant yet simple handles. Richter (p 355) comments "The form of the amphora is more elongated than before, the figure of Athena is drawn in archaizing style, whereas the representation of the contest is in the free manner of the period."

(d) 20 marks. (10,10)

Decoration was applied while clay was hard. The surface was covered with a thin wash which gave it a glossy reddish colour. The design was painted in black silhouette with incised details and white and dark red accessory colours.

(ii) (a) 15 marks. (8,7) Aphrodite (Venus) of Knidos; Praxiteles.

(b) 5 marks. 4th Century/Late Classical.

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

Features that are typical of this period include the soft rendering of the flesh, the easy balance, the calm serenity of the goddess, the natural easy unexaggerated treatment of the drapery, "the melting gaze of the eyes with their bright and joyous expression" (Pliny).

(iii) (a) 5 marks. Karyatid.

(b) 10 marks. (5,5). Acted as a pillar (column) in the Erechtheion.

(c) 15 marks. (5,5,5)

Examiners will look for a description containing at least three features: the irregular plan of the three rooms on different levels, the Karyatid porch, the Ionic columns, the partly engaged columns on the western façade, the sculptured frieze along the outside with the marble figures attached to black limestone, the beautiful architectural decorations.

(d) 20 marks. (5 for period; 8,7 for evidence)

Classical period or 2nd half of 5th Century BC. Any mention of Classical 3 marks. Typical of this period are: the naturalism as sculptors have mastered the accurate portrayal of the human body both static and in motion; the serene, calm, unemotional portrayal of figures human and divine; the accurate rendering of drapery. The statue is an example of the idealising classical style. A balanced and easy pose is also a feature of this statue.

(iv) (a) 20 marks. (4X5)

The usual features of a Doric temple are: a peristyle of Doric columns, a cella (naos), pronaos, opisthodomos and two rows of columns inside the cella, pediments at either end.

(b) 25 marks. (description 15; why unusual 10)

The description and the unusual features will overlap and the answers will be marked inclusively. The unusual features include the two rows of interior pillars, the absence of a pronaos, a narrow, small opisthodomos. In addition, the peristyle pillars are engaged and a series of colossal figures provided support.

(c) 5 marks = Early Classical. (3 marks = Classical.)

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

(i) (a) 35 marks.

Socrates will not allow his Rulers (Guardians) to have any private property “beyond the barest essentials.” Housing will be in common, food will be provided by others. They must be told that they have no need of gold or silver because they have the real gold in their hearts. Even touching these precious metals is forbidden. Owning things will make them men of business rather than Guardians “and harsh tyrants” instead of partners. To the objection that these rules will not make them happy he replied that their happiness is not the point.

Socrates does allow the Third Class to possess property but says that extremes of wealth and poverty are to be avoided. Wealth in excess will make people unwilling to work whereas poverty will make the quality of the work deteriorate. Guardians too would sink into idleness with too much luxury and into revolution with poverty.

(b) 15 marks.

The ownership of property, in Plato’s view, is the major factor in drawing men away from devoting themselves to the public service. It makes them more interested in private gain.

Examiners will accept some overlap between (a) and (b) in candidates’ answers.

(ii) (a) 20 marks.

A clear account of the Simile of the Cave with all the important features is what is required for high marks. Candidates should include the return of the philosopher to the cave.

(b) 20 marks.

A clear understanding of what Plato is using the simile to illustrate and what the main elements mean will gain high marks.

(c) 10 marks.

Candidates may find the simile effective or ineffective but must base their answer on a knowledge of what Plato says.

(iii) (a) 25 marks.

In essence, Plato states that the only important difference between women and men is that one begets children and the other bears them. That taken into account, he claims that both sexes can and should do the same jobs and perform the same functions. Women should get the same education and make a full contribution to the state. However, he does maintain that men will perform duties better than women.

(b) 25 marks.

Plato bases his arguments first on a comparison with watchdogs where the females perform the same duties as the males. Difference of sex is not of itself grounds for differentiation in any other area. Female watchdogs are trained in the same way as males. He also asks whether bald and long-haired men are sufficiently different to warrant different treatment. Similarly, the difference between men and women is not relevant to the functions they perform.

(iv) 50 marks. Impression.

High marks will be gained by candidates who engage with this question while drawing on their knowledge of Plato's *Republic*. They should be aware of the pluses and minuses. In Plato's state, the good of the whole society takes precedence over individual freedom. Citizens are put into a class and have to stay in it. There is no such thing as family life. There is strict censorship. Citizens have no say in the choice of their leaders nor in any of the 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.

On the other hand, 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.

Topic 10. Roman Art and Architecture.

(i) (a) 15 marks. (5 X 3) B – Temple of Bel; C – Forum; D – Theatre; E – Colonnaded Streets; F – Fort of Diocletian.

(b) 15 marks. (8,7)

Orientalizing features include the columns lining both sides of the streets; the mid-shaft brackets which once held statues; porticoes along the sidewalks; the Semitic elements in the Temple of Bel (the raised enclosure above the surrounding surface). There are oval-shaped spaces at the end of streets.

(c) 20 marks. (7,7,6)

Wheeler gives a detailed account of this temple (pp 63 – 4). Examiners will look for **three** significant features.

(ii) (a) 5 marks. Hadrian.

(b) 15 marks. (5,5,5)

The deep porch with its rows of pillars, the uncomfortable fit between the rotunda and the porch and the typical Classical pediment are the main features. The inscription of Agrippa, the oculus, the plain outer wall and the inset arches may also be mentioned.

(c) 30 marks. (8,8,7,7)

If candidates agree, they should point to a number of features: the dome and its circular opening and coffered ceiling once spectacularly painted; the niches with their statuary, the floor.

(iii) (a) 5 marks. Trajan's Column.

(b) 5 marks. The conquest of Dacia.

(c) 25 marks.

A straightforward description of the unbroken, continuous spiral with its thousand of figures and buildings is required. Answers need not necessarily treat the description of the style separately from "how it works". Action, as Wheeler remarks, flows from episode to episode.

(d) 15 marks.

Further figures rise head and shoulders higher than nearer ones. High and low relief are treated quite differently to other sculptures.

(iv) (a) 5 marks. 4th Style.

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

Examiners will look for **three** features of this style. It has elements of the fantastic in the architectural features; it has strong elements of the theatre; dramatic use of red and yellow colours; receding vistas; strange animals.

(c) 5 marks. To lighten and enlarge their rooms.

(d) 10 marks.

Candidates should either name the painting (e.g. The Trojan Horse) or make clear which painting they have in mind. Answers should show a good knowledge of the chosen painting.

