



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2018

Marking Scheme

Classical Studies

Ordinary Level

Note to teachers and students on the use of published marking schemes

Marking schemes published by the State Examinations Commission are not intended to be standalone documents. They are an essential resource for examiners who receive training in the correct interpretation and application of the scheme. This training involves, among other things, marking samples of student work and discussing the marks awarded, so as to clarify the correct application of the scheme. The work of examiners is subsequently monitored by Advising Examiners to ensure consistent and accurate application of the marking scheme. This process is overseen by the Chief Examiner, usually assisted by a Chief Advising Examiner. The Chief Examiner is the final authority regarding whether or not the marking scheme has been correctly applied to any piece of candidate work.

Marking schemes are working documents. While a draft marking scheme is prepared in advance of the examination, the scheme is not finalised until examiners have applied it to candidates' work and the feedback from all examiners has been collated and considered in light of the full range of responses of candidates, the overall level of difficulty of the examination and the need to maintain consistency in standards from year to year. This published document contains the finalised scheme, as it was applied to all candidates' work.

In the case of marking schemes that include model solutions or answers, it should be noted that these are not intended to be exhaustive. Variations and alternatives may also be acceptable. Examiners must consider all answers on their merits, and will have consulted with their Advising Examiners when in doubt.

Future Marking Schemes

Assumptions about future marking schemes on the basis of past schemes should be avoided. While the underlying assessment principles remain the same, the details of the marking of a particular type of question may change in the context of the contribution of that question to the overall examination in a given year. The Chief Examiner in any given year has the responsibility to determine how best to ensure the fair and accurate assessment of candidates' work and to ensure consistency in the standard of the assessment from year to year. Accordingly, aspects of the structure, detail and application of the marking scheme for a particular examination are subject to change from one year to the next without notice.

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

Examiners will approach the marking of a candidate's work with an open mind in the understanding that a candidate may present material, argument or views which are not set out in the marking scheme but which are equally valid. In considering this marking scheme the following should be noted: The detail required in any answer is determined by the context and the manner in which the question is asked and by the number of marks assigned to the answer in the examination paper. Requirements and mark allocations may therefore vary from year to year.

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

Topic 1. Athens at War.

(i)

(a) Originally, after the Spartan ultimatum, Pericles urged the Athenians not to give in to any demands from Sparta. He said that if they give in to minor demands, they will seem weak and so must stand up to them. He recommends going to war without fear. He points out the many advantages Athens has (money, allies, ships etc.) and the many obstacles Sparta would have to overcome. The key he says is control of the sea, "...we must try to think of ourselves as islanders" abandon land, safeguard the sea and the city. In other words, avoid land battles. Also, he advises them "not to add to the empire" and "not to go out of your way to involve yourselves in new perils." He tells them not to worry about losing their land, but instead to focus on the city and the lives of their men. He almost wishes that he could tell them to destroy their own land to show the enemy that they don't care about it. Above all, the navy should be the priority.

Three points. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

(b) His wisdom and decisiveness with regard to the conduct of the war; his understanding of the trials and sufferings of the people (Funeral Oration); his steadiness and consistency. His brilliance as a public speaker, the respect he enjoyed among most of the citizens is another factor. Thucydides claims that his worth became clear after his death as "his successors did the exact opposite of what he advised with disastrous results."

Two reasons. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(ii)

(a) Cleon had drawn up the Athenian army in front of the city. However, he did not wish to give battle until expected reinforcements arrived. He decided to withdraw his forces. As the Athenians were manoeuvring, Brasidas charged out the first gate and routed the enemy centre. Clearchidas, leading the rest of the Spartan forces attacked from the Thracian gate. Brasidas was wounded and taken away while Cleon was killed by a peltast in his flight. The Chalcidian cavalry surrounded the Athenians and routed them. Brasidas lived only long enough to hear about the victory.

A coherent account. (14, 13, 13.)

(40 marks)

(b) Both sides now considered how to make peace. The Athenians had suffered a serious blow and had lost confidence. They were now ready to accept terms that they would not have accepted before. They feared defection of their allies and were anxious to come to terms. The Spartans had returned home dispirited by the death of Brasidas. Both sides now longed for peace and an armistice was agreed. Negotiations began and eventually the Peace of Nicias was signed.

One point. (10)

(10 marks)

(iii)

(a) The Hermae were stone statues of the god Hermes placed at the entrance of temples and houses to ward off evil. They were sacred to the Athenians who were very superstitious about them. The Athenians were very upset by the episode because it seemed like a really bad omen for the Sicilian Expedition and many of them believed that it signified a conspiracy against democracy.

Two points. (5, 5.)

(10 marks)

(b) The destruction of the Hermae was linked to a wild escapade by Alcibiades and his friends. An investigation was launched into the crime and charges were brought against Alcibiades, who was to join the expedition to Sicily as one of the commanders. The trial was postponed and Alcibiades went to Sicily but at home, rumours, fuelled by his enemies, were rife about him, and there was a general air of hysteria. Eventually he was called back to face trial in a ship sent by the city.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(c) Alcibiades travelled in his own ship and defected to the enemy, Sparta via Italy. This contributed to the overall air of shambles which surrounded the Sicilian expedition and caused Athenian morale to plummet. In Sparta, he worked against the interests of his own city, Athens. But eventually the Spartans became suspicious of him and astonishingly, he was later accepted back by the Athenians, promising them his help in winning over the Persians.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(iv)

Agis: Agis was a Spartan king and general. The Spartans were furious when he failed to capture Argos from Athens, but he redeemed himself 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 as a major military post in the later stage of the Peloponnesian War, giving them control of Attica and cutting off the primary route for food imports. This was a serious blow to Athens, which was being beaten in the Sicilian Expedition at the time.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Demosthenes: The career of Demosthenes in the War featured a huge success in 425 BC at Pylos, over Sparta. He mounted a spirited defence with a small number at the point where he correctly assumed the Spartans would attack and prevented an out and out defeat. He even went down to the sea with 40 hoplites to stop the Spartans from landing. He made an inspirational speech to his men, urging them not to fear the enemy's superior numbers. Bolstered by the arrival of the Athenian fleet, they defeated the Spartans and blockaded over 400 of them (many upper-class Spartans) on the nearby island of Sphacteria. Initially

Demosthenes planned to starve out the Spartans, but this went on too long as the Spartans persuaded their Helots to risk getting them supplies. When a fire revealed much of the island, Demosthenes decided to attack the Spartans. The Spartans surrendered to Cleon and Demosthenes. The Greek world was shocked. It was a huge victory for Athens. Demosthenes fought in the Battle at Delium in which the Athenians were defeated by the Boeotians. He was a signatory of the Peace of Nicias in 421 BC. When things started to go wrong in the Sicilian Expedition, Demosthenes was one of the generals sent out when Nicias had written to Athens suggesting calling it off. At Epipolae Demosthenes risked a night engagement. Many Athenians were killed. Demosthenes now suggested that the Sicilian force should return home. Nicias was eventually persuaded to do this, but a lunar eclipse changed his mind and they stayed on. There was one last naval battle in Sicily, in which Demosthenes was the Athenian commander along with two others. The Athenian ships, confined and vulnerable, were defeated by the enemy who tricked them into delaying their escape by land. Led by Demosthenes, many of them got separated from Nicias and were attacked and forced to surrender. Demosthenes was executed.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Nicias: He was an Athenian politician and general during the first ten years of the Peloponnesian War. Nicias proved his ability as a leader of offensive expeditions and in 421 negotiated the Peace of Nicias. The hostility of Sparta's allies and the opposition of the Athenian general Alcibiades however, destroyed the peace. Nicias spoke out against the Sicilian Expedition but was defeated by the arguments of Alcibiades whom he distrusted. Nicias was one of the commanders placed in charge. While in Sicily, although he was ill, he was put in sole charge of the siege of Syracuse. The wall his forces attempted to build around Syracuse was not completed. Nicias asked to be relieved of his command, but instead reinforcements under Demosthenes arrived early in 413. When these failed to reverse the situation, Demosthenes favoured the withdrawal of the Athenian army, but an eclipse of the Moon occurred and the superstitious Nicias accepted his soothsayers' advice to delay departure. The Syracusans soon afterwards forced the surrender of the Athenian forces, including Nicias, whom they executed.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Any two of the above.

(50 marks)

Topic 2. Alexander the Great.

(i)

(a) The geographical situation of Tyre, an island half a mile from the coast with massive walls made it seem unconquerable. It also had a strong navy. Alexander had disbanded his fleet as he was pursuing his coastal policy. Also its inhabitants were very determined not to surrender and very resourceful.

One point. (10)

(10 marks)

(b) Alexander had the idea of building a mole (pier) to hold siege towers and catapults. When this was burned down by the Tyrians, he had it built again, but on a bigger scale. He fetched ships from Cyprus and Sidon. When the Tyrians blockaded the harbour, he mounted a counter-blockade. When the Tyrians cut the anchor ropes, he replaced them with chains. He had divers shifting boulders underwater. Finally, he launched a many-sided attack with ships, gained access to the city and took the city after a bloody struggle.

Three points. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

(c) He treated the citizens of Tyre with great ruthlessness. Presumably he was setting an example for any other town that would hold out for so long against him. He did spare the life of the king. Many of the citizens who were not killed were enslaved.

One point. (10)

(10 marks)

(ii)

Philip: He was father of Alexander, King of Macedon and creator of the professional army which provided much of Alexander's success. He defeated the Illyrian hill tribes and incorporated them into Macedonia; he defeated Athens and Thebes at Chaeronea. In this battle he gave invaluable military experienced to his son and rejoiced in Alexander's success. He provided him with the best philosopher in Greece, Aristotle as his tutor. When his son calmed Bucephalus, Philip said that Macedonia would not be big enough for him. The king appointed Alexander as regent while he was away. He divorced Olympias (Alexander's mother) and married Cleopatra. He and Alexander had a big row at this wedding. Later, at the wedding of his daughter, Philip was assassinated. He had been planning an expedition to the east at this time.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Cleitus: Cleitus the Black was an old friend of Alexander and had served under Philip. His sister had been Alexander's nanny. He was one of Alexander's most trusted commanders and saved his life at the Battle of the Granicus. He was an old-style Macedonian who did not like the oriental style of leadership which Alexander was adopting. He resented the Persians at court and hated the way some of the flatterers at court tried to equate Alexander to a god. Things came to a head at Marakanda where, after everyone had drunk too much, Cleitus lost his temper with the flatterers, reminded Alexander that his father was better

than he was and that he, Cleitus had saved his life. Alexander ran him through with a spear and then bitterly regretted it.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Hephaestion was Alexander's life-long friend/lover. The king relied on him for advice and support. As they moved east, Hephaestion became very oriental in his ways and loved the Persian language and way of life. This caused tension in the camp as some of the older Macedonians resented this (e.g. Craterus). Hephaestion was mistaken for Alexander by Darius's mother but Alexander saved the woman's blushes by insisting: "He is another Alexander." He was made commander of the Cavalry Companions for a while. Alexander was devastated by his death at Ecbatana, (not long before his own) and had a tribe executed in his memory.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Any two of the above.

(50 marks)

(iii)

(a) Darius made many mistakes in his dealings with Alexander. Evidence could include his big mistake before the Battle of Issus where against the advice of Amyntas, he moved from excellent ground to an area which did not suit his army. At Gaugamela, he depended too much on greater numbers, but allowed his men to stand all night in case of a night attack. In both battles he fled as soon as the going got tough. He allowed Alexander to build up momentum in the first year. Darius relied too much on the advice of flatterers. His letters to Alexander showed weakness; he trusted men such as Bessus who were not loyal or reliable.

Three mistakes. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

(b) Alexander grew to like the Persian style of leadership. He began to wear Persian dress and headgear. He surrounded himself with Persian advisers and married Darius's daughter in a huge Persian style wedding. He made an attempt to introduce proskynesis/prostration or bowing down which the Persians did before their king. He also introduced some brutal Persian style punishments such as in the treatment of Bessus. He brought young Persians "epigoni" into the Cavalry Companions.

Three examples. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

(iv)

(a) There is much to admire in Alexander. The sheer scale of his achievements at such a young age is remarkable. He was brave and ambitious. His military leadership was superb and his men were devoted to him. His personal bravery was obvious especially in the Mallian Siege, his clever military mind was clear at the Siege of Tyre and at Gaugamela. He

was interested in philosophy and ideas. He was an inspirational leader to his men and inspired them with brilliant speeches and great rewards. His empire was extraordinary and all this by the age of thirty two.

Three qualities. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

(b) There is also much to disapprove of in the life of Alexander. He was capable of great ruthlessness and cruelty, both on a grand scale (Thebes; Tyre; tribe killed when Hephaestus died, and personally (Cleitus; Callisthenes; Pages' Plot; son of Abulites). He drank too much and often lost control, especially later on. He fell out with his men at the Hyphasis and Opis. He led them into an appalling expedition across the Gedrosian Desert where many of them died. Before he died he became increasingly prone to violent temper and wild superstition.

Three qualities. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

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

(i)

(a) Caesar was very high-handed with the pirates while they held him captive. 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.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

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

One point. (15)

(15 marks)

(c) 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. He was cool under pressure and swift to act.

One point. (10)

(10 marks)

(ii)

(a) Pythius fooled Canius in the following way: Canius, a rich Roman arrives at Syracuse and is thinking of buying a country estate. Pythius is a banker and decides to trick Canius into buying his estate. He invites him to dinner and has arranged for all the local fishermen to fish at his villa and bring up at his shore their takings. An abundance of fish arrives and Pythius pretends that this is the norm. Canius is fired up with the idea of buying the house

(Pythius has not even mentioned that he is selling) and pays him a ridiculous price. The next day, not a single boat appears and Canius realises that he has been fooled.

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

(b) Cicero despises the tactics of Pythius. He describes Pythius as “ill-intentioned, faithless and dishonest”. He further states that such people are ‘vice-ridden’ who pretend in order to fool others.

One point. (15) (15 marks)

(iii)

(a) Candidates might argue either way here, but will probably say that the title was not deserved. If they wish to agree that it was deserved: Pompey had a meteoric rise, he had great victories in Asia and against Sertorius in Spain and he defeated the pirates which made him immensely popular in Rome. He was Sulla’s right hand man, consul several times and a member of the First Triumvirate with Caesar and Crassus. If they wish to argue that it was not deserved: He failed to stand up to Clodius and deserted Cicero. He is also accused of laziness (and of being overly fond of his wife). Later on, against Caesar, Pompey failed to live up to his reputation. He made some bad miscalculations and poor decisions. He was over confident, assuming on the word of the legions that Caesar sent back to him in Rome, that he would just have to stamp his foot to fill Italy with armies loyal to him. He fled from Rome when he would have been much better to stay there. After the battle of Dyrrhachium, if he had followed up his victory, he could have beaten Caesar. His main faults seem to have been vanity and indecision.

Three reasons. (9, 8, 8.) (25 marks)

(b) Pompey’s death is described by Plutarch. After his defeat in Greece, he flees to Egypt and is approaching Alexandria in a ship, hoping for sanctuary and a warm welcome. When a boat is sent out to fetch him with no ceremony, it is clear that he is not going to be well-received. He boards the boat and travels in silence, ignored even by one of his old comrades whom he recognises. As he arrives on shore he is killed and beheaded (his head is later delivered to Caesar).

A coherent account. (13, 12) (25 marks)

(iv)

(a) According to Sallust, for hundreds of years the Roman Republic was sustained through the practice of traditional customs of honour and good conduct. Restraint, honesty, and fairness ensured that the commonwealth was governed by Rome’s “best men,” and accordingly the Republic grew to supreme power in the Mediterranean. Before the destruction of Carthage the Roman people and senate managed the commonwealth calmly and with restraint. There was no struggle amongst citizens for glory or for domination.

Dread of an enemy sustained the community in its good practices. For no individual could recklessly pursue glory or domination while the Republic was threatened by an outside force. He says that when Rome feared a common enemy, all was well amongst them, but then when peace reigned, problems occurred. Sallust said that preference for action over words; cultivation of good morals at home and at war; respect for the gods “boldness in warfare and justice when peace came” were the hallmarks of the Romans in the old days.

Three qualities. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

(b) In Sallust’s “Greatness and Decline of Rome”, he blames the lust for power and money as the root of all evils. He says that greed and ambition were like a plague spreading through the state. Sulla allowed his followers to rob and pillage without restraint. His armies in Asia learned of bad behaviour and luxury. In Rome people divided into factions which created divisions among the citizens. The nobles abused their position. A small elite group ruled for its own advantage and was very hard on the ordinary people. The community split and tore the state to pieces. Anyone who opposed the power of the aristocracy was killed such as Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus. He says that arrogance, cruelty and disrespect for the gods have all contributed to the decline.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Topic 4. Roman Historians.

(i)

(a) Augustus commissioned many public works, including the Forum; Temple of Mars; Temple of Apollo on the Palatine; Temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline. In the names of members of his family he also built a Temple of Hercules and The Muses; Hall of Liberty; Temple of Saturn; a theatre and an amphitheatre. He also encouraged others to build and repair public monuments. He himself claimed to have “found Rome a city of brick and left it a city of marble”.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(b) Augustus divided the city into wards and districts under magistrates and supervisors. He organised stations of night-watchmen to guard against fires. He cleared the Tiber channel to prevent floods. The approaches to the city were improved by repaving roads. He stationed armed police in bandit-ridden districts, had slave-barracks inspected and dissolved all working men’s guilds.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(c) Augustus surpassed all others in his provision of games and entertainments. He records himself that he put on 24 sets of games for the people of Rome on his own account and 23 sets for other magistrates who could not afford to do so. He put on all sorts of performances in the streets and at various venues all over the city in different languages

including plays but also beast fights and wrestling matches, and even a naval battle. He put on chariot races and foot races with excellent competitors and his own favourite was the staging of the Trojan games with boys of different ages taking part. He also displayed exotic animals such as huge snakes, a rhinoceros and a tiger for public entertainment. He sorted out the confused seating arrangements at the games so it was less chaotic and he even increased the number of soldiers around the city while games were on to prevent burglary and looting.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(ii)

(a) Sejanus made himself indispensable to Tiberius as the Prefect of the Praetorian Guard. He concentrated the Praetorians into one camp which gave him complete control. He was hugely useful to Tiberius who seems to have relied on him heavily in many respects, he kept the Praetorian Guards on side which Tiberius might not have been able to do without him. He seduced Livilla and organised the murder of her husband, Drusus. He helped Tiberius in his dispute with Agrippina and her children when he poisoned Tiberius against them. Tiberius's gloomy and distrustful character meant that Sejanus had a huge amount of influence over the emperor, especially after the death of Germanicus. He encouraged Tiberius' departure for Capri. The fact that Sejanus may have saved his life all led Tiberius to see Sejanus as the real "partner of my labours".

Three points. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) Tiberius was warned of Sejanus' ambitions by Antonia. To allay suspicion he appointed Sejanus consul. Next he led the prefect to believe he would marry into the imperial family and become a tribune. Macro was secretly instructed to assume command of the Praetorian cohorts. Next Tiberius had the senate informed of his treachery. They condemned Sejanus and he was executed.

One point. (15)

(15 marks)

(iii)

Agrippina dominates the closing years of Claudius' reign and the early years of Nero's principate. Both Suetonius and Tacitus tell us about her role. Significant events include her marriage to Claudius; her scheming and plotting to have Nero adopted as his heir; the murder of Claudius; her huge influence over Nero in the early years of his reign; the opposition to her from Seneca and Burrus; the rift between her and Nero leading to her death. Candidates should also be given credit for knowledge of her life prior to her marriage to Claudius her survival through the reign of Tiberius when most of her family perished. Her character emerges through these events as strong, brave, ruthless and manipulative.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Marcus Agrippa was a general, unswerving in his loyalty to Octavian/Augustus from helping in his rise on to marriage to his daughter Julia. He was his second in command in restoring Rome and played an important role in the defeat of Sextus Pompeius. He was commander at Actium where Antony and Cleopatra were defeated. He played a major part in the rebuilding of the city of Rome and fought successful campaigns on behalf of Augustus in Germany and the eastern provinces.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Cleopatra was queen of Egypt and had already had an affair with Julius Caesar. When Mark Antony travelled to Egypt after he and Augustus had split control of the Empire, he and Cleopatra allied and became lovers in the winter of 41-40 BC. But now, back in Rome, Antony was married to Augustus's sister, Octavia, to cement the alliance between the two men. But there was tension now and leaving Octavia pregnant, Antony rejoined Cleopatra in Alexandria. Meanwhile in Rome, Octavian ran a very successful propaganda campaign against Antony, highlighting the immorality and treachery of his liaison with Cleopatra. After a new, more successful campaign against the Parthians, Antony announced the end of the alliance with Octavian in Alexandria. Civil war was now inevitable. This culminated in the Battle of Actium. It was a disaster for Antony and Cleopatra who escaped to Egypt, but they were pursued by Octavian. Eventually Antony committed suicide in the mistaken belief that Cleopatra had already done so. She then killed herself in captivity when she discovered that Octavian intended to bring her back to Rome as a prisoner.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Any two of the above.

(50 marks)

(iv)

(a) The grievances of the men included the anger of the troops at failure to pay their due, brutal treatment by officers, over-long length of service and that they had not been discharged when they were supposed to be. There was also jealousy of the Praetorian Guards whose pay and conditions were much better. They also found the country in which they were serving harsh and remote. They demanded a 16 year term of service with bonuses at the end, pay of 4 sesterces per day and no call-back to service after discharge. Punishments were to be eased and work was to be easier.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

(b) In Pannonia, Tiberius' son Drusus first read out a letter from his father granting some concessions but postponing others. This did not satisfy the mutineers. However, the strange appearance of the moon that night caused the men to think that "heaven was sickened by their crimes". Drusus took advantage of this lucky event to undermine the unity of the soldiers and to persuade many of them to bow to authority. He promised to send a delegation to Rome and to recommend a favourable hearing from the Emperor. He followed up with the execution of the ring leaders.

In Germania, Germanicus urged the men to return to proper discipline, he did have quite a lot of support among them, but when this failed, he went as if to kill himself with his sword, he was taken back to his tent by his friends. He promised discharge after 20 years with the last 4 years on defence duties only and double bonuses. Germanicus had to pay out of his own money. In Upper Germany he was criticised for not sending his wife Agrippina and his son, Caligula out of danger. In the end, Germanicus made an eloquent appeal to the men there and they rounded on the ringleaders of the mutiny and killed them.

Two points. (13, 12.)

(25 marks)

Topic 5. Greek Drama.

(i) (a) The Chorus are the citizens of Thebes. **One point. (5)**

(5 marks)

(b) The Chorus has great faith in Oedipus and great loyalty to him. He is like a father to the citizens and even calls them his children. They state clearly that they put all of their trust in him to solve their terrible troubles. They say that they know he is not a god, but that they rate him "first among men". They refer back to the fact that he sorted out their troubles before when he took on the Sphinx and solved her riddle. They are grateful for that and believe that he can do great things.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(c) As the terrible truth about their king emerges, the attitude of the Chorus changes to horror. One moment they think he might be the son of a god, the next they realise that he has killed his own father and had children by his own mother. They have great pity for the King, who was not aware of his crimes at the time, but they see him as cursed by the gods and guilty of the most heinous crimes against the gods. They accept that he can no longer rule them. They see Creon as the sole defender of the city.

Two points. (13, 12.)

(25 marks)

(ii)

(a) Candidates need to explain that Oedipus believed Polybus to be his father. His death from natural causes meant that Oedipus had not fulfilled the prophecy that he would kill his father. It confirms what Jocasta had been telling him, that prophecies and oracles were meaningless.

One point. (15)

(15 marks)

(b) Jocasta believes that she has proof that prophecies were not valid. When she had a son, it was foretold that that child would kill Laius, his father. As a result, the baby had been handed over to die. But as Jocasta explains, Laius had been killed by a gang of thieves at a crossroads many years later. Therefore, the prophecy had not come true, as she believed.

One point. (15)

(15 marks)

(c) The messenger reveals that, he had received the baby (Oedipus) from his fellow shepherd many years ago and then gave him to Polybus and Merope who passed the infant off as their own son.

Two points. (20)

(20 marks)

(iii)

(a) Jason's new marriage and Medea's feelings of betrayal, anger and hatred feed her desire for a terrible revenge. She has done a lot for Jason: She has killed for him, left her home and family for him; saved his life and made him famous; she has given him two sons. At first she thinks of killing Jason and his new wife. Later she goes on to decide that killing their sons is the surest way to utterly destroy him. She thinks that it is the best way to wipe the smile off his face. Along with the murder of Glauce, this leaves Jason with no hope for posterity. His blood-line is finished.

Three points. (10, 10, 10)

(30 marks)

(b) We know the gods are on her side because she gets away with her crime. Everything falls into place for her. The most obvious evidence is that she escapes with the bodies of her sons in a chariot drawn by dragons sent by the Sun-god. During the play she invokes the "old gods" and reminds Jason that they are not dead. She reminds him that he made a vow and that the gods will punish him for breaking it. Students might add that the arrival of Aegeus with his promise of sanctuary in Athens is another indication of the gods' favour.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(iv)

(a) The final encounter takes place with Medea in a chariot drawn by dragons sent by the Sun-God, on the palace roof. She has the bodies of her sons with her. Jason is distraught at what she has done. He asks her how she, a mother, could bring herself to do it and says that she is not really human. He begs to be allowed to bury his sons. She refuses to let him even touch them. Medea tells him that he, not she, is the cause of their deaths. She reminds him that he was happy to send them into exile. She is leaving for Athens where she will bury the children. Finally, she foretells his death when a plank from the rotting Argo will fall on him and kill him.

A coherent description of the meeting. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) Candidates can answer either way. If they are satisfied, they could mention the dramatic effect of Medea's revenge which, though shocking, is very effective as she gets away scot-free and while Jason is utterly ruined. They could argue that what makes the play so effective is that there is no justice in the end, just a terrible crime with no consequences for Medea. If dissatisfied, they could argue that the fact that the ending is truly appalling and unjust as the innocent boys are murdered and their killer escapes unpunished.

One explained point. (15)

(15 marks)

Topic 6. Ancient Epic.

(i)

(a) When Aeneas steps out of the mist and reveals himself to Dido, to her, he is already famous. She has heard all about him and his heroic deeds since she was a child. Venus has enhanced his looks so he looks extremely handsome. She looks like the goddess Diana. She treats him with great kindness and he makes an eloquent speech about her beauty and goodness. Then, Venus comes up with a plan to make her fall deeply in love with Aeneas so that Juno cannot get her to harm him. She sends Cupid, disguised as Ascanius/Iulus to “poison” her with love. So it is mainly the spell of the gods that causes her infatuation. Later, to try to delay Aeneas’ arrival in Italy, Juno organizes a marriage during a hunt where the two become lovers.

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

(30 marks)

(b) The moment his departure is decided is the arrival of Mercury, sent by Jupiter, (prompted by Iarbas), who reminds him of his duty to fulfill destiny and to reach Italy. He also reminds him that his son’s destiny depends on this. Aeneas does not hesitate. He immediately decides to obey the gods and follow his destiny.

One point. (10)

(10 marks)

(c) Candidates may approve of Aeneas’s decision to leave and point out that a great destiny rested on his shoulders. They may say that he had no choice but to leave and that there was no way of doing this kindly as she was so obsessed with him. He was only doing his duty. On the other hand it can be argued that Aeneas’s handling of the situation was terrible. He didn’t tell Dido himself, but let her hear by rumour. His response to her desperation was very cold and lacking in emotion and he could have communicated with her more kindly.

One point. (10)

(10 marks)

(ii)

(a) Aeneas visits the Underworld for the sole reason that his father, Anchises appeared to Aeneas in a dream and asked him to do this.

One point. (10)

(10 marks)

(b) The creatures at the entrance of the Underworld include Centaurs, Scyllas, Briareus, the Chimaera, Gorgons, Harpies and Geryon. He also observes the horrific figure of civil war bloodied and bound in a cage.

Two creatures. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(c) Aeneas is confused by the sight of many souls at the banks of the River Styx, seeming as if they long to get over to the other side. Charon the ferryman takes some and pushes others away. The Sibyl explains that these are the souls of the unburied dead. They cannot

cross over until they have spent years waiting at the bank. They are like autumn leaves or birds migrating in winter.

A brief description of the scene. (15)

(15 marks)

(d) Anchises tells his son about the great future leaders of Rome, including Romulus, Brutus, Julius Caesar and Augustus. He says that the Romans are destined to be masters of the world. They will conquer and civilize the world and bring peace.

One point. (10)

(10 marks)

(iii)

(a) The Battle in the Hall begins when Odysseus manages to string the bow and to shoot the arrow through the axes. Before the suitors realise what is happening, Odysseus shoots a second arrow through the throat of Antinous. The suitors are confused and believe this shooting to be an accident. Odysseus finally reveals himself, and the suitors become terrified. They have no way out as the doors are locked. Eurymachus tries to calm Odysseus down, insisting that Antinous was the only bad apple among them, but Odysseus announces that he will spare none of them. Eurymachus then charges Odysseus, but he is cut down by another arrow. Amphinomus is the next to fall, at the spear of Telemachus. Telemachus gets more shields and swords from the storeroom but he forgets to lock it on his way out. Melanthius soon reaches the storeroom and gets out fresh arms for the suitors but later he is found there and tied up. A full battle now rages in the palace hall. Athena appears disguised as Mentor and encourages Odysseus. Then she perches on a roof beam disguised as a swallow and deflects weapons hurled at Odysseus. Volleys of spears are exchanged, and Odysseus and his men kill several suitors while receiving only superficial wounds themselves. Odysseus spares only the minstrel Phemius and the herald Medon, unwilling participants in the suitors' bad behaviour. The priest Leodes begs unsuccessfully for mercy. The battle ends with the slaughter of all the suitors.

A coherent account of the battle. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

(b) Most Candidates will probably argue that the Suitors deserved their fate. Even though their families had been well treated by Odysseus, they abused the hospitality of the palace in Ithaca, taking advantage of Penelope as they competed for her hand in marriage. They took her servants as their mistresses. They treated Telemachus very badly and even plotted against his life. Their treatment of Odysseus when he was disguised as a beggar confirms their nastiness. They throw things at him, abuse him and make him fight against another beggar. It is hard to argue that they do not deserve their fate.

Two points of explanation. (10, 10)

(20 marks)

(iv)

(a) Odysseus finds out that Eumaeus is on his side by appearing disguised as a beggar at his little hut. Eumaeus proves loyalty to Odysseus by faithfully carrying out his duties as a swineherd in the absence of his master. He also tells the “beggar” how much he hates the suitors and longs for Odysseus to come home. Odysseus sees his warmth and kindness to Telemachus, his son. When Odysseus reveals himself to Eumaeus, he has no hesitation in joining his master in the battle against the suitors in the hall where he fights bravely.

Two points. (8,7.)

(15 marks)

(b) Melanthius the goatherd is in complete contrast to Eumaeus. He treats Odysseus very badly.

One point. (10)

(10 marks)

(c) Penelope tests Odysseus when he reveals himself to her. She is not altogether certain that is it, in fact, him. She is extremely cold towards him and shows no affection at all. This causes a lot of tension and she says that she wants the bed moved out of their room. It is only when he says that the bed cannot be moved as one of the bedposts is an olive tree rooted in the ground that he proves to her that it is, of course, Odysseus her husband.

A coherent account. (13, 12.)

(25 marks)

Topic 7. Writers of the Augustan Age.

(i)

(a) From the prescribed poems of Propertius, his attitude towards women could be seen as negative, but it isn't always negative. He seems to think about women a lot and is obsessed with love, but the object of his affections (Cynthia) is often seen in a negative light. In *Two Requests*, the poet begs a girl to let him visit more often. He promises that his poetry will make her famous. But one line in the poem shows the negative side of this love, he says that she is “born to hurt me”. So for him, loving a woman means getting hurt. In *Susceptibility*, his mood is much lighter as he explains to his friend that he is susceptible to falling in love on a regular basis with different women. His images of women in this poem are not negative, but he does describe his affliction as a type of madness. In *Gone to Clitumnus*, Propertius jealously tells his lover that even the rivers will be watching out for her infidelity. He seems to think that his lover can only be kept faithful in the depths of the countryside where there are no distractions or other potential lovers. He obviously does not trust her, which is a negative thing. We also see a negative view of love in *The God of Love* where he sees Cupid as the enemy, striking lovers with barbed arrows which only cause pain. Propertius often sees women and love negatively. Possibly the most negative view we get is in his treatment of Cynthia, in the poem *Cynthia*. Here he threatens her with physical

violence if she will not take off her clothes. The poem also reveals his need for her and dependence on her, but overall, the mood is brutal and cruel. In *Gone*, Propertius's bitterness is most obvious. His former lover has left him for someone new and he is not taking this well. He is extremely upset over her desertion and bitter about all the gifts and poems he gave her.

So, although Propertius is addicted to love and obsessed with women, his attitude towards them includes a cruelty and resentment that is definitely negative.

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

(b) Candidates can choose any one of the poems, the answer must show familiarity with the poem and refer to its text if not quoting directly. There should be at least one good reason why it is their favourite.

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

(ii)

(a) Romulus and his fellow Romans were in difficulty. They had founded the new state of Rome, but had no women to make sure that the nation would continue. No neighbouring state would agree to a treaty of marriage rights with Rome and so Romulus decided that a more daring strategy would have to be tried. He sent out invitations to the neighbouring tribes for a religious festival in honour of Neptune. The Sabines came with their families. At a signal, the Romans seized the Sabine maidens and carried them off while their parents fled. Some had been picked out by senators already and some were just kidnapped on the spot. The parents departed sorrowing for their abducted daughters.

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

(b) Romulus explained to the girls that the only reason they had been taken was because their parents had unreasonably refused the offers of marriage. He promised them marriage and children. He reassured them that they would be loved and respected all the more as it was the passion for them that had caused the men to capture them and that their husbands would be exceptionally keen to make it up to them for the loss of their homes and families. Students may disapprove of the behaviour of the Romans, citing what was in fact, a kidnapping under false pretences using physical strength as well as dishonesty to capture the women. Alternatively they can commend their cleverness in first tricking the Sabines into coming to Rome, capturing the women and then persuading them that they were in love with them and that they should stay.

One explained reason. (15) (15 marks)

(iii)

(a) In these three poems Horace has good advice to give to his readers on life. In *Gather Ye Rosebuds*, he urges Leuconoe not to bother with trying to tell the future. He says that this is pointless and we cannot know what is ahead of us. He says that instead of thinking about how long you are going to live, you should, instead, drink some wine and enjoy the moment as it might not last. "This day's thine own, the next may be denied". *We All Must Die* is a more gloomy poem but it still contains similar advice to the reader. When we die, our heirs won't mourn us for too long. Soon they will be spilling our expensive wine on the floor. Therefore, despite all our prayers and sacrifices, we all must die. Implied here is that instead of worrying and praying, instead of saving our wine, we should enjoy life while we have it. In *Cease to Mourn*, his advice is a bit different. His friend Valgius has lost his dear companion. Horace tries to persuade him not to dwell on his grief. He points out others who have lost dear ones and says that we simply have to get on with it. He urges Valgius to come out with him and join in the celebrations for the victories of Caesar.

Three points. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

(b) Students may agree or disagree as long as they give good reasons. Some students may find that his advice to Valgius is a bit simplistic and that he might have more sympathy with his state of grief.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(iv)

(a) The crime that Cacus commits against Hercules is that he steals some of the cattle which he had taken from Geryon and was driving in a herd through the valley. Cacus took eight of them, dragging them by the tails so that their hoof prints seemed to walk away from his cave where they were hidden.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(b) Hercules discovers the crime when his cattle lowed, one heifer in the cave mooed back and so he knew some were missing.

One point. (15)

(15 marks)

(c) Hercules defeats Cacus, first by trying to break down the huge boulder over the entrance, to no avail. Then he climbed up over the cave where there was a huge, pointed boulder leaning over. He pulled this until it fell down the hill, leaving the cave exposed. He fired weapons down on Cacus, but Cacus then sent fire and billowing smoke out so Hercules couldn't see. Hercules jumped down into the fire and smoke and grabbed Cacus, strangling him to death.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

Topic 8. Art and Architecture in Greek Society.

(i)

(a) The Erechtheum on the Acropolis in Athens. **One point. (5)** **(5 marks)**

(b) The Ionic Order. **One point. (5)** **(5 marks)**

(c) The Erechtheum is built on three levels. It has a central section divided into two parts, one the sanctuary of Athene Polias. The other section is divided into two. This section has partly engaged columns along the high wall. It has two porches, the south porch with the six caryatids holding up the roof and the north porch with six very tall slender Ionic columns. The sculpted frieze above the outside columns was a typical Ionic frieze (continuous) but was made of unusual materials.

Three features. (10, 10, 10.) **(30 marks)**

(d) This is a most unusual temple. It was a shrine to several deities and had several different functions, it was built to worship Athene, Poseidon, Erechtheus and to hold the tomb of Kekrops. Its caryatid porch is most unusual. The north porch has a hole in the roof where Poseidon was supposed to have thrown his trident to give Athens the gift of power at sea. The frieze had marble figures attached to a background of black or dark grey Eleusinian limestone. The decoration of the building is remarkably fine, especially in the small details. Also a building inscription has been preserved which shows that 130 workers on the Erechtheum all received a wage of one drachma a day. All of these features make it a remarkable building.

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

(ii)

(a) This statue is called The Charioteer (of Delphi) and it is made of bronze.

Two points. (5.) **(5 marks)**

(b) The sculptor would have moulded the figure out of clay. Then he would have covered this clay with a thin coat of wax. Inserting straws or thin pipes, he then would have put another layer of clay over that. Next he would have poured molten bronze (a mix of copper and tin) through the straws where it melted the wax and took its place. After it had cooled down, the outer layer of clay would be removed and the bronze statue finished with extra details (engraved hair, eyes of precious stones).

Impression mark. (15) **(15 marks)**

(c) It belongs to the early classical period (480-450 BC). **One point. (10)** **(10 marks)**

(d) The Charioteer is typical of this period in several ways. First it is a good example of the "severe" style, the face is very solemn and serious and the pose is quite majestic. It is in "arrested motion" which is typical of this era, a pose where the figure looks as if they are about to act or move, but there is an air of serenity and stillness. The figure is not totally

symmetrical in its stance as earlier statues were. The elegance and naturalism of the drapery is also very typical of early classical sculpture as is the assured sculpting of the feet and arm. It is simple and graceful.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(iii)

(a) A metope is part of the typical Doric frieze on a temple. It had alternating triglyphs (three bars) and metopes which were either completely plain or had sculpted figures such as this one has. It was placed above the architrave.

One point. (10)

(10 marks)

(b) Relief sculpture is sculpture which stands out from its background but is still attached to its source stone, as in this metope. In other words it is not free-standing.

One point. (10)

(10 marks)

(c) This is a scene from the story of the Lapiths and Centaurs. The Lapith, Pirithous was getting married and invited the Centaurs to the wedding. They drank too much and tried to carry off the women. A fierce battle followed which the Lapiths won. This shows a Centaur and a Lapith fighting.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(d) This is a Lapith pushing his knee against a Centaur and probably pulling him by the hair while the Centaur twists back towards him. It is right in the middle of the fight and you can see the tense muscles and vigorous activity. This is especially clear in the right leg of the Lapith and the twisted body of the Centaur who is rearing back on his hind legs. The tension of the pulling and pushing of the two figures is obvious with really strong diagonals making the scene very dramatic. The high relief of the carving also makes the scene really stand out with deep shadows.

One point. (15)

(15 marks)

(iv)

(a) The central figure is Laocoon. He was a Trojan priest who doubted the horse left as a gift by the Greeks. He had thrown his spear at it. Later, Athene sent two serpents up from the sea to kill Laocoon and his two sons. This is the scene depicted in the sculpture.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(b) This belongs to the Hellenistic period of sculpture (300-150 BC).

One point. (10)

(10 marks)

(c) This is very typical of the Pergamene School of Hellenistic sculpture. It shows perfect sculpting of human anatomy along with a great deal of drama, restlessness and high tension. All of the limbs are writhing and tortured, Laocoon's head is thrown back in despair. The scene is full of violent action and emotion, even the veins stand out and the muscles look as if they are really stretched. Laocoon's beard and hair are deeply drilled and even they look dramatic. All of this is highly typical of this type of Hellenistic sculpture.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(d) Candidates may agree or disagree with Pliny. If they are agreeing they should highlight the emotional and dramatic qualities of the sculpture with specific examples and perhaps point out the complexity of it as well as the fine quality of the rendering of human anatomy. If they disagree, they need to mention an alternative sculpture which they prefer and explain why they like it better.

One reason. (10)

(10 marks)

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

(i)

(a) The Rulers are to live a life of austere simplicity. They should live in shared accommodation like soldiers in a barracks. The other citizens will supply food to them and they will be paid by the citizens, but only enough to get by. They should not come into any contact with gold or silver. The real gold should be in their hearts.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(b) The Rulers may not own their own homes which must be shared among them. They should live in shared accommodation because ownership of private property would destroy their loyalty to the state and would mean that they would not put the state first, but be involved in internal disputes, thus endangering the state. Private gain would take over from public interest. To the objection that this might not make the Rulers happy, Socrates replies that the happiness of the state is the issue, not the happiness of any one sector.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(c) As for whether this could work out in real life, students may argue either way as long as they back up their ideas. Obvious points could include: for – states have been run on this basis before, most notably Sparta in the ancient world where the men lived in barracks and there was no ordinary family life. Another example might be the communist ideal abolishing all private property for the good of the state. Against – it could be argued that it is a basic human desire to live in a family setting with a partner and to rear one's own children. Also, most societies favour the ownership of private property and the habitation of one's own home. The lifestyle suggested here is very draconian and regimented and does not allow for any individuality or choice, a revolution might ensue.

Impression mark. (15)

(15 marks)

(ii)

(a) These qualities are to be found as follows: 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 will be found in those called the Guardians. Courage belongs to the soldiers or the auxiliaries who fight for the interests and defence of the state. Self-discipline is a kind of order, a control of desires and appetites. It involves control of our worse nature by our better nature. In the state it involves the Guardians controlling the mass of the people. Self-discipline is not found in any one class but in the way the classes relate to one another so that the wiser section rules and the others agree to being ruled. Justice is defined by a state that has its three classes who each do their own jobs in their defined areas.

Three points. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) Socrates says that each group should do the job to which it is most suited. The rulers should rule and the others should agree to being ruled. If everyone minds his/her own business, not interfering in each other's roles, justice will follow and the common good will profit.

Impression mark. (15)

(15 marks)

(iii)

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

A coherent account. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) The simile is an explanation of why democracy does not work on the grounds that the mass of people are not to be trusted. Plato means us to learn from the simile that the ship of state is something precious which should not be entrusted to just anyone. The mob is clueless about what it takes to run the ship and their judgement of who should do so is not reliable. Ordinary people do not know enough about the affairs of state to see what needs to be done.

Impression mark. (15)

(15 marks)

(iv)

(a) Cephalus replies that, contrary to what a lot of people think, old age is not about regrets and a loss of pleasure and powers. He argues that it is good to be free of “feelings of that sort” when your emotions are less intense and you are no longer enslaved by them. He says that old age is easy to bear if you are sensible about it.

Three points. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

(b) Cephalus says it is character, not wealth, which helps a person to cope with old age. A man of poor character will never be at peace with himself, even if he is rich. However, he does acknowledge that being poor does not help in bearing old age even if one is a good man. Wealth enables a person to avoid unintentional cheating or lying, and helps to allay the fear that some sacrifice to God is left unmade or that a debt to a man is not unpaid before one dies.

Two points. (10, 10)

(20 marks)

Topic 10. Roman Art and Architecture.

(i)

(a) The arch is the Arch of Constantine in Rome. **Two points. (5,5.)**

(10 marks)

(b) These arches were usually monuments to military victories, built by generals and emperors usually in very busy places to remember them and their triumphs. Wheeler calls them “towering advertisements” and a “nonsensical irrelevance”. **One point. (15)**

(15marks)

(c) Pierced by three arches, this rectangular mass of brick and marble features a lot of relief sculpture. Contemporary relief sculpture adorns the pedestals and friezes. Reliefs from monuments to Hadrian, Trajan and Marcus Aurelius are also to be found on the arch. Four Corinthian columns divide each façade into three parts. A dedicatory inscription fills the central portion of the attic section.

Three features. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

(ii)

(a) This is called The Garden of Livia. **One point. (5)**

(5 marks)

(b) This is a beautiful fresco of a woodland garden. There is a low wall and varied trees and shrubs in several shades of green. Different birds perch in the branches. The garden has fruit and flowers and there is a hint of a country landscape behind. It is gentle and soft with shades of blues and greens predominant.

Three points. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

(c) Roman paintings are varied in their subject matter. Many show famous myths, often Greek. A very common theme is a sacred shrine with lovely landscape around it. There is a lot of garden scenes such as the one illustrated which are like an optical illusion on a house wall. Another type of optical illusion is fantasy architecture. In addition there are also many still life scenes and paintings of amphitheatres.

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

(iii)

(a) These are two busts of Roman women. One woman has a sharp nose and very high cheekbones. Her face is very stern and almost angry. The lines around her nose and mouth would suggest that she is middle-aged, certainly older. Her hair is pulled back tightly, accentuating her facial features. The other woman looks a good deal older. Her face is very wrinkled, especially around her forehead and mouth. There are bags under her eyes which look a bit glazed or blank. Her mouth looks clenched. She has an elaborate plaited hair-do, or maybe a hat?

A description of both statues. (10, 10.) (20 marks)

(b) These are typically Roman in that they really do look like real individual people. There is no attempt to “air-brush” them to look young or beautiful. The wrinkles, under-eye bags etc. are all very realistic. This is very typical of Roman portrait sculpture which tried to show a person as they really looked.

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

(c) Candidates may argue either way. Most will probably argue that they are good. They are very individual and personal. You feel as if you are looking at a real person, their facial features are so detailed and naturalistic. They are almost photographic. If they argue that they are not good, they might do so on the basis that they do not look attractive.

Two reasons. (5, 5.) (10 marks)

(iv)

(a) Basilicas in the Roman world were basically a covered extension of the marketplace or forum. They were used for law courts, public offices and as a type of town hall.

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

(b) The basilica was usually situated in the forum, forming one of its four sides.

One point. (10) (10 marks)

(c) The Basilica Nova is the most imposing of all basilicas. It was built first by Maxentius and then Constantine completed it. It had three huge cross vaults rising to a height of 114 feet. Eight massive Corinthian columns support the upper structure. The side aisles consist of three arched bays connected by arched doorways. There was an apse at one end and at the other was an entrance way with five doorways. The roof was covered with bronze tiles. The interior was decorated with marble in many colours. Later another apse was added.

Three features. (9, 8, 8.) (25 marks)

Blank Page

