



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2019

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.

It is important to note that at Higher Level, where questions call for analysis, evaluation, comment or discussion, candidates are required to engage with that aspect of the question and not just present a narrative of the story. A display of knowledge which is not applied to answering the question directly, while garnering some marks, will not be rewarded with high marks.

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) Symptoms of the plague as described by Thucydides included:

People in perfect health suddenly had burning feelings in their heads and their eyes went red. They had bleeding from the throat and tongue, bad breath, hoarseness and sneezing, chest pain and vomiting. People also experienced pain and spasms, red skin with ulcers, feeling of burning so they couldn't bear the touch of even the lightest garments. They wanted to plunge into cold water, they suffered from thirst, insomnia, and terrible restlessness. Death usually came on the 7th or 8th day, but if not there was violent diarrhoea, sometimes blindness, loss of limbs or loss of memory occurred. The dead lay unburied (untouched by birds who disappeared). Other illnesses disappeared. Strong and weak were equally hit. The worst aspect was the hopelessness and despair of sufferers "dying like sheep". Often people died untended. Those who tried to do the right thing lost their own lives. Examples of bad behaviour are the unprecedented lawlessness and the absence of fear of sanctions from gods or men. A particular example is the practice of stealing pyres prepared for others. He says that the Plague was more virulent in Athens than anywhere else; that the doctors could not cope with the numbers of sick and they had the highest mortality rates of all; there was complete ignorance of how to treat the illness. Initially the people tried making sacrifices and consulting the oracles but gave up, overcome by suffering, when they did no good. At first they thought the Spartans had poisoned their reservoirs. Even lamentations for the dead were abandoned. Survivors didn't catch the disease again or if they did, it wasn't fatal. They felt immortal. The worst affected were those who had fled from the country into the city. They "died like flies". Bodies piled up, half dead people staggered about.

Three points. (7, 7, 6.)

(20 marks)

(b) "Men became indifferent to every rule of religion or law". Some people threw bodies onto the pyres of others'. There was "unprecedented lawlessness". Some people began to spend all their money on pleasure as if there was no tomorrow. Honour was abandoned, as the only honour was "the pleasure of the moment". There was no fear of the gods at all because good and evil died indiscriminately. The justice system collapsed as everyone had a death sentence hanging over them.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(c) Many caught the disease through nursing others, risking their own lives. Many visited those stricken as a point of honour, those who had suffered the illness and survived were particularly kind to sufferers.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(ii)

(a) Cleon, responsible for putting forward the original motion to kill the Mytilenians was very violent in his speech and very influential. His arguments include: democracy is incapable of ruling others; compassion is a form of weakness; leadership depends on strength, not goodwill; allies will try to get away with anything if you show weakness; you must be consistent in enforcing laws and reprisal must be immediate; stop listening to fancy speeches and conserve your fine feelings for friends, not your enemies; Mytilene committed an act of calculated aggression, they became greedy and arrogant because we treated them too well; Need to make an example of them so that other allies won't act up; If you are not prepared to make tough decisions, you should give up the empire.

Three points. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) A ship was sent to carry out the execution, but then Diodotus' arguments that treating people fairly rather than giving them nothing to lose narrowly won the vote and a second ship was sent, arriving just in time to prevent a massacre of the Mytilenians.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(iii)

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

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

(40 marks)

(b) The reason this was so important for King Agis was that the Spartans had been furious with him for failing to capture Argos with a large force of allies and for letting the enemy capture Orochomenus. They were ready to burn down his house and fine him 10,000

drachma. But he persuaded them that he would atone for his mistakes and he did by succeeding at Mantinea.

One point. (10 marks)

(10 marks)

(iv)

Cleon was an outspoken politician who sided with the poor and knew how to play on the emotions of the Athenian crowd. He was an opponent of Pericles. In 427 BC, he argued that the Mytilenians should be put to death and that Athens needed to show its strength and make an example of them so that everyone else would fear them. He criticised the generals about Pylos. He was given command and won a great success when he captured the Spartans on Sphacteria. However, he was responsible for the Athenian defeat at Amphipolis and was killed in the battle.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Pericles: Pericles was the Athenian leader under whom the Peloponnesian War began. He was nicknamed The Olympian because of his integrity. He ran an aggressive foreign policy based on no big land battles instead trusting in naval superiority. He was passionate in his patriotism, as exemplified in his funeral oration for the Athenian dead. His death from the plague was a huge loss. Thucydides admired him very much and felt that there was no one of equal stature to replace him.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Archidamus: He was king of Sparta at the time the Peloponnesian War began. The first stage of the war is named after him. He argued against rushing into war with the Athenians and said to the Spartans that they might regret being too hasty and allowing war to happen before they were prepared. He was over-ruled by the pro war party and then led several invasions of Attica. He besieged the city of Plataea, even though they claimed that Sparta had vowed never to do so. He died in 427 BC and was succeeded by his son, Agis.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Any two of the above.

(50 marks)

Topic 2. Alexander the Great.

(i)

The Gordian Knot: Candidates need not go into the history of the knot. It was a knot made of cornel wood which fixed the yoke of a wagon. It was so cunningly tied that no one could see where it began or ended. The significance of it for Alexander was the prophecy that whoever untied it would be master of Asia. The two possible methods used by Alexander to “undo” the knot, were (a) that Alexander unhitched the yoke from the wagon and thus untangled the knot or (b) is that he simply sliced through the knot with his sword. The episode tells us that Alexander was superstitious and had a keen interest and belief in oracles and omens. His ambition to become ruler of Asia is clear here. The episode also shows that Alexander couldn’t resist a challenge. Above all, his sheer determination and willpower is shown in his methods of fulfilling the oracle.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Persepolis: This was the great palace of the Persian king in modern day Iran. Arrian’s account of the destruction of the palace by fire says that Alexander decided as a matter of strategy, to burn down the palace at Persepolis and that it was a matter of policy rather than a rash act of destruction. This was against the advice of Parmenio, who pointed out that he was, in fact, burning down his own property. The men were now hopeful that he would decide to return home.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Aornos: The Rock was regarded as impregnable and Heracles had failed to capture it therefore, the capture of it would demonstrate to others the utter futility of resistance to Alexander. It was the centre of Indian resistance. The challenges at Aornos were enormous and seemed insurmountable. Craterus stayed at Embolima while Ptolemy went ahead and guided by locals, took up a good (unobserved) position. Alexander managed to join him, despite attempts by natives to stop the two armies joining up. Alexander got each man to cut 100 stakes to build a huge mound across a ravine to the rock. In one day it was 600 feet high and it took 3 days to cross. The natives were shocked into seeking terms but hoped to scatter. Alexander attacked them before they could disappear. (A sketch would be acceptable as part of the answer).

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Any two of the above.

(50 marks)

(ii)

(a) It seems that Alexander and some of the men close to him found the Persian style appealing. This caused a lot of tension in the camp. It may have appealed to Alexander that the Persian style of kingship was much grander and more majestic than that of Macedonian kings. He wore the headgear of the Persian king, but never went so far as to wear trousers. The Persians bowed down low, even prostrating themselves on the floor, before their king. It is probable that Alexander’s attempt to introduce prostration as a court practice was due

to his desire to place Macedonians and Persians on an equal footing. On the other hand, he may have taken on some of the trappings of Persian style just to appeal to his new subjects and to be more acceptable to them and soften their hearts.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(b) The Macedonians reacted badly to this development. The obvious example is the episode of proskynesis and the speech of Callisthenes urging Alexander not to get his men to bow down and reminding him that he was a man, not a god. The Macedonians approve of Callisthenes' speech and will not accept proskynesis. Candidates could also mention Cleitus objecting to his being compared to the great heroes and trying to behave like a god when he is just a man. The other major objection is expressed at the mutiny at Opis where the men are furious at being sent home, at the appointment of the epigonoι (the successors), and especially at how he seems to favour the Persians over them, treating them as kin.

Two points. (15, 15.)

(30 marks)

(iii)

(a) The events began at a party where there was too much drink consumed by everyone. But even before this, Arrian tells us that Cleitus deplored Alexander's increasingly oriental style of leadership. General flattery was going on and Alexander was being compared to a god. Cleitus couldn't stand this. He talked about Philip and how his achievements were much greater than Alexander's. Cleitus complained about the access the Persians had to the king, but that the only happy Macedonians were the dead. He raised his hand and reminded Alexander that he had saved his life at the Granicus. Alexander called out for him to be captured but no one acted and he ran him through with a spear. Arrian has it that Cleitus was removed from the scene, but came back in, taunting Alexander.

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

(35 marks)

(b) Candidates may argue that Alexander's actions were provoked by Cleitus. On the other hand they may suggest that nothing could excuse the drunken murder of an old friend, even if he was being disrespectful and insulting. Cleitus was the brother of Alexander's nanny and he had saved Alexander's life at the battle of Granicus. It is a blight on Alexander's kingship that he allowed himself to get so out of control as to do this. His own grief afterwards is evidence of his guilt.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(iv)

(a) Candidates may describe the location of the camp; the ploys used to keep Porus guessing and awake at night by getting his men to go up and down the bank of the river making noise; monsoon season; the bringing of boats from the Indus; the splitting of the army into three; the instruction to Craterus to remain back at the camp with much of the cavalry because of the elephants; Meleager at the halfway point; The point on the river at which he chose to cross where there was a bend in the Hydaspes and woodland and an island

afforded him a screen. Alexander and the picked troops crossed the river with some difficulty due to the weather conditions and the mistake about the islands. The belated arrival of Porus's son with a small army and his failure to tackle Alexander as he landed on the river bank was another factor in Alexander's success here.

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

(b) The main indicators of the character of Alexander here are his determination to get across the river during the monsoon season and in a terrible storm; the lengths to which he went to get the ships over from the Indus; the cleverness of the ploy to fool Porus; his tactics to defeat the elephants; the dignity and generosity with which he treats Porus after the battle.

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

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

(i)

(a) Qualities which candidates might choose could include his bravery; his championing of the popular cause; his generosity; his great relationship with his soldiers; his willingness to take risks, his capacity to show mercy and his efficiency. Candidates should be able to show examples of whichever qualities they choose from the text.

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

(b) Common choices will probably include his extreme ambition; his ruthlessness, even cruelty; his deviousness; his over-reaching for power. Candidates should refer to a few examples of his behaviour to illustrate their answer.

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

(ii)

(a) The Battle of Pharsalus was the decisive battle between Caesar and Pompey in Greece. Already Pompey had lost ground by failing to follow up his victory at Dyrrhachium. Even before the battle began, Caesar had pre-empted Pompey by moving contingents of cavalry round to counter his troops. Crucially, Pompey decided to order his men not to charge forward but to stand still and receive the enemy's advance. Initially, the battle was evenly poised but Pompey was slow in using his cavalry to encircle Caesar's left flank. It was then that Caesar threw his reserve cohorts of 3,000 men at the enemy cavalry. This infantry aimed their javelins at the faces of the horsemen who, in their inexperience, panicked and fled. Caesar's men then turned in on Pompey's infantry, while his tenth legion attacked from the front. Pompey saw what was happening, he left the battle in a daze, abandoning his men to their fate.

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

(b) After the disastrous battle of Pharsalus, Pompey fled with a few followers to Egypt, in the hope of finding sanctuary there. But as his boat arrived near the shore, it became obvious that he was not going to receive a great welcome. He was brought to shore in a rowing boat where Ptolemy had him killed by Achillas, Septimius and Salvius. He was beheaded and his body was left on the shore where it was buried by an old soldier of his, Philip. His head was sent to Caesar.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(iii)

(a) The Catiline Conspiracy was Catiline's plan to kill the consuls and to take over Rome. He had dramatic plans for solving the debt crisis in Rome and rallied many plebeians to his side along with several disaffected patricians. He was condemned in front of the senate by Cicero and fled to Etruria to join his forces. The envoys of the Allobroges now arrived in Rome and were contacted by the conspirators whom they betrayed to the Senate. Cicero rounded up and killed the leaders (despite protests by Julius Caesar). Catiline was denounced and led a small army which was defeated at Pistoria where he fought very bravely himself.

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

(40 marks)

(b) According to Sallust, Catiline was very intelligent, but flawed. He had great personal bravery, but also a cruel streak. He was very arrogant. Sallust portrays him as talented but depraved, reckless and cunning. He paints a picture of a generous but dishonest man. Catiline's followers, based on the relevant Sallust extract, included criminals, bankrupts, idlers, and those who longed for war to change their situation. He was filled with ambition. His courage and his determination to fight to the bitter end are notable too. Overall he is depicted as dangerous and immoral.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(iv)

(a) Candidates may choose any poem as long as they show familiarity with the poem and can refer to it as well as giving at least one good reason for their choice.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(b) Candidates will probably find him likeable. Points they could make might include: he is very open about his emotions, both negative and positive and he wears his heart on his sleeve; he is deeply empathetic with others, especially his friends and his brother and shows a great capacity for sympathy; he comes across as very genuine, even when he is overwhelming in his feelings towards Lesbia, he is always sincere. Candidates who do not find him likeable might mention his complete obsession with love, to the extent that it is almost an addiction with him; some might find him overly emotional.

Three reasons. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

Topic 4. Roman Historians.

(i)

(a) Augustus divorced his first wife and married the pregnant and recently divorced Livia. She had great influence over him. Her two sons were Drusus and Tiberius. Livia and Augustus created a very traditional domestic life which was favoured by the Romans as unpretentious and simple. He is known to have had numerous affairs but we don't know how she felt about that. She wore simple clothes and little jewellery. She even wove some of Augustus's clothes herself. On Augustus' death she inherited one-third of his estate and the title 'Augusta'. She had Augustus "firmly under control". Tacitus even implies she might have been involved in the death of Augustus, possibly poisoning him with figs.

Three elements of her role. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

(b) When her son Tiberius went away, Livia tried to persuade Augustus to let him return from Rhodes. She also worked successfully to have her son adopted by Augustus. Relations between mother and son, which seemed to be cordial early on in his reign, deteriorated and remained very poor right up to the time of her death, possibly because she was too domineering. He didn't even return from Capri for her funeral.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(ii)

Julia was the daughter of Augustus and his first wife Scribonia. She was married off to Augustus's general Marcus Agrippa, many years her senior after her first husband, Marcellus had died. She bore Agrippa five children. When Agrippa died, Julia was married to Livia's son, Tiberius who was forced to divorce his wife. The marriage was not a success. Julia led a wild social life, with a lot of partying and lovers. She was seen drunk in public and among her lovers was Mark Anthony's son by his first wife. In 2 BC the gossip was getting so out of hand that Augustus could not ignore it. He decided to make an example of her to all of the women of Rome. She was exiled. No men were ever allowed to visit her and she was under constant guard. She was never allowed to return to Rome. Augustus's treatment of Julia is described as cruel and unnatural because her punishment was very harsh. However, she did very much go against his principles and he felt that his attempt to restore moral standards in the city would be weakened if he didn't make an example of her.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Sejanus was prefect of the Praetorian Guard. He was an ambitious manipulator of Tiberius and made himself indispensable to him. He seduced Livilla and arranged the death of Drusus and Agrippina and two of her sons by turning Tiberius against them. He saved Tiberius' life and was trusted by him utterly till the truth came out about his plotting. Consequently Tiberius had Sejanus and his followers executed.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Germanicus campaigned in Germany where he did not have great success and was recalled by Tiberius. He then became the man in charge of the Eastern Empire, conferred on him by Tiberius. He ill-advisedly visited Egypt (unauthorised). He clashed with Piso, governor of Syria; he ordered Piso out of Syria and shortly after he died in mysterious circumstances in Syria. He was married to Agrippina.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.) **(25 marks)**

Any two of the above. **(50 marks)**

(iii)

(a) Augustus surpassed all others in his provision of games and entertainments. He records himself that he put on 4 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.

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

(b) The reason that Augustus thought the provision of games was so important was that they were a sure way to gain popularity with the people and they brought him great prestige as well. He also felt that showing people excellence was a good influence on them and good for the spirit of nobility in the youths who took part in athletic events. He also really enjoyed them himself, especially the wrestling.

One point. (15.) **(15 marks)**

(iv)

(a) Suetonius' account depicts Tiberius as engaging in the most depraved and vicious actions on Capri. He says that Tiberius let affairs of state slide. He engaged in secret orgies, vicious passions and idle malevolent thoughts. His lusts were criminal and he lived like an oriental tyrant, drinking and feasting excessively. Freeborn children were victims of his lust as he was fascinated by innocence and youth. Slaves procured and even sometimes kidnapped his victims and he invented new vices. He had rooms done up with indecent images and indecent manuals. He had boys and girls dressed as pans and nymphs around his grounds in grottoes of debauchery. He listened to many false accusations coming from Sejanus in Rome and many were punished on his command.

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

(b) There such joy in Rome at death of Tiberius because he was immensely unpopular. His personality was gloomy and unattractive, people did not relate to him. He had a very mean streak which meant that he did not court popularity by putting on games and entertainments. The main episodes which contributed to his unpopularity are dreadful treatment of Germanicus and his family; the rise and fall of Sejanus and the Treason Trials which practically amounted to a reign of terror, even forcing many aristocratic Romans into suicide. His behaviour in Capri is described as depraved and vicious. He has a deplorable record in his treatment of former friends and colleagues. The obvious example here is Sejanus whose former associates were executed in a “frenzy of bloodshed”. Sextus Vistilius, Considius Proculus and Sextus Marius could be mentioned here and the old lady Vitia. His approach towards the accused was grim and terrifying and he freely allowed the “delatores” or informers to bring accusations out of personal spite.

Two points (13, 12.)

(25 marks)

Topic 5. Greek Drama.

(i)

(a) Medea has been informed by Creon that she and her children must leave the city by the next day. By chance, Aegeus, King of Athens is travelling through Corinth on his way back from consulting the Oracle of Apollo at Delphi. He meets Medea who finds out that he is anxious to have a child and has consulted Apollo about this problem. He notices that Medea looks pale and she explains her predicament. He is shocked that this should have happened to her and when she asks for refuge in Athens, (promising him help with his fertility), he agrees. He says she must make her own way there though, as he does not want to fall out with the royal house of Corinth. Medea talks him into taking a solemn oath to give her sanctuary.

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

(30 marks)

(b) She secures a safe haven in Athens by capitalizing on Aegeus’ predicament. Now she can carry out her revenge secure in the knowledge that she has a place of refuge to which she can flee.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(c) Here we see Medea at her most clever and manipulative. She is thinking ahead and uses Aegeus’s desire to have a child to help her own situation. By making him swear an oath, he won’t be able to go back on his word so she will be safe. Her devious and controlling nature is clear.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(ii)

(a) At first Oedipus doesn't seem able to take in what has happened. He can't believe that Jocasta has handed over her own child, but then it gradually dawns on him that he is that child. He calls himself cursed and runs into the palace. From the messenger we hear that he rushed, like a mad beast, calling for a sword (presumably to kill Jocasta), but he finds her dead by her own hand, hanging over their bed. He gently cut her down and laid her on the bed and then ripped off her brooches and used them to gouge out his own eyes. Then he came out to speak to the people of Thebes.

Three elements of his reaction. (10, 10, 10.) (30 marks)

(b) Oedipus says that he has committed crimes too huge for hanging. He says that death would not have helped in that he would have had to go to the underworld and see his father and mother there, a meeting which could not face.

One point. (10.) (10 marks)

(c) In the last scene, Oedipus first asks Creon if he will exile him. Then he asks if he can have a last meeting with his daughters. The very last favour he asks is that Creon would give him his hand as confirmation that he will take care of his daughters.

One point. (10.) (10 marks)

(iii)

(a) Initially it seems that Medea is going to murder Jason and his new wife, but she moves on to another plan. She decides that the best way to hurt him is to kill everyone close to him. She starts by tricking Jason into thinking that she has repented and getting him to ask Glauce to let the boys stay in Corinth. The boys bring her gifts of the poisoned dress and the diadem. When Glauce puts on these beautiful gifts, the poison in the dress starts to eat away at her skin and the diadem burns into her skull and she dies a gruesome death. As everyone stands back in horror, her father, Creon, enters and embraces her disfigured corpse, becomes infused with the poison and also dies horribly. When Jason hears of this terrible deed, he rushes to protect the children from any reprisal of the angered Corinthians, but by now Medea has killed the children. Thus, everyone close to him is dead and his family line is wiped out completely. Medea completes her revenge by not even allowing him to touch or bury the bodies of his children. She says that her own loss was a fair price to take away his smile.

A coherent description of her revenge. (12, 12, 11.) (35 marks)

(b) Candidates may agree or disagree with this. If in agreement they may argue that Jason had sworn an oath before the gods to marry her and stay loyal and he has now broken that oath, so he deserves his fate; He treated her badly, abandoning her, despite her loyalty, for a new woman; He didn't even care that she and his two sons were going to be exiled.

If not in agreement they may suggest that Jason had treated Medea badly and had broken an oath, but no one could deserve the terrible vengeance wreaked on him by Medea;

nothing can possibly excuse the murder of innocent children, especially by their own mother; Therefore, Medea's vengeance cannot be justified.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(iv)

(a) Creon has reported that the oracle at Delphi has stated that the cause of the plague is the presence in the city of Laius' murderer. Oedipus has sent for the blind prophet Tiresias to try to name the killer of Laius so that he can be exiled or executed. In this way they could rid the city of the effects of the plague.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(b) Tiresias is slow to arrive and Oedipus is impatient. Even when he does arrive, he seems reluctant. The prophet asks to be sent home and does not want to speak at all. At first Oedipus begs him to speak and then loses his temper when Tiresias refuses. Oedipus accuses the prophet of having a hand in the murder of Laius. Goaded by this, the prophet names Oedipus as the murderer of Laius. Outraged by this claim, Oedipus jumps to the conclusion that Tiresias and Creon are plotting to frame him for the murder of Laius and he accuses him of being a false prophet. He threatens the old man with physical violence and calls him a fraud. The king points out that Tiresias failed to solve the riddle of the Sphinx, boasting how he solved it himself. Tiresias finally leaves with a dire warning to Oedipus about his identity. He gives some information to Oedipus, but not all. He says that he is not who he thinks he is and that he should find out who his parents really are. The prophet says that he lives steeped in guilt with his family, mired in corruption and does not know the truth of his marriage. He says that one who today is rich will end up a blind beggar and that today will bring about Oedipus's "birth and destruction".

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

(30 marks)

(c) Here we see Oedipus's decisiveness and authority. He is ahead of everyone in trying to sort out the problem. But we also see that he is impatient and has a very hot temper. He gets very angry with Tiresias and threatens him, insulting him and accusing him of being a liar. He jumps to conclusions in an irrational way. He is boastful and cruel.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

Topic 6. Ancient Epic.

(i)

(a) Laocoon was a high priest of Neptune in Troy.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(b) He runs down to the horse and throws a spear at it, telling the Trojans that they are mad to consider bringing it in to the city. He asks them: "Do you think that a Greek could offer a gift without treachery in it?" Later he asserts: "Whatever it proves to be, I still fear the Greeks, even when bearing gift."

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(c) Laocoon, with his two young sons, is targeted by two horrific serpents which arrive in from the sea. They proceed to tear Laocoon and the two boys limb from limb in front of all the Trojans, sliding back under the statue of Athene when they are finished.

A coherent description. (13, 12.)

(25 marks)

(ii)

(a) Penelope delays marriage to one of the Suitors by saying that she is weaving a shroud for Laertes, her old father-in-law. She weaves during the day and unravels the weaving at night so it goes on. Eventually a disloyal servant girl tells the Suitors of her trick.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(b) Penelope greets Odysseus very coldly at their reunion, as she thinks that it might be a trick and that this might not be him at all. She is rebuked by Telemachus for her coldness, but does not relent. Eventually when Odysseus gets angry, she orders their marriage bed to be removed from the room. Odysseus points out that this cannot be done, as one of the bedposts is an olive tree, rooted in the ground. This tells her that it must be Odysseus indeed, as no one else would know that detail. She now embraces him warmly, sure of his identity.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(c) Candidates will probably admire her. Some reasons might include: her loyalty; her ingenuity; her devotion to her husband and son; her grace under pressure; her hospitality and kindness to strangers; her willingness to rebuke the Suitors for their treatment of the beggar. If they do not admire her, reasons might include: her over protectiveness towards Telemachus; her passive acceptance of his rudeness; the fact that she does not really stand up against the Suitors.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(iii)

(a) When they arrive on a luxuriant island close to the land of Cyclopes, Odysseus insists that they explore and they find the cave of Polyphemus. Having discovered a cave, the men want to plunder what they can of the great stores of food but Odysseus wants to stay in the hope of receiving rich gifts. When Polyphemus arrives with his flock of sheep, he closes over the entrance to the cave with a mighty boulder. On being discovered and questioned by the giant, Odysseus has the foresight to tell him that his name is "Nobody". Polyphemus proceeds to dash the heads of some of the men against the wall and devour them. Odysseus thinks of a plan and he gives him a gift of very strong wine, getting the Cyclops drunk. Then, he and his men sharpen an olive branch, burn it and blind Polyphemus. Polyphemus in answer to the neighbouring Cyclopes tells them that "Nobody" is hurting him. In the morning, he has to let out his sheep and the men escape, tied under the bellies of the sheep. As they get away on the ship, Odysseus calls out his name to the Cyclops which almost results in their deaths.

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

(35 marks)

(b) Candidates will probably agree that he is a true hero here, although they might point out that it was his own rashness and greed for gifts that caused them to end up locked in the cave and several men were lost. His heroic traits here include: his forethought in calling himself "Nobody" which meant that the other Cyclops didn't come to help Polyphemus when he was blinded; his cleverness in thinking of a way that they could escape from the cave, even though the boulder was too big to shift. His resourcefulness in thinking of the brilliant plan of getting Polyphemus drunk and then blinding him with the olive stake so that they would have that advantage and finally the smartness of the escape, hanging on to the underbelly of the sheep. All of these mark out the bravery and cleverness of the hero. Candidates may also point out that he stupidly calls out his name to the Cyclops at the end and nearly gets them all killed as they are escaping.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(iv)

(a) Before he enters the Underworld, Aeneas must pick the golden bough off a tree in the middle of the forest. He is guided here by two doves sent by his mother, Venus.

One point. (10)

(10 marks)

(b) Aeneas first thinks that he sees Dido in the gloom, like a glimpse of a new moon through the clouds. He then realizes that it is indeed Dido and goes forward to speak to her. But she remains cold as marble and will not speak to him at all. He is horrified that the rumour he heard was true, and above all that he was responsible for her suicide. He pleads with her and says that he did love her, but that he had no choice but to leave as he was called on by the gods. But she turns away towards Sychaeus and will not engage with him.

A coherent description. (13, 12.)

(25 marks)

(c) Anchises first reveals to him his own descendants, including his son Silvius who will be born after he dies. He picks out the great Romans of the future, including Julius Caesar and Augustus and shows Aeneas how worthwhile his mission is. Most importantly he spells out to him the great destiny of the Roman race in the world. Although others may be better at poetry, astronomy and oratory, Romans are destined to impose civilization and peace on the world and are born to rule over all.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

Topic 7. Writers of the Augustan Age.

(i)

(a) Candidates will probably say that Propertius is an unhappy and jealous lover. In *Two Requests*, he addresses his new love as one who is bound to hurt him. Even before he has the relationship, he knows that love will not be happy for him. From *Gone to Clitumnus* it is clear that he is a very possessive person and doesn't trust his lover to be true to him. It is as if he wants to own her. This is clear in *Gone* as well. He is very bitter about his ex-girlfriend and the damage he feels that she has done to him. Even in the light-hearted *Cupid*, he says that it is appropriate for love to be shown as arrows which cause great pain. His violent approach to Cynthia in *Cynthia* shows us that he is a fearful man who seems to cling to his lover in a needy way and sometimes even brutally, not in a happy, well-adjusted way. Although he loves love, it does not seem to give him any ease. Evidence for this could include: His brutal attitude to Cynthia and his fear of death; his certainty that love will lead to pain for him; his bitterness towards the lover who has left him and his devastation when Cynthia is dead, and he is alone in the chilly empire of his bed.

Three points. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) Candidates may choose any of the poems of Propertius as long as they back up their choice with reference to the poem and with a valid reason for choosing it.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(ii)

(a) The horrors begin as they enter the Underworld, the howling of dogs, the earth shaking and darkness descending. There are personifications of all sorts of horrors at the entrance: worries, diseases, old age, poverty and the horrific creature, Civil War, with a bloody headband, screaming in a cage. Also there are centaurs, Scylla, Briareus and other weird and horrible creatures. Later Aeneas meets other frightening monsters such as the three-headed hound, Cerberus and the Fury, Tisiphone at the gates of Tartarus. Candidates could include the horrible ferryman Charon and the miseries of the suicides and the lost souls as well as the physical description of the awful sounds, sights and smells of the place.

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

(35 marks)

(b) These souls are those who have not yet received a proper burial while those on Charon's boat have been properly buried.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(iii)

(a) Jupiter and Mercury were disguised as weary travelers in order to test the goodness of humans. No one welcomed them into their homes, except Baucis and Philemon, a poor and simple elderly couple. They go to a huge amount of trouble, making the travellers comfortable and serving up a wholesome, simple meal for the gods with wine to drink. Every little detail of the furnishing and the meal are described. However, the couple noticed that the flagon refilled itself miraculously, making them afraid. When they realise that the gods have visited them, they try to kill their goose, but the gods calm them down and tell them that they have done well.

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

(35 marks)

(b) The gods take the old couple up the mountain nearby. There they watched the land being drowned in marshy water, their humble cottage becoming a temple. Then the gods granted their wishes and made them priests to serve in the temple and allowing them to die together. Accordingly, when they were very old the gods turn Baucis and Philomen into two entwining trees.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(iv)

(a) While Horace is out walking, a fellow only known by name to the poet, approaches him and walks alongside him. He tells Horace that he is an excellent writer and talks about himself a lot. Horace tries to get rid of him but with no success. He makes up all sorts of reasons why the Bore should not continue with him and eventually ends up like a "sullen donkey" when he won't take the hint. He wishes he had a certain friend's temper so he could just be rude and tell him to go away. When he discovers that the Bore has no one at home, he presumes that he must have killed them all by being so boring.

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

(35 marks)

(b) Any one reason for enjoying (or not enjoying) the poem is fine as long as it is based on the text. Anyone who has met someone who does not take a hint will recognize the humour in the situation described by Horace. The Bore's refusal to take the hint is funny as is his over-inflated view of his importance. Horace's ability to laugh at himself is amusing too, he knows he can't be really rude enough and ends up sulking and assuming the Bore will finish him off.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

Topic 8. Art and Architecture in Greek Society.

(i)

(a) Both temples are built in the Doric Order. **One point. (10.)** **(10 marks)**

(b) a-pediment; b-triglyph; c-architrave. **(5, 5, 5.)** **(15 marks)**

(c) The differences between the two temples include: The Temple of Hera has 6 columns along the front and back and the Parthenon has 8. There are 13 columns along the sides of the Temple of Hera and 16 along the sides of the Parthenon. The columns on the Temple of Hera are a good deal chunkier and heavier looking and closer together. The Temple of Hera has the remains of a stairway and two tiers of columns in the naos while the Parthenon's interior is all gone. The main differences lie in the refinements of the Parthenon, including the 9:4 ratio; the inward lean of the columns; the curve built in throughout the building and the entasis on the columns. Another major difference is in the richness of the sculptural decoration on the Parthenon while the Temple of Hera is quite plain.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.) **(25 marks)**

(ii)

(a) This is the figure of the goddess Athena. **One point. (10.)** **(10 marks)**

(b) A relief sculpture is a sculpture which is not free-standing. It stands out from the background, but is still attached to it.

One point. (15.) **(15 marks)**

(c) It would have been used as a votive (offering to a god) or as a stele or gravestone.

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

(d) It is very majestic and simple. The drapery of the goddess's chiton falls very elegantly and her stance is quite realistic, with one hand on a hip and the other up to her face as a sign of grief. Her left hand is beautifully observed and there is fine detail on her hair and helmet. A very nice shape is created by the leaning figure and the spear, leaning in the opposite direction.

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

(iii)

(a) A grave marker or a votive offering to a god. **One point. (10.)** **(10 marks)**

(b) It belongs to the early archaic era (660-580 BC). **One point. (10.)** **(10 marks)**

(c) The features of the sculpture typical of its era are: a very stylized, formal and stiff stance. The pose is frontal and she is quite geometric in shape. Her head, feet and hand are out of proportion to the rest of her body. She has an archaic smile, typical of the period and her eye and brow are very cartoonish and flat. Her pose is very still and her drapery is not completely realistic. She does have a recognizable female shape, but it is very simple and

her skirt falls in a way that does not suggest any legs underneath. The pattern on her skirt is also geometrical with no suggestion of a body beneath the garment. Her hand is large and stylized as are her squared off toes. Her hair is highly stylized and patterned rather than natural, indicated by a series of squares.

Three points. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

(iv)

(a) In this sculpture, a Gaul is slaying himself and supporting the body of his wife whom he has just killed. He is doing this to avoid being killed or taken by the Attalids.

A brief description. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(b) This sculpture is very typical of the Hellenistic age. Above all, the drama, movement and intensity of the figures are very Hellenistic. The subject matter is very emotional which is a hallmark of this period. The dramatic contrast between the strength and vigour of the Gaul and the heavy lifelessness of his wife make for extreme contrast and movement which is typical of the Pergamene style. The detailed sculpture of the muscles and deep carving of the hair is also typical of the very expressive style of the period.

Two points. (13, 12.)

(25 marks)

(c) Candidates may say that they like or dislike the sculpture. Reasons will be subjective. Possible reasons for liking it are the high quality of the representation of the human bodies, the emotion and drama of the subject matter, the lovely folds of the drapery on the dying wife and the contrast between the strength of the Gaul and his sinking, fading wife. In terms of disliking the sculpture, candidates might mention that it is perhaps over-dramatic and lacking in subtlety.

One reason. (10.)

(10 marks)

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

(i)

(a) Socrates uses the simile of the cave to illustrate the Enlightenment or the ignorance of the human condition. The philosopher asks his companions to imagine the following scenario. An underground chamber with an entrance open to the daylight runs a long way underground. In this chamber are men who have been imprisoned there since childhood, their legs and necks so fastened that they can only look straight ahead and cannot turn their heads. Behind and above these men a fire is burning. Between the fire and the prisoners runs a road, also on a higher level. In front of this road a low curtain wall has been built, like the screen above which puppeteers show their puppets. Behind the curtain wall, men are carrying along the road and above their heads all sorts of objects, including figures of men and animals made of different materials. Some of these men are talking, others are not. The prisoners would not see anything of themselves or of their fellow prisoners, except the shadows thrown by the fire onto the wall of a cave in front of them. Consequently, if they

were able to talk to each other, they would assume the shadows they saw were real things. And if the wall facing them reflected sound, they would suppose a voice from any of the passers-by moving along the road behind them belonged to the shadow passing in front of them. Therefore they would believe that the shadows of the objects (moving along above the curtain wall behind them) were in all respects real. If one of these prisoners was set free and compelled to turn his head and look and walk towards the fire, his actions would be painful to him and he would be too blind to see properly the objects whose shadows he used to see. He would be at a loss and think that the shadows he used to see were more real than the objects they reflected. If he were then made to look directly at the light of the fire, it would hurt his eyes and he would turn back and seek refuge in the things he could see and think them far clearer than the objects being shown to him. If the released prisoner were forcibly dragged up and out of the underground chamber into the sunlight, his eyes would be so overwhelmed by the brightness that he would not be able to see a single one of the things he was now told were real. He would first need to grow accustomed to the light before he could see the things outside the cave. Initially he would look at the shadows and then at reflections of men and objects in water, and later at the objects themselves. Next he would find it easier to observe the heavenly bodies and the sky at night rather than by day, and to look at the light of the moon and the stars, rather than at the sun and its light. The last thing he would be able to do would be to look directly at the sun itself, just as it is, without using reflections of it in water or in any other medium. Later still he would realise that the sun controls everything in the visible world and is responsible in a sense for everything he and his fellow prisoners used to see in their prison. He would then be delighted by his good fortune and pity those still in the cave, preferring any existence to a life like theirs. If he were allowed to return to his old seat in the cave, his eyes would be blinded by the darkness, because he had suddenly come from the daylight. And if, while he was still blinded, he had to distinguish between the different shadows in competition with the other prisoners, he would make a fool of himself. They would say that his visit to the upper world was worthless and had ruined his sight. And if anyone attempted to set them free and lead them up into the sunlight, they would kill him if they could lay hands on him.

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

(30 marks)

(b) Socrates is suggesting that the prisoners represent current society and the released prisoner experience details the painful journey of the philosopher to enlightenment. The message is that the released prisoner must then return to cave to try to enlighten his fellow men as to the truth, even though it will not enrich him or make him at all popular. By means of this simile Socrates links the ascent into the upper world and the sight of the objects there with the upward progress of the mind into the intelligible realm. The final thing to be perceived in this intelligible realm, but only with great difficulty, is the absolute form of Good. Once seen, it is considered to be responsible for everything right and good, producing in the visible world light and a source of light, and in the intelligible world being the controlling source of reality and intelligence. The philosopher believes that anyone who is going to act rationally, either in public or in private, must understand this absolute form of Good. Not surprisingly, those who get so far will be unwilling to return to ordinary concerns and their minds will remain on higher things.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(ii)

(a) Socrates says that wealth makes workers uninterested and lazy. He says that the acquisition of wealth turns people from the ideal of service to the state and towards private enrichment. He states that poverty makes workers unable to do their work and could lead to revolution. Socrates believes that it is the duty of the Guardians to prevent wealth and poverty from slipping unobserved into the state and corrupting his Third Class. A potter who becomes rich will also become careless and idle, and so a bad potter. At the other extreme, a potter who is too poor to provide himself with tools and the other necessities of his trade will produce inferior pots and his apprentices will be badly trained.

Three points. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

(b) In explaining how a state with little wealth will be able to fight a war, especially one against an enemy that is both large and wealthy, Socrates uses the analogy of the perfectly trained boxer who is easily able to defeat two opponents who are not boxers, but rich and fat. Therefore, his Auxiliaries should be a match for two or three times their own number. A clever strategy in a war against two states is to send envoys to one of them, offering it all the gold and silver the other state has in return for a military alliance against the third state. Socrates claims that any state hearing such an offer would prefer to fight alongside Socrates' tough watch dogs against fat and tender sheep. The philosopher also has a solution to the problem that would arise if the other two states pooled their resources against his. He is confident that this is unlikely to happen because no other state possesses internal unity. They will all have at least two opposing factions, the rich and the poor. By playing one off against the other, Socrates is confident that his state will have many allies and very few enemies.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(iii)

(a) Plato states that the only really important difference between men and women is that women bear children and men beget them. Thus, he says, there is no real reason why women can't be fully educated, contribute to the state in the same way and generally do the same jobs as men. However, he does say that in general, men will perform duties better than women do. He bases his argument on the observation of guard dogs which can be both male and female. Difference in gender does not affect their performance of the job. Likewise, bald and longhaired men do not perform tasks noticeably differently. The main difference, he maintains, is in how they are educated and trained. They are not equal in every respect. Plato seems to accept that within each category, men are superior to women and there is also the question of superior physical strength. So, full equality in every way is not argued here.

Three points. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) Candidates may argue either way as long as they engage with Socrates' arguments and back up their own. Obvious points may include that few jobs today have a gender bar, except some very physical types of labour and there are plenty of examples of highly successful women in all walks of life.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(iv)

(a) Firstly, it is taken for granted that music is an integral part of life, not an optional extra. It is understood that music has a profound effect on the person and a deep influence on our thoughts and actions which is why it matters so much. He is mostly concerned with the type of music listened to by the Guardians and certainly believes that our behaviour is deeply linked to the effects certain types of music have on us. Some types of music have a good effect on us, for instance, marching songs for soldiers such as the ones which the Dorians and Phrygians use are good in their effect. The only acceptable modes are the Dorian and the Phrygian – one stern, the other pleasant. The first (stern) mode will represent the voice and accent of a brave man on military service or on some other dangerous undertaking where he faces injury, death, or any other misfortune with great endurance. The second (pleasant) mode will represent him in the ordinary, voluntary occupations of peace time – persuading someone to grant a request, praying to a god, giving out to a neighbour, submitting himself to the requests, instructions or persuasion of others. In all these, he will show no conceit, but moderation, common sense and a willingness to accept the outcome. These two types express courage and moderation in good fortune and in bad. Only the lyre and cithara, the instruments of Apollo, will be required. Metre and tune must be adapted to the words and not vice-versa. However, Socrates admits he is unable to say which rhythms are suited to which way of life. But Socrates has no doubt that beauty will result from good rhythm. Good rhythm is the result of good music that suits good poetry and bad rhythm is the opposite. The words must determine the style and rhythm of the music and not the other way around.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

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

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(c) Candidates may agree or disagree as long as they give a reason for their answer.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

Topic 10. Roman Art and Architecture.

(i)

(a) This sculpture shows the procession of the victorious emperor Titus after his conquest of Judaea (or Jerusalem) in 71AD. He is in a chariot drawn by four horses, being led by the goddess Roma. His soldiers with their spears are also to be seen. The emperor is standing in the chariot with the figure of winged goddess Victoria crowning him.

A brief description. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(b) Relief sculpture is carving that is still attached to the stone behind it. High relief is when the carving stands out far from the background, low relief is when the carving is shallow and barely stands out from the background.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(c) The sculptor makes Titus stand out in two main ways. He is the tallest figure as he stands on his chariot. Also he is the only figure whose face (now damaged), is directed outwards towards the viewer, an example of frontality. All of the other figures are facing in different directions.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(ii)

(a) This is a reconstruction of a five storey apartment block or *insula* at Ostia. It is faced with brick and roofed with tiles. The ground floor has several large entrances, designed for shop fronts. There are arches over the second storey windows. The top three floors have smaller windows, some rectangular, some arched. Simple cornices adorn the exterior wall.

A brief description. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(b) The ground floor would have been used for shops or businesses.

One point. (5.)

(5 marks)

(c) The materials used are brick, cement, wood and tiles.

Two materials. (5, 5.)

(10 marks)

(d) Candidates may answer either way. Possible reasons in favour of living here might include that the building looks very similar to many modern apartment blocks. It looks solid and attractive and would be well lit. Reasons for not liking to live in an *insula* might include that it would not have had modern amenities such as sanitation, heating and other such comforts. These structures were badly built and were prone to collapse and fire. Poor sanitation caused diseases and a high mortality rate.

Two reasons. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(iii)

(a) The Stabian Baths at Pompeii are irregular in shape as they are an early example of Roman baths. At (a) are the two entrances leading in. (j) is the palaestra or exercise area in the centre surrounded by columns. Off that are the public toilet at (c) and the swimming pool at (k). There are two sets of facilities for men and women, each including a changing room (d), a tepidarium (warm room) (e), a caldarium (hot room) (f), a domed frigidarium (cold room) (h) and g is where the hypocaust heating system is located.

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

(30 marks)

(b) These baths were really well organized to allow Roman citizens spend an enjoyable few hours socializing with their friends. They were open to all and not expensive. People could exercise, they could wash and cool down on a hot day. They could buy snacks and have a massage. They were popular for the same reasons that many people today like to go to the gym or on a spa break. There were fewer distractions for people in ancient Rome, such as TV, cinema, video games so the baths were very popular.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(iv)

(a) Achilles; Odysseus; Diomedes. **(4, 3, 3.)**

(10 marks)

(b) In this painting, Achilles has disguised himself as a woman to avoid being called up for the Trojan War. Odysseus has played a trick on him. When a big box of gifts is brought in, Achilles straight away grabs the sword instead of the clothes and jewels.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(c) Candidates may agree or disagree as long as they give a good reason. If they agree they might mention that it is a lively painting, very dramatic and captures the moment Achilles is caught. The Odysseus figure is well painted in the way he urgently grabs Achilles with a very intense expression. If they disagree they could argue that both the face and figure of Achilles look clumsily painted. Wheeler calls the face gross and suggests that it might have been added by a later painter.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(d) Candidates might mention still lifes; pastoral scenes with shrines; theatre scenes; garden scenes; fanciful architecture.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

Blank Page

