



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit**  
**State Examinations Commission**

**Leaving Certificate 2012**

**Marking Scheme**

**Classical Studies**

**Ordinary Level**



## 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 epic and lyric poetry) and drama, 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 points in candidates' answers which are somewhat developed. The level of development is less demanding at Ordinary Level than at Higher Level. In general, at Ordinary Level, examiners look for knowledge of the course and an ability to display that knowledge.

For high or full marks examiners expect that candidates will

- respond to the command words in the question e.g. comment on, describe, analyse, discuss, evaluate, give an opinion, etc.
- address the question
- establish a link between the question asked and the prescribed material
- attempt to express either argument or information
- fulfil all of the above at some length.

As stated above, the variety inherent in the syllabus requires variety in the type of question asked and in within the marking scheme. This is particularly apparent in the Art and Architecture questions (Topics 8 and 10) where occasionally 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. In addition, as a general principal, the following may be observed:

Where a specified number of points are required, and where candidates have not developed the required number of points but have presented additional less well developed points, they will be rewarded on a cumulative scale.

In marking a candidate's work, 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.

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

## Topic 1. Athens at War

### (i) (a) 30 marks. (10, 10, 10)

Originally, after the Spartan ultimatum, he urged the Athenians not to give in to any demands from Sparta (para. 140 – 145). 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.

### (b) 20 marks. (10, 10)

Any **two** points either in favour or against Pericles as leader (or a mixture). 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. 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.

### (ii) (a) 10 marks

The Hermae were stone statues of the god Hermes which stood at the entrance of temples and private houses to ward off evil. Any **one** point will suffice.

### (b) 40 marks. (14, 13, 13)

The key points are:

An investigation was launched into the mutilation and charges were brought against Alcibiades who was known to be wild and sacrilegious.

Alcibiades denied all charges and offered to stand trial immediately before the departure of the expedition. However, the assembly decided to postpone the trial and Alcibiades left for Sicily.

The enquiry then went ahead in an atmosphere of hysteria stirred up by Alcibiades' enemies. It was decided to send a ship to bring Alcibiades back to Athens to stand trial.

Alcibiades agreed to follow this ship in his own ship and return to Athens. However, he knew of the likely outcome of a trial and decided to escape. He went first to Italy and from there to Sparta.

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

Any **two** of the arguments of the Athenians.

- Be realistic, face facts. Justice depends on power.
- Your city and people will be destroyed if you insist on resistance.
- If we leave you free, our allies will see it as a sign of weakness. We need to control islanders more than land dwellers.
- You have not even the remotest chance of defeating us.
- The Spartans will be of no use to you.  
They look out for themselves only.
- The gods are just as much on our side as on yours.

**(b) 20 marks (10, 10)**

Any **two** of the arguments of the Melians.

- Melians appeal to justice and fair play.
- Our neutrality is in your interests.
- Think of the effect on other neutral states.
- Our friends the Spartans will come to our aid.
- The gods will support our just cause.

**(c) 10 marks.**

The city of Melos was besieged and captured. All the men of military age were executed, the women and children sold into slavery.

**(iv) Demosthenes 25 marks (13, 12)**

Examiners will look for **two** points from the following:  
Demosthenes' role at Pylos and Sphacteria; his part in the Delium-Oropus campaign; his participation in the Sicilian Expedition.

**Brasidas 25 marks (13, 12)**

Examiners will look for the following **two** points:  
Brasidas' part in the Spartan attempt to capture Pylos; Brasidas' command at Amphipolis and his victory and death there; his unusual personality (for a Spartan!).

**Archidamus 25 marks (13, 12)**

**Two** points from the following:  
His opposition to the war at that time and the strong arguments he put forward; his annual invasions of Attica; his role of Plataea.

**Topic 2. Alexander the Great**

**(i) (a) 15 marks.**

Candidates need not go into the history of the knot.  
It was a knot in the cord which fixed the yoke of the wagon. It was so cunningly tied that no one could see where it began or ended.

**(b) 25 marks.**

For high marks, candidates should know the two possible methods mentioned by Arrian (Book 2, para 3).

**(c) 10 marks (5, 5)**

Examiners will look for **two** qualities. Superstitious; keen interest in oracles etc.; obsessed with becoming ruler of Asia; can't resist a challenge.

**(ii) (a) 20 marks.**

The important points include Alexander's "dummy" runs, noisy comings and goings, concealing boats. Roundabout route to actual crossing point.

**(b) 20 marks. (7, 7, 6)**

Candidates need **three** points, one on the crossing and one on the battle. River was swollen with monsoon rains. He landed on an island in the river and mistook it for the opposite bank. Initially confronted by a force under Porus' son; Porus had bigger forces; elephants were among the enemy battle lines.

**(c) 10 marks.** Examiners will look for **one** point. Some knowledge of their meeting required.

**(iii) 50 marks. (17, 17, 16)**

Examiners will look for **three** valid instances of Alexander's increasingly violent behaviour. Examples could include his reaction to the allegations against Philotas and the execution of this man and his father Parmenio; the killing of Cleitus; the death of Callisthenes; his reaction to the two mutinies.

**(iv) (a) 15 marks. (8, 7)**

Examiners will look for **two** causes of the mutiny which must include Alexander's decision to send them back to Greece and the enlisting of the epigonai

**(b) 35 marks. (12, 12, 11)**

Candidates must cover both Philip and Alexander.

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

**(i) (a) 10 marks.**

One point will be sufficient.

Roman general who led the Spanish in revolt.

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

Examiners will look for some appreciation of Sertorius' tactics and some knowledge of the decisive engagements. Sertorius had the better of this battle. In the second encounter mention may be made of Sertorius' tactic of dispersal of his men followed by rapid mobilisation of them again. like Mention of the first indecisive engagement and Pompey's lucky escape.

**(c) 10 marks.**

**One** point: namely that he was murdered by members of his own party. Names are not necessary.

**(ii) (a) 30 marks. (10, 10, 10)**

Candidates must cover the security afforded by being inland as well as the dangers to morality of coastal cities. There is also the temptation to idleness and luxury.

**(b) 20 (10, 10)**

According to Cicero, Romulus utilised the advantages of the sea by placing Rome on the banks of a river facilitating trade. Rome can also get vital supplies from inland.

From a defence point of view, Rome's hills are an excellent protection from attack. It is also a very healthy site.

**(iii) (a) 25 marks (13, 12)**

Candidates should focus on the use of chariots by the Britons.

**(b) 25 marks (13, 12)**

Examiners will look for Caesar's idea of the shape of Britain, its orientations, the length of its coastline, distance from Gaul, mention of Ireland and the Isle of Man.

**(c) 25 marks (13, 12)**

The wearing of skins, dying of bodies with woad, the shaving of all body hair except on the upper lip and long hair are all valid.

**(iv) (a) Impression 40 marks**

Look for an answer which covers the course of the affair from the ecstatic happiness of *The Effects of Love* to the bitterness of *A Prayer*.

**(b) 10 marks**

An opinion supported by one valid explanation which shows knowledge of the poems.

**Topic 4. Roman Historians**

**(i) (a) 35 marks. Three developed points (12, 12, 11).**

Answers should cover the main aspects of Julia's life as well, of course, as her sad death on her island exile. Her strict upbringing with traditional values, her marriages arranged by her father (Marcellus, Tiberius, Agrippa), the scandals which drove Augustus to banish her.

**(b) 15 marks** One point supported by reference to the text.

**(ii) (a) 50 marks for (a) and (b) combined. A clear account of the disasters suffered.**

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

Augustus was devastated by the loss of three legions in Germany. His plan up to that disaster had been to bring large parts of Germany into the Roman Empire: specifically to make the river Elbe the Eastern boundary rather than the Rhine. After this set-back, Augustus abandoned this plan completely.

**(iii) (a) 35 marks: (12, 12, 11)**

He proposed rigorous marriage laws which he was unable to implement because of opposition to them. Therefore he introduced amended laws: penalties for failure to marry; increased rewards for large families; allowing a widow or widower three years grace before remarrying; posing with Germanicus' children (his great-grand-children) in public to show the knights who opposed his measures what he expected of them. He introduced a law aimed at long betrothal periods.

**(b) 15 marks. Impression.**

Livia's life and/or her character. Wife of Augustus. Gave him no offspring. Mother of Tiberius. Her role in promoting Tiberius as heir to Augustus.

**(iv) 50 marks. (17, 17, 16)**

Answers should cover a range of points and could include his military exploits (Germany and the Danube), his sojourn on Rhodes, his marriages, his relations with Augustus). Suetonius, *Life of Tiberius* (paras 1 – 21).

## Topic 5. Greek Drama

**(i) (a) 25 marks. Impression**

Candidates should cover both aspects of the question. The best answers will document the stages of Oedipus' reaction from surprise and puzzlement to anger and threats. Oedipus very quickly moves to accusing Tiresias of conspiring with Creon to take over power in Thebes.

**(b) 25 marks (13, 12.)**

Examiners will look for at least two items disclosed or even hinted at by Tiresias. He firstly calls Oedipus the curse, the corruption of the land". In other words, the killer of Laius. He goes on to drop hints about the strange relationships between Oedipus and Jocasta and their children. Finally, he foretells Oedipus' blindness.

**(ii) (a) 30 marks. Impression.**

Examiners will look for a reasonably comprehensive account of the meeting. The essential information includes Aegeus' childless state and his efforts to change that; Medea's disclosure of Jason's and Creon's treatment of her; her offer to cure his infertility; his agreement to give her sanctuary in Athens and his taking a solemn oath to do so.

**(b) 20 marks. Impression**

Just one important point. Medea can now go ahead with her plans to kill Creon, Glauce and her own children, secure in the knowledge that she can escape to Athens and triumph over Jason.

**(iii) (a) 30 marks (15, 15 )**

The Chorus suggests "Better to die than be alive and blind". Oedipus rejects this with the following reasons: how could he look his parents in the eyes after death? Worse still he cannot look at his children born as they were born; he could not bear to look at his city Thebes "I her best son" nor at his fellow citizens.

**(b) 20 marks. (10, 10)**

He predicts that they will be helpless. They will have bitter days, excluded from public gatherings, coming home in tears. No man will want to marry them; they must bear the disgrace. They will "wither away to nothing, single without a child". Creon is their only hope.

**(iv) 50 marks. Impression.**

Examiners will look for knowledge in the case of at least three characters. Children are important to Medea's manipulation of Creon and Aegeus. Her children are important to her as a mother. She does not kill them on a whim. His child is important to Creon. He says so. Aegeus is desperate to father a child. Jason has regard for his sons. He agrees to bring them up in the palace. He plans to have other sons.

## Topic 6. Ancient Epic.

**(i) (a) 15 marks. Impression**

The two points are: do not trust the horse because it is a trick of the Greeks and destroy the horse by any means.

**(b) 25 marks. Impression.**

Examiners will look for a reasonably detailed account of the arrival of the two serpents and their attack on Laocoon and his son.

**(c) 10 marks.**

One point – his death convinced them that they should bring the horse into Troy.

**(ii) (a) 15 marks.**

A straightforward account of the funeral shroud trick will suffice.

**(b) 25 marks. Impression**

The best answers will include Penelope's initial reluctance to accept Odysseus; his calm re-action; his change of appearance after a bath; Telemachus' intervention and Penelope's testing question about their bed.

**(c) 10 marks**

Any **one** valid point supported by reference. Loyal, enduring, clever etc.

**(iii) (a) 40 marks. Impression.**

Examiners will look for a reasonably full and accurate account of this famous episode: His decision to investigate the land of the Cyclopes; investigation of the cave; his men's anxiety to leave; the return to the cave of Polyphemus; Odysseus' emergence to confront the monster; Claiming his name as 'Nobody'; plying his host with wine; blinding the giant; his super plan of escape.

**(b) 10 marks.**

One reason is required. Odysseus did insist on waiting for the owner of the cave to return and he provoked the Cyclops at the end.

**(iv) (a) 15 marks. Impression.**

The huge throngs milling around and the different treatment meted out to the buried and the unburied are the key points. Boys, unwed girls, high-hearted heroes, etc.

**(b) 10 marks.**

The Sybil explains that only those dead who have been properly buried are accepted by the ferryman Charon to be carried over the river Styx. Those unburied are rejected and must wander on the wrong side of the river for a hundred years.

**(c) 25 marks. (13, 12) - his own future and that of his descendants.**

Examiners will look for a mention of some of the great Romans who will be Aeneas' descendant especially Augustus whose great achievements are covered. There is also Anchises' statement about Rome's missions in the world (*Aeneid* 6. 847 – 853).

**Topic 7. Writers of the Augustan Age.**

**(i) (a) 35 marks. Impression**

The surrounding tribes were invited to the celebration of games called the Consualia. The Sabines came with their wives and children. When their attention was taken by the entertainment, young Roman men alerted by a signal carried off the daughters of the Sabines. The games ended in uproar. Romulus addressed the seized women reassuring them. The affection of their new husbands also eased the captives' concerns. A clear account is required.

**(b) 15 marks. Impression.**

**(ii) (a) 30 marks.**

Eurydice was bitten by a water-snake on a river-bank. Having entered the underworld he secured the release of the spirit of his beloved on one condition laid down by Persephone. Eurydice will follow him to the upper air but Orpheus must not look back at her. In a moment of madness he looked back and Eurydice was lost to him forever.

**(b) 10 marks.**

Thracian Bacchantes, offended by his neglect of them tore him limb from limb and scattered him over land. His severed head rolling down mid-stream on the Hebrus – crying out Eurydice's name.

**(c) 10 marks.** One point of explanation supported by reference.

**(iii) (a) 50 marks. Impression. Max 35 for omission of either part.**

Examiners will look for a knowledge of a range of Propertius' poems on the course. Key poems are *Susceptibility*, *Love and Peace*, *The God of Love*, *Cynthia's is Dead*.

**(iv) 50 marks. Impression. Max 35 for omission of either part.**

Examiners will look for a knowledge of a range of Horace's poem which show the poets' attitudes. Candidates do not have to name all the poems.

**Topic 8. Art and Architecture in Greek Society**

**(i) (a) 10 marks. Doric**

**(b) 25 (13, 12)**

Examiners will look for **two** pieces of evidence such as the much greater level of sculpture on the Parthenon the proportions, the size, the material.

**(c) 3 x 5 = 15 marks**

a (pediment), b (triglyph) c (architrave)

**(ii) (a) 10 marks. Kouros**

**(b) 10 marks.** Early Archaic. 7 marks Archaic.

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

Any three correctly chosen features.

**(iii) (a) 10 marks (5, 5 Hermes and Dionysos).**

**(b) 10 marks.** Praxiteles

**(c) 10 marks.** 4<sup>th</sup> Century.

**(d) 20 marks (10, 10)**

Examiners will look for a knowledge of the softer, more gentle style, the dreamlike quality of the facial expression, the very nature rendering of the drapery.

**(iv) (a) 15 marks** Gaul killing himself and his wife.

**(b) 25 marks (13, 12)**

Important points include the highly drama and emotional treatment of a powerful theme, the extraordinary naturalistic skill shown the realism in movement in different directions, the treatment of garment.

**(c) 10 marks**

An informed explanation.

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

**(i) (a) 25 marks. Impression.**

All elements of the myth should be covered.

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

**(c) 10 marks.** Any one reason explained in an informed way.

**(ii) (a) 40 marks.**

Impression but examiners will look for adequate treatment of all three elements.

**(b) 10 marks.** One reason.

**(iii) (a) 35 marks.** A clear account including all important elements of the myth.

**(b) 15 marks.** A clear understanding should be shown.

**(iv) (a) 25 marks.** A clear explanation is required.

**(b) 25 marks. (13, 12)**

Socrates reluctantly accepts that citizens will not be satisfied with the primitive society he has outlined. Glaucon says that they ought to have more civilised comforts. Socrates then includes professions like barbers, doctors, performers and other occupations. In this way, the population increases and their need for luxuries have to be met.

## Topic 10. Roman Art and Architecture

(i) (a) 10 marks. Pont du Gard.

(b) 30 marks. Impression.

Examiners will look for a comprehensive description; it is on three levels of arches; bottom level supports a roadway; the conduit, at the top, is 2 metres high by 1 metre wide. Made of local limestone; blocks purposely protruding from façade to facilitate maintenance workers;

(c) 10 marks. Points made can be of a practical nature or of an aesthetic nature.

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

(b) 10 marks. The Dacian campaign.

(c) 30 marks (10, 10, 10) Max 20 if 'continuous' is not treated.

Features of the structure are accepted as relevant here as well the relief sculpture. A Doric column, of Parian marble; it has a base which is the funerary chamber containing the ashes of Trajan and his wife. Wheeler points out the importance of the figure of Trajan who is present in all the scenes and almost acts as a linking figure. The sculptor allows one scene to blend into another in a continuous flow. There is "a long succession of mounting episodes"; "action flows unhesitatingly from episode to episode". What at first glance looks like a confused jumble of figures turns into a compelling narrative.

(iii) (a) 10 marks (5, 5)

Achilles and Diomedes (or Odysseus)

(b) 20 marks. (10, 10)

A simple narrative covering the story of how Achilles was disguised as a girl so that he would not have to go to the war of Troy and how Odysseus and Diomedes saw through the trick and revealed him.

(c) 20 marks. (10, 10)

Candidates should be able to point out the contrasting colours (white for the girls, dark brown for the Greek warriors); the vivid expressions on the faces; the very strong lines formed by the arms and the spears; the items strewn on the ground.

(iv) (a) 20 marks (7, 7, 6)

Key features include the back scene (*scaenae frons*) with its elaborate architectural elements (pillars, statue, three storeys). It is typically Roman in its enclosed nature with the back scene joined to the side walls. The *cavea* where the spectators sat is just visible in the photo.

(b) 20 marks (10, 10).

If there is any overlap with (a) here, candidates will be given credit for mention of the niches for statues, the pillars, the alcoves and the tall, imposing nature of the back scene.

(c) 10 marks. One point

Candidates should know that a canvas awning could be drawn across the theatre. Corbels may also be mentioned for marks.







