



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

Scéimeanna Marcála

Léann Clasaiceach

Scrúduithe Ardteistiméireachta, 2007

Gnáthleibhéal

Marking Scheme

Classical Studies

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2007

Ordinary Level



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Marking Scheme and Notes

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

Topic 1. Athens at War.

(i) (a) 35 marks (12,12,11)

Thucydides gives a wealth of information on this topic and candidates may give an account of at least three of the sufferings. The worst effects included unbearable heat, unquenchable thirst, insomnia, ulceration, memory loss, blindness.

(b) 15 marks

Some did visit the sick and died as a result. Others were ashamed to think of their own safety and went to visit anyway. We are told that doctor's mortality was the highest of all and that those who had survived the plague were most anxious to help others.

(ii) 50 marks (25 + 25)

In the case of any two of the named characters, candidates should be able to give important and expanded pieces of information. In the case of Gylippus his involvement in the defence of Syracuse is the key event. As for the other two there are several events or aspects from which to choose.

(iii) (a) 35 marks. Impression mark.

Candidates should be able to give a connected and fairly comprehensive account of the battle to include Cleon's move from camp without any real intention of fighting.

Brasidas' decision to lead a sudden attack before Cleon withdrew, Cleon's order to retreat exposing the unarmed side of his troops, the attack, and defeat of the Athenians with the deaths of the two commanders.

(b) 15 marks (8,7)

One valid point on each of the two men. Candidates should focus on Cleon's lack of military skill and his unpopularity in contrast to Brasidas' experience, daring and popularity.

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

Archidamus urges caution and tries to delay the declaration of war until Sparta is more prepared.

- Athens is a different enemy with greater power than any enemy Sparta has faced before
- Athens has wealth and is a walled city
- Athens has a naval empire and command of the sea and could wage war for a long time: "We shall pass this war onto our children"
- Sparta should just complain, wait and prepare for a serious prolonged war. They need to build a fleet and get financial help.

Topic 2. Alexander the Great.

(i) (a) 30 marks (15,15)

Candidates can cover at least two of the various attempts made by the Tyrians. They should be able to supply a reasonable detailed account:

- The Tyrians' attacks on men building the causeway
- Using the fire-ship to destroy Alexander's causeway and machines
- Sending divers to cut the ropes holding Alexander's ships

- Tyrians' sudden lunchtime attack.

(b) 10 marks

A brief account of the final assault will suffice.

(c) 10 marks

Knowledge of the wholesale massacre will suffice.

(ii) 50 marks (25 + 25)

In the case of each of the two chosen, candidates should produce two good and relevant points (**13,12**) and should develop them to show their knowledge.

In the case of Cleitus, the two events are: that he saved Alexander's life at the Battle of the Granicus river and the fatal row he had with Alexander. If candidates can give a good, comprehensive account of the quarrel, that will suffice for full marks.

The key points in the life of Callisthenes include his position as official historian, his opposition to prostration, the Pages' plot and his death.

Parmenio was Alexander's (and Philip's) senior general. He always led the Thessalian cavalry on the left wing. Arrian almost always shows him advising caution and Alexander rejecting his advice. He was the father of Philotas and was murdered on Alexander's orders.

(iii) (a) 15 marks

The key point here is Alexander's decision to send home the veterans and the wounded. However, behind that lay resentment of the promotion of Persians into Macedonian regiments.

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

Candidates must cover both Philip and Alexander. The main debt owed to Philip was due to his bringing the peasants from the mountains into his army. Their debt to Alexander himself is even greater. He has led them to victory over all the peoples of Asia and has made them rich and famous.

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

Examiners will look in particular for an awareness of Alexander's personal courage in action. Candidate should be able to provide a number of examples where he led from the front (Issus, Tyre, Mallians). There is also the willingness to suffer the same privations and sufferings as his men (Gedrosian Desert). Another important point is Alexander's military genius which can be seen in all the set battles and in the sieges. As a commander, he is daring, imaginative, brave and an inspiration to his men.

Candidates must be able to support their points by reference to the text.

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

(i) (a) 30 marks (15,15)

Cicero describes in disapproving tones the behaviour of Pomponia. Candidates should show familiarity with this letter. The main points are:

Pomponia's rudeness when Quintus asked her to do something; she would not eat with the party and refused the food that Quintus sent out to her: "and I have left out a lot of things that upset me." Finally, she had refused to sleep with Quintus and her rudeness continued.

(b) 20 marks. Impression mark.

Any general remarks based on the above. A good answer might point to the unchanging nature of marriage. A similar view could be taken of husband-wife relationships today.

(ii) (a) 20 marks. Impression mark.

A clear, coherent account of Caesar's nonchalant, superior, humorous attitude is needed.

(b) 20 marks. Impression mark.

Again, a clear, straightforward narrative is called for, including the capture and crucifixion of the pirates.

(c) 10 marks

Caesar's calmness under pressure, his self-confidence and his courage and determination can be produced as evidence. Any one point will suffice.

(iii) 50 marks. Impression mark.

Candidates should be able to refer to individual poems as well as to make general points about the affair. The good days as seen in poems such as *Happiness, Love and Harsh Words, The Effects of Love*, followed by the uncertainties of *How Love Changes* and *The Same* and culminating in the hatred and near despair of *Love and Hatred* and *A Prayer*. Using some or all of these poems, candidates should be able to focus on the passionate and volatile nature of the affair.

A close knowledge of the poems is not necessary.

(iv) (a) 30 marks. Impression mark.

A clear idea of the line-up of both sides and an account of the course of the actual battle will gain good marks. (Some knowledge of Caesar's tactics against the Pompeian cavalry should be shown).

(b) 20 marks. Impression mark.

An account of how Pompey came to Egypt, decided to go ashore and was cruelly murdered, is required.

Topic 4. Roman Historians.

(i) (a) 20 marks. Impression mark.

Examiners will look for at least two points which could include what Tiberius said himself (“what a monstrous beast the monarchy was”; “they were forcing him to become a miserable and overworked slave!”) and Suetonius’ view that Tiberius was aware of the dangers threatening him from many quarters ... supporters of Agrippa Postumus, mutinies in Illyricum and Germany where the legions favoured Germanicus.

(b) 30 marks. Impression mark.

The account of their relationship can go back to the earlier time before Tiberius became emperor when Livia worked to restore her son to a position of favour under Augustus. Tacitus includes rumours that she was even responsible for removing other contenders.

Once he became emperor, relationships deteriorated steadily between mother and son. It is even suggested that one of the reasons for Tiberius’ departure for Capri was to get away from Livia.

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

Candidates should provide at least one point on the harsh treatment suffered by the men and one on the conditions they had to endure. Both are covered in detail by Tacitus: Instead of being demobilised, men are kept serving long after completion of regulation service; they serve in harsh places and climates for poor pay; they suffer cruel beatings from the officers.

(b) 25 marks (13,12)

Examiners will look for at least one point from each area of mutiny. Tiberius' son Drusus put down the Pannonian revolt with the help of an eclipse of the moon. Germanicus dealt with the German mutiny.

(iii) (a) 30 marks. Impression mark.

Augustus felt ill on a return journey to Rome from Campania. He sent for Tiberius and had a long, private talk with him. He asked again and again if news of his serious condition was causing unrest. He spoke to friends, then said farewell to his wife and died immediately afterwards.

(b) 20 marks.

(Suetonius gives details of the will in Chapter 101.) The main provisions were: Tiberius and Livia were appointed heirs to the estate (2/3 to Tiberius) and given the titles Augustus and Augusta. Germanicus and Drusus were also heirs. The people got 400,000 gold pieces; Praetorians and soldiers all got money.

Examiners will look for at least two relevant points.

(iv) (a) 40 marks (14,13,13)

Answers should cover her strict upbringing, her marriages, her disgrace and punishment.

(b) 10 marks

One comment will suffice. It is likely to be on Augustus' cruel treatment of his daughter.

Topic 5. Greek Drama

(i) 50 marks. Impression mark.

Candidates must engage with the question and show familiarity with the plot of the play. The strong case is that the gods were indeed responsible, as evidenced by the oracle given to Laius and Jocasta which drove them to get rid of their baby; the oracle which forced Oedipus to leave Corinth and go to the place where three roads met. The arrival of the plague and the oracle saying that the murderer of Laius was in Thebes and had to be found are also relevant.

The weaker case is that Oedipus' temper and strong character were the main factors in his downfall.

(ii) (a) 35 marks. Impression mark.

Candidates should focus on Oedipus' accusations of treachery and, especially, on Creon's very reasoned defence of himself in which he points out that he is very happy to be getting all the benefits and none of the worries of power.

(b) 15 marks. Impression mark.

One relevant comment is required. Oedipus is totally convinced and almost pig-headed in this scene. He insists he wants Creon dead and will not listen to the Chorus when they ask him to be reasonable. Only Jocasta gets a softening of his attitude.

(iii) (a) 30 marks. Impression mark.

Examiners will look for an account which follows the main lines of the scene: Medea's description of her situation, her offer to help Aegeus to become a father, her request for asylum in Athens and the Oath she gets him to take.

(b) 10 marks

The key to the importance of the scene is that it frees Medea to carry out her plan knowing that she can escape safely to Athens.

(c) 10 marks

Medea is clever and manipulative in this scene. She does not tell Aegeus the whole story.

(iv) (a) 40 marks. Impression mark.

Candidates should show knowledge of how Medea contrives the deaths of Creon and his daughter, Jason's bride, and follows that with the murder of his two sons and finally with the denial of his right to bury them and her taunting of her broken husband.

(b) 10 marks

Any argument (either agreeing or disagreeing) based on events in the play will suffice.

Topic 6. Ancient Epic.

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

Candidates do not have to include every point made by Odysseus. A knowledge of the main elements will be enough: praise for Nausicaa's beauty and envy for the good fortune of her family and future husband; hints that he is a man of importance; pleas for her sympathy and help.

(b) 10 marks

He has been at sea for seventeen days, has slept under bushes and is stark naked.

(c) 15 marks

In general, she shows courage and good sense. She stands her ground and organises clothes and the manner of their return to the city.

(ii) (a) 40 marks. Impression mark.

This is a famous and dramatic encounter; candidates will be expected to give a good account of the main features.

(b) 10 marks.

Candidates may be sympathetic or not, but must give a reason. Most will probably be unsympathetic for the obvious reasons. However, some may well note that Homer provides little details that show Polyphemus as vulnerable and Odysseus as arrogant and contemptuous.

(iii) (a) 10 marks

Candidates need to identify Laocoon as a priest at Troy.

(b) 10 marks

Candidates must say that his advice was not to trust the horse or to destroy it.

(c) 30 marks. Impression mark

An account which follows events from when the sea serpents were seen approaching up to Laocoon's death will get high marks.

(iv) (a) 25 marks (13,12)

Examiners will look for two instances of Venus' help for her son, Aeneas. In Book 1, she guides him to Carthage, makes Dido and the Carthaginians friendly. In Book 2, she helps him escape from Troy. There are several instances of her help in Book 6.

(b) 25 marks (13,12)

Again, two instances will be enough. The storm in Book 1, her support for the Greeks at Troy, her using Dido to try to divert Aeneas from Italy are some of the relevant points, as is the burning of the ships in Sicily in Book 5.

Topic 7. Writers of the Augustan Age.

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

Virgil's picture focuses on the countless numbers of the dead and on who they were as well as on a description of the rivers Cocytus and Styx. They may also mention the Furies, Cerberus and Grión. The impression is one of gloom, pain and horror.

(b) 15 marks.

Orpheus' music seems momentarily to affect the souls of the dead and the various creatures in the Underworld as well, of course, as softening Pluto and Proserpina.

(c) 15 marks.

There are several parts of the story which are moving. The most obvious is when Orpheus looks back and loses his wife. There is also Orpheus' loneliness and death.

(ii) (a) 35 marks. (18,17)

Any two valid points. Livy mentions Rome's military glory, but is most impressed by her principles and nobility. Early Rome honoured simplicity and frugality – there was no meanness or greed.

(b) 15 marks.

One point. He mentions “the moral rot”, how “standards were gradually sapped” by greed and extravagance. Riches have imported avarice.

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

Virgil paints an idyllic picture of the farmer and his wife in winter. Any two features – whittling of torches, the wife spinning and singing. There is time for feasting and good cheer, gathering the fruits of the forest, hunting.

(b) 20 marks. (10,10)

Two points. Virgil shows rains and storms that come and devastate the crops; high winds that uproot and scatter everything; rains that cause floods and thunder and lightning that strike fear into the hearts of men.

(iv) 50 marks. Impression mark.

Candidates should show knowledge of the contents of both these poems. However, the bulk of the information comes from *The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse* where there is a specific contrast between the safe and healthy life in the country and the artificial, dangerous existence in town. *The Bore* does give an interesting sense of the streets of Rome and the sort of people one might meet there.

Topic 8. Art and Architecture in Greek Society.

- (i) (a) **10 marks.** Delphi.
- (b) **10 marks.** Doric.
- (c) **10 marks.** To store offerings.
- (d) **20 marks (4 x 5).** Pediment; metope; triglyph, stylobate.
- (ii) (a) **10 marks.** Stele.
- (b) **10 marks.** At graves.
- (c) **30 marks. (15,15).** Examiners will look for two features typical of Late Archaic sculpture. (e.g. stylized hair, bulging eyes, position of feet, clothes).
- (iii) (a) **10 marks.** Laocoon.
- (b) **10 marks.** Laocoon crushed by serpents after his attack on the Wooden Horse.
- (c) **10 marks.** Hellenistic.
- (d) **20 marks. (10,10)** the agony on Laocoon's face and the extremely contorted figures.
- (iv) (a) **10 marks.** Aphrodite (or Venus)
- (b) **15 marks.** A straightforward definition of relief sculpture, showing awareness of 'high' and 'low' relief, will suffice.
- (c) **15 marks.** The main point is the transparency of the drapery and the way it falls.
- (d) **10 marks.** The composition shows Aphrodite in the centre balanced by the figures on either side. Note also the position of the arms and legs.

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

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

A clear account including all the important elements of the simile is required.

- (b) 15 marks.**

Candidates must show appreciation of Plato's disapproval of democracy. The simile shows the danger of allowing the ordinary citizens take precedence over those qualified to rule – in Plato's view.

- (ii) (a) 20 marks. (7,7,6)**

All three classes must be covered in the answers. (Guardians, Auxiliaries and Workers.)

- (b) 20 marks. Impression mark.**

A clear and full account: we are all children of the earth but have different elements in our make-up. There should also be mention of the need to move from one class to another.

- (c) 10 marks. To convince all the citizens to accept their station.**

- (iii) (a) 25 marks.**

Socrates disapproves of songs that are mournful and tearful. Neither does he want soft romantic music or drinking songs.

(b) 25 marks.

Socrates is, of course, thinking of music that will be good for encouraging soldiers. He, therefore, wants stirring songs, stern and suitable for war. For peace time, he wants music that will promote moderation and common sense.

(iii) 50 marks. Impression mark.

The main point which candidates should make is that a good guard dog is aggressive towards strangers but gentle and protective towards its master and his friends. Similarly, a good auxiliary will be fierce in defence of the state but kind and protective towards their fellow citizens.

Topic 10. Roman Art and Architecture.

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

Examiners will look for any three points in the candidate's description of the painting.

(b) 10 marks. Answers should include comment on the strength of the red.

(c) 10 marks. One point. To brighten small dark rooms and give an impression of space.

(ii) (a) 10 marks. Examiners will accept either the capture of Jerusalem or Titus' triumph after that event.

(b) 20 marks. (10,10). Examiners will look for a general description of the Arch of Titus (single arch, attic storey with inscription, two relief sculptures, position in the Forum Romanum.)

- (c) **20 marks.** Candidates should show knowledge of the difference between high and low relief (using this picture preferable as illustration).
- (iii) (a) **10 marks.** Maison Carrée.
(b) **10 marks.** Corinthian.
(c) **30 marks (10,10,10)** Any three features (porch, columns, pilasters, steps, orientation, pediment).
- (iv) (a) **10 marks.** Colosseum.
(b) **15 marks.** Candidates should show knowledge of the use of the three orders of pillars and of the arch.
(c) **10 marks.** One point (appearance, ease of entry and exit, distribution of weight, creation of tunnel vaults).
(d) **15 marks (8,7).** Candidates must cover both gladiatorial contests and animal fights. They may also mention naval battles.

