



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2016

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. These points must be individual and substantial.

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

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

This length depends on the context of the question but would generally comprise a substantial paragraph.

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

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

Examiners will approach the marking of a candidate's work with an open mind in the understanding that a candidate may present material, argument or views which are not set out in the marking scheme but which are equally valid.

In considering this marking scheme the following should be noted: The detail required in any answer is determined by the context and the manner in which the question is asked and by the number of marks assigned to the answer in the examination paper. Requirements and mark allocations may therefore vary from year to year.

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

Topic 1. Athens at War.

(i)

(a) This was the speech of Pericles at the funerals of those who had died first in the war for Athens. He first talks of the greatness of their ancestors before them, their courage and virtues. – ‘They worked hard to give us a free country and we have organized it well. Our way of life is what makes us great, especially our democracy which is ours alone, not copied from anyone else. Everyone is equal before the law, we go by merit, not by class and poverty does not hold anyone back from serving the state. We are free and tolerant in our private lives, we do not judge the way others choose to live and we respect the law. We know how to enjoy ourselves too, contests, sacrifices, beauty and good taste. But we do not favour extravagance or luxury. We use our wealth well and each individual is concerned in the affairs of state. We know how to use words and deeds and discuss all matters among ourselves. We are open to ideas and goods from elsewhere, not closed off like other states. Although our boys are unlike the Spartans, who are educated in nothing but fighting, we are just as brave as they are, if not braver. When they invade they have to have the backing of their allies. We invade alone. Our courage is easy and natural, based on knowledge and discussion. We are good at friendship and like doing favours and overall, our city “is an education to Greece”. Our friends love us and our enemies fear us. Future ages will wonder at us, as the present age wonders at us now. The greatness of Athens is worth laying down your life for.’

Three points. (10, 10, 10)

(30 marks)

(b) As for women, he says that their greatest glory is not to be talked about by men either in praise or criticism and that they should strive not to be inferior to how god has made them.

One developed point.

(20 marks)

(ii) Alcibiades was the most vocal supporter of the Sicilian Expedition. He was a proud Aristocrat and enormously popular. His part in the mutilation of the Hermae led to charges against him. He deserted the Athenian fleet and went over to the Spartans. Later he redeemed himself and returned to fight for Athens but abandoned them a second time.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Cleon was a politician who criticised the generals about Pylos. He was given command of the army 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)

Gylippus was the daring Spartan general sent to help Syracuse against the Athenian force under Nicias in 414 BC. He had more initiative than Nicias and drove the Athenians back into a defensive position from where they were under constant attack. He then got reinforcements and finally defeated the Athenian reinforcements under Demosthenes in Sicily.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Any two of the above.

(50 marks)

(iii)

(a) Accounts of the siege of Plataea by the Spartans and Thebans should cover the offer by Archidamus to the Plataeans either to join Sparta or to remain neutral. The Plataeans could not accept. After a few failed attempts at capture, the Spartans had to build a siege wall around the town but still could not break through, despite the height of the wall. The Plataeans countered by building a wooden wall on top of their existing wall. They protected it with animal hides. They also constructed a mine under the Spartan mound and extracted earth from the mound which accordingly failed to rise. The Plataeans then built an inner wall. The Spartans' siege-engines also failed as did their attempt to burn the city down. Finally, hunger forced the Plataeans to surrender.

Three points (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) No formal accusations were brought by the Spartans against the Plataeans. They were merely asked if they had done anything to help Sparta in the war. The Plataeans then put forward two men to make their case. They did this so well that the Thebans intervened to put pressure on the Spartans but finally the Plataean survivors were killed.

One point.

(15 marks)

(iv) The main mistakes by the Athenians in the Sicilian Expedition included the following: From the very start, they were not united in agreement that this expedition should even happen. Alcibiades, who spoke out in favour of the expedition at the Assembly was not allowed to go and had to stand trial for a scandal instead. Nicias, who ended up leading the expedition, was against it from the start and had spoken out against it in the Assembly. Undoubtedly, the expedition stretched Athenian resources much too far. During the expedition, Nicias felt ill and asked to be recalled. He was indecisive and constantly changed his mind. He left the wall at Epipolae incomplete which gave the Spartans a chance to enter their defences. He had a chance to escape by sea, but did not take it for fear of ruining his reputation and later when there was a chance to retreat by sea, he was too superstitious to do so because of an eclipse of the moon. His men had lost faith in him and his style of leadership did not do anything to bolster their confidence. The expedition required a bold, determined approach and he was cautious and indecisive.

Three points. (17, 17, 16.)

(50 marks)

Topic 2. Alexander the Great.

(i)

(a) Alexander and Darius had passed each other out on either side of the Amanos mountain range. This left Alexander facing back where he had come from. Darius's impatience and failure to listen to good advice allowed Alexander to choose a battlefield which was hemmed in by the sea and the Amanos foothills. On the left bank of the river Pinaros, which bisects the plain of Issos, his men first sneer at the Persians for building a stockade and Alexander gives them a rousing speech. The big danger for him was being outflanked, Darius had sent 20,000 men to the side and rear of his right flank. Alexander used his cavalry to rout the

enemy's right wing and then got it to swing inwards to attack the centre. At the last minute, he moved a unit of Thesalians from his right wing over to Parmenio on the left. He put his right wing at right angles to deal with the Persian advance force initially. Where Alexander led the Companions on the right wing, they did really well, but the Macedonian phalanx was in trouble in the centre against Greek mercenaries. The day was saved by the right wing who wheeled around to save the centre. Parmenio was struggling on the left wing but when the Persians realised that Darius had fled, there was a complete rout.

A coherent account of the battle. (7, 7, 6.)

(20 marks)

(b) Alexander's leadership is shown in his brilliant tactics and strategy, his refusal to be set back by the confusion before the battle when he was passed out by Darius' troops and forced to turn back, his choice of battlefield was clever and his deployment of troops excellent. He made a stirring speech to his men, picking out individuals who had been outstanding and reminding them of how they were used to tough living but that the Persians had lived only luxurious, soft lives. He also reminded them that the Persians were slavish while they were free men, fighting for a great cause. He showed personal bravery (he was wounded in the shoulder and the thigh). In contrast, Darius had ignored good advice from Amyntas to stay in open country and wait for Alexander so that the terrain would give him an advantage. Impatient, he had moved to the river Pinaros where his troops were hemmed in by the sea on one side and mountains on the other which meant that his advantage in numbers was not maximized. Above all, Darius "incontinently fled" from the battlefield and showed that he did not have the courage of Alexander. This, of course, meant that his troops' nerve failed them and they followed.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(c) Alexander captured the family of Darius and treated them with great respect. He heard the women wailing and ordered Leonnatus to go to them to say that Darius was not dead. Also, when Darius's mother mistook Hephæstion for Alexander, he did not take it as an insult and forgave her. All the royal prisoners were allowed to retain their attendants and allowances. Later, when Darius's wife died, she was given a royal funeral with full honours.

One point.

(15 marks)

(ii)

(a) The journey to Siwah was across the desert. They marched for 200 miles along the coast first and then went south through the sandy, waterless desert. Luckily there was some rain but they did get lost and even the guides didn't know where they were going. But there are two stories about how the gods helped them on their way, one is that two snakes led the way, the other is that there were two crows who flew in front of the army. Either way Arrian is sure that the gods did send some help "for what could be more likely?"

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(b) When he got to Siwah, he stopped to admire the magnificent site and put the question to the oracle and received (or so he said) the answer which his heart desired.

One point.

(15 marks)

(c) It is hard to know whether or not he believed that he was the son of Zeus Ammon. He certainly seemed to be happy for others to believe it. Candidates may argue either way on this question. In favour, Alexander called on Zeus before the battle of Issus as if he were his father. He minted coins showing himself as Zeus Ammon. He never categorically denies being the son of Zeus as it was probably highly useful in terms of the morale of both his own men and to weaken that of the enemy. The attempt to introduce proskynesis (bowing down) could be used here, although there is no express statement linking that to his divinity. But the Greek tradition was of bowing to gods, not men. On the other hand, Alexander never states openly that he is the son of Zeus. On one occasion when he is bleeding and a soldier remarks that there is ichor flowing from his veins, he categorically states that, no, it is indeed blood. On many occasions, most notably during the two mutiny speeches, he very clearly states that he is the son of Philip.

Two reasons. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(iii)

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

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Porus: Porus was the exceptionally tall king of the Punjab region and the opponent in Alexander's final pitched battle at the Hydaspes. He waited for Alexander on the far side of the river bank and Alexander tricked him by making noise along the river bank. When he crossed over he defeated Porus who had 200 elephants on his side, by making excellent use of his phalanx and his cavalry. When Taxiles went to fetch him, Porus, by now wounded badly would not come. But Alexander sent someone else and when Porus arrived, he asked him how he would like to be treated. Porus answered that he would like to be treated as a king. Alexander restored his kingdom to him and even extended it.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Bessus: He was a cousin of Darius and one of his advisers. But he turned on him after the Battle of Gaugamela and kept him under arrest as they fled from Alexander. He possibly meant to ransom him. When Darius's dead body was found, Alexander made it his business to find and capture Bessus. Arrian finds fault with him for his barbaric treatment of Bessus whom he had mutilated and paraded before the army before he was killed in a Persian style execution.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Any two of the above.

(50 marks)

(iv)

(a) The reasons for the Opis mutiny were that the Macedonians were angry because Alexander had announced that the older and more unfit among them were to journey home without him. Effectively they were being dismissed and were being replaced by Persian courtiers and 30,000 successors/epigonoι. This was the last straw in the build-up of Macedonian resentment against the favour being shown to the Persians. They felt that they were being pushed away by Alexander and considered useless. It is clear in their rushing to his tent in tears that they had felt rejected by him in favour of the Persians.

Two reasons explained. (13, 12.)

(25 marks)

(b) Alexander first tells his men that they can go where they like, but first he lists the reasons why they should be grateful to Philip first and even more, to him. He states how his father brought them from poverty to glory and prosperity and turned them into great warriors. He lists Philip's military achievements including gaining control of Greece. He says this honour fell to the Macedonians as a whole. He says that Philip's achievements are trivial compared to his own and lists all the peoples his army has conquered. He points out that he took little from this in terms of personal gain and always rewarded them generously. He points out that he has as many wounds as any of them and leads the same kind of life as they do. He points out how he paid their debts and gave the dead splendid funerals. He tells them they can all go and explain how they left their king.

A coherent account of the speech. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Topic 3. Life and Thought in the Roman Republic.

(i)

(a) Plutarch describes how Cleopatra embarked in a small boat at night and landed near Caesar's headquarters. She stretched herself inside a sleeping bag. Apollodorus tied up the bag and carried it in before Caesar. This little trick of Cleopatra's is said to have been the first thing about her which captivated Caesar.

A coherent account of the meeting. (7, 7, 6.)

(20 marks)

(b) A straightforward account is required here, describing how his enemies cut Caesar off from his water supply. Fighting broke out on Pharos and he went to the help of his men in a small boat. He was forced to throw himself in the sea and swim for his life.

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

(30 marks)

(ii)

(a) The marriage seems to have been going through a difficult phase. Pomponia is rude to Quintus and resentful of his interference in her domestic arrangements. Despite his politeness, she asks if she is only a stranger in her own house. Cicero finds her behaviour “uncalled for”. She did not come to dinner and refused the food sent to her. She later refused to sleep with Quintus.

A coherent account of the incident. (14, 13, 13.)

(40 marks)

(b) Cicero blames Pomponia because he says that Quintus had been very sweet and kind to her and that her rudeness to him was not provoked by his behaviour.

One developed point. (10)

(10 marks)

(iii)

Lover: Catullus is a highly emotional lover, he feels things very acutely and often in a contradictory way, so he feels both pleasure and pain in his poems to Lesbia. He is very honest in his displays of emotion and very intense. Candidates should refer to at least one of the poems to Lesbia.

One developed point.

(17 marks)

Friend: Catullus is a loyal friend and is very open and expressive in his love for his friends. This is evident in his poems *Evening With Licinius* and *Consolation*. He is generous in his praise of his friends (Cicero) and kind in his condolences.

One developed point.

(17 marks)

Brother: The poem *At a Brother's Grave* is the relevant one here where he shows his devotion to his brother and his pain at his loss.

One developed point.

(16 marks)

(50 marks)

(iv)

(a) Sallust describes the two men as outstanding examples of Roman virtue in eloquence and greatness of soul, but in different ways. He singles out Cato's uprightness, his honesty and virtuous, austere lifestyle. He says he never stooped to bribery and was a scourge of the wicked. Cato was a master of self-control and was competitive only in doing good not in riches or power. He preferred “to be, rather than to seem virtuous”. He says that the less he sought fame, the more it pursued him. He highlights Caesar's good nature, generosity and gentle compassion, “giving, helping and forgiving”. He talks of Caesar's self-discipline in work and little rest and his devotion to his friends' welfare. He speaks of his burning ambition.

Three points. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) Cato's death is remarkable mainly for the fact that he preferred to commit suicide rather than to allow himself to have to submit to Caesar. Caesar said that he resented the fact that Cato had not permitted him to spare his life.

One point. (15)

(15 marks)

Topic 4. Roman Historians.

(i)

(a) Augustus surpassed all others in his provision of games and entertainments. He records himself that he put on twenty-four sets of games for the people of Rome on his own account and twenty-three 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.

Three points. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) The games were a sure way to gain popularity with the people and they brought the emperor great prestige as well. Augustus 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 marks)

(ii)

(a) Examples of the meanness of Tiberius include reducing the expenses of public entertainments by cutting actors' pay and lowering the number of gladiatorial contests; he did not create beautiful buildings for the people or provide the games and spectacles which they expected. According to Suetonius this got worse as he aged, he forced the wealthy Lentulus to make him his sole heir and then got him to commit suicide; he confiscated the mineral rights and tax-collecting rights of various states and families.

Three examples. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) The death of Tiberius occurred when he was 78 years old. He died at Misenum and there was cheering on the streets "To the Tiber with Tiberius!" The crowd was thrilled that he was dead, but went silent when the rumour circulated that he had recovered and cheered again

when they heard he had been smothered. He was not voted honours by the Senate and was cremated quietly.

A coherent account of the death. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(iii) The early life of Augustus, or Octavian in his youth, is described mainly by Suetonius. He was a great-nephew of Julius Caesar. His father had been governor of Macedonia and he died when Octavian was only four. Later on Antony and others accused him of having money-lenders and bakers in his ancestry. He distinguished himself while very young by giving the funeral speech at his grandmother's burial (she was the sister of Julius Caesar). He went to accompany Caesar when he fought against the sons of Pompey in Spain and Caesar was very impressed by him. When he heard of the assassination of Julius Caesar and that he was declared his heir, he went to Rome to claim his inheritance against the advice of his mother and step-father. At first he and Antony got on badly and fought against each other (where Octavian was very brave), but a truce was arranged between them and they set up the Second Triumvirate with Lepidus. Together, they defeated the assassins of Julius Caesar at Philippi. Octavian seems to have behaved very brutally towards the vanquished after this war. He also cruelly treated the survivors of a siege at Perugia. He defeated Sextus Pompeius in the war of Sicily and then he banished Lepidus and confiscated his estates. According to Tacitus he "seduced the army with bonuses and his cheap food policy was successful bait for civilians. Indeed he attracted everybody's goodwill by the enjoyable gift of peace". In this way he grew greater by degrees. By this time, Antony was in the east and had started an affair with Cleopatra. Octavian defeated them in the naval battle of Actium in 31BC. and was now sole ruler of Rome.

A coherent account of his career. (17, 17, 16)

(50 marks)

(iv)

Livia: Some of the following points should be included: Augustus divorced his first wife and married the pregnant and recently divorced Livia; her two sons were Drusus and Tiberius; the very traditional domestic life she and Augustus created; Augustus' death; her inheritance of 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. Then Tiberius's self-imposed exile and Livia's continuing efforts to persuade Augustus to let him return from Rhodes; she also worked successfully to have her son adopted by Augustus. There is some suggestion that Livia ordered the exile and later the execution of Agrippa Postumus just after Augustus' death. The historian details the poor relations between mother and son which continued up to her death.

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 died in mysterious circumstances in Syria. He was married to Agrippina.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Julia, Augustus' daughter, was raised very strictly and was used by her father for strategic, political marriages and to produce sons. Her husbands included Marcellus, Agrippa and Tiberius. She was exiled by Augustus for adultery (and possibly involvement in a plot) and died in exile.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Any two of the above.

(50 marks)

Topic 5. Greek Drama.

(i)

(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.

Three points. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) Candidates may answer yes or no to this. If yes: 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 no: 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 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 points. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) He doesn't fear so much for his sons, but he feels that his young daughters are doomed to a life where people will be cruel to them; they will be social outcasts, not able to go to festivals or feasts. Most cruel of all will be that no one will want to marry them because they are tainted with disgrace. They will not marry and will not have children of their own. They have no parent to look out for them or to care for them, he is afraid they might end up begging by the road.

One point.

(15 marks)

(iii)

(a) Oedipus has sent for the blind prophet Tiresias to try to interpret the words of the Oracle of Apollo at Delphi. He 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.

A coherent account of the meeting. (14, 13, 13.)

(40 marks)

(b) Tiresias is forced to speak and gives some information to Oedipus, but not all. He says that he is not who he thinks he is, that he should find out who his parents really are and he tells him "You are the murderer you hunt". 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".

One point.

(10 marks)

(iv)

(a) Jason explains very logically the reasons why he married Glauce. He says that it was not that he was tired of Medea, rather that the marriage was directed in "your interests and my children's". He explains that as a stateless exile, the offer of marriage to the king's daughter was a great opportunity for advancement. His main aim was to ensure that "we should live

well and not be poor”. A poor man is shunned by people, and it would be good to bring up my sons in a manner worthy of my descent and ensure their prosperity. He says he wanted to ensure Medea’s future and to give their sons brothers of royal blood “and build security for us all”.

Three points. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) Candidates may answer yes or no here. If yes: Jason is not a truly bad or evil man. He has treated Medea badly and he is undoubtedly very arrogant and self-absorbed, but you cannot help feeling that his punishment was way out of proportion to his crime. Particularly the scene where he is not allowed to bury or even to touch the bodies of his two boys is pitiful.

If no: Jason broke an oath, he abandoned Medea for his own advancement. As for his love for his children, he was quite content to allow them to be exiled by Creon. He was the author of his own misfortune and deserved to suffer for breaking his oath to the gods.

Two reasons. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

Topic 6. Ancient Epic.

(i)

(a) Poseidon is an enemy of Oedipus because his son, Polyphemus is the Cyclops who is tricked and blinded by Odysseus and his men. Polyphemus calls on his father to avenge him against Odysseus.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(b) Poseidon sends a terrible storm which wrecks the ship of Odysseus and loses him all of his men. He causes him to be washed up on the island of Calypso where he is imprisoned by the nymph for seven years.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(c) The Phaeacians are punished by having their ship turned to stone and being threatened with having a huge mountain range rise around them to cut them off from elsewhere. However the threat was not carried out.

One point.

(10 marks)

(ii)

(a) Scylla was a terrible monster, part woman, part dog, with six heads. She rose up from the sea to capture sailors and eat them. Right beside her was Charybdis which was a whirlpool monster who tried to suck ships down to the bottom of the ocean.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(b) Odysseus had been warned by Circe about Scylla and Charybdis. Circe had told him to go closer to Scylla, as losing six men was better than the entire ship going down. Despite

Circe's advice, Odysseus draws his sword and has a go at Scylla, but he still loses six men to her.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(c) This shows us Odysseus's extreme bravery, his cool nature under pressure and perhaps some rashness as he ignores Circe's advice and takes out his sword. We also see his devastation at the loss of some of his men.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(iii)

(a) Jupiter tells Venus not to worry, that Aeneas will fulfill his destiny and get to Italy. He says that when he finally reaches Latium, he will fight wars and then rule for three years there. He says that his son will then rule for 30 years and that about 300 years after this, Romulus and Remus will be born to a descendant, Ilia and that they will found the city of Rome. He says that the Romans will be destined to rule the world, to bring peace to the world and to control nations. He says there will be no limit set to their power.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

(b) In the Elysian Fields, where Aeneas meets Anchises, he is shown a pageant of his successors. He is shown his own son who will be born after his death and he is told how great Rome will be and that although others will have other great gifts of prophecy, art and speaking, the Romans are destined to rule others. Great Romans such as Brutus, Caesar, Augustus and others appear and are about to be reborn to great things.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

(iv)

(a) The obvious one to use here is the opening scene in Book 1 where Juno goes to Aeolus and bribes him with a beautiful nymph to let loose the winds and send a terrible storm at sea to destroy the fleet of the Trojans on the way from Sicily to Italy. The ships are tossed around and get scattered, Aeneas wishes he were dead and despairs. Finally they are washed up on the shores of Libya, near Carthage. They could also use the trick in Book 5 when she persuades the women to set fire to the ships.

A coherent description of the incident. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

(b) Juno hates them for four reasons. Firstly, Paris, Prince of Troy gave the golden apple to Venus instead of to her, a second reason is that Juno fought for Argos against Troy, a third reason is that Zeus has a cup-bearer named Ganymede who is Trojan and to whom he pays too much attention for her liking. But the main reason is that if Aeneas gets to Italy and the Roman state comes into existence, it is destined to destroy her own beloved city of Carthage. She wants to do anything to ensure that this will not happen.

Two reasons. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

Topic 7. Writers of the Augustan Age.

(i)

(a) Charon is ancient and horrible looking. He is described as “wild and filthy”, the ferryman who carries the dead across the River Styx to the Underworld. He has a huge beard, his eyes are “fixed but flame”. He wears a filthy old cloak in tatters and he pilots a rusty old boat. But although he is very old, he is tough as he is an immortal.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(b) Sibyl explains that the souls that wait on the riverbank are the unburied dead. They must stay, but the ones who have been buried are allowed by Charon to get on the boat. The ones who stay must wait for one hundred years before they may cross the water.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(c) Virgil describes the souls as numerous as the leaves that fall gently in autumn, or as the birds who gather at the turn of the year to migrate.

A brief account. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(ii)

(a) Menenius Agrippa tells the people the story of the parts of the body which, originally went on strike when they felt aggrieved that the belly did nothing and got all of the food. So the hands refused to carry food to the mouth, the mouth refused to take food, the teeth would not chew. Meanwhile the whole body became weakened and suffered.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

(b) The message was that even those who seemed to get all the wealth (the wealthy) had an important role in society and that there was no point in striking against them because the whole of society, including themselves (the plebeians) would suffer.

One point.

(15 marks)

(c) The concession granted by the Senate was that there should be Tribunes elected by the plebeians, magistrates of their own, who would promote their interests. This job would not be open to any upper class person. Two were chosen and these two appointed three others.

One point.

(10 marks)

(iii)

(a) Horace is out walking and meets a bore who comes up to him and says that he is a really good poet and that Horace should get to know him. No matter what Horace does, the man will not let him go, saying that he is an intellectual and prattling on, praising all of the streets and the whole city. Even though he realises that Horace is trying to get away, he keeps with him, saying that he would like a long walk. Horace is like a sullen donkey, dropping his ears, he listens to the bore go on about what a great dancer he is and a wonderful singer, and that

he writes poetry faster than anyone. When Horace asks him if no one is waiting for him at home, he says they are all dead. Horace says he might as well finish him off too.

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

(b) Candidates may answer yes or no as long as they give reasons from the text. Either that it doesn't have much of a story or is not very dramatic or that it is funny and quite realistic, and that Horace can laugh at himself as well as others.

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

(iv)

(a) Candidates may choose any poem by Propertius.

One point. (5.) (5 marks)

(b) The main thing here is that there are references to the poem itself in the candidate's explanation of whether or not he/she enjoyed it.

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

(c) Candidates should be able to say what effect the poem had on them and perhaps relate it to their own lives or other things they have read or seen. Again, references to the text of the poem itself are needed here.

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

Topic 8. Art and Architecture in Greek Society.

(i)

(a) The Theatre (5) at Epidaurus. (5) (10 marks)

(b) This theatre held about 14,000 people. The theatron is the viewing area, built into a hill into a large semi-circle around a circular orchestra where dancing might have taken place or there may have been extra seats there. It had an altar to Dionysus in the centre. The skene or stage building was behind the orchestra. The building was used for the actors to change in and in front, facing the theatron was the raised performing area or stage. There were two parodoi or entrances on each side of this. The viewing area was divided into wedge-shaped sections and there was a diazoma or walkway across the centre, dividing the viewing area into two. Seats of honour had arms and backs, but most seats didn't.

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

(c) The shape was perfect for a large number of people to view a performance, many theatres today have the same shape for maximum visibility of the stage. The seats were readily accessible because of the diazoma or walkway and because of the way they were divided into segments. The seats even have a space beneath so that people could draw in their feet to let others pass by. Just as today's cinema seats, the seats were slightly dipped at the back. The parodoi were ideal for both audience and actors to enter and exit. The raised stage helped in the visibility of the actors and the bowl-shaped auditorium makes the acoustics really excellent.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(ii)

(a) Apollo. (10.)

(10 marks)

(b) The sculptor (Pheidias), has created a very complex, energetic composition of many figures, all interlinked in a difficult to fill triangular space. He has a commanding, tall figure towering over everyone at the centre. This figure is Apollo. He and the other figures are all in the midst of a brawl, struggling and fighting each other. Some are standing, others kneeling or falling allowing the awkward triangular shape to be filled, but all interacting with each other.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(c) The Apollo figure is typical of early classical sculpture in several ways. Although his figure is naturalistic and in an "arrested motion" pose. It is also very severe in style. The face is not very distinctive and the hair is a bit wig-like. The drapery is very simple and plain, again typical of this period.

One point.

(10 marks)

(d) The story is of the battle between the Lapiths and the Centaurs. The Centaurs were invited to the wedding of the Lapith king where they drank too much and behaved badly, trying to carry off the bride and the other women. It represents the triumph of intelligence and civilization over brute force.

One point.

(10 marks)

(iii)

(a) A horizontal band of decoration. (5)

(5 marks)

(b) The figures are the gods (specifically Poseidon, Apollo and Artemis)

Three named gods. (4, 3, 3.)

(10 marks)

(c) The frieze is located up high around the outer wall of the naos and porches inside the peristyle.

One point.

(10 marks)

(d) Pheidias. (5)

(5 marks)

(e) The frieze is 160m long and 1m high. It is placed in a very unusual position. It is carved in low or bas-relief. It probably shows the Panathenaic procession, possibly the one before the Battle of Marathon. It starts at the South West corner with preparing horsemen and charioteers, tray bearers, animal sacrifices, maidens and citizens following. There is a child handing over the folded peplos for Athene and a row of seated gods above the entrance on the east side. There is great variety in the poses, some moving fast, some slowly, and a great sense of depth.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(iv)

(a) This is Eirene and Ploutos (Peace and Wealth). **(10)**

(10 marks)

(b) It belongs to the 4th century BC. **(10)**

(10 marks)

(c) She is wearing a peplos which is very loosely fitted and heavily gathered at her waist. The garment falls in thick folds but it also reveals her body underneath. There is a very natural swing to the fabric over her torso.

One point. (10)

(10 marks)

(d) This is a mother and child with the baby reaching up tenderly to his mother's face. She is looking down lovingly at the baby who is perched in the crook of her arm.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

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

(i)

(a) The simile of the cave involves Socrates explaining to Glaucon the image of a cave full of people chained to the wall and facing away from the entrance. There is a fire behind them and therefore shadows on the wall. So they assign names to the shadows on the wall, which are all of the world that they can see. Therefore they assign great importance to the shadows and their analysis. This is as close to reality as they get. The philosopher is the man who is freed from the cave, he therefore can see that the shadows are not reality, that there is more outside, even though he often reaches this awareness with difficulty (blinded by the light and drawn back to what he has always thought was reality). But eventually he realises that the sun is the source of all light. The philosopher returns to the cave with the news that there is a reality outside that the prisoners have not seen. They, of course, are sceptical about his new "reality" and turn on him.

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

(30 marks)

(b) The philosopher must free himself from the Cave, no matter how difficult this journey to the truth is. He must try to enlighten his fellow men as to the truth, even though it will not

enrich him or make him at all popular. He must try to draw the “prisoners” away from false reality (the shadows) to the real truth (the sun). That is, he must try to show the truth to people, even if they mock him and doubt him.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(ii)

(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 long-haired 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 labour and there are plenty of examples of highly successful women in all walks of life.

One developed point. (15)

(15 marks)

(iii)

(a) Socrates explains that humans are dependent on each other and that none of us is fully self-sufficient. Therefore, it makes sense for us to gather into groups and to each use our personal aptitude for the good of the community. Essentially he says that there should be only a few types of worker: farmer; shoemaker; a builder; a weaver and maybe a few others. One man, one job. The common good is paramount.

Three points. (14, 13, 13.)

(40 marks)

(b) Glaucon says that this society would be too basic so Socrates says that typically, we go on to improve our standards to include more refined and luxurious items (food, furniture, perfume...etc). This, in turn leads to the formation of larger cities, bigger communities and the need for more land. It also leads to a greater specialisation and variety of professions and trades.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(iv)

(a) Socrates blames democratic society for the undervaluing of philosophy. He uses the Sea Captain simile to show how society does not value its philosophers. He says that the study of Philosophy is very difficult and takes a long time therefore it should be undertaken only by those who are exceptional. He says that even potentially good philosophers may be corrupted by the evils of society – good looks, money, public acclaim and the lures of popular success.

He says there are bad philosophers who give philosophy itself a bad name and singles out the Sophists who claim to teach philosophy but do not. Thus true philosophers are highly useful, but those who just pretend to study it give all of them a bad reputation. The Large and Powerful Animal analogy may be included here too.

Three points. (12, 12, 11.) (35 marks)

(b) Candidates may agree or disagree. They do need to use the text to back up their argument.

One point. (15) (15 marks)

Topic 10. Roman Art and Architecture.

(i)

(a) Water was brought to Roman towns and cities through large stone and concrete conduits supported by arches, often from source points great distances away. These structures are called aqueducts.

One point. (10.) (10 marks)

(b) The arch is used to support the pipeline which is at the top. The Romans recognized that it was both functional and beautiful with great strength and staying power. It was economic in its use of building materials. A series of arches is used to elevate the actual conduit which runs along the top.

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

(c) The Segovia aqueduct has two tiers of arches with the top tier slightly smaller than the bottom. The Pont du Gard, the grandest of all Roman aqueducts, has three tiers of arches which range massively in size from very large at river level up to very small at the top. It is much bigger in scale than the Segovia viaduct.

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

(ii)

(a) He is carrying the busts of his ancestors, perhaps at a funeral procession.

One point. (10.) (10 marks)

(b) This man is wearing the traditional Roman toga, it could be worn only by Roman citizens and was a mark of grandeur and respectability. The copious folds of the toga are shown in brilliant detail.

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

(c) The clothing is, of course, typically Roman as is the custom of carrying the busts of ancestors. The other thing that makes it typically Roman is the wonderful realism of the faces. They look very individual and distinctive, almost like photographic portraits of the men, their features are not at all generic, there is no sense of their being “air brushed” or idealized, their wrinkles, receding hairlines...etc are all there. These look like lived-in faces, you could use the phrase “warts and all” to describe them.

Two points. (13, 12.)

(25 marks)

(iii)

(a)The Stabian Baths were in Pompeii, one of three sets of public baths. Unlike later baths, these are not totally neat and symmetrical. They include two entrances, a public toilet, two sets of facilities (one for men and one for women), each with a changing room, a tepidarium and a caldarium. There was also a domed frigidarium and a palaestra or exercise area along with a swimming pool. There was also a hypocaust or heating system with raised floors.

Three points. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

(b)The baths or thermae were a central part of life in any Roman town. This was the place where most Romans went to spend their leisure time, probably mostly during the afternoon at the hottest time of day. You could get a rub-down and massage, play sports or gamble, buy snacks and talk to your friends. Judging by the number of these baths and the size of the ones in Rome itself, they were a massively popular venue and greatly frequented by Romans of all classes. Apart from socializing, exercising and cleaning themselves, the Romans could also broaden their minds in the libraries, lecture halls and museums incorporated into some of these bathing complexes.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(iv)

(a) Achilles, (4) Diomedes (3) and Odysseus. (3) Achilles is being revealed by the other two who have come to get him to fight in the Trojan War. He is disguised as a girl, but was caught as he immediately went for the weapons in the big box of treasure.

In addition to the identification, one point of explanation of the scene. (10.) (20 marks)

(b)The painter has made the picture dramatic through the expressions of the characters which are very emotional, Achilles looking wildly off to his right and Odysseus looking at him accusingly. The poses of the characters are dramatic too, Achilles being grabbed tightly by the two other Greeks, Odysseus leaning forwards as if to stop him running. Also, the diagonals of the spear and of the arms and legs make the scene full of action. The woman in the background with the swirling drapery adds to the drama. The painting is also quite dramatic in terms of the light and shade used: the white flowing clothing and the dark skin of Diomedes and Odysseus make a dramatic contrast.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(c) They painted the walls of their rooms to brighten the dimly lit interior space. The Romans used much less furniture in their rooms than we do. The focus was on the decoration of walls and floors. As well as panels showing individual scenes such as this one, the Romans seem to have used paintings to create optical illusions on their walls, imaginary architectural scenes, gardens or even exotic landscapes to give the impression of the walls opening out onto a vista.

One reason. (10.)

(10 marks)

