



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Junior Certificate 2017

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.

SECTION A

The Greek World

Topic 1 – The Wrath of Achilles

(a)

- (i) Way of describing someone / a nickname e.g. 'swift footed Achilles, white armed Hera.
- (ii) Athene appeared in Book 1 to tell Achilles not to kill Agamemnon. Hera sent her.
- (iii) Patroclus went to Achilles to tell him that the Greeks were losing the battle and to ask him for permission to take the Myrmidons into battle.
- (iv) Because Sarpedon was the son of Zeus and she said that all the other gods would want their sons saved too.
- (v) Because Achilles is destined to die at Troy.
- (vi) Helenus is the son of Priam and Hecabe./ brother of Hector, Paris & Cassandra.

(3 × 8)

(b)

- (i) Priam goes to the Greek camp to get the body of Hector back from Achilles. **8**
- (ii) Hermes is disguised as a Myrmidon **8**
- (iii) Cassandra **8**
- (iv) Candidates could comment on his bravery in going to the Greek camp, also his love for Hector is evident in this undertaking. In Book 24 his cruel treatment of his remaining sons, calling them names and his unkind treatment of the Trojans who were close by at this time could be criticised. **8**

(c)

- (i) As a shepherd easily picks up a ram's fleece in one hand, carries it off and scarcely feels the weight, so Hector lifted up the rock and brought it towards the planking that made up the high, strong well-fitting double gates. **6**
- (ii) The simile could highlight how strong Hector is, that he was able to lift such a heavy rock and also how determined Hector is. **6**
- (iii) Andromache **6**
- (iv) Because he was afraid of the plume on Hector's helmet. **6**

Topics 2: Greece and Persia

(a)

- (i) Halicarnassus
- (ii) They sent 20 ships.
- (iii) Delos is sacred to the god Apollo.
- (iv) Aeschylus wrote a play about the Persian Wars.
- (v) They were hoping to take the city of Athens before the Athenians returned from Marathon.
- (vi) Mardonius.

(3 × 8)

(b)

- (i) The Persian king Xerxes. **8**
- (ii) Some were combing their hair, others doing exercises. **8**
- (iii) Epialtes showed the Persians a track over the mountains so that Xerxes moved his troops and surprised the Spartans. **8**
- (iv) Candidates could comment on their bravery, seeing them as heroes defending Greece and an inspiration to other Greeks. It also allowed the rest of the Greek army to retreat safely and to fight another day. Or their defence of the pass could be seen as suicidal. **8**

(c)

- (i) Because the other allies said they would split up the fleet rather than allow an Athenian to lead them. **6**
- (ii) They considered the survival of Greece was the greatest priority and reckoned that a dispute over who should lead would be fatal. **6**
- (iii) They showed wisdom/ protecting all of the Greek states was more important /they realised they needed the allies and could take back command later. **6**
- (iv) Triremes **6**

Topic 3: The Life and Death of Socrates

(a)

- (i) Meletus or Anytus or Lycon.
- (ii) His style of questioning.
- (iii) It was a mass of earth.
- (iv) Poets, Politicians, Craftsmen.
- (v) That if his sons should put money or anything else before goodness, to plague them as Socrates had plagued the Athenians, if they fancy themselves for no reason, or neglect the important things or think they are good for nothing when they are good for nothing they should be scolded.
- (vi) The Clouds

(3 × 8)

(b)

(i) Any two points from the following:

Socrates has never been before a court of law before. He is an old man, seventy years of age. Unlike Evenus of Paros he has never taken payment for his teaching, so how could he be classed as a professional teacher. His poverty is evidence of that. He is carrying out his activities on behalf of the god Apollo. Chaerephon had said that the oracle of Delphi said that Socrates was the wisest man and Socrates decided to check out the truth of this. That is why he went around questioning those deemed wise, poets, politicians, craftsmen, but he could not find a man wiser than he. This resulted in hostility and poverty, but he persisted in finding out the truth, so he is searching in obedience to the god. All this has kept him too busy to do much in politics or his own affairs. His good name was slandered before he came to court, so it is difficult for him to get a fair trial. It is not his fault if sons of the wealthy follow him about and then copy his methods of inquiry. It is not his fault if these young people behave in a disrespectful way towards their elders. He is accused of not believing in any gods. But if he is carrying out the god Apollo's business how can he not believe in the gods? Meletus accused him of believing in supernatural matters, but how can you believe in supernatural matters and not in supernatural beings?

Supernatural beings are either gods or gods' children so Socrates must believe in these. Socrates' last words to his friend Crito were that a cock should be offered in sacrifice to the god Asclepius. So he must believe in the gods.

Socrates always stood by his post when he served his country in battle. He is a good man who is questioning things he finds wrong with Athenian society and it must be because of this criticism that Socrates is on trial. Socrates refused to appeal to the jury to be lenient. He could have used his age, his service to his country and his family as reasons for leniency, but he chose not to. Meletus failed to call any of Socrates' followers or their relatives to court as witnesses to the corruption charges; this must be because there are no witnesses. Socrates could have fled the city of Athens but he chose not to out of a sense of duty to the laws of Athens.

He asked that if his sons showed any signs of putting wealth above goodness, or get above themselves, they should be scolded for this. Socrates was a good man. **8 + 8**

- (ii) Award marks for any intelligent opinion supported by knowledge of the text. **8**
- (iii) Either it is annihilation or no consciousness of anything, or it is a migration of the soul from this place to another. **8**

(c)

- (i) Sacrifice is making a donation to the gods, prayer is requesting something from them. **8**
- (ii) Holiness is the science of requests and donations to the gods. **8**
- (iii) The correct kind of giving to the gods would be to bestow upon them what they happen to need from us. **8**

Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy.

(a)

- (i) Lion Gate
- (ii) It was the main room in the palace.
- (iii) The Hellespont
- (iv) Consisted of a dromos, a long passage leading to a chamber, a doorway at the mouth of the tomb and a tholos – a corbelled beehive shape burial chamber. The Treasury of Atreus or Tomb of Agamemnon.
- (v) Financial records/tax records.
- (vi) He thought Troy VIIa was the Troy of Homer's Iliad. (Blegen at first said the destruction of the walls was a natural disaster instead of Agamemnon's army but later said the city was destroyed by fire, with traces of bodies, skulls throughout the city and an Achaean arrowhead found. He dated it to 1250BC)

(3 × 8)

(b)

- (i) Agamemnon ruled over Mycenae, Priam over Troy. **8**
- (ii) Wooden horse. **8**

(iii) Mycenae

Schliemann went to Mycenae in 1876 and began to excavate there. The location of this site was always known, but it was overgrown and unstudied. Pausanias talked about the burial of kings of Mycenae inside the walls, and scholars thought he referred to larger walls around the tholos tomb. Schliemann thought Pausanias meant inside the walls and so he began to dig just inside the lion gate. There he found five rectangular shaft graves, the first of which had the remains of nineteen adults and two infants, all literally covered in gold. The men's faces were covered with magnificent gold masks; on their breasts gold decorations, one of the women a gold diadem; bronze weapons, some with gold hilts and gold and silver inlay. There were gold and silver drinking cups, gold boxes, ivory containers and plaques, and hundreds of gold disks. Schliemann thought he had found Agamemnon. Pausanias said there were five kings: Schliemann found five graves; there was even a tradition that Cassandra had two infant sons who were killed with her. In the last grave Schliemann found three male bodies richly adorned with gold and bronze weapons, and gold burial masks. The first two were utterly decomposed, but the third had been preserved under its golden mask ... both eyes perfectly visible, also the mouth, which owing to the enormous weight that had pressed upon it was wide open and showed two beautiful teeth. News spread and thousands flocked to Mycenae. Schliemann tried to preserve the body but failed. He sent the King of Greece a telegram saying *'Today I have gazed upon the face of Agamemnon'*. **8**

Troy

Schliemann's main findings at Troy were the location of the site, the 9 habitation levels, the Jewels of Helen and so called Treasures of Priam.

Schliemann used geographic clues from the Iliad to locate the site of Troy. There was a hill near Hisarlik, it was the right distance from the sea and Mt Ida was visible. A British archaeologist Frank Calvert also thought this and had been excavating the site for 20 years. In 1868 he took over Calvert's excavations on the eastern half of Hisarlik, which belonged to Calvert. Thinking that the Homeric level must be at the lowest point he dug hastily through the upper levels reaching fortifications that he took to be his target. There were 9 levels and

because the city in level one had not been destroyed by fire Schliemann decided that level 2 which had been destroyed by fire was the Homeric level. In 1872 he fell out with Calvert over this method. Schliemann was extremely angry when Calvert published an article stating that the Trojan War period was missing from the record – Schliemann had destroyed it. In 1873 Schliemann found a cache of gold which he called Priam’s Treasure. According to him he saw the gold glinting in the dirt and dismissed the workmen so he and his wife Sophie could personally excavate it and Sophie removed it in her shawl. The jewellery included earrings, necklaces, pots of silver and gold and 2 gold diadems worn by queens. Sophie wore one of the items of the Jewels which he called the Jewels of Helen. The Turkish government revoked his licence when he published details of his findings and sued him for a share of the gold. But he had smuggled the gold out of Turkey.

In 1876 he obtained permission to excavate again and discovered 2 additional treasure troves. In 1879 he took an assistant Wilhelm Dorpfeld who taught him to stratigraphize, but by then much of the site had been lost due to unscientific digging.. Dorpfeld was convinced that Homer’s Troy was in level VI. There were further excavations in 1882-83, 1888-9.

8

- (iv) Yes, because he discovered Troy and excavated it, finding treasures in both Troy and Mycenae. No, he destroyed a lot of archaeological evidence by digging through different layers. **8**

(c)

- (i) Homer **6**
- (ii) Goddess of discord or strife. She brought the apple on which the words ‘for the fairest’ were inscribed. Three goddesses fought to be the fairest. Paris a Trojan prince was asked to judge which goddess was the most beautiful. He chose Aphrodite and was given Helen of Sparta as his prize, she was already married to King Menelaus and this led to war. **6**
- (iii) Laocoon was a priest of Neptune. He warned the Trojans not to take the Wooden Horse inside Troy. Athene sent two huge sea serpents to kill him and his sons whilst he was sacrificing on the beach. **6**
- (iv) Helen returned to Sparta with her husband Menelaus. **6**

Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis

(a)

- (i) Pericles.
- (ii) It was attacked by the Persians.
- (iii) Dionysus
- (iv) Sculptures removed from the Acropolis by Lord Elgin.
- (v) Ionic.
- (vi) Aristides was the Treasurer of the Delian League.

(3 × 8)

(b)

- (i) He was in charge of making the sculptures on the Acropolis. He made the statue of Athene inside the Parthenon. **8**
- (ii) There are two triangular pediments on the Parthenon one at each end above the frieze. **8**
- (iii) A caryatid is a column/pillar in the shape of a woman. The Erechtheum **4 + 4**
- (iv) Could comment on the folds in the clothes, variety of postures, muscles, skintone, beard and hair, movement **6 + 2**

(c)

- (i) The Panathenaic festival was held to celebrate Athene's birthday. It was held every year in the month of Hecatombaeon roughly corresponding to July. **6 + 2**
- (ii) Every year specially chosen women and girls of Athens made a new peplos for Athene as a birthday present. This was placed on her statue in the Erechtheum. **4**
- (iii) The Propylaea or gateway to the Acropolis. **6**
- (iv) Doric. **6**

SECTION B

Topic 6: The Quest of Aeneas.

(a)

- (i) To praise Rome and the emperor Augustus.
- (ii) Hector.
- (iii) To fetch Ascanius.
- (iv) Sicily.
- (v) Sychaeus was Dido's husband. He was killed by her brother Pygmalion.
- (vi) She called on her people to continue to make war with the descendants of Aeneas. **(3 × 8)**

(b)

- (i) Venus sent two doves to show him. **8**
- (ii) In Charon's boat. **8**
- (iii) Three headed watchdog of the Underworld. She drugged him with honeycakes. **4 + 4**
- (iv) No, because he left Dido alone having spent a year living with her / yes, he had to leave because he had to do his duty to his people and the gods. **6 + 2**

(c)

- (i) He was like a snake which has fed on poisonous herbs and hidden all winter in the cold earth, but now it emerges into the light, casts its slough and is renewed. Glistening with youth, it coils its slithering back and lifts its breast high to the sun with its triple tongue flickering from its mouth. **6**

- (ii) It describes how dangerous Pyrrhus is, like poisonous snake intent on doing evil. 1 + 5
- (iii) Priam is killed on the altar of his palace by Pyrrhus. 6
- (iv) The Greeks realise they are Trojans and attack them. 6

Topic 7: The Roman Theatre – Comedy: The Swaggering Soldier

(a)

- (i) Palaestrio
- (ii) Lurcio
- (iii) Ephesus
- (iv) Pleusicles
- (v) Periplectomenus
- (vi) Philocomasium’s “pretend” twin sister. (3 × 8)

(b)

- (i) Pyrgopolynices bribed Philocomasium’s mother with gifts and when she wasn’t looking kidnapped Philocomasium and took her back to Ephesus. 8
- (ii) She wins her freedom, gets away from Pyrgopolynices and is reunited with Pleusicles. 8
- (iii) Yes, his punishment was excessive because he had lost everything. No, he deserved to be punished, he had kidnapped Philocomasium, was too vain. 4 + 4
- (iv) Chasing a monkey 8

(c)

- (i) During festivals. 6
- (ii) Delayed prologue. 6
- (iii) So that men could play female roles, and actors could play more than one part. 6
- (iv) The Scaenae frons was the back wall of a Roman stage. 6

Topic 8: The Life and Times of Julius Caesar.

(a)

- (i) Julia, wife of Marius was Caesar's aunt, his father's sister i.e. Marius was Caesar's uncle.
- (ii) To develop his skills in oratory.
- (iii) Aurelia, Caesar's mother.
- (iv) Italy would fill with armies.
- (v) She rolled herself up in a Persian carpet and was given to him.
- (vi) He refused to look at him, but he took Pompey's signet ring and cried.

(3 × 8)

(b)

- (i) Helvetii and Tigurini, the Germans Usipes and Tenteritae, the Belgians, the Nervii, the Usipes and Tenteritae, the Arverni and the Carnuntini. **4 + 4**
- (ii) Vergentorix (or Vercingetorix) **8**
- (iii) A brief account of the following:

Decimus Brutus, was in conspiracy with the other Brutus and Cassius, fearing that Caesar would escape the planned murder spoke derisively of the prophets and told Caesar that it would be better to go and speak personally to the senators in the senate. Brutus took Caesar by the hand and began to lead him to the door. Artemidorus came to Caesar with a document in which he had written down information on the conspiracy. When he noticed that Caesar was handing documents unread to his attendant he asked Caesar to read it quickly and by himself. Caesar was on the point of reading it, but was prevented by a number of people who came to talk to him. Antony was detained outside the senate house by Brutus Albinus, who deliberately engaged him in a long conversation while Caesar went indoors. The senate rose in his honour. Some of Brutus' party stood behind him others went to meet him pretending to support the petition being made by Tullius Cimber. Caesar took his seat. Tullius took hold of his toga with both hands and pulled it down from his neck. This was the signal for the attack. The first blow was struck by Casca, who wounded Caesar in the neck. Caesar was able to grasp the knife and hold onto it. Those who were not involved in the conspiracy were so horrified that they were too afraid to run away and too afraid to come to Caesar's help. Whichever way he turned now he was met by those who had come prepared to kill him.

When Caesar saw that Brutus had drawn his dagger, he covered his head with his toga and sank down to the ground, falling against the pedestal on which the statue of Pompey stood as his attackers stabbed him. He was said to have received 23 wounds. After Caesar's death Brutus stepped forward intending to give a speech explaining why Caesar had been killed, but the senators rushed out and fled to their homes. **16**

(c)

- (i) 20 **6**
- (ii) At home, quaestors were custodians of the state treasury, and abroad they assisted provincial governors. **6**
- (iii) Further Spain, to administer justice **4 + 2**

- (iv) Sertorius had revolted from the conservatives at Rome and had kept the Marian cause alive in Spain. He had a powerful imagination and a magnetic personality, a rare gift of military leadership and of sudden disconcerting activity – **which may well have awakened a response in Caesar’s heart**. Candidates may argue that Caesar showed these traits in his campaigns and leadership. **6**

Topic 9: A Roman City - Pompeii.

(a)

- (i) A palaestra is an exercise area.
(ii) Mosaic.
(iii) He discovered that pumping plaster into the cavities left by the victims' bodies in the hardened lava, produced casts of the corpses' body, clothing and features.
(iv) He died trying to mount a rescue mission.
(v) The river upon which Pompeii is built.
(vi) Campania. **(3 × 8)**

(b) A very brief account from the following:

(i) There were three baths in Pompeii: The central baths, the Stabian baths and the Forum baths. All three had the same basic features. Patrons would cover themselves in oil and take exercise in the palaestra before entering the baths themselves. The oil was removed with an implement called a strigil. The bathing process began with the warm room (Tepidarium). Patrons then entered the hot room (caldarium). The floors here were so hot that patrons had to wear thick-soled clogs. The process ended with a plunge in cold water (the frigidarium). The entire complex was heated by an underground system called the hypocaust. The baths in Pompeii were decorated with simple mosaics and were not as lavish as upmarket baths in other cities. The Romans viewed a visit to the baths as a social event and would often spend hours there conversing with friends while bathing. **16**

(ii) There were two theatres, the Large and the Small (also called the Odeon). Plays, comedies and tragedies would have been performed in the Large theatre, and poetry and music recitals in the Small or Odeon. Plays were performed during festivals. The theatres were open-air theatres but on hot days an awning gave shade to the spectators. Spectators were also sprinkled with scented water. The stage was long and back wall (scaenae frons) would have been decorated. The orchestra was the half circle area in front of the stage where important people sat. Occasionally the actors performed here. The seating was tiered with the most important people sitting to the front. Women were not allowed to act so all parts were played by men, Masks were worn, not just to show the actor as a woman but also so that the actor could play more than one part. The actors received a small fee, usually an important person would pay the bill as a gift to the people. **16**

(iii) **The Amphitheatre** was situated at the SE of the city and could seat the whole population of Pompeii. (20,000). It was oval in shape, the seats rising in tiers from the arena. Spectators would have seen Gladiator fights, animals fights. You went early in the morning, and paid for your ticket, and sat in your seat. Sometimes all the seats were free, if a rich person had given money to pay for the show. Other times, you had to pay, and it cost more money for the good seats than for the bad seats, so the poor people had to sit way up top where it was hard to see.

First men in armour came out and fought against wild animals, like bears or bulls or alligators or ostriches or lions or tigers. They captured the animals in faraway places and brought them to the stadiums specially. Then the Romans treated the animals badly to make them hungry and mean so they would fight. Usually the men killed the animals, but sometimes the animals killed the men, which everyone thought was very exciting. The Murmillo is a heavy weight gladiator, carrying a large, oblong shield (scutum) and an infantry sword (gladius) which he uses to thrust at his opponent. The Retarius is the most vulnerable of all gladiators. He only has a shoulder-guard left arm to protect him. He moves nimbly to inflict blows with his trident at relatively long range employs his net (rete) to whip, ensnare or trip his opponent and then closes in with his short dagger for the face off. He usually was paired with the Secutor. Other Gladiators include the Hoplomachus, Samnite, Thracian, esedarii. Large numbers of animals were hunted to death in various ways and men too, were made to fight each other, the loser often paying with his life. Bodies were dragged by hooks out of the arena. Once a riot broke out between the Pompeians and the Nuceria people from a nearby town in which many people died. The amphitheatre was closed down for 10 years by the emperor Nero. **16**

(c)

- | | | |
|-------|---|--------------|
| (i) | A lararium or shrine to the Lares. The atrium | 3 + 3 |
| (ii) | Isis was an Egyptian goddess, she had a temple in Pompeii | 3 + 3 |
| (iii) | Sulla | 6 |
| (iv) | Venus | 6 |

Topic 10: The Roman Army.

(a)

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| (i) | Uniform, bedding, funeral. | |
| (ii) | Hadrian's Wall. | |
| (iii) | Mithras. | |
| (iv) | 80 men. | |
| (v) | Principia – legionary HQ. | |
| (vi) | An award given for bravery. | |
| | | (3 × 8) |

(b)

- | | | |
|-------|---|--------------|
| (i) | It has to be near water, if possible near a river which could take supplies by boat to the fort, supply water for cooking, drinking and for hygiene. The fort would have to be out in the open, or on a height so that surprise attack would not be possible. It would also have to be near the scene of possible trouble so many were the borders of the empire. Near a wooded area for supply of building material could also be mentioned. | 4 + 4 |
| (ii) | The <i>Principia</i> of headquarters, The Commandant's house - the house of the Praefectus, The Granary, The barracks, latrines, stables, workshops, watchtowers, hospital. | 4 + 4 |
| (iii) | A groma measures right angles | |
| (iv) | Fort was permanent Camp was temporary. | 8 |

(c)

- (i) A Testudo formation **6**
- (ii) Sheets of wood, leather, metal for trim and boss **3 + 3**
- (iii) Legionaries sandals were studded with nails, so had excellent grip for long marches. **6**
- (iv) Marius was a Roman army general who made his soldiers carry their own equipment instead of mules who usually carried out this task. **6**