



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2015

CLASSICAL STUDIES - ORDINARY LEVEL

THURSDAY, 18 JUNE – MORNING, 9.30 to 12.00

There are questions on **ten topics**.

The topics are divided as follows:

Topics 1 - 5 = **SECTION A** - The Greek World

Topics 6 - 10 = **SECTION B** - The Roman World

Candidates are required to answer on **five topics**, as follows:

two topics from **SECTION A**;

two topics from **SECTION B**;

a **fifth** topic - from either **SECTION A** or **B**.

There are 80 marks for each topic.

Total marks for the paper = $(5 \times 80) = 400$.

Photographs required for answering some of the questions are provided on a separate paper marked **X**, which accompanies this paper.

SECTION A - The Greek World	SECTION B - The Roman World
Topic 1: The Wrath of Achilles.	Topic 6: The Quest of Aeneas.
Topic 2: Greece and Persia.	Topic 7: The Roman Theatre – Comedy.
Topic 3: The Life and Death of Socrates.	Topic 8: The Life and Times of Julius Caesar.
Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy.	Topic 9: A Roman City – Pompeii.
Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis.	Topic 10: The Roman Army.

SECTION A

The Greek World

Topic 1: The Wrath of Achilles.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) In which year of the Trojan War did the events of the **Iliad** take place? (24)
 - (ii) Whom does Achilles tell to hand Briseis over to the two heralds, Talthylus and Eurybates? (8)
 - (iii) Who is Hector's wife? (8)
 - (iv) Name **one** of the rivers around Troy. (8)
 - (v) Who is Sarpedon? (8)
 - (vi) What does Zeus put on his golden scales? (8)
- (b)
- (i) Why does Apollo send a plague down on the Greek soldiers? (8)
 - (ii) Which goddess stops Achilles from killing Agamemnon and what does she advise him to do instead? (8)
 - (iii) Who is Achilles' mother? What does Achilles ask her to do in Book 1 of the **Iliad**? (8)
 - (iv) How is Hermes disguised when he meets King Priam in Book 24 of the **Iliad**? (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 11 of the **Iliad** and then answer the questions which follow.
- Agamemnon next attacked the sons of warlike Antimachus. Antimachus, hoping for splendid bribes of gold from Paris, had persuaded the Trojans not to return Helen to Menelaus. But now it was his two sons that were captured by Agamemnon. They were in one chariot and were trying to control their swift horses but the horses were in confusion. Agamemnon sprang at them like a lion, and without even dismounting they appealed to him: 'Son of Atreus, take us alive and you will get a ransom that will be well worth it, Antimachus our father is rich. He has plenty of treasure in his house, bronze and gold and wrought iron. He would offer you an immense ransom if he heard we had been taken back to the Greek ships alive.'
- But there was no pity in Agamemnon's voice: 'If you two are sons of warlike Antimachus, he is the man who once argued in the Trojan assembly that Menelaus, who had come there on an embassy with godlike Odysseus, should be killed on the spot and not allowed to return to Greece. You shall now pay for your father's disgraceful insult.'
- (i) What had Antimachus persuaded the Trojans not to do? (4)
 - (ii) What bargain did the sons of Antimachus try to make with Agamemnon? (6)
 - (iii) Why did Agamemnon not agree to this deal? (6)
 - (iv) From your reading of **this** passage, what is your opinion of Agamemnon **and** your opinion of the sons of Antimachus? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
- (80 marks)**

Topic 2: Greece and Persia.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) How did the Athenians help the Ionian Greeks in 494 BC?
 - (ii) Name an Athenian playwright who wrote a play about the Persian wars.
 - (iii) To which god was the island of Delos sacred?
 - (iv) For what reason was Pheidippides sent to Sparta?
 - (v) Why did Xerxes have his men give the Hellespont three hundred lashes?
 - (vi) Where was Herodotus born?
- (24)
- (b)
- (i) According to Herodotus, Xerxes had 1,700,000 men in his army. What method did Xerxes use to count his men? (8)
 - (ii) “Only a wooden wall will keep you safe,” was the prophecy from the Oracle of Delphi to the Athenians. What did Themistocles advise the Athenians to do when he heard this prophecy? (8)
 - (iii) Who was Mardonius? (8)
 - (iv) What did Pausanias do when he arrived at Mardonius’ tent after the Battle of Plataea? (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from **The Histories** of Herodotus and answer the questions which follow.
- There are other Indians further north, in the country of Pactyica, who resemble the Bactrians. These are the most warlike of the Indian tribes, and it is they who go out to fetch gold. In this region there is a sandy desert.
- There is found in this desert a kind of ant of great size – bigger than a fox, though not so big as a dog. Some specimens, which were caught there, are kept at the palace of the Persian king. These creatures as they burrow underground throw up the sand in heaps, just as our own ants throw up earth, and they are very like ours in shape.
- The sand has a rich content of gold, and it is this gold that the Indians are looking for when they make their expeditions into the desert. They plan to get their hands on the gold during the hottest part of the day when the heat will have driven the ants underground. When the Indians reach the place where the gold is, they fill the bags they have brought with them with sand, and start for home again as fast as they can go; the ants (if we may believe the Persians’ story) smell them and at once give chase, nothing in the world can touch these ants for speed.
- (i) What do you learn about the Indian tribe living in the country of Pactyica from the opening paragraph of this passage? (8)
 - (ii) According to Herodotus how is the gold obtained by the Indians? (8)
 - (iii) To what extent do you believe the account given above to be true? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
- (80 marks)**

Topic 3: The Life and Death of Socrates.

All parts – (a), (b) and (c) – should be attempted.

(a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.

- (i) What was a sophist?
- (ii) What question did Chaerephon ask the Oracle at Delphi?
- (iii) Name **one** of the groups of people Socrates questioned in order to test what the Oracle of Delphi said about him.
- (iv) Whom did Socrates ask to be removed from prison on the last day of his life?
- (v) What did Socrates ask the jury to do in relation to his sons after his death?
- (vi) What alternative to the death penalty did Socrates suggest?

(24)

- (b)
- (i) Why did the Athenians send a boat to Delos every year? (8)
 - (ii) Give **one** argument used by Crito to try to persuade Socrates to escape from prison. (8)
 - (iii) Give **one** reason why Socrates refused to escape from prison. (8)
 - (iv) Give **one** reason why you like or **one** reason why you dislike Socrates. (8)

(c) Read the following passage from **The Clouds** by Aristophanes and then answer the questions which follow. In the play Strepsiades is a young Athenian who seeks Socrates' advice.

STREPSIADES: By Zeus! Tell me, Socrates, I pray you, who are these women, whose language is so solemn; can they be demi-goddesses?

SOCRATES: Not at all. They are the Clouds of heaven, great goddesses. To them we owe all: thoughts; speeches; trickery; roguery; boasting; lies.

STREPSIADES: Ah! That was why, as I listened to them, my mind spread out its wings; it burns to babble about trifles, to maintain worthless arguments, to voice its petty reasons, to contradict, to tease some opponent. But are they not going to show themselves? I should like to see them, were it possible.

SOCRATES: Well, look this way! I already see them slowly descending.

STREPSIADES: But where, where? Show them to me.

SOCRATES: They are advancing in a throng, following a path across the dales and thickets.

STREPSIADES: Strange! I can see nothing.

SOCRATES: There, close to the entrance.

STREPSIADES: I can't see them at all.

SOCRATES: You must see them clearly now, unless your eyes are filled with gum as thick as pumpkins.

- (i) According to **this** passage, what did Socrates believe about the Clouds of heaven? (8)
- (ii) From your study of this topic, what did Socrates really believe about the gods? (8)
- (iii) From your study of this topic and based on the extract above, do you think that this play is humorous? Give reasons for your answer. (8)

(80 marks)

Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy.

All parts – (a), (b) and (c) – should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) Why is Wilhelm Dorpfeld important in the excavation of Troy?
 - (ii) What is shown in Photograph 1 on Paper X?
 - (iii) Who first translated the Linear B tablets into English?
 - (iv) Study Photograph 2 on Paper X. What is this type of wall called?
 - (v) What did the Greeks and Trojans call the narrow strip of water to the north of Troy?
 - (vi) Study the painting shown in Photograph 3 on Paper X. It shows the gods going to ask Paris to judge The Beauty Contest. Name **one** of the gods or goddesses shown. (24)
- (b)
- (i) Apart from Mycenae name **one** other Mycenaean palace. (6)
 - (ii) Describe Grave Circle A at Mycenae. You may use a labelled diagram as part of your answer. (10)
 - (iii) Name Mycenae’s famous gate. (6)
 - (iv) Why did Schliemann send a telegram to the King of Greece saying, “I have gazed on the face of Agamemnon.”? (10)
- (c)
- (i) Why is the site of Troy/Hisarlik so difficult for archaeologists to understand? (6)
 - (ii) Who were the King and Queen of Troy at the time of the Trojan War? (6)
 - (iii) Who is shown in Photograph 4 on Paper X? What is she wearing? (6)
 - (iv) Explain briefly why the city of Troy was invaded by the Greeks. (6)

(80 marks)

Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis.

All parts – (a), (b) and (c) – should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) Why did the Greeks build temples?
 - (ii) What were the Long Walls?
 - (iii) Who is shown in Photograph 5 on Paper X?
 - (iv) What was Athene given for her birthday every year?
 - (v) Which god is associated with the theatre below the Acropolis?
 - (vi) Who was Phidias?
- (24)
- (b)
- (i) Study Photograph 6 on Paper X. Identify the buildings labelled **A, B, C** and **D**. (16)
 - (ii) Name the **two** architects of the Parthenon. (8)
 - (iii) Describe the statue that was kept in the Parthenon. (8)
- (c) Photograph 7 on Paper X shows three types of column.
- (i) Identify the types of column labelled A, B, C. (9)
 - (ii) Explain briefly what each one of the following architectural features was:
Metope **and** Triglyph **and** Pediment.
You may use a labelled diagram or diagrams as part of your answer. (9)
 - (iii) Who was Mnesicles? (6)
- (80 marks)**

SECTION B

The Roman World

Topic 6: The Quest of Aeneas.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) Why did Augustus Caesar want Virgil to write the **Aeneid**?
 - (ii) How is Aeolus persuaded to cause a storm in Book 1 of the **Aeneid**?
 - (iii) When Aeneas lands on the coast of North Africa, who is the first person he meets?
 - (iv) How does Aeneas find the Golden Bough?
 - (v) How does the Sibyl treat Cerberus?
 - (vi) How does Aeneas cross the river Styx? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Who is Laocoon? How does he die in Book 2 of the **Aeneid**? (8)
 - (ii) Why does Aeneas want to kill Helen in Book 2 of the **Aeneid**? (8)
 - (iii) Give a brief account of how the Greeks got into the city of Troy? (8)
 - (iv) Who is Creusa? What does she tell Aeneas to do at the end of Book 2 of the **Aeneid**? (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 4 of the **Aeneid** and answer the questions which follow.
- Then her eyes lit on the Trojan clothes and the bed she knew so well, and pausing for a moment to weep and to remember, she lay down on the bed and spoke these last words: 'These are the possessions of Aeneas whom I so loved while God and the Fates allowed it. Let them receive my spirit and free me from this anguish. I have lived my life and completed the course that Fortune has set before me, and now my great spirit will go beneath the earth. I have founded a glorious city and lived to see the building of my own walls. I have avenged my husband and punished his enemy who was my brother. I would have been happy, more than happy, if only Trojan ships had never grounded on our shores.'
- (i) Identify the glorious city referred to in this passage. (4)
 - (ii) Name the husband and brother referred to in this passage. (8)
 - (iii) Who is speaking these words? Based on your reading of this passage and your study of this topic, do you feel sympathy for her? Give reasons for your answer. (12)

(80 marks)

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

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) In a Roman theatre, what is the *scaenae frons*?
 - (ii) “By Jove, yes, if you had really hit him, your arm would have smashed through the animal’s hide, bones and guts.”
Who speaks these words? What type of animal is he speaking about?
 - (iii) In which ancient city is this play set? In what country is that city found today?
 - (iv) In **The Swaggering Soldier**, why does Pleusicles disguise himself as a sailor?
 - (v) “Sensible fellow, you can say goodbye to your tunic, cloak, and sword; you won’t be taking them with you.” Who speaks these words and to whom?
 - (vi) In **The Swaggering Soldier** who is Honoria? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Explain how Palaestrio came to be living in Pyrgopolynices’ house. (10)
 - (ii) What happens to Palaestrio at the end of the play? (10)
 - (iii) Do you think Pyrgopolynices deserves to be punished at the end of the play? Give reasons for your answer. (12)
- (c) Read this passage from **The Swaggering Soldier**, and answer the questions which follow.
- ‘By all the gods and goddesses above, if I’m not allowed to give you the punishment you deserve - twelve hours continuous flogging from morning till night - for having broken down my tiles and gutters, while chasing your partner in crime, that monkey of yours, and having peeped from up there on a guest of mine, affectionately embracing her sweetheart, and having assaulted my lady guest before my own front door – if I can’t take the rope to you myself, I’ll see that your master is swamped in a tide of shame as high as the high seas at the height of a tempest.’
- (i) Which character in **The Swaggering Soldier** is speaking these words? (4)
 - (ii) Who is the character who deserves to be punished? (4)
 - (iii) Do you find this passage amusing? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
 - (iv) From your reading of **this** passage, what do you learn about the life of a slave? (8)
- (80 marks)**

Topic 8: The Life and Times of Julius Caesar.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

(a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.

- (i) Why did Caesar sail to Bithynia?
- (ii) What did Caesar propose should happen to the men involved in Catiline's conspiracy?
- (iii) How did Cleopatra first attract Caesar's attention?
- (iv) What did Pompey claim would happen if he stamped with his foot upon the earth?
- (v) Name the battle after which Caesar is reported to have said, "I came, I saw, I conquered."
- (vi) How old was Caesar when he died?

(24)

- (b)
- (i) Give an account of what happened when Julius Caesar was captured by Cilician pirates. (12)
 - (ii) Who was Caesar's daughter? Why was her marriage to Pompey important? (12)
 - (iii) Name **one** tribe that Caesar fought against in Gaul. (4)
 - (iv) Name the Gallic leader who led the final rising of the Gauls against Caesar. (4)

(c) Read the following passage from **The Twelve Caesars** by Suetonius and answer the questions below.

Caesar and Bibulus were elected Consuls, but the aristocrats continued to restrict Caesar's influence by ensuring that when he and Bibulus had completed their term, both should govern provinces of the smallest possible importance, designated as 'woods and mountain pastures'. Infuriated by this slight, Caesar exerted his charm on Pompey, who had quarrelled with the Senate because they were so slow in approving the steps that he had taken to defeat King Mithridates of Pontus. Caesar also succeeded in reconciling Pompey and Marcus Crassus. (They were still at odds after the failure to agree on matters of policy while sharing the consulship.) Pompey, Caesar and Crassus now formed a triple pact, jointly swearing to oppose all legislation of which any one of them might disapprove.

- (i) How did the aristocrats continue to restrict Caesar's influence? (6)
- (ii) Why was Pompey unhappy with the Senate? (4)
- (iii) What was agreed in the triple pact formed by Caesar, Pompey and Crassus? (4)
- (iv) From your reading of **this** passage, what is your impression of Caesar? Give reasons for your answer. (10)

(80 marks)

Topic 9: A Roman City - Pompeii.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) Study Photograph **8** on Paper **X**. Where would you usually see this type of decoration?
 - (ii) What is shown in Photograph **9** on Paper **X**?
 - (iii) What is the Sarno?
 - (iv) In which region of Italy is Pompeii situated?
 - (v) For what purpose was a *palaestra* used?
 - (vi) How is the Roman general Sulla associated with Pompeii?
- (24)
- (b)
- (i) Describe what took place on a typical visit to the amphitheatre in Pompeii. (16)
 - (ii) In Pompeii, where is the Street of the Tombs situated? (8)
 - (iii) Explain what is meant by fulling. (8)
- (c) Study Photograph **10** on Paper **X** which shows an important location in Pompeii. Answer the following questions.
- (i) Identify the area in Pompeii shown. (4)
 - (ii) Explain why this part of Pompeii was so important in the lives of Pompeians. (8)
 - (iii) Name **two** gods or goddesses who had temples here. (6)
 - (iv) Name **two** other buildings you would find here. (6)
- (80 marks)**

Topic 10: The Roman Army.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) What famous monument is shown in Photograph **11** on Paper **X**?
 - (ii) State **one** of the promises made by a Roman legionary recruit when he joined the army.
 - (iii) What name was given to the person in charge of 80 legionary soldiers in the Roman army?
 - (iv) What was the *Principia* in a Roman fort?
 - (v) What was a *ballista*?
 - (vi) What monument in Rome celebrates the capture of Jerusalem in 70 AD?
- (24)
- (b) Imagine you are a legionary soldier in the Roman army. Write a letter home to your family including your thoughts on **each** of the following:
- What your living conditions are like
 - What took place in your last battle
 - What equipment you have to use
 - Whether or not you like your life in the army.
- (32)
- (c) Read the following passage from **The Annals of Imperial Rome** by Tacitus, which describes the arrival of a new governor, Corbulo, in Germany, and then answer the questions which follow:
- When Corbulo established control in the district he revived traditional standards of discipline. His Roman soldiers were enthusiastic looters but slack and reluctant workers. Falling out on the march, and fighting without orders, was prohibited. Picket and sentry duty - all tasks day and night - were performed under arms. One soldier is said to have been executed for digging at the earthwork without his sword, another for wearing his dagger only. These stories are exaggerated, and perhaps invented. But Corbulo's strictness inspired them; and a man credited with such severity over details must have been vigilant and, for serious offences, ruthless.
- (i) Based on your reading of this passage, give **two** examples of poor discipline by Roman soldiers. (8)
 - (ii) On the evidence of this passage, do you think Corbulo was a good leader? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
 - (iii) Based on your reading of this passage and your study of this topic, give **two** ways in which Roman soldiers were punished. (8)

(80 marks)

Blank Page