



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Junior Certificate 2017

Marking Scheme

Classical Studies

Higher 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 eg 'swift footed Achilles, white armed Hera.
- (ii) Athene appeared in Book 1 to tell Achilles not to kill Agamemnon. Hera sent her. Athena told Achilles to 'sting him with words instead'.
- (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

Priam

Book 22: King Priam is watching from the city while Hector is outside the walls of Troy waiting to fight Achilles. He sees Achilles approaching and cries out to Hector. He tells him not to stand up to Achilles as he is stronger and has killed many of Priam's sons. He predicts the fall of Troy, his sons killed, daughters raped and he himself killed by the sword. When Achilles kills Hector, Priam makes for the Dardanian gate. He wants to go after Achilles to get his son's body back. He wants to appeal to him as a father.

Book 24: Zeus sends Iris to Priam to tell him to bring a ransom to the Greek camp. He must go alone; just bring a wagon and a driver. He is told that Hermes will escort him. Priam then told his remaining sons to get the wagon ready and went to the storeroom. On the way he told Hecabe what he was doing. She shrieked and told him that he was mad. Priam told her that he was determined. He said that if he was destined to die by the ships then he chose death, Achilles can kill me once I have taken by son in my arms. He then gets a ransom of cloaks, robes, gold, cauldrons. He shouted at the Trojans hanging around the portico and drove them away. He shouted at his remaining sons and wished that they had been killed instead of Hector.

They got his wagon ready and put the ransom on it. Hecabe told Priam to make a libation to Zeus for safe passage. Zeus sends an eagle as a sign. Priam then sets out for the Greek camp.

Zeus sent Hermes disguised as a Myrmidon an attendant of Achilles. Priam questioned him about his son Hector. Hermes told him that Hector's body had not decayed but that Achilles was still dragging it behind his chariot. Priam offered a cup to Hermes and asked him to keep him safe. Hermes said he did not need a bribe but that he would help him. When they got to the Greek camp Hermes put the sentries to sleep and they went to Achilles hut. Hermes then told Priam who he is and advised him to clasp Achilles by the knees and remind him of his father Peleus. Once inside, Priam did this to an astonished Achilles and said 'remember your own father who is the same age as me in old age. He has no one there to protect him

but he knows you are still alive and look forward to the day he can see his beloved son return from Troy.’ He told Achilles that most of his fifty sons are dead and asked him to have pity on him remembering his own father Peleus. Both men cried, Priam for his son Hector and Achilles for his father and Patroclus.

Priam asked Achilles to give him Hector’s body and Achilles got angry. He told him that he had already made up his mind to return the body. He warned Priam not to provoke him or he might break the gods command.

Achilles then went with Automedon and Alcimedon and took the ransom from the wagon. Achilles had Hector’s body washed. Then both men shared a meal, and after that Achilles told Priam to sleep on the portico in case he is seen by the Greeks.

Hermes came to Priam and told him to return to Troy, as it is too dangerous to stay in the Greek camp. When they got nearer to the city Cassandra was the first to see them. The women lamented for Hector and in her lament Helen said that Hector and Priam were always kind to her.

Role of Hecuba Book 6 – offering prayer to Athena

Book 22 – trying to stop Hector fight Achilles

Book 24 – Tries to stop Priam going to Achilles’s hut and mourns for Hector. **24**

(ii)

Chryseis

Chryseis was taken in a raid by Agamemnon. She was the daughter of Chryses who is the priest of Apollo. Chryses came to the Greek camp with a ransom for his daughter.

Agamemnon refused to give her back saying that she is to work on the loom and serve his bed. Chryses prayed to Apollo who got angry at the unkind treatment of his priest and sent a plague among the Greeks which killed many animals at first and then began to kill the men too. Chryseis was returned to her father by Agamemnon when the Greeks realised through the prophet Calchas why Apollo was so angry.

Briseis

She is Achilles’ girl and also taken as plunder and is the cause of the disastrous quarrel between Agamemnon and Achilles. Agamemnon agreed to give back Chryseis to her father on condition that he was given a prize of equal value, either the girl of Aias, Odysseus or Achilles. Achilles accused Agamemnon of always thinking of his own gain and also pointed out how he himself had no quarrel with the Trojans and that it is for Agamemnon and his brother that they are fighting against the Trojans, they get most of the riches and he gets something small. He said he would leave rather than have his honour taken away from him. Agamemnon took Briseis from him and Achilles decided to withdraw from the war hoping that the Greeks will start to lose the war and realise how valuable a warrior he is to them. Agamemnon gave her back to Achilles after Patroclus had been killed and Achilles decided to rejoin the fighting. **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 scout was amazed to see that some were stripped and doing exercises and some were combing their hair. 6

(ii) A brief account of the following:

Xerxes waited for 4 days convinced that they would eventually run away – but they didn't.

1st DAY OF BATTLE

On the 5th day Xerxes became angry and sent the Medes and Cissians to attack with orders to take the Greeks alive and bring them to him. The Medes were beaten but would not be beaten back. The battle continued all day and eventually the Medes were withdrawn and the Immortals under Hydarnes were sent to attack. The Spartans fought well having better weapons and were far better skilled. The Persians were using shorter spears and in the narrow pass could not bring their weight of numbers to bear. One of the best tactics used by the Spartans was to turn their backs and pretend to run and when the Persians were just about to catch up with them, they would turn around, face them and quickly kill as many Persians as they could. The Persians failed to gain any new ground and King Xerxes leapt up from his throne three times in fear for his army.

2nd DAY OF BATTLE

The next day the Persians were no more successful. The Greek stood their ground and each city's contingent took its turn in the front line. The Phocians were positioned up the mountain to guard the track there. The Persians fell back again.

Then Epialtes the Malian came to see Xerxes and hoping for a reward told him about a track that would lead the Persians over the mountain to Thermopylae.

3rd DAY OF BATTLE

The Persians marched all night and at dawn they reached the highest point of the ridge. The Phocians guarding the track did not hear them until the last moment as the oak trees covering the mountain had completely hidden the Persian's ascent. When the Phocians heard the rustling of the leaves they quickly put on their armour. Hydarnes asked Epialtes if these were the Spartans and when he was told no, he paid no more attention to them and marched his men down the mountain.

Megistias gave the Greeks a warning as he sacrificed and predicted death for them that morning. The Greeks were told by scouts that the Persians were approaching and discussed what to do. Opinion was divided, Leonidas sent the allies home, the Spartans and Thespians and Thebans stayed. Herodotus explains why Leonidas decided to stay. An oracle had announced that Sparta would either be destroyed or lose its king. Leonidas chose the second alternative. The Persians attacked and the Greeks with Leonidas went out to meet them knowing that they were going to die. The Greeks had been in the narrow part of the pass but now had to move forward into more open ground. Many Persians fell, some into the sea and were drowned or were trampled to death. The Greeks fought with all their strength, by now

most of their spears were broken and were killing Persians with their swords. Leonidas then fell in fighting and there was a tremendous fight for his body. Finally the Greeks were able to drag the body away. Then the men with Epialtes arrived and the Greeks fell back to the narrowest part of the pass and positioned themselves on a hill. They were now attacked from behind and from in front by a barrage of spears and arrows. All who died at Thermopylae were buried where they fell. The Thebans surrendered to the Persians saying that they had not wanted to fight against the Persians. Xerxes had Leonidas's head cut off and impaled on a stake. 16

(iii) Two reasons needed. A Success: they died a very heroic and glorious death defending the gateway into southern Greece. This would have been an inspiration to the rest of Greeks for whom they died. Certainly at that time the Greeks did not see it as a disaster. It also allowed the rest of the Spartan army to retreat safely and to fight another day.

A failure: It could be argued that it was a disaster for the Athenians as Attica and Athens was next in line for attack by the Persians as indeed did happen with the burning of the buildings on the Acropolis. 5 + 5

(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) Possible points could include:

Socrates has never been before a court of law before. He is an old man, seventy years of age. Unlike Euenus 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. **20**

(ii) Free dining in the Prytaneum or a fine. **4**

(iii) Socrates argues that one should always take the best advice rather than majority advice, this applies especially to matters concerning the soul, one should never commit an act of injustice. He says that he cannot abandon this line of argument he has used in the past because of what has happened to him. He uses the illustration of the man in training, does he pay attention to all the praise and criticism or only when it comes from a qualified person such as a doctor or trainer. If this person were to ignore the advice of this person and prefer the advice of many then he would suffer. Then he relates this to his own predicament and argues that to live well amounts to the same thing as living honourably and justly. He argues that it would be an unjust thing to accept advice and flee from Athens. **4 + 4**

(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
- (ii) Mycenae

4 + 4

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*'.

Troy

Schliemann 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 II 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 remove 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 thought 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. **16**

(iii) Stratigraphy, dendrochronology, pottery, coins (must be described) **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) Phidias **4**

(ii) The huge Chryselephantine statue of Athene was made with gold and ivory and was in the naos of the Parthenon. She wore a helmet, a peplos and was holding a statue of a Nike. She also held a spear and there was a shield at her feet. **6**

(iii) The Gods shown in the sculpture are Apollo, Poseidon, Artemis. **3 + 3**
Folds in the clothes, variety of postures, muscles, skintone, beard and hair done well. **3+3**

(iv) Size – the fact that it has 8 X 17 columns and is built from pentelic marble, even though it is in ruins today it still looks very impressive. The Doric columns with fluting could be mentioned. The naos was divided into two parts and the main room house a magnificent statue of Athene. Unusually the temple had some Ionic features, 4 Ionic columns in the back room and an Ionic frieze fully sculpted, depicting the Panathenaic procession with scenes showing cavalry, musicians, sacrificial animals, tray bearers, etc. The sculpture is impressive and a lot of it can still be seen today. All 92 metopes are carved with scenes from the Trojan War, battle between the centaurs and lapiths, the battle between gods and giants and the Athenians vs the Amazons. At each end of the Parthenon are the triangular **pediments** which were decorated with statues depicting a) the birth of Athene, b) the competition between Poseidon and Athene. The roof tiles were made of marble from Paros. There was decoration here also, antefixes were placed along the bottom of the roof to mask the end of a line of cover tiles. **10**

(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) Apollo **4**
- (ii) Aeneas must find the Golden Bough to gain entrance to the Underworld. His mother Venus sent two doves to show him where to find it **. 8**
- (iii) Aeneas’ journey to the Underworld.

Aeneas entered a huge cave and before the entrance hall Aeneas saw the curses of mankind, Grief, Revenge, Disease, Fear, Hunger, Drudgery, Sleep and Death and Discord. He also saw monstrous beasts, Centaurs, Scyllas, Briareus, the Hydra of Lerna, the Chimaera, Gorgons and Harpies and the ghost of Geryon. He drew his sword against them but the Sibyl told him

these were phantoms and it was useless.

Next he took the road that leads to the Acheron the river of Tartarus which is guarded by Charon. He has a thick grey beard and glaring eyes and is no longer young. Aeneas saw a throng of people rushing to the banks of the river, mothers, men, heroes, boys, unmarried girl. They stood begging to be allowed cross the river, but Charon only takes some and pushes others back. Aeneas amazed, asked the Sibyl what was happening. She told him that the ones left on the river bank had not been given a proper burial. Aeneas met Palinurus who had fallen from the ship's stern. Next they crossed the river. Charon was reluctant to take them until he saw the golden Bough. At the other side they saw Cerberus. The Sibyl threw him some drugged honey cakes to make him sleep. Then they saw infants weeping, people who had been condemned to death on false charges, people who had committed suicide.

Then they saw the Mourning Plains where victims of unhappy love hidden in the trees. Then Aeneas saw **Dido**, he tried to speak to her and explain that it was the gods command that made him leave Carthage. She would not listen and rushed away to her husband Sychaeus. From here they went to the fields set aside for brave warriors. Aeneas met Deiphobus son of Priam who told him that he was betrayed by Helen to the Greeks. He was brutally mutilated. The Sibyl hurried him on then and they came to a fork in the road. On the left was evil Tartarus, place of the damned, where Tisiphone sat with blood soaked dress guarding the entrance. They could hear the groans coming from the city and the sound of the lash.

The Sibyl explained that this is where people are punished, people such as the Titans, twin sons of Aloeus, Salmoneus, tityos, the Lapiths, Ixion and Pirithous. Theseus was there too and others who had dared commit some crime against the gods.

After this they entered the land of joy, home of the blest. They saw spirits taking exercise on grassy wrestling grounds. Others were dancing and singing songs. Aeneas saw the ancient line of Teucer, great hearted heroes Ilus, Assaracus and Dardanus, the founder of Troy. He saw the armies of men bearing wounds received while fighting for the native lands. The Sibyl addressed them and asked where they would find Anchises. They set them on the path where they could see the plains below and they descended from the mountain. They found **Anchises** walking among the souls, he was reviewing his descendants, their fates and fortunes. He eagerly welcomed his son. Aeneas asked about the crowds of men crowding the river Lethe. Anchises explained that these souls bathe in the river and rise and go back to life.

Anchises showed Aeneas his future descendants, his son Silvius, the kings of Alba Longa, Romulus son of Mars, who will found Rome, Caesar Augustus who will extend Rome's empire. Aeneas also saw Marcellus a man of noble appearance. After Anchises had shown Aeneas the great glory that was to come he told him of the wars that he would have to fight and the city of Latinus. Then it was time for Aeneas to leave, Aeneas left by the Gate of Ivory.

20

(c)

(i) He was like a snake which has fed on poisonous herbs 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.

We meet him first in the scene with Artotrogus and straight away his stupidity and vanity are apparent. When Artotrogus tells him how he broke the elephant's ulna his reply was "his ulna?" as if this is not enough and Artotrogus says "his femur I should have said" Pyrgopolynices reply to this is "It was only a light blow, too." Artotrogus again flatters Pyrgopolynices, reminding him of his great skill on the battlefield. He exaggerates this and the audience realise that this cannot possibly be true. Artotrogus tells us that Pyrgopolynices killed many men in one day alone. Pyrgopolynices asks how many? Artotrogus replies 7,000 and Pyrgopolynices agrees with this making us realise that Pyrgopolynices is stupid as well as vain. Artotrogus also plays up to Pyrgopolynices' vanity by talking about the many women who can't resist his good looks. He has the looks and women are attracted to him. "It really is a bore to be so good looking." When Artotrogus spins him yarns about how the women like him he seems to take it for granted – it is just an ordinary thing.

Artotrogus also tells the audience how he really feels about Pyrgopolynices. He calls him a liar, a conceited braggart and the only thing to be said for him is that his cook makes a marvellous olive salad. Palaestrio tells us more about Pyrgopolynices in the prologue and explains how Pyrgopolynices had tricked Philocomasium's mother and brought her to Ephesus. Palaestrio calls Pyrgopolynices a liar, braggart and an adulterer.

He believes every word he is told about women. This is how Palaestrio and Periplectomenus were able to set him up. Palaestrio tells him about Acroteleutium being madly in love with her and even though she is supposed to be married to Periplectomenus he still wants her and is easily persuaded by Palaestrio to send Philocomasium away with her jewels and all the gifts he had given to her. He believed that Acroteleutium was madly in love with him, he never questioned it. When he sees Milphidippa he also wants her. He is also boastful about his wealth to Milphidippa

In the farewell scene Philocomasium acts as if she is broken hearted and doesn't want to leave Pyrgopolynices. She pretends to faint in order to convince him and then nearly overdoes it when Pleusicles gives her 'the kiss of life' Even then Pyrgopolynices does not realise what is going on and is eager for Philocomasium to leave so that he can enter Periplectomenus' house and be with Acroteleutium.

When he enters, Periplectomenus is waiting with his slaves to teach him a lesson. Cowardly he begs and pleads for mercy and blames Acroteleutium. He gets beaten up, his money, clothes and sword are taken for him, Fool, fool that I am! Now I see what an ass they've made of me....Well it was a fair catch, and justice has been done...."

16

(ii) Like: Perhaps because he adds humour he adds to the play, his vanity, gullibility and stupidity are entertaining. Dislike: his vanity, the fact that he kidnapped Philocomasium, then is eager to get rid of her when he thinks he has a better replacement for her. His stupidity, for example in the scene with Artotrogus when he believes the account of the high numbers of the enemy he has killed in one day. His cowardly behaviour at the end of the play could be used also. 8

(iii) Sceledrus is known as the stupid slave and belongs to Pyrgopolynices. He acts as Philocomasium's Jaoler, but leaves his job to go up on the roof to chase his monkey. Up on the roof he sees Philocomasium and Pleusicles kissing and because of this Palaestrio plays a trick on him with the help of Philocomasium to make him believe that it was her twin sister Honoria he saw with Pleusicles. He also appears at the end of the play after Palaestrio, Philocomasium and Pleusicles have left for the harbour telling Pyrgopolynices that the sailor who had come to fetch Philocomasium and bring her to the harbour was in actual fact Pleusicles. 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) **Caesar's first war was against the Helvetii and Tigurini.** These tribes had set fire to their 12 cities and 400 villages and were pushing forward into the Roman part of Gaul. The Tigurini were crushed by Labienus at the River Avar under Caesar's instructions. The Helvetii unexpectedly attacked Caesar on the march. He fell back to a strong position drew his men up in battle formation and fought a fierce battle until midnight. He settled the survivors on their old land to prevent the Germans from occupying it.

Next he fought against the Germans. The Germans had fought against the tribes under Caesar's control. Caesar saw that his officers were frightened of the Germans and called them to a meeting and told them to go back to Rome. He himself proposed to take the 10th legion and march against the natives. The men of the other legions were furious with their commanders. The whole army was now willing to fight and they followed Caesar on a long

march. The Germans were warned by the Holy women not to fight a battle until the appearance of the new moon. Caesar learnt of this and decided to fight then. The battle was a success and Caesar pursued the fleeing Germans for 40 miles. Ariovistus their king managed to get across the Rhine. 80,000 were supposed to have been killed.

His next campaign was against the Belgians. They had revolted and had got together an enormous number of men. He fell upon them as they were fighting the Gauls who were in alliance with him. The destruction was such that lake and rivers were filled with dead bodies. Caesar then marched against the Nervii. After the Nervii had hidden their families in the forest they fell upon Caesar's army with a force of 60,000 while they were fortifying a camp. They routed Caesar's cavalry, surrounded the 7th and 12th legions and killed all their centurions. Caesar snatched up his shield forced his way to the front and into the fighting. The 10th legions seeing his danger charged down from high ground to his aid. Out of the 60,000 Nervii only 500 are said to have survived.

Caesar also fought against two German tribes, the Usipes and Tenteritae. They had crossed the Rhine and were aiming at taking land in Gaul for themselves. These tribes sent ambassadors to negotiate with him but attacked him during a period of truce. They sent a deputation again but Caesar put them under arrest saying that they were unreliable. In the battle that took place 400,000 Germans were killed. Some made it back to Germany where they found refuge with the Sugambri. This gave Caesar the excuse for invading Germany. He wanted to be the first to lead an army across the Rhine. He built a bridge and brought his army across. He ravaged and burnt the countryside belonging to the hostile tribes. This campaign took 18 days.

There had been a movement in Gaul for some time and the most powerful men among the chief military nations had been meeting in secret planning war. Among the many tribes in revolt were the Arverni and the Carnuntini. Vergentorix had been chosen as their Commander in Chief. When news of this revolt reached Caesar he rushed to subdue cities and reduce fortresses. Caesar crossed through the territory of the Lingones and it was here that the enemy fell upon him, surrounding him with tens of thousands of men. After a long time, and much slaughter he gained the upper hand and victory ensued. Most of those who escaped from the battle took refuge with their king Vergentorix in the city of Alesia. The city was regarded as impregnable because of the size and strength of the walls. Caesar besieged it, but at the same time he was surrounded by 300,000 men, who had marched to help those in Alesia. Despite having to fight on two fronts Caesar had a remarkable victory over the Gauls and Vergentorix was forced to surrender. The conquest of Gaul was now effectively completed.

8 + 8

(ii) There were a number of strange signs and portents before Caesar's death, lights in the sky, crashing sounds, birds coming down into the forum. A great crowd of men all on fire were seen making a charge and a great flame sprang out from the hand of a soldier's slave, but when the flame died away, the man was uninjured. When Caesar was making a sacrifice, the heart of the animal was missing. Caesar was warned by a soothsayer to be on guard against a real danger on the day of the month of March, which the Romans call the Ides. Caesar is reported to have said that the best kind of death is the kind, which comes unexpectedly. When he was sleeping by his wife's side the doors and windows of the bedroom flew open. Caesar noticed his wife was groaning in her sleep. She was dreaming that she was holding his murdered body. When the prophets after making many sacrifices told him the omens were unfavourable, he decided to send for Antony and to dismiss the senate.

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)

- (i) **Public entertainment** would have consisted of going to the theatre or amphitheatre. 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.

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

(ii) The Forum was the social, economic and religious centre of the city. It was oblong in shape and surrounded on three sides by a row of double tiered columns, Doric on the bottom and Ionic on the top. Temples included the temple of Vespasium, the Lares, Jupiter (Juno and Minerva), Apollo, Venus. There was a market /macellum which sold local produce. The Building of Eumachia was the headquarters of the Fulling industry. The basilica was the courthouse and could also have been used as a stock exchange or for business dealings. The Ponderaria Table was used to regulate weights and measures. Government buildings were here too, offices for the aediles and duoviri. The Comitium was the election building. There were commemorative arches on either side of the temple of Jupiter. There was no wheeled traffic allowed into the forum. It would have contained many statues, and notices of forthcoming events such as Gladiator fights or election campaigns would have been written on the walls. It would also have been quite a colourful place with Yellows and reds to be seen. 16

(iii) Education

Many poor children never went to school as they needed to work.

Rich children attended a **ludus** (elementary school) when they were about 6.

Most schools only had one room, on the ground floor of a house or behind a shop. There was usually only one class of about 12 children. Teachers were often Greek slaves. Rich families employed a slave called a paedagogus to take the children to school and supervise them in class. Pupils learnt the alphabet and to read and write. Pupils learnt to count using the abacus – a frame with beads or pebbles, which could work out calculations including fractions.. Most children left school at the age of 11 and had any further education at home. Girls began to prepare for marriage at this time..

Around the age of 11 some boys went to a teacher known as a **grammaticus**, who taught such subjects as history, philosophy, geography, music and astronomy. One of the most important subjects was Greek, because Greek culture had such a big influence on Roman life. Works of Greek and Roman literature were studied in great detail. Greek was also necessary for Romans, because most of the best books on other subjects were written by Greeks in the Greek language.

When the sons of the wealthy were about 14 they went to the school of the **Rhetor**. The Rhetor taught his pupils how to write and present speeches properly. Anyone who wanted to be a politician or lawyer had to learn to speak in public. The training could take many years.

Pupils wrote by scratching on panels of wood coated with wax, using a metal pen called a **stylus**. When the tablet was used up, the wax was scraped off and more was applied. Some children wrote on pieces of broken pottery. Older pupils used pens made from reeds or metal. They wrote on sheets of papyrus with ink made of gum and soot. **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 at the borders of the empire. Near a wooded area for supply of building material could also be mentioned. **4 + 4**

(ii) Building a Fort

First, the area was measured using a *groma* to measure right angles. They blocked out the area, usually a rectangle, or playing card shape and dug a trench/ditch around it, using the earth from the ditch/trench to create a bank of earth on which a wall was built. They used special tools to cut blocks of turf to make a wall. There were four entrances/gates, one on each of the four sides.

They collected timber. They dragged the timber back to the fort so the carpenters could shape them into boards and whatever shapes were needed to make towers and gates and buildings.

Once supplies were brought to the fort, they began building frames for the interior buildings. When they were set up, they were covered with plaster to look like stone buildings.

The plaster was probably painted with red lines to look like square cut masonry. They could be replaced by stone later.

While they worked, they slept in their tents, but the officers were quickly housed in the first buildings which were finished first. Every so often a watchtower was erected where sentries could guard the fort. There were walkways built along the inside wall of the fort too.

Each fort was like a small city, with a hospital, granary, baths, stables, storehouses, ovens, workshops and water systems.

The commanders' buildings were placed in the centre. It was called the *Principia*. It had an assembly hall, or basilica, where the orders were issued. The legion's commanding officer and his staff worked at headquarters. They had clerks to help them. All the pay, records and other documents of the legion were kept there. The camp temple with the legion's standards was also in the headquarters block and there was a shrine to the imperial cult where statues of the Emperor were kept. The Commandant's house - the house of the Praefectus or commander had rooms for the use of the family. The hospital, was known to the Romans as the Valetudinarium. There was a long room on the north side of the courtyard, and this is believed to have been the surgery. The Granaries were built on the highest part of the Fort, to keep the food inside dry. There was an open area in the granary to allow carts to unload and turn.

The barracks: Soldiers slept in barracks. The barracks had a veranda, facing onto the street. The barracks were each divided into ten units for the troops, 8 men in a unit, each unit had two small rooms, one for sleeping and the other for uniform and equipment. There was a larger apartment for the Centurion. **24**

(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**