



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2006

## CLASSICAL STUDIES - HIGHER LEVEL

THURSDAY, 22 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 =  $(80 \times 5) = 400$ .

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

<b>SECTION A - The Greek World</b>	<b>SECTION B - The Roman World</b>
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.

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## 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) Name Hector's wife and son.
- (ii) What is an epithet?
- (iii) Who is Helenus? What advice does he give Hector in Book 6?
- (iv) Which god goes with Priam to get the body of Hector back from Achilles?
- (v) What does Apollo say to Patroclus in Book 16 of the **Iliad**?
- (vi) Who is Cassandra? (24)

- (b)
- (i) Describe the role played in the **Iliad** by
    - a) Apollo (12)
    - and**
    - b) Athene (12)
  - (ii) What does Thetis do for Achilles in Book 1 of the **Iliad**? Why does she do this? (8)

(c) Read the following passage from **Book 3** of the **Iliad**, and then answer the questions which follow.

When warlike Menelaus saw Paris striding towards him in front of the enemy ranks, he was as delighted as a lion that comes across a great carcass and finds it is an antlered stag or wild goat; he is starving and greedily eats it in spite of all the efforts of the quick dogs and strong young hunters to drive him off. So delighted was Menelaus, when his eyes fell on doglike Paris, for he thought his chance had come of paying back the man who had wronged him. Fully armed he leapt from his chariot to the ground.

- (i) What wrong had Paris caused Menelaus? (6)
- (ii) Find the simile describing Menelaus. To what is he compared? (6)
- (iii) In your opinion, is this a good way of describing how Menelaus was feeling? Give a reason for your answer. (6)
- (iv) Look at Photograph 1 on Paper X that shows Paris and Helen from the recent film 'Troy'. Is their appearance as you imagined from your reading of the **Iliad**? Give a reason for your answer. (6)

(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) Where was Herodotus the historian born?
  - (ii) Why did the Persians sail round Sunium after the battle of Marathon?
  - (iii) When Pausanias came upon Mardonius' tent after the Greek victory at Plataea, what did he do?
  - (iv) To which god was the island of Delos sacred?
  - (v) Why did Xerxes have his men give the Hellespont three hundred lashes?
  - (vi) For what reason was Pheidippides sent to Sparta? (24)
- (b)
- (i) What advice did Artemisia give Xerxes before the Battle of Salamis? (8)
  - (ii) What message did Themistocles ask Sicinnus to take to the Persians at Salamis? Why did he do this? (8)
  - (iii) Why is Salamis such a famous naval battle? Give reasons for your answer. (16)
- (c) Read the following passage from **The Histories** of Herodotus. It describes fighting between the Spartans and the Persians at the pass of Thermopylae. Answer the questions which follow.
- On the Spartan side it was a memorable fight; they were men who understood war against an inexperienced army, and amongst the tricks they used was to turn their backs on a body and pretend to be retreating in confusion; then the enemy would pursue them with a great clatter and roar; but the Spartans, just as the Persians were on them, would turn and face them and inflict many casualties. The Spartans had their losses too, but not many. At last the Persians, finding that their assaults upon the pass were all useless, broke off and withdrew.
- (i) According to the passage above, what is the main advantage the Spartans had against their enemies? (8)
  - (ii) What trick did the Spartans use to fight against the Persians? (8)
  - (iii) Name the Spartan king who led his men in defence of the pass at Thermopylae. (8)
- (80 marks)

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**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) Name **one** of the places where Socrates served as a soldier.
- (ii) How old was Socrates at the time of his trial?
- (iii) What question did Chaerephon put to the Delphic oracle?
- (iv) Why did the Athenians send a boat to Delos every year?
- (v) What did Socrates ask the jury to grant him with regard to his sons?
- (vi) What did Socrates ask Crito to do in his final words? (24)

- (b)
- (i) If you could defend Socrates in court, what arguments would you make in his defence? (20)
  - (ii) What did Socrates suggest as an alternative to the death penalty? (4)
  - (iii) Socrates believed that death was either one of two things. What were they? (8)

(c) Read the following extract from Plato's **Crito** and answer the questions which follow.

CRITO: But look here, Socrates, it is still not too late to take my advice and escape. Your death means a double calamity for me: quite apart from losing a friend whom I can never possibly replace, I'll have this additional problem, that a great many people who don't know you and me very well will think that I let you down, saying that I could have saved you if I had been willing to spend the money; and what could be more shameful than to get a name for thinking more of money than of your friends? Most people will never believe that it was you who refused to leave this place when we tried our hardest to persuade you.

- (i) From your reading of this passage, do you think Crito is a good friend to Socrates? Give a reason for your answer. (6)
- (ii) From your reading of this passage, what does Crito dread most about Socrates' decision not to escape? (6)
- (iii) From your reading of Plato's **Crito**, what reason does Socrates eventually give for not escaping from Athens? (6)
- (iv) Do you admire Socrates' decision to stay and face death? Give a reason for your answer. (6)

(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) How is Wilhelm Dörpfeld important to the story of Troy?
  - (ii) Name the **two** great gates of the city of Troy.
  - (iii) What is shown in Photograph 2 on Paper X?
  - (iv) What is a *megaron*?
  - (v) What is the round feature shown in Photograph 3 on Paper X?
  - (vi) Which of the nine cities discovered at Troy did Schliemann believe was the city of the Trojan War? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Write a brief description of **any two** of the following aspects of Mycenaean life:  
clothes; warfare; burial customs; buildings. (20)
  - (ii) How is Michael Ventris associated with the study of Mycenaean civilisation? (8)
  - (iii) Apart from Mycenae, name **one** other Mycenaean palace. (4)
- (c)
- (i) Which Greek author is our main source of information about the Trojan War? (6)
  - (ii) Explain why the city of Troy was invaded by the Greeks. (6)
  - (iii) Describe briefly the return from Troy of Agamemnon. (6)
  - (iv) According to legend, what became of Helen after the Trojan War? (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) What role did Aristeides play in the Delian League?
- (ii) Which god is associated with the theatre below the Acropolis?
- (iii) What is a *peplos*?
- (iv) How is Lord Elgin associated with the buildings on the Acropolis?
- (v) Who is shown in Photograph 4 on Paper X?
- (vi) What happened to the Parthenon in 1687? (24)

- (b)
- (i) Describe the Doric order of architecture using the correct terms **or** make a labelled drawing of the Doric order. (20)
  - (ii) In your opinion, why is the Parthenon considered to be the most impressive of Greek temples? (12)

(c) Photograph 5 on Paper X shows the temple of Athene Nike on the Acropolis.

- (i) State whether it is in the Doric or Ionic order of architecture. (6)
- (ii) Name **two** architectural features on this building. (6)
- (iii) What are caryatids and where are they to be found on the Acropolis? (6)
- (iv) What is the Propylaea? (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) Give **one** reason why Juno does not like the Trojans.
  - (ii) From which island was Aeneas sailing when he was blown off course to Carthage?
  - (iii) Who is Ascanius? By what other name is he known?
  - (iv) Why does Aeneas not kill Helen?
  - (v) Who is Iarbas?
  - (vi) Whom does Jupiter send to tell Aeneas he must leave Carthage? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Outline the main stages in the development of the relationship between Dido and Aeneas. (20)
  - (ii) Describe what happens when Dido meets Aeneas in the Underworld. Do you feel sympathy for Dido or Aeneas? Give a reason for your answer. (12)
- (c) Photograph 6 on Paper X is a sculpture showing Laocoon in a famous scene from the story of the fall of Troy.
- (i) In this sculpture, what is happening to Laocoon and his two sons? (6)
  - (ii) Why does this happen to him? (6)
  - (iii) When Troy is falling, who appears to Aeneas in a dream? What instructions does he give Aeneas? (6)
  - (iv) When Aeneas finally escapes from Troy, whom does he carry on his back? (6)
- (80 marks)

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**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 which century was **The Swaggering Soldier** written?
  - (ii) What was Sceledrus doing up on the roof?
  - (iii) Who says the following **and** to whom: “Cost? Don’t be a fool, my boy, what you spend on an enemy, or a bad wife, that is cost”?
  - (iv) In which ancient city is the play set?
  - (v) In this play, why did the actors sometimes use ‘asides’?
  - (vi) To whom does this quotation refer: “They’re so much alike, she and your young lady, two buckets of water out of the same well couldn’t be more alike”?(24)
- (b)
- (i) Explain how Palaestrio came to be living with the captain. (8)
  - (ii) From your reading of **The Swaggering Soldier**, what can you tell about a slave’s life in ancient Rome? (12)
  - (iii) Who is Lurcio? Do you think he enjoys his job? Give reasons for your answer.(12)
- (c) Read the following extract from **The Swaggering Soldier** and answer the questions that follow.
- PYRGOPOLYNICES: Fool, fool that I am! Now I see what an ass they’ve made of me; and it was Palaestrio, the double-dyed villain, that lured me into the trap.... Well, it was a fair catch, and justice has been done. Serve all lechers so, and lechery would grow less rife: the sinners would have more fear and mend their ways.
- (i) Do you agree that Palaestrio is a “double-dyed villain”? Give a reason for your answer. (8)
  - (ii) Into what trap was Pyrgopolynices lured? (8)
  - (iii) Would you agree that justice has been done and Pyrgopolynices has been taught a lesson? Give reasons for your answer. (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) What was Caesar's reply when the pirates who had captured him demanded a ransom of twenty talents?
  - (ii) Why did Caesar burst into tears when reading the history of Alexander the Great?
  - (iii) Who discovered Clodius's presence in Caesar's house at the festival of the Good Goddess?
  - (iv) Name the person who paid Caesar's debts before he set out for Spain.
  - (v) What was Caesar's reaction when Theodotus brought him the head of Pompey in Egypt?
  - (vi) How old was Caesar when he died? (24)
- (b)
- (i) In the days before Caesar's death, there were a number of warnings of Caesar's approaching death. Give **three** examples of these warnings or omens. (12)
  - (ii) Give an account of Caesar's death and funeral. (12)
  - (iii) How did Brutus and Cassius die? (8)
- (c) The following passage from Plutarch's **Fall of the Roman Republic** deals with Caesar's capture of Alesia. Read the passage and answer the questions which follow.
- Most of those who escaped from battle took refuge with their King in the city of Alesia. The place was regarded as impregnable because of the size and strength of the walls and the great numbers of its defenders. Caesar besieged it, however, and while doing so, was threatened from outside by a quite indescribable danger. Three hundred thousand men, the best fighting troops from every nation in Gaul, assembled together and marched to the relief of Alesia. Caesar now found himself caught between two enormous forces; he was himself besieged.
- (i) Name the King who is referred to in this passage. (4)
  - (ii) According to the passage, why did Caesar find it so difficult to capture Alesia? (8)
  - (iii) From your reading of Plutarch, what was remarkable about Caesar's victory at Alesia? (6)
  - (iv) Name **one** other victory Caesar had in his campaigns in Gaul. (6)

(80 marks)

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**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) How is the Roman general Sulla associated with Pompeii?
  - (ii) What is shown in Photograph 7 on Paper X? Who would wear it?
  - (iii) What is a strigil?
  - (iv) What was a *palaestra*?
  - (v) Who wrote the famous eye-witness account of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in A.D. 79?
  - (vi) Who were the first people to live in Pompeii? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Describe the typical layout, decoration, and furnishings of a Roman house (*domus*). You may use a sketch as **part** of your answer. (24)
  - (ii) How would a Roman house differ from typical modern living accommodation? (8)
- (c)
- (i) Look at Photograph 8 on Paper X. What does it show? (8)
  - (ii) In your opinion, why would a Roman choose to put an image such as that shown in Photograph 8 in his house? (8)
  - (iii) What were the Roman household gods called? Who would conduct the daily service to these gods? (8)
- (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) Identify exactly the type of soldier shown in Photograph 9 on Paper X.
  - (ii) What was the work of the Camp Prefect (*praefectus castrorum*)?
  - (iii) What was the reason for having a legion stationed in Egypt?
  - (iv) Who was Hadrian? Where did he have a great wall constructed?
  - (v) Name **two** items for which money was deducted from a soldier's pay.
  - (vi) Who was Mithras? (24)
- (b) A Roman legion has surrounded an enemy town and is preparing to attack. Describe how the town is besieged **and** captured by the Romans. Include in your answer weapons **and** tactics used by **both** sides. (32)
- (c) Study Photograph 10 on Paper X. It shows the tombstone of a cavalryman called Flavius Bassius. Answer the following questions.
- (i) Why would a Roman cavalryman have more difficulty riding his horse than a modern rider? (6)
  - (ii) What is the difference between the sword of a cavalryman and that of a legionary? (6)
  - (iii) Other than a sword, name **three** items of a cavalryman's equipment and weapons. (6)
  - (iv) What was the main job of a cavalryman in peacetime? (6)
- (80 marks)

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