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 JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2001

 CLASSICAL STUDIES - HIGHER LEVEL

WEDNESDAY, 20 JUNE - AFTERNOON, 2.00 to 4.30

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.

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 Book 1 of the **Iliad**, why did Calchas ask Achilles to protect him?
- (ii) Why did Talthibius and Eurybates go to the hut of Achilles?
- (iii) In Book 6 of the **Iliad**, what did Hector tell his mother to do when he returned to Troy from the battlefield?
- (iv) Name the most important person killed by Patroclus.
- (v) Mention **one** thing Priam did to recover Hector's dead body.
- (vi) What is an epic poem? (24)

- (b)
- (i) What is your opinion of Hector (a) as a military leader and (b) as a family man? Give reasons for your answers. (24)
 - (ii) Whom do you prefer, Hector or Achilles? Give reasons for your choice. (8)

(c) Read the following passage from Book 10 of the **Iliad**, and then answer the questions which follow:

But sleep did not keep its sweet hold on Agamemnon, son of Atreus, shepherd of the people, whose mind was filled with worry. As when the husband of lovely-haired Hera sends flashes of his lightning, a sign that he is preparing a huge downpour of rain or hail, or a snow-blizzard, when snow covers over the fields - or perhaps somewhere the great jaws of biting war: such were the frequent groans in Agamemnon's breast, coming from the depth of his heart, and his mind trembled within him. When he looked out over the Trojan plain, he was horrified by the many fires burning in front of Ilios, by the sound of their reed-flutes and pipes and the hubbub of the men.

- (i) In this passage, what simile does Homer use to show Agamemnon's state of mind? (8)
- (ii) From your own reading of the **Iliad**, Book 1, why do you think Agamemnon was worried? (8)
- (iii) Do you have any sympathy for Agamemnon? 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) Who were the Ionians?
 - (ii) Why did the Lacedaemonians (Spartans) delay in sending help to the Athenians at Marathon?
 - (iii) According to Herodotus, Xerxes had 1,700,000 men in his army. What method did Xerxes use to count them?
 - (iv) How did the Euboeans finally persuade the Greek fleet to fight at Artemisium and not to retreat?
 - (v) At the battle of Salamis, what action of Queen Artemisia won the approval of Xerxes?
 - (vi) What was the link between the writer, Aeschylus, and the Persian wars? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Select **two** memorable incidents from the wars between the Greeks and the Persians. Explain why you find them memorable. (16)
 - (ii) Suggest **two** reasons why the Greeks were successful against the Persians. (10)
 - (iii) Did you find **The Histories** of Herodotus relevant to modern life? Give a reason for your answer. (6)
- (c) Read the following passage from Plutarch's **The Rise and Fall of Athens - Themistocles**, and then answer the questions which follow:

At last even his fellow citizens reached the point at which their jealousy made them listen to any slander at his expense, and so Themistocles was forced to remind the Assembly of his achievements until they could bear this no longer. He once said to those who were complaining of him: 'Why are you tired of receiving benefits so often from the same men?' Besides this he gave offence to the people when he built the temple of Artemis, for not only did he name the goddess Artemis Aristoboule, or Artemis wisest in advice - with the hint that it was he who had given the best advice to the Athenians and the Greeks - but he chose a site for it near his own house at Melite.

- (i) According to Plutarch, why were the Athenians ready to listen to slander about Themistocles? (8)
- (ii) Why did the Athenians object to Themistocles building a temple to Artemis? (8)
- (iii) From your own reading of **The Histories** of Herodotus, do you feel Themistocles deserved the treatment he received from the Athenians after the war? Give a reason 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) How old was Socrates when he died?
- (ii) Socrates "decided it was not wisdom which enabled them (the poets) to write their poetry." According to Socrates, what was it?
- (iii) When Socrates said, "life without this sort of examination is not worth living", what did he mean?
- (iv) In your opinion, who was Socrates' best friend? Give a reason for your answer.
- (v) When Socrates died, why was Plato not present?
- (vi) What was a libation? Why was Socrates not allowed to make one from the cup of hemlock? (24)

(b) Imagine you are the lawyer who is defending Socrates at his trial. Write the speech you would make in court to defend him. Base your speech on what you have read in Plato's **The Last Days of Socrates**. (32)

(c) Read the following passage from a play by Aristophanes, **The Clouds**, and then answer the questions which follow:

STREPSIADES: Who are those women who sing like the Muses themselves? Do tell me, Socrates. They're not ancestral heroines, are they, or anything like that?

SOCRATES: No, indeed. They are the heavenly Clouds, the patron goddesses of the layabout. From them come our intelligence, our dialectic and our reason; also our speculative genius and all our argumentative talents.

STREPSIADES: Now you say that, I feel I could fly. I want to be a real subtle thinker, like you, and be able to split the thinnest hair going, and defeat my opponent with a pointed little argument and still have another up my sleeve for my own speech, and - Oh, I do so want to see these Clouds, if I can, Socrates.

SOCRATES: [*pointing*]: Look over there, towards Mount Parnes. I can see them coming now.

STREPSIADES: Where, where?

SOCRATES: Yes, here they come through the glens and woods, a whole crowd of them - [*to STREPSIADES, who is looking vainly at the blue sky*] no, over *here*, coming in by the side.

STREPSIADES: What are you talking about? I can't see a thing.

SOCRATES: They're coming on to the stage now, for heaven's sake!

- (i) According to this passage, what did Socrates believe about the Clouds? (8)
 - (ii) Do you think that the play, **The Clouds**, is a tragedy or a comedy? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
 - (iii) According to Plato in **The Last Days of Socrates**, what did Socrates really believe about the gods? (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) By what name did the Greeks and Trojans call the narrow strip of water to the north of Troy?
 - (ii) Name the **two** great gates of the city of Troy.
 - (iii) Who was Laocoon, and what happened to him?
 - (iv) What was a rhyton?
 - (v) What is the connection between Michael Ventris and Mycenae?
 - (vi) What is shown in Photograph 1 on Paper X? Where was it found? (24)
- (b) Look at the diagram, shown in Photograph 2 on Paper X, which indicates, in Roman numerals I - IX, the different levels of the site of Troy, and then answer the questions which follow:
- (i) According to Schliemann, at which level was Priam's Troy? Why did he believe this? (8)
 - (ii) What contribution did William Dörpfeld make to our understanding of this site? Mention a problem he had to solve. (8)
 - (iii) How did Carl Blegen add to our knowledge of this site? (8)
 - (iv) Could this diagram be of help to future archaeologists at Troy? Give a reason for your answer. (8)
- (c) The ancient Greek traveller, Pausanias, writing in the 2nd century A.D., has left us the following account of the ruins of Mycenae as they appeared in his day:
- "If you take the road out of Argos, the ruins of Mycenae are on your left. There are parts of the ringwalls left, including the Lion Gate standing on it. They say this is the work of the Cyclopes who also built the walls of Tiryns. In the ruins of Mycenae are the underground chambers of Atreus and the graves of those who came home from Troy ..."
- (i) Who were the Cyclopes? Do you believe what Pausanias said about them? Give a reason for your answer. (8)
 - (ii) Name any **two** people who may have been buried in the graves mentioned in this passage, and state a relevant fact about **one** of these people. (8)
 - (iii) From your study of Mycenaean civilisation, what is the most memorable thing you have learned? Give a reason for your answer. (8)

(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 happened to the Acropolis in 480 B.C.?
 - (ii) What is a stylobate?
 - (iii) Who was Phidias? Mention **one** of his achievements.
 - (iv) What was the Propylaea?
 - (v) In what order of architecture was the Erechtheum built?
 - (vi) What happened on the Acropolis in 1687? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Imagine that you are a tourist guide on the Acropolis in Athens. What would you tell visitors about the Acropolis and its buildings as they were in ancient Greece? You may include some reference to Pericles; the history of the Acropolis; its principal buildings; the sculpture; and any other relevant topic. (24)
 - (ii) How would you explain the condition of those buildings today? (8)
- (c)
- (i) Look at Photograph 3 on Paper X. Name the type of statue shown here, and name the building on the Acropolis from which it comes. (8)
 - (ii) By using the visual evidence of this Photograph, briefly describe the statue. (8)
 - (iii) Do you think it is beautiful? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
- (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 Juno hate the Trojans?
 - (ii) Immediately before seeing Dido for the first time in her temple, what made Aeneas weep?
 - (iii) How, and by whom, was Priam killed?
 - (iv) Who was Iarbas? What was his connection with Dido?
 - (v) What was Anchises doing when Aeneas met him in the Underworld?
 - (vi) Why did Augustus Caesar want Virgil to write the **Aeneid**? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Describe the part played by **either** the gods **or** the goddesses in any **one** book of the **Aeneid** you have read. (24)
 - (ii) From the book of the **Aeneid** you have chosen to answer (b) (i) above, briefly describe what might have happened if the gods and goddesses had been absent. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 10 of the **Aeneid**, and then answer the questions which follow:
- But when Aeneas, son of Anchises, saw the dying face and features, the face strangely white, he groaned from his heart in pity and held out his hand, as there came into his mind the thought of his own devoted love for his father, and he said: 'What will the devout Aeneas now give to match such merit? What gift can he give that will be worthy of a heart like yours? Take your armour, that gave you so much pleasure. Now I return you to the shades and the ashes of your ancestors, if that is any comfort for you. In your misfortune you will have one consolation for your cruel death, that you fell by the hand of the great Aeneas.'
- (i) On the evidence of this passage only, what sort of person was Aeneas? (8)
 - (ii) Using evidence from another book of the **Aeneid**, give an example of how he behaved in a similar manner. (8)
 - (iii) Briefly describe another situation where he behaved in a different manner. (8)
- (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) Why does the action of this play take place in a Greek and not in a Roman town?
 - (ii) Why does Philocomasium pretend to be Honoria?
 - (iii) Why does Periplectomenus prefer to remain a bachelor?
 - (iv) Why is Milphidippa referred to as a "despatch boat"?
 - (v) "Now I see what an ass they've made of me." What prompted Pyrgopolynices to say these words at the end of the play?
 - (vi) In a Roman theatre, for what purpose was the orchestra used? (24)
- (b)
- (i) In this play, **The Swaggering Soldier**, who speaks the Prologue? (4)
 - (ii) In this play, what do we learn from the Prologue? (24)
 - (iii) In this play, why is the Prologue not at the very beginning? (4)
- (c) Imagine you are a spectator at one of Plautus' plays, and then write **two** statements about **each** of the following:
- (i) The reaction of the audience to the appearance on stage of a "stock character". (8)
 - (ii) The type of dress worn by the actors. (8)
 - (iii) The use of **either** music **or** stage scenery. (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 the family connection between Julius Caesar and the older Marius?
 - (ii) Why did Caesar punish the pirates who had previously kidnapped him?
 - (iii) When, and why, did Caesar say: "I would rather be the first man here than the second in Rome"?
 - (iv) During the winter of 57 B.C., why did Caesar go to Luca?
 - (v) "Let the die be cast." What did Caesar mean by these words?
 - (vi) "After his defeat at Philippi, he killed himself with the very same dagger which he had used against Caesar." Name the person who killed himself. (24)
- (b)
- (i) Mention **two** qualities of Caesar's character which you admire. (8)
 - (ii) In **each** case, state when, and how, he showed this quality. (16)
 - (iii) In your opinion, what was Caesar's greatest fault? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Plutarch's **Life of Caesar**, and then answer the questions which follow:
- As it happened there were no disturbances during his praetorship. There was only a somewhat unfortunate affair which concerned his domestic life. Publius Clodius came from a patrician family and was distinguished both for his wealth and for his powers as an orator; but in his capacity for behaving quite outrageously he surpassed all the most notorious evil livers of his time. This man was in love with Caesar's wife Pompeia, who did not reject his advances. However, the women's part of the house was closely supervised and Caesar's mother, Aurelia, was a person of strict respectability. She never let the young wife out of her sight and so made it difficult and dangerous for the lovers to meet.
- (i) Name the occasion on which the "unfortunate affair" took place. (6)
 - (ii) Briefly describe how Clodius obtained entry into Caesar's house on this occasion, and say what happened to him there. (10)
 - (iii) From the persons mentioned in the passage above, for whom do you have the most sympathy? Give reasons for your answer. (8)

(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) The streets of Pompeii are constructed according to a grid system. What does "a grid system of streets" mean? You may use a diagram in your answer.
 - (ii) In Pompeii, where is the "Street of the Tombs" situated?
 - (iii) What was *garum* and how was it made?
 - (iv) What is shown in Photograph 4 on Paper X?
 - (v) What work did a fuller do?
 - (vi) What special contribution to our knowledge of Pompeii did Giuseppe Fiorelli make? (24)
- (b) Read the passages, **A** and **B**, below, and then answer the questions which follow. Passage **A** is a translation of a typical public notice found at Pompeii, and passage **B** is an adaptation of an article in **The Irish Times**, 7 Sept., 2000.
- A.** "The troupe of gladiators owned by the aedile Aulus Suettius Certus will fight at Pompeii on 31st May. There will be an animal hunt and the awnings will be used."
- B.** "The success of the Hollywood blockbuster, **Gladiator**, has ignited interest among students in classical studies ... The film did show how different the Romans were from us and that was an important contribution to make ..."
- (i) Name the building in Pompeii where the events of 31st of May took place, and indicate how such a building would be a suitable venue for those events. (12)
 - (ii) Photograph 5 on Paper X shows the hero of the film **Gladiator**. With the help of this photograph, write a paragraph to show your knowledge of gladiators in Roman times. (12)
 - (iii) Do you agree with the suggestion in passage **B** that the Romans were different from us? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
- (c) Study the plan of the forum in Pompeii, as shown in Photograph 6 on Paper X, and then answer the questions which follow:
- (i) On the evidence of this plan, what was the attitude of the people of Pompeii towards religion? (8)
 - (ii) State the purpose for which a Basilica (a) was used in Roman times and (b) is used in modern times. (8)
 - (iii) On the evidence of this plan only, do you think that Pompeii was an interesting place to visit? Give reasons for your answer. (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) In the Roman army, what was a century?
 - (ii) What task was the *aquilifer* expected to perform?
 - (iii) Why was there a boss on a Roman shield?
 - (iv) What building normally stood in the middle of a Roman army fort?
 - (v) Name an important city captured by the Romans in 70 A.D., and mention the future Roman emperor who was present in command.
 - (vi) Name the god who is shown in Photograph 7 on Paper X. Explain this god's association with the Roman army. (24)
- (b)
- (i) Describe what usually happened when the Roman army put a walled town under siege and wore down its defenders. In your answer, you may also refer to the tactics of the Romans and to the counter-measures of the defenders. (24)
 - (ii) In your opinion, what is the worst feature of **modern** warfare? Give a reason for your answer. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Tacitus' **The Annals of Imperial Rome**, which describes the arrival of a new governor, Corbulo, in Germany, and then answer the questions which follow:

His Roman soldiers were enthusiastic looters but slack and reluctant workers. So, when the immediate situation was remedied, Corbulo revived traditional standards of discipline. Falling out on the march, and fighting without orders, were 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 side-arms, 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) On the evidence of this passage only, give **two** examples of the lack of discipline among the Roman soldiers. (8)
 - (ii) In your opinion, did Corbulo have to use execution as a punishment? Give a reason for your answer. (8)
 - (iii) On the evidence of this passage only, do you think Tacitus is a good historian? Give a reason for your answer. (8)
- (80 marks)