



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Junior Certificate 2014

Marking Scheme

Classical Studies

Ordinary Level

Note to teachers and students on the use of published marking schemes

Marking schemes published by the State Examinations Commission are not intended to be standalone documents. They are an essential resource for examiners who receive training in the correct interpretation and application of the scheme. This training involves, among other things, marking samples of student work and discussing the marks awarded, so as to clarify the correct application of the scheme. The work of examiners is subsequently monitored by Advising Examiners to ensure consistent and accurate application of the marking scheme. This process is overseen by the Chief Examiner, usually assisted by a Chief Advising Examiner. The Chief Examiner is the final authority regarding whether or not the marking scheme has been correctly applied to any piece of candidate work.

Marking schemes are working documents. While a draft marking scheme is prepared in advance of the examination, the scheme is not finalised until examiners have applied it to candidates' work and the feedback from all examiners has been collated and considered in light of the full range of responses of candidates, the overall level of difficulty of the examination and the need to maintain consistency in standards from year to year. This published document contains the finalised scheme, as it was applied to all candidates' work.

In the case of marking schemes that include model solutions or answers, it should be noted that these are not intended to be exhaustive. Variations and alternatives may also be acceptable. Examiners must consider all answers on their merits, and will have consulted with their Advising Examiners when in doubt.

Future Marking Schemes

Assumptions about future marking schemes on the basis of past schemes should be avoided. While the underlying assessment principles remain the same, the details of the marking of a particular type of question may change in the context of the contribution of that question to the overall examination in a given year. The Chief Examiner in any given year has the responsibility to determine how best to ensure the fair and accurate assessment of candidates' work and to ensure consistency in the standard of the assessment from year to year. Accordingly, aspects of the structure, detail and application of the marking scheme for a particular examination are subject to change from one year to the next without notice.

SECTION A

The Greek World

Topic 1 – The Wrath of Achilles.

- (a) (i) 8
(ii) 8
(iii) 8
(iv) 8
(v) 8
(vi) 8
- (b) (i) $12(4+4+4)$
(ii) $12(6+6)$
(iii) $8(2+3+3)$
- (c) (i) 6
(ii) 6
(iii) 6
(iv) 6

Topic 2 – Greece and Persia

- (a) (i) 8
(ii) 8
(iii) 8
(iv) 8
(v) 8
(vi) 8
- (b) (i) 8
(ii) 8
(iii) 8
(iv) 8
- (c) (i) $6(3+3)$
(ii) $6(3+3)$
(iii) 6
(iv) 6

Topic 3 – The Life and Death of Socrates.

- (a) (i) 8
(ii) 8
(iii) 8
(iv) 8
(v) 8
(vi) 8
- (b) (i) $8(6+2)$
(ii) 8
(iii) $8(2+3+3)$
(iv) 8
- (c) (i) 6
(ii) 6
(iii) 6
(iv) $6(3+3)$

Topic 4 – Mycenae and Troy.

- (a) (i) $8(4+4)$
(ii) $8(4+4)$
(iii) $8(4+4)$
(iv) $8(4+4)$
(v) 8
(vi) 8
- (b) (i) 8
(ii) 8
(iii) $8(4+4)$
(iv) 8
- (c) (i) $6(3+3+3)$
(ii) 3
(iii) $9(3+6)$
(iv) 3

Topic 5 – The Athenian Acropolis.

- (a) (i) 8
(ii) 8 (4+4)
(iii) 8
(iv) 8
(v) 8 (4+4)
(vi) 8
- (b) (i) 8
(ii) 8
(iii) 8(6+2)
(iv) 8(6+2)
- (c) (i) 6
(ii) 6
(iii) 6
(iv) 6

SECTION B
The Roman World

Topic 6 – The Quest of Aeneas.

- (a) (i) 8
(ii) 8
(iii) 8
(iv) 8 (4+4)
(v) 8 (4+4)
(vi) 8
- (b) (i) 8
(ii) 8
(iii) 8
(iv) 8
- (c) (i) 4
(ii) 4
(iii) 8(4+4)
(iv) 8

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

- (a) (i) 8
(ii) 8
(iii) 8
(iv) 8
(v) 8
(vi) 8
- (b) (i) 16(4+6+6)
(ii) 8
(ii) 8
- (c) (i) 6
(ii) 6
(iii) 6(3+3)
(iv) 6

Topic 8 – The Life and Times of Julius Caesar

- (a) (i) 8
(ii) 8
(iii) 8
(iv) 8
(v) 8
(vi) 8
- (b) (i) 10
(ii) 6
(iii) 6
(iv) 10
- (c) (i) 8
(ii) 8
(iii) 8 (4+4)

Topic 9 – A Roman City – Pompeii.

- (a) (i) 8
(ii) 8
(iii) 8
(iv) 8
(v) 8
(vi) 8(4+4)
- (b) (i) 4
(ii) 8 (4+4)
(iii) 10(2+8)
(iv) 10
- (c) (i) 6(3+3)
(ii) 6 (3+3)
(iii) 6
(iv) 6

Topic 10 – The Roman Army.

- (a) (i) 8
(ii) 8 (4+4)
(iii) 8
(iv) 8
(v) 8
(vi) 8
- (b) (i) 8
(ii) 8(4+4)
(iii) 8
(iv) 8(4+4)
- (c) (i) 6
(ii) 6
(iii) 6
(iv) 6

Marking Scheme Notes.

N.B. Supplementary material.

In the case of extended answers to questions on this examination paper, it should be noted that the following is indicative of the material candidates could use in their answers. It is not intended to be exhaustive. Examiners will approach the marking of a candidate's work with an open mind in the understanding that a candidate may present material, argument or views which are not set out in the marking scheme but which are equally valid.

In considering this marking scheme it also should be noted that the detail required in any answer is determined by the context and the manner in which the question is asked and by the number of marks assigned to the answer in the examination paper. Requirements and mark allocations may vary from year to year.

Topic 1 – The Wrath of Achilles

(a)

- (i) A term used in the Iliad usually to characterize a person – examples: white armed Hera, quick footed Achilles, horse taming Hector.
- (ii) He was a Greek seer who could see past, present and future/Prophet, priest, soothsayer also acceptable.
- (iii) Achilles' soldiers
- (iv) Helen
- (v) Patroclus is climbing the walls of Troy.
- (vi) Hermes

(b)

- (i) Son of Priam, Prince of Troy. No – Helen may have gone willingly. No – He was a pawn in the beauty contest of the Goddesses. Yes – he abducted Helen and 1 other.
- (ii) Andromache, all her family, brothers, mother & father were dead. She does not want Hector to go back onto the battlefield in case he dies too.
- (iii) Hector – he is a family man, loves his wife and child. He also cares about Trojans and wants to defend Troy. He is kind to Helen, even though she is the cause of the war and he is exasperated with his brother Paris when he leaves the battlefield as shown in Book 6.
Achilles – He is the best warrior on the Greek side, fearless. He is also soft-hearted, he cries to his Mother Thetis when Agamemnon has insulted him, he also cries when Priam reminds him about his father Peleus. He cares deeply for his friend Patroclus and wants revenge when Hector kills him.

(c)

- (i) Phoebus Apollo.
- (ii) One of the gods (Poseidon, Athene, Hera) could stand by Achilles and give him great strength and not let him fail in his courage.
- (iii) Poseidon told Hera not to let her anger run away beyond sense, that would be wrong. He does not want to drive god against god, he wants to move out of the way of the fighting and watch, letting men see to war. He says to intervene only if Apollo and Ares begin to fight.
- (v) Strong willed, determined, bossy, supportive of Achilles, interfering, pro-Greek/anti Trojan.

Topic 2: Greece and Persia

(a)

- (i) 5th Century B.C.
- (ii) They could not break their law, they could not march until they had a full moon.
- (iii) Because his expedition had been a disaster. Three hundred ships were wrecked and more than 200,000 men lost in the sea around Mt Athos and the Thracian tribe the Brygi had inflicted huge damage on his army.
- (iv) To build ships.
- (v) Leonidas was beheaded and his head impaled on a spike – surprising because Persians normally treated brave men with respect and honour.
- (vi) Pausanias

(b)

- (i) Xerxes wanted to expand the empire so that it would only end where the sun begins.
Also he wanted to punish the Greeks, particularly the Athenians for their part in defeating the Persian expedition at Marathon 10 years previously
- (ii) A ship with 3 banks of oars
- (iii) They thought that the walls around the Acropolis would keep them safe.
- (iv) Artemesia's ship which happened to be closest to the enemy was being chased by an Athenian trireme. Escape seemed impossible. She then drove ahead at full speed and rammed one of her friend's ships, the king of Calyndian, which then sunk. The captain of the Athenian trireme thought then that she was on a Greek ship and abandoned the chase and turned elsewhere. Xerxes watching on the shore was supposed to have said 'My men have turned into women, my women into men.'

(c)

- (i) They dug saps under the walls. They brought up (battering) rams of all kinds.
- (ii) The term oracle is used to refer to a priestess or a priest who acts as a medium from a supernatural being to convey a message or prophecy to an individual or a group of people. It also became a reference to a shrine where a god was consulted e.g. Oracle of Apollo at Delphi referred to in the passage.
- (iii) The Athenians consulted Apollo's oracle at Delphi and were told only a wooden wall will keep you safe from the Persians. Themistocles argued that their navy was the wooden wall.
- (iv) They would end up as slaves, washing the feet on many a long-haired man or caring for the shrine at Didyma.

Topic 3: The Life and Death of Socrates.

(a)

- (i) Orators often tell lies – Socrates will tell the truth – he's not used to courtroom rhetoric. He does not teach rhetoric.
- (ii) Potidaea, Amphipolis, Delium
- (iii) 70 (69 would also be acceptable)
- (iv) Socrates' method i.e. Socratic method/Dialectic/Elenchos (any one would be acceptable)
- (v) Wife of Socrates.
- (vi) He was ill.

(b)

- (i) Failing to acknowledge the city gods, introducing new divinities and corrupting the youth.
- (ii) He was not inventing new deities. He was following the orders of Apollo. The young followed him willingly.
- (iii) Annihilation or migration of the soul from one place to another. No he wasn't afraid of death.
- (iv) He argues that to commit an injustice is in every case bad and dishonourable for the person who does it. So if he were to leave Athens without first persuading the state to let him go he would not be sticking by his just agreements.

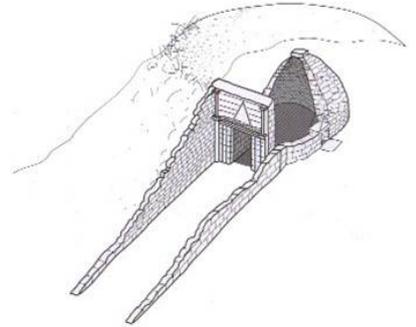
(c)

- (i) Men live there who teach, if one gives them money, to conquer in speaking, right or wrong.
- (ii) He likens him along with Chaerophon and the other philosophers to quacks, pale-faced wretches, bare-footed fellows, rogues, charlatans etc.
- (iii) Strepsades is respectful of Socrates etc. Pheidippides is irreverent. Strepsades cares for his son but is probably also infuriated by the debts Pheidippides has run up. Pheidippides is feckless etc.
- (iv) This passage seems to be making a mockery of Socrates and his fellow philosophers, who seem to be engaged in dishonesty, whereas in the text he is portrayed as honest, serious and just. Yes – 2 reasons.

Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy.

(a)

- (i) At the entrance to Mycenae. Lion
- (ii) A Linear B tablet. Knossos, Pylos, Mycenae, Thebes, Tiryns.
- (iii) Scaean and Dardanian Gates.
- (iv) Theseus, Ariadne.
- (v) A corbelled beehive burial chamber, consisted of a dromos, a long passage leading to a chamber, a doorway at the mouth of the tomb.
- (vi) He thought Troy VIIa was the Troy of Homer's Iliad. He believed the city had been destroyed by fire.



(b)

- (i) Because they were so big they thought that giants – cyclopes had built them.
- (ii) It was the main room/throne room in a palace. Add a circular hearth with 4 columns supporting the roof which had a lantern chimney.
- (iii) Agamemnon, he was killed by his wife Clytemnestra and her lover Aegisthus.
- (iv) Declaring he had found the “Face of Agamemnon” when he found a gold face mask in the royal burial area. This face mask was several hundred years older than Agamemnon. Other mistakes accepted.

(c)

- (i) Homer- The Iliad and The Odyssey
- (ii) Turkey
- (iii) Troy 2. Discovery of “Priam’s Treasure” (including so called “Jewels of Helen”)
- (iv) Paris

Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis.

(a)

- (i) Ionic
- (ii) Pericles, he died in a plague that ravaged the city of Athens.
- (iii) He was the Treasurer, renowned for his fairness (A.K.A. Aristides the Just) in assessing member states’ contributions to the Delian League Treasure.
- (iv) Dionysus
- (v) A = metope, B = tryglyph
- (vi) He took the so-called “Elgin Marbles” from the Acropolis including Parthenon metopes which are now in the British Museum in London.

(b)

- (i) Athene's birthday
- (ii) Every four years
- (iii) Music, Poetry, wrestling, discus, running, pentathlon, boxing
- (iv) All the population of Athens, young maidens, old bearded men, sacrificial animals, musicians, cavalry, army commanders, traybearers.

(c)

- (i) Pediments.
- (ii) At both ends of a temple above the architrave and frieze.



(iii) The top pediment shows the competition between Athene and Poseidon to become patron deity of the Athens. Athene offered the Athenians an olive tree and Poseidon offered them a salt water spring. The Athenians accepted the olive tree.

The bottom pediment shows the extraordinary birth of Athene from the head of her father Zeus. Hephaestus hit Zeus on the head with an axe to alleviate a severe headache and out popped Athene fully armed!

- (iv) Phidias

Topic 6: The Quest of Aeneas.

(a)

- (i) Sicily.
- (ii) Venus appeared to him and told him it was not Helen's or Paris' fault but the gods were against Troy. The gods included Jupiter, Juno, Neptune and Minerva.
- (iii) Hector – filthy and blood spattered bearing the wounds inflicted on him by Achilles.
- (iv) Anna is Dido's sister.
- (v) Cerberus, he is the watchdog of the Underworld
- (vi) The gate of Ivory.

(b)

- (i) Because of the Judgement of Paris and because she knows that one day in the future Carthage will be destroyed by the Romans, descendants of the Trojans.
- (ii) She gets Aeolus god of the winds to whip up a storm that blows the Trojans off course.
- (iii) His Mother
- (iv) Cupid disguises himself as Aeneas's son Ascanius, sits on Dido's knee and uses his arrows to make her fall in love with Aeneas.

(c)

(i) He was priest of Neptune.

(ii) The Greeks left a huge wooden horse behind.

(iii) Laocoon hit the underbelly of the horse with his spear. He wanted to show that the horse was hollow, he didn't trust the Greeks so he was emphasising the point, and he was angry with the Trojans for even debating what to do with the horse.

(iv) Laocoon was sacrificing a huge bull at the holy altar when suddenly there came over the water from Tenedos, two huge serpents, their eyes blazing and flecked with blood. They made straight for Laocoon. They seized his two sons, and strangled them and when Laocoon went to help his sons the serpents strangled him too. All three were killed.

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

(a)

(i) The Romans did not like making fun of themselves.

(ii) He goes on business, a 'diplomatic mission'.

(iii) One accurate example needed.

(iv) Lurcio the drunken slave/ potboy

(v) The orchestra

(vi) Advantage(s) recognisable characters/facial expression for the audience; could disguise actor's identity. Disadvantage(s) – heavy, uncomfortable, frequent changes of mask(s)/costumes were necessary.

(b)

(i) Artotrogus is Pyrgopolynices' satellite. When Pyrgopolynices calls for Artotrogus, Artotrogus answers by calling him his hero, his brave, his blessed, his royal, his doughty warrior whose valour Mars himself could hardly challenge or outshine. When Pyrgopolynices mentions fighting against Bumbomachides Clytomestoridsyarchides, Artotrogus tells him that he scattered his legions with a puff of one breath. Artotrogus reminds Pyrgopolynices about how he broke the elephant's ulna and when Pyrgopolynices prompts him he says that it was the elephant's femur that had been broken. He tells Pyrgopolynices that he had killed thousands in Cilicia. Artotrogus also flatters Pyrgopolynices about his handsome appearance and the women who are all at his feet. He tells Pyrgopolynices that the women ask if he is Achilles, they say he is so good-looking and so charming and that he has lovely hair and envy the girls who go to bed with him.

(ii) Philocomasium and Palaestrio were living in Athens. Philocomasium was the girl of Pleusicles and Palaestrio was his loyal slave. When Pleusicles was away on business in Naupactus, Pyrgopolynices wormed his way into the household, giving gifts to Philocomasium's mother. Then he kidnapped Philocomasium when her mother was not looking and took her back to Ephesus. Palaestrio then set out to tell his master what had happened. On the way he was captured by pirates and given to Pyrgopolynices as a present so he too ended up in Pyrgopolynices house in Ephesus.

(iii) Acroteleutium's maid – referred as a despatch boat. She is an intermediary carrying messages between Palaestria, Pyrgopolynices and Acrotelcitium.

(c)

(i) Palaestrio

(ii) He thinks that women are liars, useful, crafty, cunning and deceitful. "She can speak lies, act lies, swear lies, as if she was born to it ..."

(iii) Philocomasium, Sceledrus

(iv) Yes, The description of a woman's ability to deceive is amusing and they are about to play a trick on Sceledrus.

No, Don't like the speaker's opinion of women/insulting/or maybe it is the opinion of Plautus himself.

Topic 8: The Life and Times of Julius Caesar.

(a)

(i) Aurelia.

(ii) He said they did not know who it was they had captured and volunteered to pay fifty.

(iii) He tried to bribe him.

(iv) He was afraid of being killed in the forum. He also claimed he was 'watching the sky for omens', an arcane, technical procedure which was used in an attempt to invalidate Caesar's legislation.

(v) Munda Spain against the sons of Pompey.

(vi) They were horrified and fled to their houses.

(b)

(i) Pompey was married to Caesar's daughter Julia.

(ii) Crassus.

(iii) There was no going back once he crossed the Rubicon. He had to fight. Civil War seemed unavoidable.

(iii) Pompey fled from Rome with senators and went to Capua.

(c)

(i) He ruled through dictatorship, fear, bullying tactics, used his army. Took too much power.

(ii) He was assassinated/stabbed in the Theatre of Pompey on the Ides of March, 44 B.C.

(iii) Decrees are posted up, exemptions are granted, huge sums of money are squandered, exiles are recalled, sham decrees of the Senate are registered.

Topic 9: A Roman City - Pompeii.

(a)

- (i) The region in which Pompeii is situated.
- (ii) The Oscans
- (iii) The dining room in a Roman house
- (iv) Concerts/recitals musical performances.
- (v) Altar/shrine of the Household Gods in the atrium of a house.
- (vi) The riot in the Amphitheatre in 59AD. Nero

(b)

- (i) Central, Forum, Stabian.
- (ii) Cold room, warm room in the baths
- (iii) It is the heating system. Water was heated by a furnace. Steam from the water was channelled underneath the raised floor and up the walls through tubular channels.
- (iv) It is a scraper made from metal or bone used for cleaning people. Olive oil was smeared all over the body and the strigil was used by a slave to scrape away the oil and dirt.

(c)

- (i) A bulla, a lucky charm to ward off evil and keep him safe.
- (ii) Stylus and a wax tablet
- (iii) The art of public speaking/oratory
- (iv) The Basilica

Topic 10: The Roman Army.

(a)

- (i) Soldiers covered their heads and sides with shield to counteract missiles etc. fired at them by the enemy.
- (ii) A groma. A surveyor (surveyors were A.K.A. (Agri) Mensores).
- (iii) A wreath/crown which was awarded for bravery.
- (iv) If there was a rebellion they might side with their own people.
- (v) To signal orders to the soldiers.
- (vi) The construction of Hadrains' Wall at the northern border of England and Scotland.

(b)

(i) Uniform Weapons & armour

A helmet made of bronze with an inner plate and a leather skull-cap to take the shock of the blows. It had hinged cheek-pieces, small peak at the front and a plate curving at the back.

Scabbard and two feet long double edged sword.

A dagger

Upper body armour called lorica segmentata. The segments gave great flexibility of movement.

Cingulum a belt

Shield made of wood, covered in leather and bronze rim. It had a central boss to give space for the soldier to lift the shield.

Two throwing spears. When a spear struck the enemy shield the point would go in, but the weight of the long handle would bend the soft iron. The enemy then could not use his shield.

Linen under vest, woollen tunic, a legionary wore sandals, reinforced with three-quarter inch thick leather soles and hobnails. Strips of fur were worn inside in winter.

- (ii) Accept any valid answer.
- (iii) Playing card/rectangular in shape
- (iv) The Principia, Praetorium, barracks, granary, hospital, stables, workshops

(c)

- (i) He was a Roman emperor.
- (ii) Standards
- (iii) It was made of boats.
- (iv) When soldiers had to march quickly and for a long distance, usually because of some sort of emergency.