



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

**SCÉIMEANNA MARCÁIL
MARKING SCHEME**

**SCRÚDÚ AN TEASTAIS SHOISEARAIGH, 2005
JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2005**

**LÉANN CLASAICEACH
CLASSICAL STUDIES**

**GNATHLEIBHÉAL
ORDINARY LEVEL**

SECTION A

The Greek World

Topic 1 – The Wrath of Achilles.

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

Topic 2 – Greece and Persia.

- (a) (i) 8
(ii) 8
(iii) 8
(iv) 8
(v) 8
(vi) 8
- (b) (i) 6 + 2
(ii) 8 one reason.
(iii) 8 one reason.
(iv) 8
- (c) (i) 6 (by impression)

- (ii) 8 (by impression)
- (iii) 10 (by impression)

Topic 3 – The Life and Death of Socrates.

- (a)
 - (i) 8
 - (ii) 6+2
 - (iii) 8
 - (iv) 8
 - (v) 8
 - (vi) 8
- (b)
 - (i) 12 (6 + 6)
 - (ii) 12 (6 + 6)
 - (iii) 8
- (c)
 - (i) 8
 - (ii) 8 (by impression)
 - (iv) 8 (by impression)

Topic 4 – Mycenae and Troy.

- (a)
 - (i) 8
 - (ii) 8
 - (iii) 8
 - (iv) 6+2
 - (v) 8
 - (vi) 8
- (b)
 - (i) 8 (by impression)
 - (ii) 8 (by impression)
 - (iii) 8 (by impression)
 - (iv) 8 (by impression)
- (c)
 - (i) 12 (8+4)
 - (ii) 6 (by impression.)
 - (iii) 6 (by impression.)

Topic 5 – The Athenian Acropolis.

- (a) (i) 8
- (ii) 8
- (iii) 8
- (iv) 8
- (v) 8
- (vi) 8

- (b) (i) 8
- (ii) 8
- (iii) $3 + 3 + 2$
- (iv) 8

- (c) (i) 6
- (ii) 6
- (iii) 6 (by impression.)
- (iv) 6 (by impression.)

SECTION B

The Roman World

Topic 6 – The Quest of Aeneas.

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

- (b) (i) 8
- (ii) 8 (by impression.)
- (iii) 8
- (iv) $8 (4 + 4)$

- (c) (i) 6
- (ii) 6
- (iii) 6
- (iv) 6

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

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

Topic 8 – The Life and Times of Julius Caesar

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

Topic 9 – A Roman City – Pompeii.

- (a) (i) 8
- (ii) 8
- (iii) 8
- (iv) 8
- (v) 8
- (vi) 8

- (b) (i) 8
- (ii) 8 (6 + 2)
- (iii) 4 + 4
- (iv) 8 (by impression.)

- (c) (i) 8 (by impression.)
- (ii) 8
- (iii) 6+2 (by impression.)

Topic 10 – The Roman Army

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

- (b) (i) 4 + 4
- (ii) 8 (by impression)
- (iii) 4 + 4
- (iv) 8 (by impression)

- (c) (i) 6+2
- (ii) 8 (by impression)
- (iii) 8 (by impression)

NOTES

N.B. These notes are not definitive. Candidates may make valid points other than those listed.

Topic 1: The Wrath of Achilles

(a)

- (i) He has the staff and head-dress of the god with him; also a ransom for his daughter.
- (ii) They do not have a store of spare prizes ready anywhere.
- (iii) He asks Helen to get Paris to get up and go out to fight quickly.
- (iv) He is from Lycia.
- (v) He asks for an oath to say that whoever wins the fight should return the body of the loser to his family for proper burial.
- (vi) He is disguised as a young Myrmidon soldier.

(b)

- (i) She asks Hector to stay inside and fight at the weak point of the wall rather than going out to the front line of battle.
- (ii) No.
- (iii) He says he cannot do this as it would go against the grain and he would be ashamed of himself, his men need him there.
- (iv) He prays that his son will grow up to be a greater warrior than he is and bring home the blood stained armour of the enemy to make his mother happy.

(c)

- (i) The simile is a comparison between armies of Ajax and Teucer as they gather to fight and a storm cloud seen at sea by a goatherd.
- (ii) The simile is a very vivid image of a threatening, dark, dangerous storm which gives a good idea of the frightening nature of these armies.
- (iii) Big range of choices here, especially from Book 22.

Topic 2: Greece and Persia

- (a)**
- (i) Hecataeus advised Aristagoras not to go to war against the King of Persia.
 - (ii) After battle of Marathon Miltiades sailed to Paros to attack them because of a personal grudge.
 - (iii) White throne built on a hill at Abydos for Xerxes to review his troops.
 - (iv) Themistocles persuaded them to spend the money on the fleet.
 - (v) The Thessalians went over to the Persian side at early stage because they had no allies left to help them defend such an exposed area against the Persians.
 - (vi) After Thermopylae Xerxes cut off Leonidas's head and impaled it on a stake.
- (b)**
- (i) One reason was to avenge the defeat of the Persians by the Greeks at Marathon ten years earlier. Another was to gain wealth and further conquests.
 - (ii) They weakened the Persian army by their brave defence at Thermopylae and they were decisive in their defeat of the Persians at Plataea.
 - (iii) They defeated them at sea at Artemisium, weakening their fleet and went on to win a great victory over them at Salamis, even though they had to evacuate their own city.
 - (iv) Either one is acceptable, the reason given should refer to the text.
- (c)**
- (i) An oracle was a sacred place where a priest or priestess would speak the words of a god (usually Apollo). This was where people would go to find out about important events in the future.
 - (ii) Because it knew what he was doing, and it was something that could not have been guessed.
 - (iii) The Athenians consulted it before the invasion of Xerxes and were told that only their wooden walls would save them.

Topic 3: The Life and Death of Socrates.

- (a)**
- (i) He says he does not speak in flowery language like his accusers but in very plain ordinary language.
 - (ii) The Clouds by Aristophanes
 - (iii) He wanted to test the truth of the Oracle of Apollo which had said that he was wiser than any other man
 - (iv) He says the one thing you need to consider before you perform any action is whether or not you are acting rightly or wrongly, like a good man or a bad one.
 - (v) The ship went to Delos every year in honour of Apollo. It could also be to commemorate the death of the Minotaur at the hands of Theseus, or to celebrate the liberation from having to send young men and women to feed the Minotaur.
 - (vi) That it did not matter, since he will be elsewhere and it will only be his body so it doesn't matter.
- (b)**

- (i) Two reasons could include: he does not charge fees – unlike the Sophists; he questions people honestly in order to reach the truth; even the oracle at Delphi has pointed him out to be the wisest of men; even though he is criticised he does make people think; he is always reverent towards the gods; he exposes the poets, politicians and craftsmen for the frauds that they are; he is not afraid of death; he believes the unexamined life is not worth living; many young people have chosen to follow Socrates.
 - (ii) Two reasons could include: Socrates has called the state gods into question. He has set the young against their parents. A father might think Socrates was a sophist or a down and out full of crackpot ideas.
 - (iii) Socrates didn't wish to break the laws of Athens that he had always obeyed.
- (c)**
- (i) Socratic dialogue/method/dialectic/elenchus
 - (ii) He points out all that Lamprocles' mother has done for him and that she cares only for his well being.
 - (iii) Nobody likes to be told so clearly that they are wrong, unreasonable or stupid about something.

Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy

- (a)**
- (i) He was told that he had to do this to get a fair wind to Troy; to appease Artemis.
 - (ii) She offered him the most beautiful woman in the world – Helen.
 - (iii) The Argolid (candidates may say Argos).
 - (iv) Priam and one of: Hector, Paris, Helenus, Polites.
 - (v) A figure of eight shield.
 - (vi) A tholos or beehive tomb or Treasury of Atreus.
- (b)**
- (i) He said that his father gave him a book for Christmas which showed a picture of Aeneas escaping from Troy carrying his father and the images of the Trojan gods.
 - (i) The nine settlements; the Treasures of Priam; the slanted walls - would all do here.
 - (ii) The grave circle; the masks; the hunting dagger, the boar's tusk helmet. (Any of these).
 - (iii) His digging of the huge trench through Hisarlik; his dishonesty in taking the "Treasures of Priam" over to Germany without permission would be the obvious ones.
- (c)**
- (i) The soldiers are wearing short fringed tunics; greaves (shin guards); a cuirass (breast plate), perhaps made of metal or leather; metal helmets with a textured surface and horns on the front and a plume on the top; they are carrying spears and shields.
 - (ii) Candidates could say that they don't look as if they have the equipment to capture a strongly walled town (no artillery) or that if there were enough of

them and they were really determined they could besiege the town for long enough to take it.

- (iii) It lasts very well and it often shows how skilful or artistic people were. The pictures painted onto pottery often tell us a lot about life in the past.

Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis

(a)

- (i) Pericles
- (ii) She was the patron goddess of the city of Athens.
- (iii) It was a type of dress.
- (iv) The Delian League money was used to pay for the building of the Parthenon.
- (v) Poseidon threw his trident and it landed on the spot where the Erechtheum was built.
- (vi) It shows the capital of an Ionic column.

(b)

- (i) It was a huge festival in honour of Athene held every 4 years in the summer. It involved music, poetry, athletics, drama, feasting and a big procession.
- (ii) Every four years.
- (iii) Citizens; maidens with peplos; musicians; food-bearers, pitcher-bearers; charioteers; horsemen; people with animal sacrifices; town officials.
- (iv) On the continuous frieze on the Parthenon.

(c)

- (i) Pediments
- (ii) One at each end of the building (east and west) under the roof.
- (iii) Top one shows the birth of Athene from the head of Zeus, taking place at dawn as the horses of Selene sink to the right and the horses of Helios rise up from the left. Other gods are witnessing the event. The bottom one shows the contest between Athene and Poseidon to be patron god of Athens. Athene offers the city an olive tree. Poseidon throws his trident creating a salt spring on the Acropolis. Other gods are present and the corner figures probably represent the rivers of Athens.
- (iv) Any one point will do here: the way all of the figures blend together to make a good composition; the natural and realistic forms of the figures; the way the clothing or horses look so realistic; the wide variety of the poses; the dramatic effect of the sculptures; the scale of the work (over life size).

Topic 6: The Quest of Aeneas

(a)

- (i) His mother, Venus.
- (ii) People who are building a new city which includes a temple showing scenes from the Trojan War.
- (iii) He was the great Trojan hero who was a cousin of Aeneas/son of Priam. He orders him to escape from Troy, rescuing the images of the Trojan gods from the city.
- (iv) When the hair of Ascanius (Iulus) goes on fire and a comet appears in the sky.
- (v) Iarbas was a Numidian king, son of Jupiter, who wanted Dido to marry him.

(vi) He was led to it by two doves sent by his mother.

(b)

- (i) He has to get the Golden Bough/bury a fallen comrade/sacrifices.
- (ii) He is led to Charon the ferryman by the Sibyl and once Charon sees the Golden Bough, he has to bring him across in the ferry even though he is alive. Reference could be made here to Charon, the boat with the souls, the Golden Bough, Cerberus and the guidance given by the Sibyl to Aeneas.
- (iii) He tells Aeneas that he has many trials still to go through but that he must be strong. He gives him encouragement and information about his descendants.
- (iv) Two of the following: e.g. Dido, Deiphobus, Palinurus, Charon.

(c)

- (i) Juno, Queen of the gods
- (ii) The Trojans.
- (iii) Juno hates the Trojans for three reasons: the main one is that they are destined to found a new race (the Romans) who are fated to destroy her favourite city, Carthage, in the future. She also resents the fact that Paris did not choose her to win the golden apple (the Beauty Contest), and she is jealous of Ganymede, the Trojan boy who is Jupiter's cup-bearer. (The first reason would be enough here)
- (iv) She bribes him with the offer of a beautiful nymph.

Topic 7: The Roman Theatre

(a)

- (i) 200 B.C.
- (ii) Only on special festival days in honour of the gods
- (iii) Artotrogus says these words, the cook is owned by Pyrgopolynices, the Swaggering Soldier.
- (iv) Because she has been spotted kissing her lover by a slave; wants to fool Sceledrus.
- (v) Periplectomenus, the old man next door.
- (vi) The love token is a ring. It is supposed to belong to the wife of Periplectomenus. Candidates may say Periplectomenus.

(b)

- (i) His military brilliance and his attractiveness.
- (ii) His handsome looks.
- (iii) He is so thick skinned that he has no idea that everyone is laughing at him.
- (iv) Candidates will probably find it easier to say no, as he has so many bad points to list. However, a candidate may find positive things to say e.g. he is generous.

(c)

- (i) The obvious difference is that it is really short compared to that of the Swaggering Soldier and it does not set the scene at all. The similarity is that the character directly addresses the audience and tries to settle them down as the play is starting.
- (ii) One unusual feature of the prologue of the Swaggering Soldier is that it is delayed.
- (iii) Most of these plays came from stories that were originally Greek. Roman playwrights may have been reluctant to cause offence with a specifically Roman setting or they may have had a condescending view of the Greeks, etc.
- (iv) Terence.

Topic 8: The Life and Times of Julius Caesar

(a)

- (i) He tried to bribe him
- (ii) That they should each get a separate trial. Caesar proposed a type of house arrest where the conspirators would be dispersed throughout Italy. He was adamant that they should not be put to death without trial as they were Roman citizens.
- (iii) Spain.
- (iv) In a tiny little village, crossing the Alps.
- (v) The Battle of Zela (or Pontus) where he defeated Pharnaces.
- (vi) Signal for the beginning of the attack on Caesar was that Tillius took hold of his toga and pulled it down from his neck.

(b)

- (i) Ariovistus was leader of the Germans.
- (ii) He managed to inspire terror in Caesar's officers; Ariovistus escaped with a small retinue across the Rhine after Caesar had comprehensively defeated the Germans.
- (iii) Caesar crossed the Rhine in 55 BC by building a timber bridge in ten days across the river where it was very wide by building a screen across the river first.
- (iv) After crossing the Rhine Caesar burned the areas belonging to hostile tribes and encouraged allies to remain on good terms.

(c)

- (i) Stopped using the Spanish bodyguards; 'he neglected the warnings of soothsayers and well-wishers'.
- (ii) Brutus Albinus/Decius/ Decimus Brutus/ Brutus.
- (iii) An unexpected one.

Topic 9: A Roman City Pompeii

(a)

- (i) It was buried in ash and pumice, Herculaneum was buried in molten rock. Candidates may refer to the distance between the two locations and Vesuvius as a cause of difference.
 - (ii) Because of its mysterious frescoes with life-size figures.
 - (iii) He fought against it and other cities in the Social War/ established colony.
 - (iv) Music recitals or poetry readings.
 - (v) Strigils, an oil bottle and a ladle carried by a slave at the baths.
 - (vi) The Nucernian Riots of 59 AD.
- (b)**
- (i) Campania.
 - (ii) A busy meeting place for business men and socialising; market stalls selling food; people making speeches at election time, etc.
 - (iii) Beside the sea, a pleasant, wealthy town overlooking the Bay of Naples with lots of entertainments.
 - (iv) Baths, Theatre or Games are the obvious choices here.
- (c)**
- (i) The kind of food they ate and what they thought might look good on a dining room floor/untidy. Also the skills they had.
 - (ii) Obvious choices here would be the Cave Canem mosaic; the mosaic showing actors preparing for a performance; a sea scene or a wild beast scene could be used, or even the Battle of Issus.
 - (iii) A very open question. The two reasons would need to be well rooted in historical facts about the town.

Topic 10: The Roman Army

- (a)**
- (i) A tenth of a legion (480 men)
 - (ii) The job of a centurion was to command a Century (80 men), lead men into battle, administrative duties, responsible for disciplining soldiers.
 - (iii) Claudius took part in the invasion of Britain in 43 AD.
 - (iv) A praetorium in a Roman fort was the general's tent or Headquarters.
 - (v) Photograph 9 shows a Roman standard; it was held before each legion so the soldiers could see it in battle. It was a symbol of Roman greatness.
 - (vi) Photograph 10 shows the testudo or tortoise defensive tactic used by the Roman infantry under attack.
- (b)**
- (i) Two things you like about life in army points could include an active exciting lifestyle, training etc., travel, discipline, comradeship with fellow soldiers, enjoyment of time off, etc.
 - (ii) A soldier may have fought bravely in his last battle, might always keep armour clean and not have to do punishment duties, punctuality. A soldier might

already have won promotion to sergeant- *tesserarius*, or *signifier* or deputy centurion.

- (iii) Sending money home, food, entertainment, pension fund, etc.
- (iv) A candidate might mention skill in handling weapons or rescuing a comrade from being killed, rescuing the eagles or standard bearer, fighting bravely, killing many of the enemy, etc.

(c)

- (i) Helmet made of metal/iron/bronze. Designed for protection with a neck-guard, ear-guard, cheek-piece, and visor in front.
- (ii) Body armour combined flexibility in design and strength in material, protective and light. Flexibility of arms.
- (iii) The top of the spear came off on impact so it could not be thrown back at you. The shield was used defensively against missiles and could be used in the *testudo*.