



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Junior Certificate 2018

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) Long poems about heroes and heroic deeds.
- (ii) Astyanax is Hector and Andromache's son,
- (iii) Diomedes, they are related by guest friendship/ their grandfathers shared guest friendship.
- (iv) To allow the loser of the fight a proper burial.
- (v) Zeus sent an eagle.
- (vi) Cassandra is sister of Hector and Paris/ daughter of King Priam and his wife Hecabe.

(3 × 8)

(b)

(i)

Achilles and Agamemnon - A brief account of the following:

Chryses priest of Apollo came to the Greek camp holding the woollen bands of Apollo. Agamemnon had taken his daughter as captive and Chryses brought with him a ransom in return for her release. The rest of the Greeks wanted her returned but Agamemnon grew very angry and refused, sending Chryses away.

Chryses prayed to Apollo and a terrible plague was sent among the Greek army killing animals and men. Achilles called an Assembly and it was decided to ask the prophet Kalchas to tell them why Apollo was so angry. Kalchas at first was afraid to speak knowing that his answer would annoy Agamemnon. Achilles urged him to speak. Kalchas then told the Greeks that Apollo would not stop the plague until Chryseis was returned to her father. Agamemnon was infuriated at this and declared that yes he would send the girl back in order to save his people but in return he wanted another girl.

Achilles told Agamemnon that all the prizes from sacking the cities have been shared out but next time he would be given even more. Agamemnon still angry turned on Achilles and told him he wanted to take a prize equal in value, from Odysseus, Aias or Achilles. At this Achilles wanted to kill Agamemnon but Athene intervened and stopped him and said,

“use your tongue to bring shame on him..... There will be a day when three times these splendid gifts will be laid before you because of this insult.”

Nestor the wise man of the Greek army advised Agamemnon not to take the girl and to Achilles he said that he must not quarrel with the King. However, Achilles then went to his hut and refused to take part in the war. Agamemnon then ordered that Briseis be taken from Achilles' hut.

(16)

(ii) Candidates could choose Achilles because he is a good fighter and was not afraid to stand up to Agamemnon.
Agamemnon, leader of the army at Troy, was fighting to punish the Trojans for taking Helen.

(4 + 4)

(iii) Helen was the cause of the Trojan War when she left her husband Menelaus to go to Troy with Paris prince of Troy.

(8)

(c)

(i) As a great wave roars against the current flowing out of the mouth of a river into the thunderous sea. **(6)**

(ii) Candidates may answer yes or no but must give a valid reason e.g. The Trojans are compared to a very forceful wave booming thunderously. **(6)**

(iii) Zeus spread a thick mist around their helmets/ he roused them into fighting. **(6)**

(iv) He had no quarrel with Patroclus while he was alive and serving as Achilles' attendant, and loathed the thought of his becoming carrion for the enemy dogs of Troy. **(6)**

Topics 2: Greece and Persia

(a)

- (i) Hoplite
- (ii) The Spartans threw them down a well and told them to get earth and water for the King from there.
- (iii) To punish it as a violent storm smashed the bridge being built across the Hellespont.
- (iv) Demaratus
- (v) He ordered Mardonius' cooks to prepare a meal in the Persian way and he then ordered his servants to prepare a Spartan dinner.
- (vi) To destroy the Persian bridge(s).

(3 × 8)

(b)

- (i) Triple decker warship, 3 rows of oars on each side. Ram at the front. **(8)**
- (ii) Phidippides an Athenian was sent by the Athenian generals to Sparta to ask the Spartans to help fight against the Persian army. **(8)**

(iii) Brief account of the following: There were approximately 10,000 Athenian troops and 600 from Plataea. The battle position was at the southern end of the plain of Marathon and covered the road, which led around the coast to Athens. It was a good defensive position across the valley with steep wooded sides to protect its flanks. The ten Athenian generals were divided about whether to fight or not. Miltiades was in favour. The voting was split. Callimachus the polemarch cast his vote in favour of war after he had been persuaded by Miltiades. The generals who had voted in favour of fighting offered to let Miltiades be commander-in-chief in their places but he did not fight until his own day came round. On Miltiades day the battle line was drawn up with the Polemarch in command of the right flank and each of the ten tribes in its usual position. The Plataeans were to the left. The line had to be stretched to make it equal in length to the Persian line resulting in a much weaker middle part being only a few ranks deep. The armies were about a mile apart. The Athenians charged at the Persians, the Persians thought the Athenians were mad charging at them without cavalry or archers to support them.

The Persians broke the Athenian weakened centre and pushed them back inland, but on the flanks the Athenians were winning. The Greeks let the Persians run, and then turned inwards on those who had broken through the centre. They cut the Persians down as they fled, and tried to burn the Persian ships to prevent them from sailing. Callimachus the Polemarch was killed as well as Stesilaus and Cynegirus. 6,400 Persians were killed and 192 Athenians. The Athenians captured 7 ships but the rest got away and sailed round Sunium towards Athens. The Athenians marched back quickly and the Persians seeing this sailed back to Asia.

(16)

(c)

- (i) The Greek fleet is smaller and their ships are slower. **(6)**
- (ii) Withdrawing and allowing the Persian army to march towards the Peloponnese. **(6)**
- (iii) We will win a great victory and Salamis will be saved. The women and children will be saved. The Peloponnese will be protected. **(3 + 3)**
- (iv) Accept any valid answer which refers to the information in the passage. **(6)**

Topic 3: The Life and Death of Socrates

(a)

- (i) 5th century BC.
- (ii) An anti-corruption/anti-bribery measure.
- (iii) Potidaea, Delium, Amphipolis
- (iv) To fetch Leon of Salamis from his home for execution.
- (v) It is the informal language that he uses around the trading stalls and elsewhere.
- (vi) Xanthippe, his wife.

(3 × 8)

(b)

- (i) Socrates said he believed in the Gods. He was searching for the truth. He was obeying the oracle of Apollo. **(8 + 8)**
- (ii) It was unfair to sentence him to death. No – Socrates said he wouldn't get a fair trial. **(8)**
- (ii) Either it is annihilation or no consciousness of anything or it is a migration of the soul from this place to another. **(8)**

(c)

- (i) Throwing away his life when he might save it. Treating himself in exactly the same way as his enemies did when they wanted to ruin him. **(6)**
- (ii) Socrates is betraying his sons by not being there to finish bringing them up and educating them, and he is deserting them. **(6)**
- (iii) Could argue either way, he has a duty to be with his family and see that they are educated and provided for, they are more important than his principle or by choosing to die he is being true to his beliefs. **(6)**
- (iv) That if they put money before goodness, or fancy themselves for no reason, plague them as Socrates has plagued the jury. **(6)**

Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy.

(a)

- (i) A Rhyton - a drinking cup used for libations.
- (ii) A river near Troy.
- (iii) Figure of eight shield. (Accept 'shield')
- (iv) She had killed his father Agamemnon.
- (v) Dardanian and Scaean (4 + 4).
- (vi) The blocks of stone are so big it was though that Cyclopes (giants) carried them.

(3 × 8)

(b)

(i) Helen was kidnapped by Paris, a Trojan prince and went back to Troy with him. He had been promised Helen by the goddess Aphrodite when he chose her as the winner in a beauty contest. However she was already married to King Menelaus of Sparta who wanted her back. Together with his brother King Agamemnon of Mycenae they sailed with Greek ships to Troy to fight the Trojans. **(10)**

(ii) Agamemnon. He was killed by his wife and her lover (4+6). **(10)**

(iii) Lion Gate **(6)**

(iv) Mycenae. Any one thing.

Schliemann 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. **(6)**

(c)

(i) Linear B tablet. **(6)**

(ii) Tiryns, Thebes, Gla, Chania, Pylos. **(3 + 3)**

(iii) Michael Ventris **(6)**

(iv) Stratigraphy, carbon dating, pottery, dendrochronology **(6)**

Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis

(a)

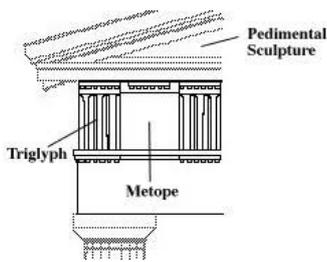
- (i) Died in the plague.
- (ii) An architect of the Parthenon.
- (iii) Theatre
- (iv) Every four years in Hecatombaeon corresponding to the month of July.
- (v) Peplos
- (vi) It was blown up by the Venetians.

(3 × 8)

(b)

(i) 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. (8)

(ii) The metopes and triglyphs were on the Doric frieze on all 4 sides of the Parthenon.



(8)

(iii) Lord Elgin (8)

(iv) Pediments (8)

(c)

(i) Gateway/entrance to the Acropolis. (6)

(ii) Doric, columns have no base, the flat shaped capital, thickness of the column. (3 + 3)

(iii) A statue in the shape of a woman. You would find one on the Erechtheum. (3 + 3)

(iv) A stylobate is the top step around a temple. (6)

SECTION B

Topic 6: The Quest of Aeneas.

(a)

- (i) The emperor Augustus
- (ii) The Greeks pretended that they had sailed back home but used the island of Tenedos to hide the fleet.
- (iii) He was Dido's neighbour who wanted to marry her.
- (iv) Mercury.
- (v) The Sibyl fed him drugged honeycakes to make him sleep.
- (vi) He was reviewing his descendants.

(3 × 8)

(b)

(i) Carthage is Juno's favourite city, she loved it even more than Samos and intended that Carthage would rule one day over the peoples of the earth. She heard that a band of Trojans would go to Italy and rule there and their descendants would one day overthrow the Tyrians in Carthage so she wanted to prevent this.

Also she had a grudge against the Trojans because of the Judgement of Paris. Paris was a Trojan and in the beauty contest he had to choose between three goddesses as to who was the most beautiful. He did not choose Juno and this created a loathing for the Trojans. She was also furious at the honour done to Ganymede a Trojan youth whom Jupiter chose to be his cupbearer.

(8)

(ii) In Book 1 the Trojans have left Sicily on route to Italy. Juno goes to Aeolus the god of wind and persuades him to cause a storm, by offering him Deiopea a beautiful nymph. Aeolus unleashed a huge storm and the Trojans were blown off course, scattering the ships and causing much damage until Neptune calmed the storm and Aeneas made for the coast of Libya.

(8)

(iii) Neptune calmed the storm caused by Juno and Aeolus.

(8)

(iv) They had a romantic relationship in Carthage and Dido thought that she was married to Aeneas. However he decided to leave her sail to Italy without speaking to her beforehand.

(8)

(c)

(i) He was a priest.

(6)

(ii) They are being strangled by two serpents sent by Athene.

(6)

(iii) Because he hit the wooden horse with a spear telling the Trojans to beware of the gift sent by the Greeks. Athene was afraid the Trojans would find out there were Greek soldiers inside the horse.

(6)

(iv) Hector.

(6)

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

(a)

- (i) Palaestrio.
- (ii) Artotrogus.
- (iii) Athens.
- (iv) Milphidippa.
- (v) Pyrgopolynices.
- (vi) Pot Boy/ looks after the wine in the cellar.

(3 × 8)

(b)

(i) The old man next door. He cuts a hole in the wall between his house and that of Pyrgopolynices to enable the two lovers to meet. 4+4. (8)

(ii) He does not want to have a wife, he says that he is a free man, thank God and likes to be alive. He was rich enough to get himself a well-born wife but says he is not having any barking bitch in his house. In an exaggerated account of what a wife would spend money on he outlines the expense that woman cost which keeps him from getting married.

A wife would spend too much of his money on things like wool to make him a cosy wrap while not actually doing so, presents for Mother's Day, money to make jam, to pay the fortune teller, dream-caster, the soothsayer and the horoscopist and even money to pay the woman who tells your character from your eyebrows. Money would also be spend on the wardrobe maid, the laundry girl, the midwife and the slave-children's foster-mother. (8)

(iii) By impression – Yes – he is funny and helps the lovers. He hates Pyrgopolynices. No – he is cranky. (8)

(iv) Pleusicles is told to dresse up as a sailor with an eye patch, cloak and a broad brimmed hat and go to tell Philocomasium that her mother is waiting for her in the harbour. He succeeds in getting her away from Pygropolynices house to the ship waiting to take them back to Athens. (8)

(c)

(i) A stock character is a type of character that appears many times in Plautus' plays. For example a soldier played by Pyrgopolynices, Palaestrio the clever slave, Sceledrus the stupid slave, Identical twins, Honoria and Philocomasium. (6)

(ii) We think the Roman audience would have preferred laughing at Greek characters rather than themselves. Plautus' plays were based on Greek originals. (6)

(iii) A character on stage speaking their thoughts out loud to the audience and the other characters pretend not to hear. (6)

(iv) A street front or row of houses is shown on the scaenae frons. (6)

Topic 8: The Life and Times of Julius Caesar.

(a)

- (i) Aurelia
- (ii) Because Caesar would not divorce her, thus ignoring Sulla's order.
- (iii) That they should be put in chains and kept under arrest. The senate could decide in time of peace what was to be done in each individual case.
- (iv) Because he said, Alexander the Great was already king over so many people at a young age while I have never achieved anything really remarkable.
- (v) Munda Spain
- (vi) He left a legacy of three gold pieces to each Roman citizen. He left three quarters of his estate to Gaius Octavius, and one eighth to Lucius Pinarius and Quintus Pedius. He also adopted Octavius into the Caesar family. He also left the general public his gardens on the banks of the Tiber for recreational purposes.

(3 × 8)

(b)

- (i) Julia was Caesar's daughter. She was married to Pompey (4 + 4). **(8)**
- (ii) Crassus **(8)**
- (iii) The decision to cross the river Rubicon had been made and there was no turning back. Once Caesar crossed the river it meant the beginning of Civil War. **(8)**
- (iv) Candidates could admire or dislike his opportunism, his marriage and political alliances, his association with rich and influential people like Crassus, providing feasts and corn for the people in order to build up power. His brilliance as a leader and successes as military commander in Spain, Gaul, Britain. His cruelty towards the pirates, his deceitfulness and use of bribery to get votes could also be disliked. His superstition and his belief in omens towards the end of his life in particular. His generosity could be highlighted especially his legacy to each Roman citizen. His powers of persuasion and skill in oratory could be mentioned too.

(8)

(c)

- (i) Because they regarded him as a tyrant. **(6)**
- (ii) His removal would merely involve the Republic in further trouble and civil wars. **(6)**
- (iii) He said "it is better to die than to live in dread of death." **(6)**
- (iv) Brutus committed suicide after the Battle of Philippi. **(6)**

Topic 9: A Roman City - Pompeii.

(a)

- (i) Apollo
- (ii) A hypocaust/heating system
- (iii) Bacchus
- (iv) Pliny the Younger
- (v) They were two elected officials who were concerned with looking after all public buildings/infrastructure in Pompeii. They also organised all public festivals.
- (vi) He set up a colony there for his retired soldiers, (he also attacked it during the Social War)

(3 × 8)

(b)

- (i) It was the Dining Room. **(8)**
- (ii) The impluvium is in the atrium. **(8)**
- (iii) Mosaics decorated the floors and walls of the domus. There were also wall-paintings, painted directly onto the walls, often to give a sense of space and light. There were statues also. **(8)**
- (iv) By impression. **(8)**

(c)

- (i) Tablet (2 marks) and stylus (2 marks). Tablet was covered in wax and the stylus used to write on wax (2 marks). **(6)**
- (ii) To teach public speaking. **(6)**
- (iii) A bulla is an item of jewellery worn by freeborn boys as a lucky charm to keep them safe and healthy. **(6)**
- (iv) A man who used to be a slave. **(6)**

Topic 10: The Roman Army.

(a)

- (i) The Emperor's bodyguards/army.
- (ii) Leader of a legion.
- (iii) To deflect enemy weapons. It could also make the shield stronger and could be used to beat opponents.
- (iv) A Roman emperor and general.
- (v) Principia
- (vi) Aquilifer or chief standard bearer.

(3 × 8)

(b)

(i) A siege was fought against a walled city or town/ a battle out on open ground. **(8)**

(ii) Before the battle, scout out the area and post sentries. At dawn a War Council with legates, tribunes and senior centurions meets to decide what tactics to use. The importance of the choice of ground is considered. A sacrifice was held at the camp altar, the entrails examined. The Emperor/Legate gives a rousing speech to soldiers. **(8)**

(iii) The trumpet (or similar musical instrument) is sounded. **(8)**

(iv) Crowns such as the corona civica, disks or medals made from gold, silver or bronze, gold armbands, an arrow *hasta pura* – a ceremonial silver spear. **(8)**

(c)

(i) Because he did not have stirrups for his feet or a modern saddle. **(6)**

(ii) The cavalryman has a long sword whereas the legionary has a short one. **(6)**

(iii) The shape and size is different. **(6)**

(iv) To keep law and order. **(6)**