



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2004

## CLASSICAL STUDIES - ORDINARY LEVEL

THURSDAY, 24 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.

## 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) Why did Athene appear to Achilles at the assembly in the Greek camp?
- (ii) Why did Glaucus and Diomedes agree to exchange armour instead of fighting each other?
- (iii) Who was Automedon?
- (iv) Who killed Sarpedon? Why did Zeus want to save Sarpedon?
- (v) Name **one** of the rivers at Troy.
- (vi) Who was sent to Achilles to tell him to release Hector's body? (24)

- (b)
- (i) Write a note on **three** of the following characters in the **Iliad**:  
Hecuba, Helen, Andromache, Chryseis, Briseis. (24)
  - (ii) Mention **one** way in which the position of women today is better than in Homer's Greece. (8)

(c) Read the following passage from Book 22 of the **Iliad**, and then answer the questions which follow.

However, when they reached the springs for the fourth time, the Father held out his golden scales, and putting sentence of death in either pan, on one side for Achilles, on the other for horse-taming Hector, he raised the balance by the middle of the beam. The beam came down on Hector's side, spelling his doom. He was a dead man. Phoebus Apollo deserted him.

- (i) Who is the Father referred to in the passage? (6)
- (ii) For what purpose is he using the golden scales? (6)
- (iii) Do you think the men shown here were heroes? Give a reason for your answer. (6)
- (iv) Briefly describe the attitude to the Trojan War of **one** of the gods **or** goddesses in the **Iliad**. (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) How did the Athenians help the Ionian Greeks in 494 B.C.?
- (ii) Who said to King Xerxes: "No matter how small it is, the Spartan army will fight you"?
- (iii) Name an Athenian playwright who wrote a play about the Persian wars.
- (iv) When Xerxes was invading Greece what did the Delphic oracle say would save the Athenians?
- (v) To which god was the island of Delos sacred?
- (vi) Why did Themistocles carve messages in the rocks as he sailed south after the battle of Artemisium? (24)

- (b)
- (i) Who was Phidippides and what did he do before the battle of Marathon? (8)
  - (ii) Why did the Plataeans come to help the Athenians at Marathon? (8)
  - (iii) What part did Callimachus take in the decision to fight at Marathon? What happened to him? (8)
  - (iv) What did the Persian fleet do after the battle? (8)

(c) Read the following passage from **The Histories** of Herodotus, and then answer the questions which follow.

After his arrest, Intaphrenes' wife came to the palace and began to weep and lament outside the door, and continued so long to do so that Darius, moved to pity by her incessant tears, sent someone out to speak to her. 'Lady,' the message ran, 'the king is willing to spare the life of one member of your family – choose which of the prisoners you wish to save.' Having thought this offer over, the woman answered that, if the king granted her the life of one only of her family, she would choose her brother. The answer surprised Darius, and he sent again and asked why it was that she rejected her husband and children, and preferred to save her brother, who was neither so near to her as her children, nor so dear as her husband. 'My lord,' she replied, 'God willing, I may get another husband, and other children when these are gone. But as my father and mother are both dead, I can never possibly have another brother.'

- (i) Who was Darius? (4)
- (ii) What impression of Darius do you get from this passage? (8)
- (iii) Do you find the woman's choice strange? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
- (iv) What was Xerxes' response when Pythius the Lydian begged for his son to be allowed to stay out of the war? (4)

(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 at the time of his trial?
- (ii) Name **two** of Socrates' accusers in court.
- (iii) What was Evenus of Paros supposed to teach for 500 drachmae?
- (iv) Why did Socrates refuse to escape from prison?
- (v) What was the only official position Socrates ever held in Athens?
- (vi) Who were the Sophists? (24)

- (b)
- (i) If you had the job of defending Socrates in his trial, state **three** points you would give in his favour. (16)
  - (ii) If you were opposed to him, state **three** points you would use against him. (16)

(c) Read the following extract from Aristophanes' play **The Clouds**, and then answer the questions which follow.

*When Strepsiades arrives to enrol in the Thinkery, his attention is immediately caught by someone swinging about in the air in a kind of basket. He asks a very pale-faced student who it is. The reply is made reverently: 'Himself'.*

STREPSIADES: Who's Himself?  
STUDENT: Socrates, of course.  
STREPSIADES: Ooh! Socrates! Call him down. Give him a good shout.  
STUDENT: Call him down yourself. I'm busy.  
STREPSIADES: Socrates! Oi! Socrates! Dearest Socrates!  
SOCRATES: What do you want, mere mortal?  
STREPSIADES: Please tell me first, what are you doing up there?  
SOCRATES: I am walking on air and contemplating the mystery of the sun.  
STREPSIADES: Well, that basket's a good place for looking down on the gods. Better than down here on the ground, I suppose.  
SOCRATES: Exactly. I could never have done any accurate scientific research on the heavens without suspending my mind in mid-air, and blending my pure thoughts with the pure atmosphere. Conducting such highbrow researches from ground level inevitably attracts all streams of thought down to itself.

- (i) What sort of picture of Socrates is the writer trying to give here? (8)
- (ii) Why does Socrates claim he needs to be "walking on air"? (8)
- (iii) From your study of the topic, what evidence is there that Socrates believes in 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) In what modern country does the site of ancient Troy lie?
- (ii) Describe or sketch a shaft grave.
- (iii) Who was Orestes? What woman did Orestes kill?
- (iv) Which Greek hero is said to have thought up the idea of the Wooden Horse?
- (v) What is shown in Photograph 1 on Paper X?  
Where was it found?
- (vi) Who is shown in Photograph 2 on Paper X?  
What is she said to be wearing? (24)

- (b)
- (i) What was Schliemann trying to prove when he decided to excavate the site of Troy/Hisarlik? (8)
  - (ii) Describe briefly how he set about his excavations. (8)
  - (iii) Do you think Schliemann was a good archaeologist? Give a reason for your answer. (8)
  - (iv) If you were an archaeologist at Troy today, mention **one** advantage you would have that was not available to Schliemann. (8)

- (c)
- (i) Study the plan of Mycenae in Photograph 3 on Paper X and name the features marked **A, B, C, D** and **E**. (10)
  - (ii) Give **two** important advantages the Mycenaean had if they were attacked. (10)
  - (iii) What happened to Mycenae in about 1200 B.C.? (4)

(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 is the meaning of the word Acropolis?
- (ii) Why exactly did the Greeks build temples?
- (iii) What connection was there between the Parthenon and the island of Paros?
- (iv) Name **one** of the architects of the Parthenon.
- (v) What was the Delian League?
- (vi) What happened to Athens in 480 B.C.? (24)

(b) Look at Photograph 4 on Paper X and answer the following questions.

- (i) In what order of architecture was this temple built? (8)
- (ii) Name **one** unusual feature of the Parthenon. (8)
- (iii) What is a metope? Where are they to be found on the temple? (8)
- (iv) Describe briefly the statue that was kept in this temple and say who sculpted it. (8)

(c) Look at Photograph 5 on Paper X and answer the questions below.

- (i) Who is this man? (6)
- (ii) What is he wearing on his head? (6)
- (iii) What was his connection with the Athenian Acropolis? (6)
- (iv) How did he die? (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) Who asked Virgil to compose the **Aeneid**? (8)
- (ii) How was Aeolus persuaded to cause a storm in Book 1 of the **Aeneid**? (8)
- (iii) How did Sinon persuade the Trojans to bring the horse into Troy? (8)
- (iv) Who was Creusa and what happened to her? (8)
- (v) Who was Anna? What advice did she give to Dido? (8)
- (vi) How did Aeneas cross the river Styx? (24)

- (b)
- (i) Who warned the Trojans to ‘beware of the Greeks bearing gifts’ and what happened to him? (8)
  - (ii) Which hero appeared to Aeneas in a dream in Book 2 of the **Aeneid**? (8)
  - (iii) What advice did this hero give to Aeneas? (8)
  - (iv) Mention **one** example of Aeneas’s courage from Book 2 of the **Aeneid**. (8)

(c) Read the following passage from Book 11 of the **Aeneid**, and then answer the questions which follow.

They laid the young warrior high on his bed of country straw. There he lay like a flower cut by the thumbnail of a young girl, a soft violet or drooping lily, still with its sheen and its shape, though Mother Earth no longer feeds it and gives it strength. Then Aeneas brought out two robes stiffened with gold and purple threads which Sidonian Dido had long since made for him with her own hands, picking out the warp in fine gold, and the work had been a joy to her. With grief in his heart he put one of these on the young man’s body as his last tribute and in a fold of it he veiled the hair that would soon be burned.

- (i) Identify the simile in the passage. (6)
- (ii) Do you think this simile is effective? Give a reason for your answer. (6)
- (iii) What evidence is there in the passage that Aeneas loved his friend? (6)
- (iv) Mention **one** other example from the **Aeneid** of Virgil’s ability to describe grief. (6)

(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) What was the *scaenae frons* of a Roman theatre?
- (ii) Why was **The Swaggering Soldier** set in a Greek town?
- (iii) Who says, "I'll have her out here in front of you in two shakes"? Of whom is he speaking?
- (iv) What woman was to be produced "as your wife – all dressed up like a married woman, ribbons and ringlets and so on"? What was the reason for this?
- (v) Why does Pleusicles disguise himself as a sailor?
- (vi) How is Pyrgopolynices punished for his bad behaviour? (24)

- (b)
- (i) Who is Periplectomenus? (8)
  - (ii) What is his connection with Pleusicles? (8)
  - (iii) Give **one** argument he has against wives, and **one** he has against children. (8)
  - (iv) Give **two** boasts he makes about himself. (8)

(c) Look at Photograph 6 on Paper X which shows the theatre at Orange, built nearly 200 years after the time of Plautus. Then answer the questions which follow.

- (i) Mention **two** advantages of watching a play in such a theatre. (8)
- (ii) Mention **two** advantages of having so large a stage. (8)
- (iii) Mention **two** ways in which this theatre was different from those of Plautus's own time. (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) Why did the dictator Sulla want Caesar to divorce his wife, Cornelia?
- (ii) For what official position did Caesar first stand?
- (iii) Why did the young Caesar sail to Rhodes?
- (iv) What did Pompey claim would happen if he stamped with his foot upon the earth?
- (v) What was the immediate reaction of the senators to Caesar's death?
- (vi) Who said to Brutus, "I am your evil genius. You shall see me at Philippi."? Where did this happen? (24)

- (b)
- (i) What do you think were the **three** most important things that Caesar did? Give a reason for **each** of the three. (24)
  - (ii) Mention some mistakes you think he made. (8)

(c) Read the following passage from Plutarch's **Life of Cicero**, which describes the situation after the Catilinarian conspiracy, and answer the questions below.

When it was Caesar's turn to give his opinion he rose and proposed that the conspirators should not be put to death, but that their property should be confiscated and that they themselves should be taken to whatever cities in Italy Cicero might choose and there be kept in chains under close arrest until final victory over Catiline had been secured in the field. The proposal was a reasonable one: Caesar, who made it, was a singularly able speaker, and Cicero also lent some weight to it; for when he rose to speak himself he dealt with the subject from both points of view, now putting forward the arguments for the first proposal and now for Caesar's. All his friends too preferred the second proposal to the first, thinking that Caesar's proposal was to the advantage of Cicero, who would be less open to attack if he did not put the conspirators to death.

- (i) What attitude did Caesar take to the treatment of the conspirators? (6)
- (ii) What attitude did Cicero take to Caesar's speech? (6)
- (iii) What position did Cicero hold in government at this time? (6)
- (iv) Why did Cicero's friends support Caesar's proposal? (6)

(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) Name the river near Pompeii.
- (ii) What was the purpose of a basilica in a Roman town?
- (iii) Who was the patron goddess of Pompeii?
- (iv) What was the job of an aedile?
- (v) What is shown in Photograph 7 on Paper X?
- (vi) What is shown in Photograph 8 on Paper X? (24)

(b) Imagine that you are the rich owner of a house in Pompeii and write briefly on the following points of your life:

- (i) How you earn your money. (8)
- (ii) What life is like in your house. (8)
- (iii) What sort of entertainment you can visit in town. (8)
- (iv) What your children do. (8)

- (c)
- (i) Look at Photograph 9 on Paper X and explain briefly what it is. (8)
  - (ii) Name any **two** gods or goddesses who had temples in the forum in Pompeii. (8)
  - (iii) Who was Isis and how was she connected with Pompeii? (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) What was the main job of the army musicians?
- (ii) What was the *legatus* of a Roman legion?
- (iii) Explain the meaning of the nickname 'Marius's Mules'.
- (iv) What was known as an '*onager*' or 'wild-ass'?
- (v) Mention **two** items for which money was deducted from a soldier's pay.
- (vi) What is shown in Photograph 10 on Paper X?  
Why would such a monument be erected? (24)

(b) Study the map in Photograph 11 on Paper X, and then answer the following questions.

- (i) From their position on the map, what do you think was the main job of the Roman legions? (12)
- (ii) Name **three** Roman legionary bases or fortresses on the map. (12)
- (iii) What name was given to the frontier wall at the North of Britain. (8)

(c) Study Photograph 12 on Paper X. It shows part of Trajan's column. Then answer the following questions.

- (i) Who was Trajan? (6)
- (ii) Why is this monument so important to a study of the Roman army? (6)
- (iii) Describe what is happening in any **one** of the scenes shown in this photograph. (6)
- (iv) Name **three** items from a legionary's armour and equipment. (6)

(80 marks)

**Blank Page**