



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2018

CLASSICAL STUDIES – ORDINARY LEVEL (300 marks)

FRIDAY, 15 JUNE – AFTERNOON 2.00 to 5.00

- There are questions on **TEN TOPICS**.
- The topics are divided into three groups as follows:

Group I	:	Topics 1 to 4.
Group II	:	Topics 5 to 7.
Group III	:	Topics 8 to 10.
- Candidates are required to answer questions on **FOUR TOPICS** as follows:
One topic must be chosen from *each* of the three groups and the *fourth* topic may be chosen from *any one* of the three groups.
- Candidates are required to answer **SIX QUESTIONS** drawn from their **FOUR** chosen topics as follows:
Candidates must answer **two** questions from two of their chosen topics and **one** question from **each** of the remaining two of their chosen topics.
- There are fifty marks for each question. The total marks for the paper are 300.
- Photographs required for answering questions on Topics 8 and 10 are provided on an accompanying paper marked **X**.

GROUP I: Topics 1 to 4

Topic 1. Athens at War.

- (i) (a) Summarise the advice Pericles gave the Athenians on how to conduct the war with Sparta. (30)
(b) In your opinion, was Pericles a good leader of Athens? Give reasons for your answer. (20)
- (ii) (a) Give an account of the Battle of Amphipolis in 422 BC. (40)
(b) Why, in your opinion, was this battle important? (10)
- (iii) Just before the departure of the Athenian Expedition to Sicily, the Hermae were mutilated.
(a) What were the Hermae and why were they so important to the Athenians? (10)
(b) Explain how the damage done to the Hermae caused Alcibiades to abandon the Sicilian Expedition. (20)
(c) Describe what Alcibiades did after leaving the Sicilian Expedition. (20)
- (iv) Write notes on **any two** of the following:
Agis, the Spartan king; Demosthenes, the Athenian general; Nicias, the Athenian general. (25, 25)

Topic 2. Alexander the Great.

- (i) In 332 BC Alexander and his army laid siege to the city of Tyre.
(a) Explain how the position of Tyre made it so difficult to capture. (10)
(b) What methods did Alexander use in the siege of Tyre? (30)
(c) What is your opinion of Alexander's treatment of the citizens of Tyre after his victory? (10)
- (ii) Write notes on **any two** of the following:
Philip, father of Alexander; Cleitus, commander in Alexander's army; Hephaestion, Alexander's companion. (25, 25)
- (iii) (a) In your opinion, what mistakes were made by Darius in his campaign against Alexander? Support your answers by reference to the text. (25)
(b) In what ways did Alexander's style of kingship become more like that of Darius when he conquered Persia? (25)
- (iv) (a) What qualities of Alexander do you admire most? Support your answer with reference to the text. (25)
(b) What do you most disapprove of about Alexander? Support your answer with reference to the text. (25)
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Topic 3. Life and Thought in the Late Roman Republic.

- (i) On his return from Bithynia Julius Caesar was captured by pirates.
- (a) Describe how Caesar behaved towards the pirates while he was their prisoner. (25)
 - (b) What happened to the pirates after Caesar was released? (15)
 - (c) What does this episode reveal about Caesar's character? (10)
- (ii) (a) Describe how Pythius, the Syracusan banker, tricked the rich Roman, Gaius Canius, into buying property. (Cicero: *How to make right decisions*) (35)
- (b) What is Cicero's opinion of Pythius's behaviour? (15)
- (iii) (a) Pompey was known as "Pompey the Great". Do you think that he deserved that title? Give reasons for your answer. (25)
- (b) Give an account of how Pompey met his death in Egypt. (25)
- (iv) (a) According to Sallust in *The Greatness and Decline of Rome*, what qualities made Rome great in the good old days? (25)
- (b) What does Sallust say is the cause of Rome's decline in his time? (25)
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Topic 4. Roman Historians.

- (i) "I found Rome built of bricks: I leave her clothed in marble." (Augustus)
- (a) How did Augustus improve the appearance of the city of Rome? (15)
 - (b) What measures were taken by Augustus to make Rome a safer city to live in? (15)
 - (c) What did Augustus do to provide entertainment for the citizens of Rome? (20)
- (ii) (a) Describe how Sejanus became so powerful in Rome. (35)
- (b) Describe how Tiberius brought about the downfall and death of Sejanus. (15)
- (iii) Write notes on **any two** of the following:
Cleopatra, queen of Egypt; Marcus Agrippa, Augustus's general; Agrippina, wife of Claudius. (25, 25)
- (iv) During the reign of Tiberius as emperor, army mutinies broke out in Pannonia and Germany.
- (a) What were the complaints of the soldiers who mutinied? (25)
 - (b) Describe how Drusus and Germanicus put an end to the mutinies. (25)
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GROUP II: Topics 5 to 7

Topic 5. Greek Drama.

- (i) (a) In Sophocles' play *Oedipus the King*, who are the Chorus? (5)
(b) What is the attitude of the Chorus towards Oedipus at the start of the play? (20)
(c) What is their attitude towards Oedipus at the end of the play and why has it changed? (25)
- (ii) (a) In Sophocles' play *Oedipus the King*, explain why Oedipus and Jocasta are delighted at the news that King Polybus of Corinth has died. (15)
(b) Why does Jocasta say that prophecies are "neither here nor there"? (15)
(c) What does the messenger from Corinth tell Oedipus about his origins? (20)
- (iii) In the play *Medea* by Euripides, Medea murders her two children.
(a) Explain why Medea commits such a terrible crime. (30)
(b) How do we know that Medea has the gods on her side? (20)
- (iv) (a) Describe the final meeting between Jason and Medea in Euripides' play *Medea*. (35)
(b) Do you find the ending of the play satisfactory or unsatisfactory? Explain your answer. (15)
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Topic 6. Ancient Epic.

- (i) (a) Describe how Dido and Aeneas fall in love and become lovers in Virgil's *Aeneid*. (30)
(b) Why does Aeneas leave Dido and sail to Italy? (10)
(c) What is your opinion of Aeneas's treatment of Dido? (10)
- (ii) In Book 6 of the *Aeneid*, Aeneas visits the Underworld.
(a) Why does Aeneas want to visit the Underworld? (10)
(b) What creatures does Aeneas see at the entrance to the Underworld? (15)
(c) What scene does the Sibyl have to explain to Aeneas at the banks of the River Styx? (15)
(d) What does Anchises, Aeneas's father, tell him about the future destiny of Rome? (10)
- (iii) (a) In Homer's *Odyssey*, describe the Battle in the Hall, in which Odysseus and Telemachus overcome the Suitors. (30)
(b) In your opinion, did the Suitors deserve their fate? Explain your answer. (20)
- (iv) In Homer's *Odyssey* when Odysseus returns to Ithaca, he is disguised as a beggar in order to find out who has been loyal to him and who has not.
(a) Describe how Odysseus finds out that Eumaeus, the swine-herd, is on his side. (15)
(b) How does Melanthius, the goat-herd, treat Odysseus? (10)
(c) How does Penelope test Odysseus to make sure that he is who he says he is? (25)
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Topic 7. Writers of the Augustan Age.

- (i) (a) From your reading of the prescribed poems by Propertius, would you agree that he has a negative attitude towards women? (30)
- (b) Which is your favourite poem of Propertius? Explain your answer with reference to the poem. (20)
- (ii) (a) Describe how Romulus got wives for his men in Livy's Sabine Women. (35)
- (b) What do you think of the behaviour of the Romans on this occasion? Give a reason for your answer. (15)
- (iii) (a) In Horace's poems, *Gather Ye Rosebuds, We all must Die* and *Cease to Mourn*, what advice on living does he give to his readers? (30)
- (b) Do you agree with Horace's views on life? Explain your answer with reference to the poems. (20)
- (iv) (a) From your reading of Virgil's *Hercules and Cacus*, what crime does Cacus commit against Hercules and how does he try to conceal it? (20)
- (b) How does Hercules discover the crime? (15)
- (c) Describe how Hercules defeats Cacus. (15)
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GROUP III: Topics 8 to 10

Topic 8. Art and Architecture in Greek Society.

- (i) **Photograph A** on **Paper X** shows a famous temple in Athens.
- (a) Identify the temple shown. (5)
 - (b) In which order is the temple built? (5)
 - (c) Using the correct architectural terms, give a description of the temple. (30)
 - (d) Why is this temple seen as such an unusual building? (10)
- (ii) Study **Photograph B** on **Paper X** and answer the questions.
- (a) What is this statue called? (5)
 - (b) Describe how it would have been made. (15)
 - (c) Which period of Greek sculpture does this statue belong to? (10)
 - (d) How is this statue typical of its period? (20)
- (iii) **Photograph C** on **Paper X** shows a metope from the Parthenon.
- (a) What is a metope? (You may use a sketch as your answer.) (10)
 - (b) Explain the term “relief sculpture”. (10)
 - (c) What is happening in the scene? (15)
 - (d) How, in your opinion, has the author created a sense of movement and drama in this metope? (15)
- (iv) Study **Photograph D** on **Paper X** and answer the questions.
- (a) Name the central figure in the sculpture and explain what is happening in the scene. (15)
 - (b) To which period of Greek sculpture does this sculpture belong? (10)
 - (c) In what ways is the sculpture typical of this period? (15)
 - (d) The Roman writer Pliny described this sculpture as one, “to be preferred above all others”. Do you agree with his opinion? Give a reason for your answer. (10)
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Topic 9. The Philosopher in Society: A Study of Socrates and Plato.

- (i) (a) What rules does Plato lay down for his Rulers concerning food and housing? (15)
(b) What was Plato's attitude towards his Rulers and private property? (20)
(c) In your opinion, were Plato's rules on private property practical? (15)
Explain your answer.
- (ii) According to Socrates in Plato's *Republic*, the ideal state has the qualities of wisdom, courage, self-discipline and justice.
(a) Where can these qualities be found in Socrates' ideal state? (35)
(b) "Justice means minding your own business." (Plato's *Republic*)
What does Socrates mean by this statement? (15)
- (iii) (a) Using your own words, write an account of Plato's Simile of the Sea Captain. (35)
(b) Explain what you think Plato wants us to understand from this simile. (15)
- (iv) (a) When Socrates asked Cephalus if old age was difficult, what was Cephalus's reply? (30)
(b) According to Cephalus, how did being wealthy help in old age? (20)
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Topic 10. Roman Art and Architecture.

- (i) **Photograph E** on **Paper X** shows a famous triumphal arch.
- (a) Identify this triumphal arch and say where it is located. (10)
 - (b) Why did the Romans build arches such as this? (15)
 - (c) Give a full description of the arch shown, using the correct architectural terms. (25)
- (ii) **Photograph F** on **Paper X** shows a famous wall painting.
- (a) What name is given to this painting? (5)
 - (b) Give a detailed description of this painting. (30)
 - (c) Describe the types of paintings that Romans liked to have on their walls. (15)
- (iii) **Photograph G** and **Photograph H** on **Paper X** each show the bust of a woman.
- (a) Describe both sculptures. (20)
 - (b) In what ways are both sculptures typical of Roman portrait sculpture? (20)
 - (c) Do you think these sculptures are good? Give reasons for your answer. (10)
- (iv) **Photograph I** on **Paper X** shows an artist's impression of the interior of the Basilica Nova.
- (a) What were basilicas used for? (15)
 - (b) Where were basilicas usually located in Roman towns and cities? (10)
 - (c) Write a brief description of the Basilica Nova, using the correct architectural terms. (25)
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