



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2018

CLASSICAL STUDIES - HIGHER LEVEL

FRIDAY, 15 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00 to 4.30

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 = (5 x 80) = 400.

Photographs required for answering some of the questions are provided on a separate paper marked **X**, which accompanies this paper.

| SECTION A - The Greek World | SECTION B - The Roman World |
|--|---|
| 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. |

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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) What is epic poetry? (24)
- (ii) Who is Astyanax?
- (iii) Why did Glaucus exchange his armour with Diomedes in Book 6 of the **Iliad**?
- (iv) What oath does Hector ask Achilles to swear when he faces him outside the walls of Troy?
- (v) What sign did Zeus send to show that Priam would have a safe journey?
- (vi) Who is Cassandra? (24)

- (b) (i) Based on your reading of Book 1 of the **Iliad**, give an account of the disastrous quarrel between Achilles and Agamemnon. (16)
- (ii) Whom do you blame most for the quarrel? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
- (iii) What is your opinion of the character of Helen in the Iliad? Explain your answer. (8)

(c) Read the following passage which comes from Book 17 of the **Iliad** and answer the questions which follow.

The Trojans advanced in a mass, and Hector led them. As a great wave roars against the current, flowing out of the mouth of a river into the thunderous sea – with such a roar did the Trojans advance. But united in their determination, the Greeks faced them, making a fence of their bronze shields round Patroclus. Moreover Zeus, son of Cronus, spread a thick mist around the gleaming Greek helmets. Zeus had no quarrel with Patroclus while he was alive and serving as Achilles' attendant, and hated the thought of his becoming food for the enemy dogs of Troy. So now he roused Patroclus' comrades-in-arms to fight in his defence.

- (i) What simile is used to describe the advancing Trojans? (6)
- (ii) Is it a good simile in your opinion? Give a reason for your answer. (6)
- (iii) From your reading of **this** passage how does Zeus help the Greeks? (6)
- (iv) Explain why Zeus helps the Greeks in this passage. (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) What type of soldier is shown in Photograph 1 on Paper X?
- (ii) What happened to the heralds who were sent by Darius to the Spartans to demand earth and water?
- (iii) Why did Xerxes have his men give the Hellespont three hundred lashes?
- (iv) Name the Spartan king who accompanied Xerxes as an adviser.
- (v) When Pausanias came upon Mardonius' tent after the Greek victory at Plataea, what did he do?
- (vi) After the battle of Mycale, why did the Greeks sail to the Hellespont?

(24)

- (b)
- (i) Mention **two** places captured by the Persians on their journey across the Aegean Sea to Marathon in 490 BC. (6)
 - (ii) Why was the Athenian runner Pheidippides sent to Sparta? (6)
 - (iii) Write an account of the Battle of Marathon. You may use a labelled diagram as part of your answer. (20)

(c) Read the following passage from **The Histories** by Herodotus and answer the questions which follow. Themistocles is arguing that the Greeks should stay and fight at Salamis.

'You can save Greece,' he said, 'if you follow my advice and stay here and fight. Do not listen to the others who suggest withdrawing to the Isthmus of Corinth. Listen and compare the two plans. If you take on the enemy at the Isthmus you will be fighting in open water; this would not be to our advantage at all since our fleet is smaller and our ships are slower. In any case you would lose Salamis, even if we won the battle, and you would be endangering the whole of Greece by drawing the Persian land army, which would follow the fleet, towards the Peloponnese. But, if you do what I suggest and fight at Salamis, you will gain these advantages: first, we will win a great victory if we engage their large force with our small fleet in this narrow channel, and the battle goes as is to be expected. Secondly, Salamis will be saved and our women and children too. Thirdly, and this is particularly important from your point of view, you will be defending the Peloponnese just as well in this position. If you take my advice you will keep the enemy away from the Isthmus.'

- (i) According to Themistocles why is fighting at the Isthmus not to the Greeks' advantage? (6)
- (ii) What does he say would happen that would endanger the whole of Greece? (6)
- (iii) List **two** advantages he gives for fighting at Salamis. (6)
- (iv) In your opinion, does Themistocles make a convincing argument? Explain your answer. (6)

(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) In what century did Socrates live? (24)
- (ii) Give **one** reason why Athenian juries were so large.
- (iii) Name **one** of the places where Socrates served as a soldier.
- (iv) What order was given to Socrates and four others by the Thirty Commissioners?
- (v) According to Socrates, why might his manner of speech be unusual in a court of law?
- (vi) On the last day of Socrates' life, whom did he order to be taken home from prison? (24)

- (b) (i) Do you think that Socrates did a good job in defending himself in court? Explain your answer. (16)
- (ii) Do you think the Athenian jury behaved reasonably? Argue your case. (8)
- (iii) Socrates believed that death was either one of two things. Name **both** of those things. (8)

(c) Read the following passage from Plato's **Crito**, and then answer the questions which follow.

Crito: Besides, Socrates, I feel that it is unjust for you to do what you are doing, throwing away your life when you might save it. You are doing your best to treat yourself in exactly the same way as your enemies would, or rather did, when they wanted to ruin you.

What is more, it seems to me that you are betraying your sons too. You have it in your power to finish bringing them up and educating them, and instead of that you're proposing to go off and desert them, and so far as you are concerned they'll be left to get along as the whim of fortune determines. Either one ought not to have children at all, or one ought to see their upbringing and education through to the end, but it strikes me that you are taking the most irresponsible course.

- (i) What does Crito find unjust about Socrates' actions? (6)
- (ii) According to Crito, how is Socrates betraying his sons? (6)
- (iii) Do you agree that Socrates is betraying his sons? Give reasons for your answer. (6)
- (iv) From your study of this topic, what did Socrates ask of the jury regarding his sons after he had been found guilty? (6)

(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) What is shown in Photograph **2** on **Paper X**?
- (ii) What was the Simois?
- (iii) What exactly is the defensive piece of weaponry shown in Photograph **3** on **Paper X** called?
- (iv) Why did Orestes kill his mother, Clytaemnestra?
- (v) Name the **two** great gates of the city of Troy.
- (vi) Why are the walls of Mycenae described as ‘Cyclopean’?

(24)

(b) (i) Describe the events that led to the Trojan War. (10)

(ii) What is your opinion of the way Schliemann conducted his excavations at Mycenae and Troy? Explain your answer. (16)

(iii) What contribution did Wilhelm Dörpfeld make to our understanding of the site of Troy? (6)

(c) (i) What is shown in Photograph **4** on **Paper X**? (6)

(ii) Name **two** archaeological sites where artefacts such as these were found. (6)

(iii) Who discovered how to read the writing on these artefacts? (6)

(iv) Name **one** method used by modern archaeologists to date artefacts. (6)

(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) How did Pericles die? (8)
 - (ii) Who was Ictinus? (8)
 - (iii) What building, below the Acropolis, is associated with the god Dionysus? (8)
 - (iv) How often was the Great Panathenaea celebrated? (8)
 - (v) What type of dress is shown in Photograph 5 on Paper X? (8)
 - (vi) What happened to the Parthenon in 1687? (8)
- (24)

- (b)
- (i) Write a brief description of the interior of the Parthenon. You make use a labelled diagram as part of your answer. (10)
 - (ii) People think the sculptures decorating the outside of the Parthenon are beautiful. Do you agree with them? Give reasons for your answer. (10)
 - (iii) Who is associated with the removal of much of the sculpture from the Parthenon and other buildings? (6)
 - (iv) What stories are shown on each of the pediments on the Parthenon? (6)

(c) Study Photograph 6 on Paper X which shows a reconstruction of a procession passing through the Propylaea.

- (i) What was the Propylaea? (6)
- (ii) In which architectural order was the Propylaea built? Give **one** reason to support your answer. (6)
- (iii) What is a caryatid? On which building on the Acropolis would you see a caryatid? (6)
- (iv) What is a stylobate? You may use a labelled diagram as part of your answer. (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**?
 - (ii) What use did the Greeks make of the island of Tenedos in Book 2 of the **Aeneid**?
 - (iii) Who is Iarbas?
 - (iv) Whom does Jupiter send to tell Aeneas he must leave Carthage?
 - (v) What did the Sibyl do to Cerberus in Book 6 of the **Aeneid**?
 - (vi) What was Anchises doing when Aeneas met him in the Underworld?
- (24)

- (b)
- (i) Explain why and how Juno causes trouble for Aeneas in Book 1 of the **Aeneid**. (8)
 - (ii) Based on your reading of Book 2 of the **Aeneid**, describe what happens to prevent Aeneas from killing Helen. (6)
 - (iii) How does Neptune help Aeneas in Book 1 of the **Aeneid**? (6)
 - (iv) When Dido meets Aeneas in the Underworld, why does she refuse to speak to him? Do you feel sympathy for Aeneas here? Give reasons for your answer. (12)

(c) Photograph 7 on **Paper X** is a sculpture showing Laocoon in a famous scene from the story of the fall of Troy.

- (i) What was Laocoon's job in Troy? (6)
- (ii) In this sculpture, what is happening to Laocoon and his two sons? (6)
- (iii) Why does this happen to him? (6)
- (iv) When Troy is falling, who appears to Aeneas in a dream? (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) In **The Swaggering Soldier**, which character speaks the Prologue?
 - (ii) Who says the following words: “The women are all at your feet, and no wonder; they can’t resist your good looks.”?
 - (iii) What city is Philocomasium originally from?
 - (iv) Which character in the **Swaggering Soldier** is referred to as a ‘despatch-boat’?
 - (v) Who says the following words: “Do you think this one loves me too? She admires my appearance.”?
 - (vi) In **The Swaggering Soldier**, who is Lurcio? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Who is Periplectomenus? Why is he important in the story? Give reasons for your answer. (12)
 - (ii) Explain why he does not want to have a wife or children. (8)
 - (iii) Who is Pleusicles? Write a note on his role in **The Swaggering Soldier**. (12)
- (c)
- (i) What is a stock character? Give an example of a stock character from **The Swaggering Soldier**. (6)
 - (ii) Why do characters in Plautus’ plays usually have Greek names? (6)
 - (iii) What is an aside? (6)
 - (iv) What is shown on the *scaenae frons* in **The Swaggering Soldier**? (6)

(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) Name Caesar's mother.
- (ii) Why did Sulla confiscate the dowry of Caesar's wife Cornelia?
- (iii) What did Caesar propose should happen to the men involved in the Catiline Conspiracy?
- (iv) Why did Caesar burst into tears when reading the history of Alexander the Great?
- (v) Where was Caesar's last war fought?
- (vi) Mention **one** arrangement Caesar made in his will. (24)

- (b) (i) Discuss Caesar's successes and failures both as a politician and as a military leader. (24)
- (ii) What aspect of his character do you like or dislike? Explain your answer. (8)

(c) Read the following passage from H.H Scullard's book, **From the Gracchi to Nero** and answer the questions below.

A conspiracy was formed and since many of the conspirators were men who had served Caesar faithfully and could expect further support from him, it must be assumed that their motives were not mean or petty. They regarded him as a tyrant. They did not stop to consider a fact, which Caesar himself is said to have remarked upon, namely that his removal would merely involve the Republic in further trouble and civil wars. Caesar must have suspected that his life might be in peril but he took no precautions: 'It is better to die than to live in fear of death.' Despite the fact that there were at least sixty men involved in the conspiracy, the secret was well kept. The leader of the conspiracy was Cassius, praetor in 44 BC who had once described Caesar as his 'old and merciful master'. The figurehead was Cassius's brother-in-law, Brutus.

- (i) According to this passage why was a conspiracy to kill Caesar formed? (6)
- (ii) According to this passage, what did Caesar say would happen if he was killed? (6)
- (iii) According to this passage, why did Caesar not take any precautions regarding the threat to his life? (6)
- (iv) Based on your study of this topic explain what happened to Brutus. (6)

(80 marks)

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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) Identify the god shown in Photograph **8** on **Paper X**.
- (ii) What is shown in Photograph **9** on **Paper X**?
- (iii) Name the god worshipped in the Villa of the Mysteries.
- (iv) Who wrote the famous eye-witness account of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in AD 79?
- (v) What did the aediles do?
- (vi) How is the Roman general Sulla associated with Pompeii?

(24)

(b) Write a description of any **two** of the following aspects of life in Ancient Pompeii:

- (i) The layout and location of the Amphitheatre and activities associated with it
- (ii) The layout of a typical Roman house (*domus*) including the furniture and decoration
- (iii) Ways of earning a living in Pompeii.

(2 × 16)

(c) (i) Identify the items shown in Photograph **10** on **Paper X**.

For what purpose were they used?

(6)

(ii) What was the job of the Rhetor?

(6)

(iii) What is a bulla?

(6)

(iv) What was a freedman (*libertus*) in ancient Rome?

(6)

(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 Praetorian Guard?
- (ii) What was a legate?
- (iii) Why was there a boss on a Roman shield?
- (iv) Who was Trajan?
- (v) What building normally stood in the middle of a Roman army fort?
- (vi) Look at Photograph **11** on **Paper X**. Identify the type of soldier shown.

(24)

- (b) (i) Write an account of a typical battle fought by the Romans against a barbarian enemy. Include in your answer:
- The routine that took place before the battle
 - The methods of attack and defence
 - The artillery used by the Romans during battle.

(24)

- (ii) What is a donative?

(8)

(c) Study Photograph **12** on **Paper X** which shows a Roman cavalryman. Answer the following questions.

- (i) Why would a Roman cavalryman have more difficulty riding his horse than a modern rider? (6)
- (ii) What is the difference between the sword of the cavalryman and that of a Roman legionary? (6)
- (iii) What is the difference between the cavalry shield shown in Photograph **12** and the standard shield used by a legionary soldier? (6)
- (iv) What was the main job of a cavalryman in peacetime? (6)

(80 marks)

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