



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2022

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.

Introduction

The Leaving Certificate course in Classical Studies is wide-ranging and varied. It presents a study of history, historiography, philosophy, literature of different genres (including drama, epic and lyric poetry) as well as art and architecture. The questions on the examination paper reflect this variety of approaches and skills; the marking scheme is therefore adapted to this differentiation between the individual topics and questions. In discursive questions examiners look for developed points in candidates' answers and award marks to the degree in which these points are developed. These points must be individual and substantial.

In general, a substantial and well-developed point is one which:

- takes due cognisance of the command words in the question e.g. comment on, describe, analyse, discuss, evaluate, give an opinion, etc.
- addresses the question directly
- establishes a clear link between the question asked and the prescribed material
- clearly expresses either argument or information
- fulfils all of the above at some length. This length depends on the context of the question but would generally comprise a substantial paragraph.

It is important to note that at Higher Level, where questions call for analysis, evaluation, comment or discussion, candidates are required to engage with that aspect of the question and not just present a narrative of the story. A display of knowledge which is not applied to answering the question directly, while garnering some marks, will not be rewarded with high marks.

As stated above, the variety inherent in the syllabus requires variety in the type of question asked and within the marking scheme. This is particularly apparent in the Art and Architecture questions (Topics 8 and 10) where occasionally a single word or brief point may suffice for full marks. In these topics correct technical terms are expected for full or high marks.

The allocation of marks for each question and sub-question is set out in the marking scheme below.

The criteria for assessing some discursive questions can be seen in Appendix 1.

Examiners will approach the marking of a candidate's work with an open mind in the understanding that a candidate may present material, argument or views which are not set out in the marking scheme but which are equally valid. In considering this marking scheme the following should be noted: The detail required in any answer is determined by the context and the manner in which the question is asked and by the number of marks assigned to the answer in the examination paper. Requirements and mark allocations may therefore vary from year to year.

Examiners will make use of the full range of marks available for each question or sub-question.

Topic 1. Athens at War.

(i)

(a)

The Athenians buried their war dead by first erecting a big tent into which all of the remains of the dead were gathered. People then made offerings to the dead. Then there was a big procession. The bones of the dead of each tribe were placed in separate cypress wood coffins and carried to where they were buried outside the city. Then the best speaker in the city spoke in honour of them.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(b)

First Pericles says that a speech should not be needed as the deeds of these men speak for themselves and show their bravery and manliness. He says that it is hard to say enough to satisfy those who knew the dead well as one can never say enough about them. His main point is that the whole life of Athens is a cause which is noble and great and that these men sacrificed their lives for something totally worthwhile. He says that their self-sacrifice and courage are exactly the qualities that make Athens the great city it is. They gave their lives bravely for a truly great cause and have earned honour and fame which will never grow old. He says that he will not commiserate with the parents but will try to comfort them and tell them that it is a good thing to die with honour as these men have done. He urges those, who can, to have more children and for those who cannot, to remember the good times and remember the honour of their lost ones.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(c)

Most candidates will agree that he was good. They can list his wisdom and decisiveness with regard to the conduct of the war; his understanding of the trials and sufferings of the people (Funeral Oration); his steadiness and consistency; his reputation for being incorruptible; his brilliance as a public speaker; the respect he enjoyed among most of the citizens who called him the "Olympian". Thucydides claims that his worth became clear after his death as "his successors did the exact opposite of what he advised with disastrous results". If the candidate wishes to disagree, one might argue that he led the Athenians into a grossly expensive thirty-year war which they lost and that the city was never the same again afterwards.

Two reasons. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(ii)

(a)

Symptoms of the plague as described by Thucydides included:

People in perfect health suddenly had burning feelings in their heads, eyes went red, bleeding from the throat and tongue, bad breath, hoarseness and sneezing, chest pain and vomiting, pain and spasms, red skin with ulcers, feeling of burning so people couldn't bear the touch of even the lightest garments, they wanted to plunge into cold water, they suffered from thirst, insomnia, and terrible restlessness. Death usually came on the 7th or 8th day, but if not, there was violent diarrhoea, sometimes blindness, loss of limbs or loss of memory occurred. The dead lay unburied (untouched by birds who disappeared). Other illnesses disappeared. Strong and weak were equally hit. The worst aspect was the hopelessness and despair of sufferers "dying like sheep". Often people died untended. Those who tried to do the right thing lost their own lives. Examples of bad behaviour are the unprecedented lawlessness and the absence of fear of sanctions from gods or men. A particular example is the practice of stealing pyres prepared for others. He says that the plague was more virulent in Athens than anywhere else; that the doctors could not cope with the numbers of sick and they had the highest mortality rates of all; there was complete ignorance of how to treat the illness. Initially the people tried sacrifices, oracles etc but gave up, overcome by suffering, when they did no good. At first, they thought the Spartans had poisoned their reservoirs. Even lamentations for the dead were abandoned. Survivors didn't catch the disease again or if they did, it wasn't fatal. They felt immortal. Worst affected were those who had fled from the country into the city. They "died like flies". Bodies piled up in mounds, half dead people staggered about.

Three points. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

(b)

Candidates should give a personal response here. Some of the similar features that might be included are: the extraordinary and unselfish behaviour of many people; the high mortality rates amongst health workers; the bewilderment at how to treat the illness when it arrived; the initial problems with trying to bury the dead in some places; the fact that so many people placed their hopes in superstitions and magical cures; conspiracy theories as to how the plague had started; the abandonment of proper grieving for the dead; strong and weak equally at risk; the terrible behaviour of some people taking advantage of the situation; the prevalence of despair and depression. Some differences might include: the actual symptoms of the disease were not at all similar; the modern reliance on science, especially the remarkable development of vaccines; the existence of a public health system today. A couple of similarities and/or differences will suffice.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(iii)

(a)

Both sides were exhausted, it was almost exactly ten years since the war had started. The Spartans had suffered defeats at Sphacteria and Pylos and lost Brasidas, their general. The Athenians had lost one of its leading generals, Cleon and had suffered major defeats at Delium and Amphipolis. Each side recognised that they were not in a position to continue with any expectation of victory and needed to rebuild their strength.

Three points. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

(b)

The Peace of Nicias was signed after the Battle of Amphipolis in which the Athenians lost. By now both sides were exhausted and needed a break. Both sides agreed to return everything they had won in the war except for Nisaea which would remain in Athenian hands and Plataea which would remain under Theban control. Spartan prisoners from Sphacteria would be returned and Athens would get back Amphipolis. Delphi would regain its independence and temples in all of the Greek cities would be open for worship by anyone. Athens could continue to collect tribute, but not to force other states to submit and Athens would come to Sparta's aid if the Helots rebelled.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(iv)

Cleon was an outspoken politician who sided with the poor and knew how to play on the emotions of the Athenian crowd. He was an opponent of Pericles. In 427 BC, he argued that the Mytileneans should be put to death and that Athens needed to show its strength and make an example of them so that everyone else would fear them. He criticised the generals about Pylos. He was given command and won a great success when he captured the Spartans on Sphacteria. However, he was responsible for the Athenian defeat at Amphipolis and was killed in the battle.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Agis: Agis was a Spartan king and general. The Spartans were furious when he failed to capture Argos from Athens, but he redeemed himself at Mantinea where he flooded the land and forced the Athenians away from their advantageous position. He won the battle for the Spartans here. One of his most important roles was in the fortification of Decelea as a major military post in the later stage of the Peloponnesian War, giving them control of Attica and cutting off the primary route for food imports. This was a serious blow to Athens, which was being beaten in the Sicilian Expedition at the time.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Alcibiades was the most vocal supporter of the Sicilian Expedition. He had been associated with Socrates as a young man. He was a proud aristocrat, led a wild social life and was enormously popular. His part in the mutilation of the Hermae led to charges against him. He deserted the Athenian fleet and went over to the Spartans. Later he redeemed himself and returned to fight for Athens but abandoned them a second time.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Any two of the above.

(50 marks)

Topic 2: Alexander the Great.

(i)

(a)

In 335 B.C. the people of Thebes and Athens rebelled against Alexander who was fighting in the north. While Alexander was in the north fighting hill tribes, the news arrived of Philip's death and the Thebans were confident enough to rebel against Macedonian control. Their leaders were Phoenix and Prothytes. News spread that Alexander had died in the north, but he marched to Thebes in thirteen days across several mountain ranges. He was only a few miles away at Onchestus when it was confirmed to the Thebans that he was, in fact, alive. He first gave the city time to submit, but they sent out some infantry and cavalry to attack the Macedonians who moved around to the gate facing towards Attica. Some in the city wanted to come to terms but the rebels held on. The first attack was made, on his own initiative, by Perdiccas who breached the palisade and was wounded. This was followed by a full attack by Alexander which, initially was powerfully repelled by the Thebans who inflicted a lot of casualties on the Macedonians. But the Macedonians rallied and drove the Thebans back inside the town where there was a mistake made and the gates were left open, allowing the Macedonians to flood in and slaughter the Thebans.

A brief description of the siege. (7, 7, 6.)

(20 marks)

(b)

The citizens of Thebes were rounded up, about 30,000 people. Alexander had the men of Thebes all slaughtered. The women and children were enslaved, and the city was razed to the ground. He did show mercy to the widow Timocleia, and he left the house of Pindar and the Cadmeia standing. He did spare a few people, but the wholesale destruction of one of Greece's great cities shocked the Greek world.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(c)

Above all, the ruthlessness of the young Alexander is apparent here. His speed of reaction, his persistence and the confidence of his strategy and command are obvious in this victory. But the chief element here is the savage extremity of his punishment and the breathtaking fact of his destruction of one of the major cities of Greece - a lesson for any potential opposition to his plans. He would not tolerate any opposition and made a shocking example of Thebes by an extreme action. He does not hesitate to do what others might have considered inappropriate or impossible. His personal mercy is evident in his treatment of Timocleia, and his love of culture is clear in his devotion to Pindar.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(ii)

(a)

It was Parmenio who advised a night attack, but Alexander refused to act on this advice. He said that he did not want to steal victory like a thief in the night. He wanted his win to be fair and openly won. Arrian also says that it was common sense because a night attack is too risky and unpredictable. Too many things can go wrong.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(b)

The battle of Gaugamela took place in 331 BC. Alexander faced King Darius on a wide open plain near the river Bumodus which Darius had cleared beforehand. Alexander faced vastly superior numbers, perhaps as many as five or six to one. Alexander fortified his camp here and apparently had to be woken up on the morning of the battle. Parmenio's advice to make a reconnaissance was taken. The enemy got wind of the possibility of a night attack and stayed up in position all night with no sleep. Darius had fifteen elephants lined up against the Greeks and a cohort of Scythian chariots. The Agrianian archers were to deal with the Scythians and the men were instructed to step aside and allow them through if they got that far. Alexander spoke to his men as usual. He had a clever deployment of his men which consisted of a double phalanx with a gap in the middle and then two "flaps" of mixed cavalry and infantry on each side. This formed a kind of hollow rectangle to cope with the outflanking of the enemy. Then he attacked, drifting off to the right which forced the enemy to drift to their left. This created a gap which Alexander charged towards with his Cavalry Companions, creating havoc. Some of the Persians had broken through the centre but became distracted, looting the Greek camp. On the left wing, Parmenio was in real trouble and once Darius had fled, Alexander turned his attention to the left wing and reinforced it. The day was his.

Three elements of the battle. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

(c)

Darius fled the battlefield pursued by Alexander and his forces, eventually reaching Ecbatana. When Alexander came after him, he went eastwards through the Caspian Gates. His followers refused to turn and fight so Darius was left defenceless. He was imprisoned by Bessus who now claimed the throne and killed him. Alexander was told of this and rode towards him. Darius was held by followers of Bessus and possibly lived long enough to be found by a Macedonian soldier. Alexander treated his corpse with honour, and he was buried at Persepolis.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(iii)

Philip- father of Alexander, King of Macedon, creator of the professional army which provided much of Alexander's success. He defeated the Illyrian hill tribes and incorporated them into Macedonia, he defeated Athens and Thebes at Chaeronea and was hated by Demosthenes. Philip was immensely proud of his son and said that Macedonia would not be big enough for him. He married Olympias (Alexander's mother) and subsequently set her aside for Cleopatra. He and Alexander had a big row at this wedding. Later, at the wedding of his daughter, Philip was assassinated. He had planned an expedition to the east.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Cleitus: Cleitus the Black was an old friend of Alexander's and had served under Philip. His sister had been Alexander's nanny. He was one of Alexander's most trusted commanders and saved his life at the Battle of the Granicus. He was an old-style Macedonian who did not like the oriental style of leadership that Alexander was taking on. He resented the Persians at court and hated the way some of the flatterers at court tried to equate Alexander to a god. Things came to a head at Samarkand where, after everyone had drunk too much, Cleitus lost his temper with the flatterers, reminded Alexander that his father was better than he was and that he, Cleitus had saved his life. Alexander ran him through with a spear and then bitterly regretted it.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Parmenio: He was the general of whom Philip thought so highly and on whose support, Alexander depended to secure power initially. But almost every mention of him includes his advice which is rejected by Alexander. This includes before the Granicus; the response to the offer of Darius; the night-attack before Gaugamela and other examples. However, he and his sons were in the highest positions in the army and Parmenio was usually given command of the left wing. He must have been good at his job. When his son, Philotas, was implicated in a plot (possible framed), Alexander sent two generals to Ecbatana where Parmenio was with half of the army and had him assassinated.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Any two of the above.

(50 marks)

(iv)

(a)

The reasons for the Opis mutiny were, that the Macedonians were angry because Alexander had announced that the older and more unfit among them were to journey home without him. Effectively they were being dismissed and were being replaced by Persian courtiers and 30,000 successors/epigonoι. This was the last straw in the build-up of Macedonian resentment against the favour being shown to the Persians and their own sense of being pushed away by Alexander and considered useless. It is clear in their rushing to his tent in tears that they had felt rejected by him in favour of the Persians.

Two reasons. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(b)

Alexander first tells his men that they can go where they like, but first he lists the reasons why they should be grateful to Philip first and even more, to him. He states how his father brought them from poverty to glory and prosperity and turned them into great warriors. He lists Philip's military achievements and gain of control of Greece. He says this honour fell to the Macedonians as a whole. He says that Philip's achievements are trivial compared to his own and lists all the peoples his army has conquered. He points out that he took little from this in terms of personal gain and always rewarded them generously. He points out that he has as many wounds as any of them and leads the same kind of life as they do. He points out how he paid their debts and gave the dead splendid funerals. He tells them they can all go and explain how they left their king.

Two reasons. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(c)

The mutiny is resolved when Alexander, rather than giving in to the Macedonians, replaced their elite army units with Persians. The Macedonians were stunned and rushed to his door, throwing down their weapons. They wept and begged him to have pity on them. He came out and wept with them. Callines explained that it was his favourable treatment of the Persians, calling them his brothers, which upset them. There was an emotional reconciliation which was followed by a sacrifice and a huge feast where the Macedonians all sat next to him. Then they volunteered to go home.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

Topic 3: Life and Thought in the Late Roman Republic.

(i)

(a)

Publius Clodius was a wild character and a major party animal. His name was linked with many women of his day. His most notorious escapade was while he was having an affair with Pompeia, wife of Caesar while he was praetor. He dressed as a female flute-player and sneaked into the Bona Dea festival in the house while all men were banned from the premises. Plutarch describes how he is discovered by a servant girl and then by Caesar's mother. There was a huge scandal. This was not just a social scandal, but also a religious one as he had broken the sacred rules of the festival.

A brief account. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

(b)

Although Publius Clodius had clearly committed an act of sacrilege, his popularity was such that Caesar, recognising this, refused to testify against him in court. The threat from the mob, who loved him was never far from the surface. Thus, Roman politics of this period could be described as like gang warfare or mafia type control of the state. Clodius was acquitted, most jurors writing illegibly so that they could not be accused of convicting him or of condoning his behaviour.

One point of explanation. (15.)

(15 marks)

(c)

When asked why he had divorced his wife, Caesar said that the wife of Caesar should be above suspicion. He refused to testify against Publius Clodius (who was massively popular with the mob). He was clearly afraid of losing the good will of the mob who loved Publius Clodius and found a way to divorce his wife without blaming anybody.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(ii)

(a)

Pythius fooled Canius in the following way: Canius, a rich Roman arrives at Syracuse and is thinking of buying a country estate. Pythius is a banker and decides to trick Canius into buying his estate. He invites him to dinner and has arranged for all the local fishermen to fish at his villa and bring up at his shore their takings. An abundance of fish arrives and Pythius pretends that this is the norm. Canius is fired up with the idea of buying the house (Pythius has not even mentioned that he is selling) and pays him a ridiculous price. The next day, not a single boat appears and Canius realises that he has been fooled.

A brief account. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

(b)

Cicero despises the tactics of Pythius. He describes Pythius as “ill-intentioned, faithless and dishonest”. He further states that such people are ‘vice ridden’ who are willing to fool others.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(c)

Candidates should give a personal response to this question which shows that they have engaged with the story and if they give a reason they can agree or disagree.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(iii)

(a)

According to Sallust, for hundreds of years, the Roman Republic was sustained through the practice of traditional customs of honour and conduct. Restraint, honesty, and fairness ensured that the commonwealth was governed by Rome’s “best men,” and accordingly the Republic grew to supreme power in the Mediterranean. Before the destruction of Carthage, the Roman people and senate managed the commonwealth calmly and with restraint. There was no struggle amongst citizens for glory or for domination. Dread of an enemy maintained the community in its good practices, for no individual could recklessly pursue glory or domination while the Republic was threatened by an outside force. He says that when Rome feared a common enemy, all was well amongst them, but then when peace reigned, problems occurred. Sallust said that preference for action over words; cultivation of good morals at home and at war; respect for the gods, “boldness in warfare and justice when peace came” were the hallmarks of the Romans in the old days.

Two qualities explained. (13, 12.)

(25 marks)

(b)

In Sallust’s “Greatness and Decline of Rome”, he blames the lust for power and money as the root of all evils. He says that greed and ambition were like a plague spreading through the state. Sulla allowed his followers to rob and pillage without restraint. His armies in Asia learned bad behaviour and luxury. In Rome people divided into factions which created divisions among the citizens. The nobles abused their position. A small elite group ruled for its own advantage and was very hard on the ordinary people. The community split and tore the state to pieces. Anyone who opposed the power of the aristocracy was killed such as Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus. He says that arrogance, cruelty and disrespect for the gods have all contributed to the decline.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

(iv)

(a)

The Battle of Pharsalus. This was the decisive battle between Caesar and Pompey in Greece. Already Pompey had lost ground by failing to follow up his victory at Dyrrachium. Even before the battle began, Caesar had pre-empted Pompey by moving contingents of cavalry round to counter his troops. Crucially, Pompey decided to order his men not to charge forward but to stand still to await the enemy's advance. Initially, the battle was evenly poised but Pompey was slow in using his cavalry to encircle Caesar's left flank. It was then that Caesar threw his reserve cohorts of 3,000 men at the enemy cavalry. This infantry aimed their javelins at the faces of the horsemen who, in their inexperience, panicked and fled. Caesar's men then turned in on Pompey's infantry, while his tenth legion attacked from the front. Pompey saw what was happening, he left the battle in a daze, abandoning his men to their fate.

A brief account of the battle. (7, 6, 6.)

(20 marks)

(b)

Plutarch paints a picture of a thoroughly disunited republican force with Pompey being the target of scorn and derision, already on the back foot after Dyrrachium, and more or less forced to fight. On the day, he was probably wrong (a) to put so much trust in an inexperienced cavalry and (b) to order his line not to advance at a run. Worst of all, he abandoned his men and left them to their fate. His leadership was weak and lacking in conviction.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(c)

Pompey took a boat to Egypt and as he arrived, he was rowed to shore where Ptolemy and his advisers had him killed by Achillas and Septimius. As he hugged his wife goodbye he said, "In the house of a king, even a freeman is a slave". He knew he was doomed. Septimius ran him through with a sword as the boat reached the beach. He was 59 years of age. He was beheaded and his body left on the shore where it was buried by an old soldier of his, Philip, who burned his body in a pyre made of an old boat. An old veteran of Pompey's campaigns joined him. Pompey's head was sent to Caesar.

A brief account. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

Topic 4: Roman Historians.

(i)

(a)

Those speaking in favour of Augustus argued that he had been driven to civil war by loyalty to Julius Caesar. They said that rule by one man had been good for the country after the turmoil of civil war. He had ruled continuously for longer than any other which was good. They said that the borders were safe, citizens were protected by law and Rome had been made beautiful. There was rule of law and respect for Rome's allies.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(b)

Those against Augustus claimed that rather than duty to Julius Caesar, in fact this was a pretext for his own ambition and that the real motive was a lust for power. They said that he had been ruthless in tricking people, getting the army on his side, and had treated badly anyone who was not on his side, including proscriptions and taking people's land. They also said that peace was won at a terrible price, a peace stained with blood. The disasters of Lollius and Varus were mentioned and the judicial murders. The validity of his marriage was questioned, and it was suggested that Livia had been a terrible choice of wife. They said that he had not shown honour to the gods in having himself so worshipped and he had appointed Tiberius as his successor, knowing his faults to make himself look better.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(c)

Candidates may choose any of the range of achievements mentioned above. Most will probably say the stability and peace of his long reign.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(ii)

(a)

Sejanus made himself indispensable to Tiberius as the Prefect of the Praetorian Guard. He concentrated the Praetorians into one camp which gave him complete control. He was hugely useful to Tiberius who seems to have relied on him heavily in many respects. He kept the Praetorian Guards satisfied which Tiberius might not have been able to do without him. He seduced Livilla and organised the murder of her husband, Drusus. He helped Tiberius in his dispute with Agrippina and her children. Tiberius's gloomy and distrustful character meant that Sejanus had a huge amount of influence over the emperor, especially after the death of Germanicus. He encouraged Tiberius' departure for Capri. The fact that

Sejanus may have saved his life all led Tiberius to see Sejanus as the real “partner of my labours”.

A brief description. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

(b)

Tiberius was warned of Sejanus’ ambitions by Antonia. To allay suspicion, he appointed Sejanus consul. Next, he led the prefect to believe he would marry into the imperial family and become a tribune. Macro was secretly instructed to assume command of the Praetorian cohorts. Next Tiberius had the senate informed of his treachery. They condemned Sejanus and he was executed.

A brief account. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

(iii)

(a)

Agrippina had become lonely, distressed, physically ill and many of her relatives had died. Agrippina had an uncomfortable relationship with Tiberius and possibly with Tiberius’ mother, Livia. She became involved in politics in Tiberius’ imperial court and hoped that her sons might succeed Tiberius. She opposed Tiberius’ natural son and natural grandson for succession. She was unwise in her complaints about Germanicus’ death to Tiberius. Tiberius took Agrippina by her hand and quoted the Greek line: “And if you are not queen, my dear, have I then done you wrong?” Agrippina became involved in a group of Roman senators who opposed the growing power and influence of the notorious Sejanus. Tiberius began to distrust Agrippina. In 26 A.D. Agrippina requested Tiberius to allow her to marry her brother-in-law, a Roman senator. However, Tiberius didn’t allow her to marry him because of political implications the marriage could have. Tiberius carefully staged an invitation to Agrippina to dine at the imperial palace. At dinner, Tiberius offered Agrippina an apple as a test. Agrippina had suspected that the apple could be poisoned and refused to taste the apple. This was the last time that Tiberius invited Agrippina to dinner. Agrippina later stated that Tiberius tried to poison her. In 29AD, Agrippina and her sons Nero and Drusus were arrested on the orders of Tiberius. Tiberius falsely accused Agrippina of planning to take sanctuary beside the image of Augustus or with the Roman army abroad. Agrippina and her sons were put on trial. She was banished on Tiberius’ orders to the island of Pandataria off the coast of Campania. This was the island where her mother had been banished. In prison at Pandataria, Agrippina protested violently. On one occasion, Tiberius ordered a guard to flog her. During the flogging Agrippina lost an eye. Refusing to eat, Agrippina was force-fed but later starved herself to death. Tacitus however leaves open the possibility that she was deprived of nourishment while in prison and her death was not voluntary. She died in 33 A.D. Agrippina’s son Drusus died of starvation while imprisoned in Rome. After her death, Tiberius slandered her name and had the senate declare that her birth date was a date of bad omen.

A brief description. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

(b)

Candidates will probably agree with this statement listing his personal life, especially his treatment of boys and girls when he went to Capri; his vindictive treatment of enemies (see above); his paranoia and brutality especially in the treason trials. His morose, anti-social behaviour seems to suggest he had a very dark side indeed.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(iv)

Julia was the daughter of Augustus and his first wife Scribonia. She was married off to Augustus's general Marcus Agrippa, many years her senior after her first husband, Marcellus died. She bore Agrippa five children. When Agrippa died, Julia was married off to Livia's son, Tiberius who was forced to divorce his wife. The marriage was not a success. Julia led a wild social life, with a lot of partying and lovers. She was seen drunk in public and among her lovers was Mark Anthony's son by his first wife. In 2 B.C., when the gossip was getting so out of hand that Augustus could not ignore it, he decided to make an example of her to all the women of Rome. She was exiled. No men were ever allowed to visit her, and she was under constant guard. She was never allowed to return to Rome. Augustus's treatment of Julia is described as cruel and unnatural as her punishment was very harsh. However, she did very much go against his principles, and he felt that his attempt to restore moral standards in the city would be weakened if he didn't make an example of her.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Mark Antony was a capable officer of Julius Caesar. He fought against Octavian but eventually formed the Second Triumvirate with him and Lepidus in 43 BC. They defeated the assassins of Julius Caesar at Philippi. Later he took Egypt and the East leaving Octavian in control of Rome and the West. He is responsible for the death of his bitter enemy, Cicero. Though he married Octavia, Octavian's sister he openly fell in love with Cleopatra. Antony led a disastrous campaign against the Parthians and then announced the end of the alliance with Octavian after refusing Octavian's recall to Rome. Rivalry between them led to the war. The war against Octavian was a disaster for Anthony and Cleopatra who escaped to Egypt after the Battle of Actium in 31 BC. They were pursued by Octavian when eventually Anthony committed suicide in the mistaken belief that Cleopatra had already done so. Cleopatra then killed herself by means of the bite of an asp smuggled in by a maidservant.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Germanicus was nephew of Tiberius and his adopted son. He campaigned in Germany where he did not have great success but did manage to put down a mutiny. He was recalled by Tiberius. He then became the man in charge of the Eastern Empire, conferred on him by Tiberius. He ill-advisedly visited Egypt (unauthorised). He clashed with Piso, governor of Syria; he ordered Piso out of Syria and shortly after died in mysterious circumstances in Syria. He was married to Agrippina.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Any two of the above.

(50 marks)

Topic 5: Greek Drama.

(i)

(a)

Medea comes out to the Chorus and speaks to them calmly; she says that she does not want them to think her rude. She emphasises their common cause as women but says her situation is worse than theirs would be as she is also a foreigner. She talks of the plight of women, how they must “buy” a husband and then can do nothing if he is no good. Divorce is not respectable, and they can’t go out for company. She then scathingly dismisses the idea of how women are “protected” at home and says she would rather fight in the front line than bear one child. All of these arguments enforce the bond between her and the women of Corinth to get them on her side.

Three points. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b)

The attitude of the chorus changes when they realise the extent of her plans and especially her plan to involve the two boys in her revenge. They tell her that she must not kill her sons and even optimistically say that she will not be able to do it. But she does, and they consider running to help the children, but they don’t. Their attitude to her changes from one of support and comradeship to one of horror at her capacity to kill her own children.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(ii)

(a)

Medea clearly sets out the reasons why she must kill her children. Simply, it is the way to hurt Jason most. She also argues that after giving Glauce the poisoned dress and coronet, they are bound to die anyway. Better that she kills them than someone else. In the end, though she hesitates, it is the thought of her enemies having the last laugh that spurs her to

do the deed. It is the way to deal Jason “the deepest wound”. She says that the pain of losing her children is a fair price to take away his smile.

Two reasons. (13, 12.)

(25 marks)

(b)

Candidates may answer yes or no to this. If yes: Jason had sworn an oath before the gods to marry her and stay loyal and he has now broken that oath, so he deserves his fate. He treated her badly, abandoning her, despite her loyalty, for a new woman. He didn’t even care that she and his two sons were going to be exiled.

If no: Jason had treated Medea badly and had broken an oath, but no one could deserve the terrible vengeance wreaked on him by Medea. Nothing can possibly excuse the murder of innocent children, especially by their own mother. Therefore, Medea’s vengeance cannot be justified.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(c)

Medea escapes with the help of a god. She is provided with a chariot by the sun god which is drawn by dragons and her final appearance is on this chariot, on her way to Athens where she has been promised sanctuary by the oath of Aegeus.

A brief explanation. (5, 5.)

(10 marks)

(iii)

(a)

Oedipus is determined to find the killers of Laius, mainly so that he can rescue his people from the terrible plague which has hit the city. He has already saved the people of Thebes from the Sphinx and they now look to him for rescue, he is their saviour, in whom they hope, and they have made him king. Oedipus lies awake at night worrying about the fate of his people. He also considers the fact that he is married to the widow of Laius and that he might be a target of the killer too. He feels a bond with Laius as Jocasta’s previous husband. He is horrified that the Thebans let away the killers of their king without chasing them up

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(b)

Laius, with an escort, and Oedipus, on his own, approached the place where three roads meet from different directions. Each refused to give way and Laius hit Oedipus with a stick. Oedipus retaliated and killed Laius and all his followers except one.

A brief account of the incident. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(c)

Jocasta is first to realise the truth and she begs Oedipus not to pursue it but to leave it alone. He refuses and she rushes into the palace. There she hangs herself over their bed. When he realises the truth, he runs in with his sword as if to kill her. But when he finds her hanging, he lets her down gently and takes her two brooches, using them to gouge out his eyes.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(iv)

(a)

Creon brings news which seems good. Apollo has told him that Thebes must rid itself of the pollution of the murderer of Laius in their midst if the plague is to be lifted. Once this is done, the people of Thebes will be saved.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(b)

Years earlier, Laius and Jocasta had been told that their baby boy would cause the death of Laius and that he should be destroyed. So, they did as they were advised and gave the baby to a shepherd to leave out on Mount Cithaeron to die. But he gave the baby to another shepherd, a servant of Laius.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(c)

Oedipus had heard at a feast that Polybus and Merope of Corinth were not really his parents. When he asked them, they denied this, but he was not convinced. He went to the Oracle of Apollo at Delphi. Here he was told that he would sleep with his mother and kill his father.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(d)

As a result of what he had heard from the Oracle at Delphi, Oedipus fled as far as he could from Corinth. On the way he killed a man at a place where three roads meet. He arrived at the city of Thebes where he solved the riddle of the Sphinx, married Jocasta and became king.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

Topic 6: Ancient Epic.

(i)

(a)

The relationship between Calypso and Odysseus is an uneven one. She is an immortal, and he is mortal. He has lived on her island as her prisoner for seven years, and she adores him. Although he sleeps with her, he does not love her and longs to return to his home and his wife Penelope. Even though Calypso has offered him immortality, he still longs for Ithaca and weeps every day for his homeland on the shore. When she realizes he must leave, she still tries to entice him to stay but eventually helps him on his way and wishes him happiness.

A brief description. (7, 7, 6.)

(20 marks)

(b)

Calypso is visited by Hermes, messenger of the gods. Hermes is sent by Zeus, with instructions to Calypso to let Odysseus go. She is bitter about this, but she knows that she must do as she is commanded by the king of the gods.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(c)

Calypso gave Odysseus a bronze axe and an adze along with good wood for his boat building. She gave him other tools and fabric for the sail. She gave him lovely clothes and supplies of wine, water, grain and other good foods. She called up a perfect breeze to send him on his way and advised him on his directions.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(ii)

(a)

Scylla was a terrible monster, part woman, part dog, with six heads who rose up from the sea to capture sailors and eat them. Right beside her was Charybdis who was a whirlpool monster who tried to suck ships down to the bottom of the ocean.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(b)

Odysseus had been warned by Circe about Scylla and Charybdis. Circe had told him to go closer to Scylla, as losing a few men was better than the entire ship going down. Despite Circe's advice, Odysseus draws his sword and has a go at Scylla, but he still loses six men to her.

A brief account. (7, 7, 6.)

(20 marks)

(c)

This shows us Odysseus's extreme bravery, his coolness under pressure and perhaps some rashness as he ignores Circe's advice and takes out his sword. We also see his devastation at the loss of some of his men.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(iii)

(a)

Initially Anchises refused to leave the burning city of Troy. Anchises was persuaded to leave Troy by the fact that the hair of Iulus/Ascanius appeared to go on fire but did not burn him. When he asked for a second sign a comet or shooting star appeared over Mt Ida which convinced him that the gods were asking them to escape from the city.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(b)

Firstly, Aeneas is reminded of his father when he sees the pitiful death of Priam. When he goes home, he will not leave the city unless his father agrees to go. He carries Anchises out of Troy on his back. He fulfils his promise to Anchises to go and visit him in the Underworld and puts on a big athletics festival in memory of his father. When they meet in the Underworld, their reunion is very emotional, Aeneas tries to embrace his father, who is overcome with happiness at seeing him, saying he knew that Aeneas would manage to make the journey. He shows Aeneas the future generations of his descendants in Italy.

Three pieces of evidence. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

(c)

Evidence for this includes his carrying Ascanius out of the burning city. He won't go to the feast in Dido's palace unless his son is brought from the ships and when Mercury mentions how he is denying Ascanius his destiny, he immediately does what he is told.

One reason. (10.)

(10 marks)

(iv)

(a)

Dido decides to kill herself because she feels that she has no other option. She has lost the man with whom she is obsessed, and she also feels that her reputation is ruined now. She

has broken the vow she made to her dead husband and has compromised herself by her involvement with Aeneas and her neglect of her city.

Two reasons. (10, 10.)

(20 mark)

(b)

Dido climbs on top of the pyre onto the bed she shared with Aeneas. She calls down a curse on his people and prays for an avenger to arise later from her people. She blames Anna and then blames herself, saying she did not deserve happiness. She kills herself with Aeneas's sword and, as she dies, Juno sends down Iris to snatch a lock of her hair to bring her to the Underworld. Anna cradles her in her arms as she takes her last breath, reproaching her for keeping her plan secret.

A brief description. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(c)

Candidates may approve of Aeneas's decision to leave and to point out that a great destiny rested on his shoulders. They may say that he had no choice but to leave and that there was no way of doing this kindly as she was so obsessed with him. He was only doing his duty. On the other hand, it can be argued that Aeneas's handling of the situation was terrible. He didn't tell her himself but let her hear by rumour. His response to her desperation was very cold and lacking in emotion and he could have communicated with her in a more sensitive way.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

Topic 7: Writers of the Augustan Age.

(i)

(a)

The story is a simple one, beginning with a description of two trees intertwined. Ovid describes the gods, Jupiter and Mercury visiting the people of Phrygia and receiving no welcome. They are warmly received by Baucis and Philemon, an elderly couple. Most of the story is taken up with a lovingly detailed account of the very plain, but generous hospitality of the old couple, complete with homely touches about the food and furnishings. The twist in the tale is when the couple notice that the wine-jug keeps refilling itself and they realise that the pair are gods. They go to kill their goose, but the gods stop them. They lead them to the top of the hill, and they watch the whole plain being flooded but their own humble cottage is turned into a magnificent temple. The gods offer the old couple a wish and they confer. In keeping with their humility, they just wish to serve the gods, and, in a lovely, romantic touch, they wish to die together, so neither has to go to the other's funeral. At the

end of a happy life together, they suddenly see each other sprouting leaves and branches and wish each other goodbye, hence the entwined trees.

A brief account. (14, 13, 13.)

(40 marks)

(b)

Ovid admires the simplicity of Baucis and Philemon. He likes the way that they are happy with what little they have, and they take pride in it. Above all, he admires the fact that, though they have little, they are generous in sharing it.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(ii)

(a)

Charon is ancient and horrible looking. He is described as “wild and filthy”, the ferryman who carries the dead across the River Styx to the Underworld. He has a huge beard, his eyes are “fixed with flame”. He wears a filthy old cloak in tatters, and he pilots a leaky old boat with a pole. But although he is very old, he is tough as he is an immortal.

A brief description. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(b)

Sibyl explains that the souls that wait on the riverbank are the unburied dead. There they must stay, but the ones who have been buried are allowed by Charon to get on the boat. The ones who stay must wait for one hundred years before they may cross the water.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(c)

Virgil describes the souls as numerous as the leaves that fall gently in autumn, or as the birds who gather at the turn of the year to migrate.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(d)

Aeneas goes to the Underworld because his father, Anchises, asked him to visit him there before he died.

One reason. (10.)

(10 marks)

(iii)

(a)

Propertius asks his beloved to see him more often. He also asks Calvus and Catullus to let him write wonderful poetry so that his beloved may be famous.

Two points. (5,5.)

(10 marks)

(b)

From this poem, you can tell that Propertius is obsessed with love. It occupies his thoughts always and is the inspiration for his writing.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(c)

From the line “you who were born to hurt me” we can see that Propertius does not expect love to bring him pleasure. In fact, it often brings him pain. Candidates will probably say that he is an unhappy lover. Evidence for this could include: his brutal attitude to Cynthia and his fear of death; his certainty that love will lead to pain for him; his bitterness towards the lover who has left him and his devastation when Cynthia is dead, and he is alone in the chilly empire of his bed.

Three points. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

(iv)

(a)

Horace is out walking and meets a bore who comes up to him and says that he is a very good poet, and that Horace should get to know him. No matter what Horace does, the man will not let him go, saying that he is an intellectual and prattling on, praising all the streets and the whole city. Even though he realises that Horace is trying to get away, he keeps with him, saying that he would like a long walk. Horace is like a sullen donkey, dropping his ears, he listens to the bore go on about what a great dancer he is and a wonderful singer, and that he writes poetry faster than anyone. When Horace asks him if no one is waiting for him at home, he says they are all dead. Horace says he might as well finish him off too.

A brief account. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

(b)

Candidates may answer yes or no if they give reasons from the text. Either that it doesn't have much of a story or is not very dramatic or that it is funny and quite realistic.

Two reasons. (5, 5.)

(10 marks)

(c)

It tells us that Horace has a good sense of humour. He is very accurate in his description of a self-important bore, and he is also able to laugh at himself in his pathetic attempts to get away from him. It also tells us that he is not capable of being downright rude to anyone.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

Topic 8: Art and Architecture in Greek Society.

(i)

(a)

The Doric Order. **One point. (10.)**

(10 marks)

(b)

Hera was queen of the gods, wife of Zeus. **One point. (10.)**

(10 marks)

(c)

This temple is one of several well-preserved Doric temples in the Greek world. It has six columns front and back and fourteen along each side. It is the only Greek temple where part of the second tier of columns inside the naos still stands. There are the remains of a stairway in one of the recesses inside the pronaos. Its columns are quite chunky for their height, and it has a high entablature. The columns have twenty-four flutes instead of the usual twenty. The columns have the usual Doric capital consisting of an echinus and an abacus. Above this is the plain architrave topped with the taenia, regula and guttae. Above these are the triglyphs and metopes of the typical Doric frieze topped with the horizontal and then the slanting cornice. At roof level were the antefixes all around the gutter and at each corner of the pediments were acroteria.

Three features described. (7, 7, 6.)

(20 marks)

(d)

The style (long length, very chunky columns quite close together with pronounced tapering, bulging echinus and high entablature) all mean that it is very archaic in style. Any of these features will answer the question.

One reason. (10.)

(10 marks)

(ii)

(a)

This statue is called the charioteer of Delphi. It was part of an offering to the gods in honour of a victory in the chariot race.

One point (10.)

(10 marks)

(b)

The statue is made of bronze. The sculptor would have moulded the figure out of clay. Then he would have covered this clay with a thin coat of wax. Inserting straws or thin pipes, he then would have put another layer of clay over that. Next, he would have poured molten bronze (a mix of copper and tin) through the straws where it melted the wax and took its place. After it had cooled down, the outer layer of clay would be removed, and the bronze statue finished with extra details (engraved hair, eyes of precious stones).

A brief description of the process. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(c)

It belongs to the early classical period (480-450 BC).

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(d)

The Charioteer is typical of this period in several ways. Firstly, it is a good example of the "severe" style, the face is very solemn and serious and the pose is quite majestic. It is in "arrested motion" which is typical of this era, a pose where the figure looks as if they are about to act or move, but there is an air of serenity and stillness. The figure is not totally symmetrical in its stance as earlier statues were. The elegance and naturalism of the drapery is also very typical of early classical sculpture as is the assured sculpting of the feet and arm. It is simple and graceful.

Two points. (8,7.)

(15 marks)

(iii)

(a)

Relief sculpture is not free-standing. It is sculpture which is carved into the background and stands out from it.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(b)

The woman in the centre of the sculpture is the goddess Aphrodite, goddess of love and beauty.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(c)

This shows the birth of Aphrodite. She rose out of the ocean, and she is being helped onto shore by two handmaidens.

A brief description. (5, 5.)

(10 marks)

(d)

There is a lovely symmetry to the poses of the figures in this sculpture. Aphrodite rises out of the water with her hands raised and she is flanked by two maidens, who lean down to shield her with a piece of material. Their crouching figures frame her perfectly and their arms, one behind the other make for a lovely sense of depth. The figures of the women are clothed, but almost completely clear under their filmy drapery. The drapery ranges from almost invisible (on Aphrodite) to slightly heavier (on the girl on the left) to quite heavy and dense (the material being lifted in the centre). This makes for lovely variation in crinkles and folds as well as being revealing of the bodies underneath the clothing.

Two features. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(iv)

(a)

The central figure is Laocoon. He was a Trojan priest who doubted the horse left as a gift by the Greeks. He had thrown his spear at it. Later, Athene sent two serpents up from the sea to kill Laocoon and his two sons. This is the scene depicted in the sculpture.

A brief explanation. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(b)

This belongs to the Hellenistic period of sculpture (300-150 BC).

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(c)

This is very typical of the Pergamene School of Hellenistic sculpture. The choice of subject is full of high excitement and violence. It shows perfect sculpting of human anatomy along with a great deal of drama, restlessness and high tension. All of the limbs are writhing and tortured, Laocoon's head is thrown back in despair. The scene is full of violent action and emotion, even the veins stand out and the muscles look as if they are really stretched. Laocoon's beard and hair are deeply drilled and look dramatic. All of this is highly typical of Hellenistic sculpture.

Three typical features. (7, 7, 6.)

(20 marks)

Topic 9: The Philosopher in Society: A Study of Socrates and Plato.

(i)

(a)

The Rulers, the Auxiliaries and the Workers.

Three points. (5, 5, 5.)

(15 marks)

(b)

The Rulers who love the truth and knowledge, are naturally suited to be the rulers of the state. The Auxiliaries who love courage, honour and their homeland, must protect and defend the state. The Workers love security, the fruits of their labours and are concerned with providing comfort and material and well-being. They produce the goods and services needed by the state. Each member of the state should be doing the job to which they are most suited and most capable. Each group must limit itself to its own proper function and not interfere with the functions of the other groups. If this is not so, things are out of balance.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

(c)

There is limited movement allowed between the classes. If it turns out that someone is doing a job to which they are not suited, they should be allowed to move.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(ii)

(a)

Plato states that the only really important difference between men and women is that women bear children and men beget them. Thus, he says, there is no real reason why women can't be fully educated, contribute to the state in the same way and generally do the same jobs as men. However, he does say that in general, men will perform duties better than women do. He bases his argument on the observation of guard dogs which can be both male and female. Difference in gender does not affect their performance of the job. Likewise bald and longhaired men do not perform tasks noticeably differently. The main difference, he maintains, is in how they are educated and trained. They are not equal in every respect. Plato seems to accept that within each category, men are superior to women and there is also the question of superior physical strength. So, full equality in every way is not argued here.

Three points. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b)

Candidates may argue either way as long as they engage with Socrates' arguments and back up their own. Obvious points may include that few jobs today have a gender bar, except some very physical labour and there are plenty of examples of highly successful women in all walks of life.

One developed point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(iii)

(a)

The simile of the cave involves Socrates explaining to Glaucon the image of a cave full of people chained to the wall and facing away from the entrance. There is a fire behind them and therefore shadows on the wall. So, they assign names to the shadows on the wall, which are all of the world that they can see. Therefore, they assign great importance to the shadows and their analysis. This is as close to reality as they get. The philosopher is the man who is freed from the cave, he therefore can see that the shadows are not reality, that there is more outside, even though he often reaches this awareness with difficulty (blinded by the light and drawn back to what he has always thought was reality). But eventually he realises that the sun is the source of all light. The philosopher returns to the cave with the news that there is a reality outside that the prisoners have not seen. They, of course, are sceptical about his new "reality" and turn on him.

A coherent account of the simile. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b)

The philosopher must free himself from the Cave, no matter how difficult this journey to the truth is. He must try to enlighten his fellow men as to the truth, even though it will not enrich him or make him at all popular. He must try to draw the "prisoners" away from false reality (the shadows) to the real truth (the sun). That is, he must try to show the truth to people, even if they mock him and doubt him.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(iv)

(a)

The purpose of physical education is to stimulate energy and initiative in young men, not just to make them tough. The purpose of literary and physical education is not for one to deal with mind and the other with the body but for both to complement each other. A lifelong devotion to physical education only produces a mind that is tough and uncivilised, while a purely literary training leaves a man with too little backbone. But the two elements

combined will produce a mind that is civilised and brave, qualities which Guardians should possess in their nature. A man who over-indulges his love for literature becomes, in Homer's words, a feeble fighter, while a man who takes a lot of physical exercise but has little acquaintance with literature or philosophy becomes an unintelligent brute who settles everything with force.

The two methods of education are not meant to train the body and the mind separately but to ensure a proper harmony between energy and initiative on the one hand and reason on the other. In an ideal state, the person who should be in charge of education is someone who can produce the best blend of physical and intellectual education and apply it to the training of character.

Three points. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

(b)

By process of elimination, the only acceptable modes of music are the Dorian and the Phrygian – one stern, the other pleasant. The first (stern) mode will represent appropriately the voice and accent of a brave man on military service or on some other dangerous undertaking where he faces injury, death, or any other misfortune with the same steadfast endurance. The second (pleasant) mode will represent him in the ordinary, voluntary occupations of peace time – persuading someone to grant a request, praying to a god, rebuking a neighbour, submitting himself to the requests or instructions or persuasion of others and in all these, he will show no conceit, but moderation, common sense and a willingness to accept the outcome. These two modes express courage and moderation in good fortune and in bad.

Consequently, there will be no need for musical instruments with many strings and with a wide harmonic range, such as harps, harpsichord and flutes. Only the lyre and a cithara will be required. In preferring Apollo and his instruments to Marsyas and his, Socrates says they're insensibly getting rid of the luxury from which we said the state suffered.

There will be no need for very elaborate or combinations of rhythms, but only those which suit a life of courage and discipline. Metre and tune must be adapted to the words and not vice-versa. However, Socrates admits he is unable to say which rhythms are suited to which way of life. Consequently, he proposes to consult the well-known musician, Damon, and ask him which combinations of rhythm are suitable to express meanness, insolence, madness, and other evil characteristics and which must be used to express their opposites.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(10 marks)

Topic 10: Roman Art and Architecture.

(i)

(a)

It is a temple. **One point. (10.)**

(10 marks)

(b)

The Corinthian architectural order. **One point. (10.)**

(10 marks)

(c)

This small temple is very typically Roman. It was built around 16 B.C. of local limestone. It is built on a high stepped podium. It has quite a deep hexastyle portico of fluted Corinthian columns. The porch also contains pilasters. There are engaged Corinthian columns in a peristyle around the temple which is a Greek feature. It is in remarkably good condition. There is a lovely frieze of plant tendrils above the columns. There is a pediment at both ends of the roof.

A brief description. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

(ii)

(a)

Wheeler uses this phrase to describe the bust of Pericles because it shows the idea of a man but does not show a realistic person. It is a face with generic features but no individuality and a blank expression as if there is nothing going on in his head.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(b)

The bust of Philip is typical of Roman portraiture in that it shows a real person. His face is individual, it is asymmetrical and very realistic, not idealised. The heavy lines on either side of the nose and the furrowed brow are lifelike and you feel as if you are seeing the man as he was. This is very typical of Roman portraits. "Warts and all".

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(c)

He looks like a rather serious, perhaps even stern man. He looks tough and not a man to trifle with. He could even be described as quite brutal looking. Wheeler describes him as an "anxious, shifty and opportunist" character.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(iii)

(a)

This amphitheatre is in Pompeii. **One point. (10.)**

(10 marks)

(b)

The amphitheatre at Pompeii is the earliest example of a stone amphitheatre. It is very open and flat compared to later arenas. It had a capacity of about 14,000. It had a very unusual entrance, two sets of double steps and two sets of single steps up to the top of the structure which were not used in any other amphitheatres. Access to the lower seats was gained by a tunnel which was also used to bring in animals and prisoners. There was a high painted wall around the arena. The interior is a wide oval with very gradual sloping of the *cavea* or seating.

A brief description. (5, 5, 5.)

(15 marks)

(c)

It was closed in 59 A.D. because there were riots during a show in the amphitheatre. Fights broke out between people of nearby Nuceria and the Pompeians. Several people died. So, it was closed down for ten years.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(d)

Gladiatorial combats; beast hunts; animal fights; staged executions and occasionally naval battles.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(iv)

(a)

A mosaic such as this would have been prepared either at the mosaicist's workshop or in the house. It consisted of thousands of tiny tesserae or tiles made of stone, glass, pottery and sometimes even shells. A quick drying mortar base was prepared, and the tiles were set as closely as possible in it. Excess grouting was cleaned away after the mosaic was pressed into the mortar and the surface was polished.

A brief description of the process. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(b)

This is a floor mosaic from a triclinium, or dining room. The mosaic is so everyday that it is almost ridiculous. It shows an unswept floor after a big dinner. It is extraordinary to see the skill which has been used to show such everyday items as a nutshell, a chicken claw and

cherry stones. It tells us that even debris could be lovingly shown as art in the Roman world. Even the shadows of the rubbish are beautifully rendered, as well as a little mouse feasting on the waste. The subject matter could not be further from the heroic. It is probable that it was a very expensive joke.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(c)

Candidates should give a personal response to this question, but they must back it up with reference to the image itself.

One reason. (15.)

(15 marks)

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