



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2021

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.

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 Siege of Plataea was led by the Spartan king, Archidamus. Firstly, the Plataeans tried to talk the Spartans out of it by sending representatives to remind the Spartans of their good work during the Persian Wars. They explained that they could not go against the Athenians as their wives and children were in Athens. The Plataeans consulted with Athens and agreed to stay on their side and not surrender to Sparta. The Spartans built a wooden palisade around the town and a huge mound by the town wall. The Plataeans countered by building a wooden wall on top of their existing wall, filled out with bricks from nearby houses. They protected it with animal hides. They also constructed a mine under the Spartan mound and extracted earth from the mound which, of course, failed to rise. The Plataeans then built an inner wall, curving back in a crescent shape. The Spartans' siege-engines were lassoed and broken or else crushed by swinging beams. The Spartans tried to burn the city down and did destroy a large part of it, but the wind didn't rise and there was a thunderstorm which limited the damage. Finally, hunger forced the Plataeans to surrender.

Three points (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) No formal accusations were brought by the Spartans against the Plataeans. They were merely asked if they had done anything to help Sparta in the war. The Plataeans then put forward two men to make their case. They did this so well that the Thebans intervened to put pressure on the Spartans but finally the Plataean survivors were killed.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(ii)

Pericles: Pericles was the Athenian leader under whom the Peloponnesian War began. He was nicknamed The Olympian because of his integrity. He ran an aggressive foreign policy based on no big land battles, instead trusting to naval superiority. He was passionate in his patriotism. Thucydides is impressed with 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 brilliance as a public speaker, the respect he enjoyed among most of the citizens is another factor. Thucydides ascribes great spirit, nobility and emotion to the speeches of Pericles. The historian claims that his worth became clear after his death from the Plague as "his successors did the exact opposite of what he advised with disastrous results".

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Demosthenes: The career of Demosthenes in the War featured a huge success in 425 BC at Pylos, over Sparta. He mounted a spirited defence with a small number at the point where he correctly assumed the Spartans would attack and prevented an out and out defeat. He even went down to the sea with 40 hoplites to stop the Spartans from landing. He made an inspirational speech to his men, urging them not to fear the enemy's superior numbers.

Bolstered by the arrival of the Athenian fleet, they defeated the Spartans and blockaded over 400 of them (many upper-class Spartans) on the nearby island of Sphacteria. Initially Demosthenes planned to starve out the Spartans, but this went on too long as the Spartans persuaded their Helots to risk getting them supplies. When a fire revealed much of the island, Demosthenes decided to attack the Spartans. The Spartans surrendered to Cleon and Demosthenes. The Greek world was shocked. It was a huge victory for Athens. Demosthenes fought in the Battle at Delium in which the Athenians were defeated by the Boeotians. He was a signatory of the Peace of Nicias in 421BC. When things started to go wrong in the Sicilian Expedition, Demosthenes was one of the generals sent out when Nicias had written to Athens suggesting calling it off. At Epipolae Demosthenes risked a night engagement. Many Athenians were killed. Demosthenes now suggested that the Sicilian force should return home. Nicias was eventually persuaded to do this, but a lunar eclipse changed his mind and they stayed on. There was one last naval battle in Sicily, Demosthenes was the Athenian commander along with two others. The Athenian ships, confined and vulnerable, were defeated by the enemy who tricked them into delaying their escape by land. Led by Demosthenes, many of them were separated from Nicias and were attacked and forced to surrender. Demosthenes was executed.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Nicias: Athenian politician and general during the Peloponnesian War. In the first ten years of the conflict, Nicias proved his ability as a leader of offensive expeditions and in 421 BC negotiated the Peace of Nicias. The hostility of Sparta's allies and the opposition of the Athenian general Alcibiades, however, destroyed the peace. Nicias spoke out against the Sicilian Expedition but was defeated by the arguments of Alcibiades whom he distrusted. Nicias was one of the commanders placed in charge. While in Sicily, although he was ill, he was put in sole charge of the siege of Syracuse. The wall his forces attempted to build around Syracuse was not completed. Nicias asked to be relieved of his command, but instead reinforcements under Demosthenes arrived early in 413 BC. When these failed to reverse the situation, Demosthenes favoured the withdrawal of the Athenian army, but an eclipse of the moon occurred, and the superstitious Nicias accepted his soothsayers' advice to delay departure. The Syracusans soon afterward forced the surrender of the Athenian forces, including Nicias, whom they executed.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Any two of the above.

(50 marks)

(iii)

(a) In 416 BC the Athenians led an expedition to Melos, a Spartan colony. The Athenians had 38 ships with 1,200 hoplites, 300 archers and 20 mounted archers and about 1,500 allied hoplites. They sent representatives to the governing body to say: They suggest that fine words which are meaningless or untrue are pointless, saying that: "the strong do what they have the power to do and the weak accept what they have to accept". We are here for the good of our own empire and we want to spare you the destruction of your city, so by surrendering you would save yourselves from disaster. If we were too friendly to you, that would be to show ourselves to our subjects as weak, we cannot afford that. We rule the sea and as you are an island, we need to control you to secure our empire. If you are sensible, you will see that you cannot win and so should surrender. "Hope is an expensive commodity". Instead, be practical and don't place your hope in vague notions. The gods are as likely to be on our side as on yours. It is natural to rule whatever one can, we are merely acting in accordance with natural law. Don't imagine that Sparta will come to help you; that is foolish. They don't tend to do the honourable thing unless it suits them. Look at your chances of survival against us. Our record in sieges is excellent, a foolish sense of honour can lead to destruction. It is always a good idea to treat your superiors with deference.

Three points. (7, 7, 6.)

(20 marks)

(b) The Melians say: This dialogue is one where we cannot win because of your threat of attacking with a huge force. We can only choose between surrender and attack. All men should act with justice and fairness, you would wish it if you fell. How can it be good for us to be slaves and you to be masters? Could we not remain neutral? We are not connected to you, we are not one of your colonies. Surely other neutral states will become your enemies when they see how you are treating us? Will this not strengthen your enemies? Surely the only honourable thing for us to do is to refuse slavery. Sometimes the outcome of war is not so predictable, fortune can change, at least if we stand firm, we still have hope. We trust in the good will of the gods because we stand for what is right. The Spartans are our kinsmen and are on our side they will help us. It will be in their interest. If they don't come themselves, they might send others. We put our hope in them and in the gods. We have had our freedom for seven hundred years and will not just hand it over now.

Three points. (7, 7, 6.)

(20 marks)

(c) In the end of this episode, the Athenians besieged and captured the city of Melos. They executed the men of military age and sold the women and children into slavery.

One point.

(10 marks)

(iv)

(a) Events leading to defection of Alcibiades include: the speech by Nicias, his fellow general, describing him as selfish, flamboyant, saying that he would “endanger the state to live a brilliant life of his own”. He began to scare people as he seemed not entirely normal and was thought to be aiming for dictatorship. He used his money to pursue glory through chariot teams at the Olympics and the sponsorship of choruses. He denied the smashing of the Hermae, but the wild nature of his private life caught up with him. While Alcibiades was in Sicily, at home, rumours were rife about him, fuelled by his enemies and there was a general air of hysteria. Eventually he was called back to face trial in a ship sent by the city. But he travelled in his own ship and defected to the enemy, Sparta, to avoid prosecution.

Three reasons. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

(b) He spoke brilliantly, in order to persuade them to trust him (given his implacable opposition to them earlier). He explained that this was their fault for ignoring him and negotiating through his enemies. He reminds them that his family always represented Spartan interests in Athens and described democracy as “absurd”. He urged the Spartans to help the Sicilians against Athens, saying that the Athenians wanted to conquer the entire Greek world. He said that this would be in their own interests to help Sicily against Athens. He said that if Syracuse fell, all of Sicily would fall. He urged the Spartans to send a force of hoplites who could row with a good commander. He revealed to the Spartans that the thing the Athenians most feared was the fortification of Decelea, and that therefore was what they should do, depriving them of the silver from Laurium. He cleverly excuses his betrayal of his city by saying that it has treated him badly and is not his city any longer. He says that just as he was dangerous as an enemy, he will be very useful as a friend.

One explained point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(c) Most candidates will probably focus on the outrageous and shameless quality of Alcibiades’ actions. His crowd-pleasing before his departure, the Herms episode and his defection to the enemy all reflect badly on him; his self-serving explanation to the Spartans about his attitude to Athens is two-faced; his dismissal of the Athenian democratic form of government while claiming to have defended it and above all, his willingness to sell out his city to the enemy for personal advancement shows breath-taking self-belief, arrogance and disloyalty. Candidates can, of course, describe this in a different light, admiring his sheer nerve, his brilliant powers of persuasion and his capacity for survival. There should be at least one reference to the text.

One substantiated point. (10.)

(10 marks)

Topic 2. Alexander the Great.

(i)

(a) Parmenio's advice is to wait till morning to attack. Alexander rejects this because he sees this as a sign of weakness. He thinks it might help the morale of the enemy if they seem weak and hesitant.

One explained point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(b) The main difficulty is that the enemy are waiting on the opposite side of the River Granicus. There are steep river banks to negotiate, and the river is running with a very swift current.

One explained point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(c) Alexander almost lost his life at the Granicus. His spear was broken, and he called to one of his grooms for another, but his spear was also broken. One of his bodyguards gave him his spear and Alexander sped after Darius's son-in-law in front of the Cavalry Companions. He knocked Mithridates off his horse, but Rhoesaces struck Alexander on the head with his curved sword, cutting off part of his helmet. Alexander drove his spear into Rhoesaces' chest, but Spithridates now raised his sword behind Alexander to kill him. Just at that moment, Cleitus cut off his sword arm at the shoulder, saving Alexander's life.

A brief description. (15.)

(15 marks)

(d) In Marakanda, the death of Cleitus occurred after a night of heavy drinking. Anaxarchus and others were praising Alexander, suggesting that he was as good as Dionysus and the Dioscuri or even Heracles. They started to denigrate Philip and this was too much for Cleitus who took Philip's part, reminded Alexander that he had achieved everything thanks to the Macedonians and that he himself had saved Alexander's life at the Granicus. Alexander went to attack Cleitus, when no one else would and he ran him through with a pike. In another version, Cleitus was taken away but ran back in and continued to shout at Alexander who then killed him. Cleitus belittled Alexander who was being excessively praised and compared to Heracles. Cleitus was bitter about Alexander's increasing orientalism and in a drunken row, Alexander lashed out and killed him.

A brief description. (15.)

(15 marks)

(ii)

(a) At the Mallian Siege, Alexander was furious at the men who were moving too slowly to fetch the scaling-ladders. He grabbed a ladder himself and accompanied only by Peucestas, Leonnatus and Abreas, ran up under his shield and climbed onto the wall. There he fought off defenders, killing some of them. Then, realising he was a target, instead of retreating, he decided to jump down into the city and risk death. But at least it would be a glorious death. He jumped down with his friends and continued to fight but was hit in the chest with an arrow,

both air and blood came out. He fainted and was then surrounded by his own men. Others broke the ladder they were so frantic to rescue him. Eventually he was taken away and Peucestas removed the arrow. His men fought savagely to rescue him and take him to safety.

A coherent description of the siege. (14, 13, 13.)

(40 marks)

(b) This rash and impulsive act shows that Alexander, who should have been ensuring his own safety, could not resist a chance for glory. Even though it was clearly not his role to be risking his life in such a careless way, he was driven to compete and to succeed. His men were highly critical of what he did during this siege but massively relieved when they realised that he was alright.

One developed point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(iii)

Alexander could have retraced his steps back to Babylon, but it is clear that this would not have appealed to him. He always wanted to conquer new territories. According to Arrian, Alexander wanted to do better than King Cyrus and Queen Semiramis, both of whom had crossed the Gedrosian Desert in the past, but with the almost total loss of their armies. Alexander knew of the difficulties but thought he could anticipate and overcome them. The major motive might have been a desire to explore new routes and to do something no one had done before. It may also have been a way of punishing his men for their mutiny at the Hyphasis River but that is pure speculation.

One explained reason. (10.)

(10 marks)

(b) It was almost certainly the greatest trial of Alexander's career even if the figures for casualties may have been exaggerated. Arrian gives a graphic account of the horrors endured. These included: losing touch with the fleet; much of the journey had to be done at night because of blazing heat; a terrible lack of supplies and, in particular, lack of water; men were reduced to breaking open supplies illegally and even to the killing and eating of pack animals. The heat was unbearable and killed animals as well as men. The sick and exhausted were left to die. The whole party was lost for many days. Flash floods killed a large number.

Three difficulties described. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

(c) The leadership qualities of Alexander that are shown in this episode include his ignoring of the men killing and eating pack animals, his forgiving them for ditching some of the loads they were carrying and especially his dramatic pouring out of the helmet of water, saying that if the army could not drink, he did not need to either, which was inspirational.

Two qualities. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(iv)

Philip was father of Alexander, King of Macedon, the 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 where he placed Alexander at the head of the Cavalry Companions. He was hated by Demosthenes. Philip was immensely proud of his son. He gave him the best philosopher in Greece, Aristotle as his tutor. When he calmed Bucephalus, he said that Macedonia would not be big enough for him, he appointed him as regent while he was away. 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. Later, Alexander seems to have claimed that his father was Zeus Ammon, but he never disowned Philip as his father and spoke proudly of him at the Opis mutiny.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Bucephalus: Alexander's horse, black with an ox-shaped flash, which Philip was offered by a Thessalian dealer at a price of thirteen talents. No one could tame the horse, but Alexander, a mere boy, said that he would try if Philip gave him the horse. He saw that the horse feared his own shadow and managed to tame him. Philip said that he would need new kingdoms, that Macedonia would not be big enough for him. Later Alexander threatened to kill a whole tribe when the horse was kidnapped in Bactria. The horse was returned. The horse died after the Battle of the Hydaspes.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Porus was the exceptionally tall king of the Punjab region and the opponent in Alexander's final pitched battle at the Hydaspes. He waited for Alexander on the far side of the riverbank and Alexander tricked him by making noise along the riverbank. His son was killed in the initial skirmish. In the battle, Alexander defeated Porus who had two hundred elephants on his side, by making excellent use of his phalanx and his cavalry. When Taxiles went to fetch him, Porus, by now wounded badly would not come. But Alexander sent someone else and when Porus arrived, he asked him how he would like to be treated. Porus answered that he would like to be treated as a king. Alexander restored his kingdom to him and even extended it.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Any two of the above.

(50 marks)

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

(i)

(a) Romulus, with his brother Remus, was the founder of the city of Rome. Descended from Mars and Venus, reared by a wolf, he killed his brother in an argument.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(b) Cicero describes the security afforded by being inland compared to the coast, which is open to many dangers, some unpredictable. An enemy's fleet can arrive very quickly and so the sea is more difficult to defend than an inland city. He mentions the dangers to morality of coastal cities. Foreign ideas and habits pervert national traditions and give people ideas which can make them dissatisfied with what they have. A coastal town gives ample temptation to idleness and luxury. He gives the example of the towns on the Greek islands whose institutions and morals are questionable.

Two reasons. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(c) According to Cicero, Romulus chose a place with all the advantages of the sea by placing Rome on the banks of a river with a wide estuary, the Tiber. This facilitated trade. Rome can also get vital supplies from inland. From a defence point of view, Rome's hills are an excellent natural protection from attack. It is also a very healthy site with fresh springs, shade and breezes.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(ii)

(a) Sallust describes the two men as outstanding examples of Roman virtue in eloquence and greatness of soul, but in different ways. He singles out Cato's uprightness, his honesty and virtuous, austere lifestyle. He says he never stooped to bribery and was steadfast in his morals. Cato was a master of self-control and was competitive only in doing good, not in riches or power. He preferred to "be rather than to seem virtuous". He says that the less he sought fame, the more it pursued him. He highlights Caesar's good nature, generosity and gentle compassion, "giving, helping and forgiving". He talks of Caesar's self-discipline in work and little rest and his devotion to his friends' welfare. He speaks of his burning ambition which made him a very different character to Cato. "One was a refuge for the unfortunate, the other a scourge for the wicked."

Three points. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) Cato's death is remarkable mainly for the fact that he preferred to commit suicide rather than to allow himself to have to submit to Caesar. Caesar later said that he grudged Cato his suicide and would have spared his life.

One point. (15)

(15 marks)

(iii)

(a) Caesar's last day began with his wife, Calpurnia telling him that she had had a bad dream about him. Already during the night, all the house doors and windows had flown open. He also had been warned by a soothsayer about this particular day, the Ides of March. The dream was that a gable ornament given to Caesar by the Senate was blown down and shattered. Others say that the dream she had was that she was holding her murdered husband in her arms. She begged him not to go to the Senate and when this was backed up by the omens of the soothsayers, he agreed not to go. But then some of the conspirators arrived and persuaded him to go by telling him that it would look bad to be guided by his wife's dreams and that the Senate were about to grant him kingship of the provinces. At least, Brutus Albinus said, he should go to the Senate and make his excuses in person. Two attempts (one by a slave and one by Artemidorus) to get the information about the plot to him failed. Antony was kept outside talking while the conspirators gathered around Caesar on the pretext of getting Tullius Cimber's brother recalled from exile. Tullius seized Caesar's toga and pulled it down, Casca delivered the first blow and then they all joined in. It is said that Caesar fought bravely until Brutus stabbed him in the groin and then he gave up. He fell at the foot of the statue to Pompey.

A coherent account. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) The reasons for his assassination were, firstly Brutus and others felt that, through his ambition to be king, he was endangering the Republic and had to go. Others were envious of his success and harboured a personal dislike.

Two reasons. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(iv)

Candidates will probably say that they did enjoy the poems. Possible reasons might include his sincerity and depth of feeling expressed in the love poems and in those expressing sorrow or bereavement. Catullus can also appeal because of his intense depiction of suffering and pain. The poet is also seen as a good brother and a kind and considerate friend. He comes across as a very likeable character and easy to identify with. The themes he deals with are universal and not confined to ancient Rome. He is a very human and heartfelt poet whose poems touch a chord with most people. His poetry is very accessible and easy to understand. Expect references to specific poems on the course.

Three poems to be treated. (17, 17, 16.)

(50 marks)

Topic 4. Roman Historians.

(i)

(a) Suetonius says that Augustus got the name in his early youth of a perpetrator of “shameless acts”. He was singled out by the audience in the theatre once when the word “wanton” was used in the play, suggesting that he had a reputation for philandering among the public. Even his friends did not deny that he was given to adultery, though they claimed it was for political advantage, so that he could find out his enemies’ secrets. Antony mentions his encounter with Livia whom he met when she was pregnant by her then husband. He organized a hasty divorce and married her himself. Antony also charged him with taking the wife of an ex-consul to bed from a dinner party and bringing her back in disarray. When Antony is defending himself over his liaison with Cleopatra, he mentions all of the women that Augustus has probably slept with but not got into trouble over. Stories abounded about Augustus’s friends vetting women for him as if they were slaves at a market. There was also an account of a huge dinner party where the guests were all dressed as the Olympian gods and Augustus, dressed as Apollo, carried out acts of debauchery.

Three pieces of evidence explained. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) Candidates should be able to outline how Julia was treated, but also give their own view of whether the treatment was overly harsh or not. Julia was the daughter of Augustus and his first wife, Scribonia. She was a pawn in the political manoeuvrings of her father. Her betrothals and marriages were arranged by Augustus, finishing in her marriage to his adoptive son, Tiberius. 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 had many lovers. In the year 2 BC, 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 of the women of Rome. She was exiled to Pandateria in the Gulf of Naples. 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 stated principals of moral probity, and he obviously felt that his attempt to restore the old fashioned, decent moral standards in the city would be weakened if he did not make an example of her.

One substantiated point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(ii)

(a) The grievances of the men included the anger of the troops at failure to pay their due wages; brutal treatment by officers; over-long length of service and that they had not been discharged when they were supposed to be. There was also jealousy of the Praetorian Guards, whose pay and conditions were much better. They also found the country they were serving in harsh and remote. They demanded a sixteen-year term of service with bonuses at the end, pay

of four sesterces per day and no call-back to service after discharge. Punishments were to be eased and work was to be easier.

Three conditions described. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

(b) In Pannonia, Tiberius' son Drusus first read out a letter from his father granting some concessions but postponing others. This did not satisfy the mutineers. However, the strange appearance of the moon that night caused the men to think that "heaven was sickened by their crimes". Drusus took advantage of this lucky event to undermine the unity of the soldiers and to persuade many of them to bow to authority. He promised to send a delegation to Rome and to recommend a favourable hearing from the emperor. He followed up with the execution of the ring leaders.

In Germania, Germanicus urged the men to return to proper discipline. He did have quite a lot of support among them, but when this failed, he went as if to kill himself with his sword, he was taken back to his tent by his friends. He promised discharge after twenty years with the last four years on defence duties only and double bonuses. Germanicus had to pay out of his own money. In the end, Germanicus made an eloquent appeal to the men there and they rounded on the ringleaders of the mutiny and killed them.

Two points on each man's efforts. (7, 6, 6, 6.)

(25 marks)

(iii)

Cleopatra was queen of Egypt and had already had an affair with Julius Caesar. When Marc Antony travelled to Egypt after he and Augustus had split control of the Empire, he and Cleopatra allied and became lovers in the winter of 41-40 BC. But now, back in Rome, Antony was married to Augustus's sister, Octavia, to cement the alliance between the two men. But there was tension now and leaving Octavia pregnant, Antony rejoined Cleopatra in Alexandria. Meanwhile back in Rome, Octavian ran a very successful propaganda campaign against Antony, highlighting the immorality and treachery of his liaison with Cleopatra. After a new, more successful campaign against the Parthians, Antony announced the end of the alliance with Octavian in Alexandria. Civil war was now inevitable. This culminated in the Battle of Actium. It was a disaster for Antony and Cleopatra, who escaped to Egypt, but were pursued by Octavian. Eventually Antony committed suicide in the mistaken belief that Cleopatra had already done so. She then killed herself in captivity when she heard of the death of her lover.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Livia was the second wife of Augustus. Augustus divorced his first wife and married the pregnant and recently divorced Livia. She had two sons, Drusus and Tiberius. Augustus made much out of the very traditional domestic life she and Augustus created, including the fact that she hand-wove his clothing. When he died, she inherited one-third of his estate and the title 'Augusta'. It was said that she had Augustus "firmly under control" Tacitus even implies she

might have been involved in the death of Augustus. Then when Tiberius left Rome for the island of Rhodes, Livia worked hard to persuade Augustus to let him return to the city. She also worked successfully to have Tiberius adopted by Augustus as his son. There is some suggestion that Livia ordered the exile and later the execution of Agrippa Postumus on Augustus' death. There were poor relations between mother and son which continued up to her death.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Mark Antony was a close ally of Julius Caesar. He seems to have been the prime mover in the attempt to crown Caesar king of Rome. He was kept out of the way on the day of Caesar's assassination so that he might not prevent it. He made a passionate speech at his funeral. There were major tensions between Antony and Octavian, which were patched up with the help of the marriage of Antony to Octavian's sister. Along with Octavian and Lepidus, he formed the Second Triumvirate. They defeated the assassins of Julius Caesar at the Battle of Philippi. He was responsible for the death of his old enemy, Cicero. The two men split control of the territories of Rome between them. Antony went to Egypt and had a romantic liaison with Cleopatra which was deeply unpopular in Rome. He and Cleopatra were defeated by Octavian at the Battle of Actium after which they famously committed suicide.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

Any two of the above.

(50 marks)

(iv)

(a) Tiberius was warned of Sejanus' ambitions for total power by Antonia. To allay suspicion, he appointed Sejanus consul. Then Tiberius led Sejanus to believe that 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 the treachery of Sejanus. They condemned Sejanus and he was executed.

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

(25 marks)

(b) Tiberius's personality was gloomy and unattractive. People did not relate to him. He had a very mean streak which meant that he did not court popularity by putting on games and entertainments. He had long periods of absence from Rome and did not try to appeal to the people. Stories of the debauched private life that he led must have circulated around Rome. The main episodes which contributed to his unpopularity are the Germanicus episode, the rise and fall of Sejanus and the notorious Treason Trials which amounted to a reign of terror by the emperor.

Two reasons. (13, 12.)

(25 marks)

Topic 5. Greek Drama.

(i)

(a) Medea is approached by Creon, King of Corinth, who orders her to leave the city immediately with her children. Medea, appealing to his kind nature plays on her own helplessness as a woman and his soft spot as a parent. She persuades Creon to grant her just one day in Corinth to get the boys organised. Against his better judgement, he gives in.

Medea meets Aegeus, King of Athens, on his way from Delphi. He longs to have children and asks for her advice. She says that she can help him and asks him for shelter in his city. She cleverly persuades him to make a vow to give her sanctuary when she leaves Corinth.

In their second meeting, Medea convinces Jason that she is sorry for her reactions and emphasises that, as a woman, she let her emotions get the better of her. She persuades him to let the boys bring a gift to Glauce to help make the case for them to stay in the city, saying that even the gods like to receive gifts. They are, of course, a poisoned dress and coronet.

One example of manipulation of each man. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) Reasons why Medea is interesting might include her intelligence; her dramatic emotions; her mood-swings; her magical powers; her powers of deception and persuasion; her capacity for evil; the strength of her desire for revenge; her ruthlessness. Candidates would need to give examples of at least two of these.

Two reasons. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(ii)

(a) The main reason why Jocasta distrusts oracles and prophecies is on account of her own experience. Jocasta believes that she has proof that prophecies were not valid. When she had a son, it was foretold that that child would kill Laius, his father. As a result, the baby had been handed over to die. But as Jocasta explains, Laius had been killed by a gang of thieves at a crossroads. Therefore, the prophecy had not come true, as she believed. So, she says that life is ruled by chance and that oracles and prophecies are neither here nor there.

Two explained reasons. (13, 12.)

(25 marks)

(b) Before Oedipus grasps the awful truth of the situation, Jocasta rushes into the palace. She is unable to face the truth which is about to be told. When Oedipus realises who he is, he chases after her, drawing his sword and banging down the door. It seems as if he wants to kill her. But when he enters the room, he finds that she has hanged herself over their bed. He gently pulls her down and lays her on the bed. Removing her brooches, he gouges out his own eyes.

A brief description of her death and his injuries. (13, 12.)

(25 marks)

(iii)

(a) Candidates may take the view that Jason had sworn an oath before the gods to marry Medea and stay loyal and he has now broken that oath, so he deserves his fate. He treated her badly, abandoning her for a new woman, despite her loyalty. He didn't even care that she and his two sons were going to be exiled. His own advancement mattered far more to him than his family and it suited him to forget the oath, even though Medea had enabled him to get the Golden Fleece and had sacrificed everything for him. He is arrogant, self-seeking and careless of the feelings of others. He is gullible and totally underestimates Medea. Alternatively, candidates might argue that Jason had treated Medea badly and had broken an oath, but no one could deserve the terrible vengeance wreaked on him by Medea. Although he was at fault, the punishment was way out of proportion to the crime. Either view is fine, as long as it is supported with references to the text.

Three points. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) Candidates may argue either way on this. On one hand, it is hard not to pity a father who is not allowed even to touch the bodies of his dead children, he is pitiful at the end, especially as he now realises how much he loves them, even if belatedly. If no, one could argue that his own ambitions and ill-treatment of Medea brought about his awful fate.

Two reasons. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(iv)

(a) Oedipus became King of Thebes when, after visiting Delphi and hearing a dreadful prophecy, he did not return to Corinth but took a different road. On the way, he killed Laius at a place where three roads meet. When he arrived in Thebes, the city was plagued by the riddling Sphinx. The Sphinx was causing the death of one young man every day until her riddle was solved. Oedipus offered to solve the riddle and succeeded. The Thebans were so grateful that they made him their king, and he married Jocasta, widow of Laius.

Three points of explanation. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

(b) From the start of the play, Oedipus is a father-figure to his people. His concern for them is obvious, he can't sleep for worrying about them and he has already sent Creon to Delphi to try to solve the mystery plague. He is kind to the old priest. He wants to discuss everything in front of his people and will stop at nothing in order to rid them of the plague. The citizens think very highly of him and rate him first among men, putting all their trust in him, as he has rescued them from trouble before. Candidates could argue that, although he tried to be a good king, in fact he brought them great misfortune.

Two substantiated points. (13, 12.)

(25 marks)

Topic 6. Ancient Epic.

(i)

(a) After Aeolus gave Odysseus the bag of winds, as they were sailing back to Ithaca, when they were in sight of the island, Odysseus went to sleep. The men did not fully trust Odysseus and imagined that he had received a gift from Aeolus that he was keeping secret from them. They opened the bag, releasing the winds, and the boat was blown right back to Sicily. When they returned to Aeolus, he was angry with them and felt that the gods did not favour them, so he sent them on their way with nothing.

A coherent account. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

(b) Candidates may say that it was Odysseus's fault as he did not trust the men enough to tell them what was in the bag and kept it secret from them. It was also foolish of him to fall asleep with the bag unguarded. Alternatively, they may say that it was his men's fault for opening the bag when they shouldn't have and unleashing the winds. The men should have trusted their commander. Also, it would be fine for them to say that the blame was shared equally.

Two reasons. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(ii)

(a) Venus made Dido fall in love with Aeneas because she did not trust her to treat Aeneas well. Venus gets her son, Cupid to disguise himself as Ascanius/Iulus. She spirits the boy away and Cupid takes his place at a banquet where he breathes a spell of love, causing Dido to fall deeply in love with Aeneas.

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

(20 marks)

(b) Dido was queen of Carthage which was Juno's favourite city. Venus was afraid that Juno would get to Dido and make her do harm to Aeneas. In order to prevent Juno from turning Dido against Aeneas, the goddess caused her to adore him so that she would do him no harm.

One point of explanation. (15.)

(15 marks)

(c) Aeneas leaves Dido because he is a man with a mission. He is reminded of his dereliction of duty by Mercury, sent by Jupiter. He has a duty to Fate and to his own son. He knows that his destiny is to found a new home for the Trojans in Italy and that he must obey the gods and depart.

One point of explanation. (15.)

(15 marks)

(iii)

(a) The Battle in the Hall begins when Odysseus manages to string the bow and to shoot the arrow through the axes. Before the suitors realise what is happening, Odysseus shoots a

second arrow through the throat of Antinous. The suitors are confused and believe this shooting to be an accident. Odysseus finally reveals himself, and the suitors become terrified. They have no way out as the doors are locked. Eurymachus tries to calm Odysseus down, insisting that Antinous was the only bad apple among them, but Odysseus announces that he will spare none of them. Eurymachus then charges Odysseus, but he is cut down by another arrow. Amphinomus is the next to fall, at the spear of Telemachus. Telemachus gets more shields and swords from the storeroom, but he forgets to lock it on his way out. Melanthius soon reaches the storeroom and gets out fresh arms for the suitors but later he is found there and tied up. A full battle now rages in the palace hall. Athena appears disguised as Mentor and encourages Odysseus. Volleys of spears are exchanged, and Odysseus and his men kill several suitors while receiving only superficial wounds themselves. Finally, Athena joins the battle, which then ends swiftly. Odysseus spares only the minstrel Phemius and the herald Medon, unwilling participants in the suitors' bad behaviour. The priest Leodes begs unsuccessfully for mercy. Odysseus has Eurycleia come out. She openly rejoices to see the Suitors dead, but Odysseus checks her. She rounds up the disloyal servant women, who are first made to clear the corpses from the hall and wash the blood from the furniture; they are then sent outside and executed. Odysseus tells Telemachus to cut them down with a sword, but Telemachus decides to hang them—a more disgraceful death. Last of all, the traitor Melanthius is tortured and killed. After the bloodbath, Odysseus has the house fumigated.

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

(35 marks)

(b) Candidates will probably argue that the Suitors deserved their fate. Even though their families had been well treated by Odysseus, they abused the hospitality of the palace in Ithaca, taking advantage of Penelope as they competed for her hand in marriage. They took her servants as their mistresses. They treated Telemachus very badly and even plotted against his life. Their treatment of Odysseus when he was disguised as a beggar confirms their nastiness, they throw things at him, abuse him, and make him fight against another beggar. It is hard to argue that they do not deserve their fate. Perhaps one could make the point that death was too severe.

One substantiated point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(iv)

(a) Aeneas is on the Mediterranean Sea, trying to sail from Sicily to Italy but is blown off-course towards north Africa.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(b) He is absolutely terrified by the awful storm at sea, sent by Juno. He feels that it is the last straw. He and his men have been travelling for seven years trying to reach their destined land, but they have been through many trials and Aeneas feels that this is too much, they have suffered enough. It would be better to have died when Troy fell than to go through all of this.

One reason. (10.)

(10 marks)

(c) Juno, queen of the gods, is the enemy of Aeneas and of the Trojans. Juno hates them for three reasons. First, Paris, Prince of Troy gave the golden apple to Venus instead of to her, second Zeus has a cupbearer named Ganymede who is Trojan and to whom he pays too much attention for her liking. But the third reason is most important of all, if Aeneas gets to Italy and the Roman state comes into existence, it is destined to destroy her own beloved city of Carthage. She wants to do anything to ensure that this will not happen.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(d) After the storm, while the men are salvaging goods from the ships, Aeneas goes to higher ground to see if he can see any of the lost ships and men. He kills seven stags and provides food for his demoralised men. Although he is sick with anxiety, he does not let it show. Instead, he tries to boost the spirits of his men by reminding them of all they have endured and by assuring them that better times are to come.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

Topic 7. Writers of the Augustan Age.

(i)

(a) Propertius is glad that Cynthia will be “buried in the country” because there are no temptations there for her. She can’t be unfaithful to him with no rivals at her window no theatres or temples for her to visit. She can’t meet anyone who could rival him in her affections.

One developed point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(b) Propertius seems to regard the countryside as boring. He describes the animals and landscapes of Clitumnus with a view to their lack of excitement rather than their beauty. He is horrified at the thought of hunting and says that he would do well to kill a sitting bird. He seems to prefer partying, drinking and meeting people, especially women.

Two reasons. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(c) Candidates should engage personally with this question in as far as possible. They might argue that he is not a likeable person for several reasons. These could include his tendency to fall in love with every beautiful woman he meets (*Susceptibility*); his overly possessive attitude to his lovers (*Gone to Clitumnus*); his bitterness when an affair ends (*Gone*); his propensity to violence as in *Cynthia*, where he threatens his lover. If they like him, reasons might include his sense of humour (*Susceptibility* and *Gone to Clitumnus*); his emotional honesty and intensity (*Cynthia* and *Gone*) and his capacity to love life (*Gone to Clitumnus*; *Susceptibility*).

Two reasons. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(ii)

(a) Horace's advice on how to live life is mainly on the theme that it is short, it inevitably ends in death for all of us, our end cannot be predicted so we might as well enjoy it while we can. He tells Leuconoe that it is pointless trying to work out what lies in the future. He says that nothing we do can affect the length of our lives, so we must "lay hold upon the present hour", enjoy the countryside, our friends, wine and song, and good company for we don't know how long it will last. He especially advises people to enjoy life while they are young "the best is but in season best" and he also recommends a wholesome life, being true to oneself and appreciating the simple pleasures of nature, hearty food and family and friends. He does seem to rate life in the country, especially farming life as superior to city life with its corruption, greed and luxury.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(b) Horace thinks about death a good deal. He constantly reminds us that it awaits us all and that it cannot be avoided or even postponed. We will be gone. Our goods cannot come with us, and our heirs will not grieve for long. Our expensive wine will be spilt on the marble floor. When we reach the Underworld, our pedigree, good character or eloquence will not make any difference. Even Diana or Theseus could not bring back their loved ones from the dead. The good side of this is that we should enjoy life while we live it, "This day's thine, the next day may be denied."

Two pieces of advice. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(c) Candidates may agree or disagree. Most will probably go along with the statement. It is difficult to argue with Horace about the inevitability of death and the encouragement to seize the day. Candidates should show personal engagement with the statement.

One reason. (10.)

(10 marks)

(iii)

(a) Romulus and his fellow Romans were in difficulty. They had founded the new state of Rome but had no women to make sure that the nation would continue. No neighbouring state would agree to a treaty of marriage rights with Rome and so Romulus decided that a more daring strategy would have to be tried. He sent out invitations to the neighbouring tribes for a religious festival in honour of Neptune. The Sabines came with their families. At a signal, the Romans seized the Sabine maidens and carried them off while their parents fled. Some had been picked out by senators already and some were just kidnapped on the spot. The parents departed sorrowing for their abducted daughters. Romulus explained to the girls that the only reason they had been taken was because their parents had unreasonably refused the offers of marriage. He promised them marriage and children. He reassured them that they would be loved and respected all the more, as it was the passion for them that had caused the men to

capture them and that their husbands would be exceptionally keen to make it up to them for the loss of their homes and families.

A coherent account. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) Candidates will probably state that the story shows that the attitudes of the early Romans to women left a lot to be desired. It tells of the use physical strength as well as dishonesty used to effectively kidnap the women. There is no suggestion that this was morally questionable. The ploy used to persuade the women to stay, that is the story that they were madly in love with them and would always treat them very well to make up for the abduction shows that they did think women were very gullible.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(iv)

(a) Orpheus first loses Eurydice to the bite of a poisonous snake hidden in the grass by the river. The second time is when he goes down to the Underworld to try to get her back. He is told by Pluto and Persephone that he may lead her out, but that he must not look back for any reason. He hears a sound and without thinking, turns around only to see Eurydice being drawn back into the Underworld forever.

A coherent account. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

(b) As Orpheus approaches the Underworld, singing, even the spirits of the dead are moved by his music. Even the Furies and Cerberus stop to listen. When he was lamenting Eurydice in song, the wild animals and even the trees followed his music. In fury at his neglect, the Bacchantes tear him apart.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(c) Virgil's telling of the story is moving for several reasons: Eurydice's plight which is so unlucky and then doubly so as she laments her chance to rejoin the upper world. Orpheus's devastation when he realizes that it is his own fault that she is lost a second time "death cannot pardon". The images of his wandering as a lost soul, weeping and lamenting for his wife is very moving and the final image of his white head rushing along the river, calling her name conjures up a devotion that lasts beyond death.

One reason. (10.)

(10 marks)

Topic 8. Art and Architecture in Greek Society.

(i)

(a) The temple is the Parthenon on the Acropolis in Athens.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(b) It is built in the Doric Order.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(c) The Parthenon was built to house the colossal gold and ivory statue of Athene by Phidias. There are three other areas of sculptural decoration. The two triangular pediments each contain free standing sculptures. The East Pediment shows the birth of Athene from the head of Zeus and the West Pediment shows the contest between Athene and Poseidon for the patronage of the city of Athens. On the Doric frieze are high-relief sculptures showing single combats. These are the metopes in between the triglyphs. The surviving metopes show the fight between the Lapiths and the Centaurs. Finally, the frieze which encircles the inner part of the building is about one metre high and is carved in bas-relief (or low relief). It probably depicts the Great Panathenaic Procession. The Olympian gods are seated and receiving the people of Athens: maidens; citizens; horsemen; musicians; tray bearers; pitcher bearers; warriors; charioteers; animal sacrifices. A young person holds a folded cloth, probably the peplos to be presented to Athene. Candidates may use a sketch to indicate the position of the sculptures on the building.

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

(20 marks)

(d) Candidates may use any of the following to support the statement: its location; its size; the refinements (inward lean of the columns; curve throughout the building; entasis; beauty of the sculptural decoration).

One reason. (10.)

(10 marks)

(ii)

(a) The main figure is that of the gorgon, Medusa.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(b) The sculpture is on the pediment of the temple. (Sketch can be used here.)

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(c) This belongs to the Early Archaic period. C.660-580 BC.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(d) Indications of its period include the following: the figures in the sculpture are not to scale. They get smaller as they move further from the centre. The figure of Medusa is in a very archaic running pose which shows her with one knee on the ground and the other up in the air, her torso is in frontal view as is her head, but her legs are in profile. It is not a realistic pose but a stylised depiction of running, as in a cartoon. Her figure and hair are also archaic, simple but not totally natural. The composition of the sculpture is disjointed, it shows three different, seemingly unrelated scenes whereas later relief sculpture shows the figures to scale and relating to each other. The figures of the leopards/panthers are very stylised rather than naturalistic.

Two points. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(iii)

(a) Either Zeus or Poseidon.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(b) It belongs to the Early Classical period, 480-450 BC. (10)

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(c) The statue is made of bronze.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(d) This statue is larger than life size. Its stance is very imposing and grand. It is majestic in its depiction of a powerful male figure. Zeus/Poseidon is striding out, about to throw a trident/thunderbolt and is a fine example of arrested motion, a figure just on the point of doing something very energetic. The anatomy is brilliantly observed with the muscles in high definition. The face, with its flowing hair and beard, is magnificent. Also, it is in wonderful condition.

Two reasons. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(iv)

(a) This is the Nike of Samothrace.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(b) As a Nike, she represents a military victory.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(c) This statue belongs to the Hellenistic Period (c. 330-100 BC). There are several typically Hellenistic features here. Firstly, the pose of the female figure is powerful and very dramatic. There is a strong sense of movement and excitement which are typical of the Pergamene

School of Hellenistic sculpture. The massive outspread wings add drama, and the vigorously swirling drapery is also typical of the era.

Two reasons. (10, 10.)

(20 marks)

(d) This is one of the most famous statues from the ancient world. It is a really exciting figure, alive with energy and motion. The Nike has just landed, and the wind is blowing her garments back, revealing her curvy figure underneath. It swirls about her in wild folds giving a great sense of life and vigour. The detail of the garment folds and the wing feathers is beautifully observed. She is the embodiment of triumph. Any one of these observations would be fine.

One reason. (10.)

(10 marks)

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

(i)

(a) Socrates' Simile of the Large and Powerful Animal compares politicians to the keepers of a large and powerful animal (the people). The keeper knows the moods of the animal and learns how to please it and to keep it happy, but he does not really understand these moods or what they mean. What pleases the animal is good and what annoys the animal is bad, but the keeper has no idea of the reasons behind what he is doing, he just does what placates the animal to keep it happy. The animal is dangerous and needs to be led rather than just kept happy.

A coherent account: (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) Socrates seems to be saying that democracy or "the people" is like a wild and powerful creature. The mass of people do not know what is good for them so they need to be ruled by those who are wise. Politicians, instead of controlling the animal, just try to keep it happy, always reacting to its demands but they don't exercise leadership. Socrates is saying that when democracy gets out of control it can do a lot of harm.

One developed point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(ii)

(a) The Rulers are to live a life of austere simplicity. They should live in shared accommodation like soldiers in a barracks. The other citizens will supply food to them, and they will be paid by the citizens, but only enough to get by. They should not come into any contact with gold or silver. The real gold should be in their hearts. The Rulers may not own their own homes which must be shared among them. They should live in shared

accommodation. To the objection that this might not make the Rulers happy, Socrates replies that their happiness is not the point.

Three rules explained. (10, 10, 10.)

(30 marks)

(b) Socrates insists on these rules in the interest of the common good. Ownership of private property would destroy the loyalty of the Rulers to the state. It would mean that the Rulers would not put the state first, but become involved in internal disputes, thus endangering the state. Private gain would take over from public interest.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(c) As for whether this could work out in real life, students may argue either way, as long as they back up their ideas.

Obvious points for the argument could include: states have been run on this basis before, most notably Sparta in the ancient world where the men lived in barracks and there was no ordinary family life; another example might be the communist ideal abolishing all private property for the good of the state.

Against: it could be argued that it is a basic human desire to live in a family setting with a partner and to rear one's own children. Also, most societies favour the ownership of private property and the habitation of one's own home. The lifestyle suggested here is very draconian and regimented and does not allow for any individuality or choice, a revolution might ensue.

One reason. (10.)

(10 marks)

(iii)

(a) These qualities are to be found as follows: wisdom is to be found in good judgement which is a form of knowledge. The best knowledge is that which is exercised on behalf of the city as a whole. This wisdom will be found in those called the Guardians. Courage belongs to the soldiers or the auxiliaries who fight for the interests and defence of the state. Self-discipline is a kind of order, a control of desires and appetites. It involves control of our worse nature by our better nature. In the state it involves the Guardians controlling the mass of the people. Self-discipline is not found in any one class but in the way the classes relate to one another so that the wiser section rules and the others agree to being ruled.

An explanation of each of the three qualities. (12, 12, 11.)

(35 marks)

(b) Justice is defined by a state that has its three classes who each do their own jobs in their defined areas. Each group should stick to the job that they have a natural talent for. The rulers should rule, and the others should agree to being ruled. If everyone minds their own business, not interfering in each other's roles, justice will follow and the common good will be served.

One point. (15.)

(15 marks)

(iv)

(a) Cephalus says that contrary to what a lot of people think, old age is not about regrets and a loss of pleasure and powers. He argues that it is good to be free of “feelings of that sort” when your emotions are less intense, and you are no longer enslaved by them. He says that old age is easy to bear if you are sensible about it.

Three points. (7, 7, 6.)

(20 marks)

(b) Cephalus says it is character, not wealth, that helps a person cope with old age. A man of poor character will never be at peace with himself, even if he is rich. However, he does acknowledge that being poor does not help in bearing old age even if one is a good man.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(c) Candidates should show that they have engaged personally with the arguments and have formed their own opinion on the issue.

One reason. (15.)

(15 marks)

Topic 10. Roman Art and Architecture.

(i)

(a) Commodus wishes to be seen as Hercules because he is shown with lion skin on his head and shoulders and because he is carrying a club and golden apples. All of these were the hallmarks of Hercules.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(b) Commodus looks smooth and fit. His hair and beard are fussy and his hand manicured. Combined with the trappings of the great hero Hercules, the effect is to show his vanity and self-importance. He looks very narcissistic and vain.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(c) This is a bust of a Roman woman. She has a sharp nose, thin lips and very high cheekbones. Her face is very stern and almost cross. The lines around her nose and mouth would suggest that she is middle-aged, certainly older. Her hair is pulled back severely with a quiff in front. It is a typically Roman portrait in that it certainly looks like a real person. There is no attempt to “air-brush” her to make her look young or beautiful. As you look at it, you feel that this is how that person really looked which is a mark of Roman portrait sculpture.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(d) Either one is valid. Candidates should give a good reason for their choice.

One reason. (10.)

(10 marks)

(ii)

(a) The theatre at Orange is a typical Roman theatre in that it is an enclosed structure with a grand scaenae frons decorated with three levels of columns and alcoves which would have been filled with statues. It had a semi-circular auditorium which was joined to the scaenae frons up to the top. The audience was in the cavea or seating area, divided into sections, the front seats were more elaborate for the dignitaries. Between the stage and the audience was the semi-circular orchestra.

Three points of description. (7, 7, 6.)

(20 marks)

(b) This design would have created a self-contained enclosure, similar to most theatres today. This is ideally suited to the performance of a play. The audience was not distracted by anything outside, and the sound would probably have been good. Also, the visibility of the stage would have been excellent due to the raking of the seats.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(c) Spectators were protected by an awning which would be raised over the cavea or seating area; the corbels to secure it are visible at the top of the scaenae frons in this theatre.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(d) Candidates may choose from many features including the following: their theatres were open to the sky where ours are not; we don't have an orchestra in most theatres; our theatres are open all year where their performances were just as part of festivals; their actors wore masks; their stage buildings were much more elaborate than ours which use temporary scenery.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(iii)

(a) In this painting the central event is four Trojans, dragging the massive wooden horse of the Greeks into the city, thus ensuring Troy's destruction. The focus is on them as they haul the great weight of the horse. Children dance about in celebration. The soldiers stand still holding banners or weapons in the distance. Other Trojans are looking on, more obscure in the background. There is a lone figure running towards the horse (possibly Laocoon). On the left, Cassandra rushes in from the battlements to warn them that they are doomed. The gods (Minerva and Neptune) watch from a height on the left of the painting, waiting for the destruction of the city.

Three points. (9, 8, 8.)

(25 marks)

(b) The artist conveys the drama of the scene in several ways, through what is a very fresh, spontaneous, quite simple looking painting. The almost impressionistic brushstrokes are very

vigorous and lively with a great sense of motion and energy in their simplicity. The leaning Trojan figures are impressive, highlighted in bright colour showing the slog involved in hauling the horse. The splayed legs of the horse imply it is heavy with the weight of Greeks. The strong diagonals are very dramatic, especially the men dragging the horse, highlighted in the foreground. The use of light and shade is very striking and doom-laden. The stillness of the soldiers in the background suggests they believe the conflict is over and makes a great contrast with the drama of the running figure (possibly Laocoon) warning of disaster. There is the added drama of the gods watching the unfolding drama from above. This suggests that the humans below are ignorant and not at all in control of their fate. Although it is little more than a sketch, the painting captures the sense of imminent catastrophe for Troy.

One point. (10.)

(10 marks)

(c) This is a completely subjective question. The candidate should show a personal engagement with their choice and a familiarity with it.

One explained choice. (15.)

(15 marks)

(iv)

(a) Water was transported in pipes, (often made of lead), to Roman towns. When a valley had to be crossed an aqueduct, such as the ones in the photographs, were used to bring the water across the valley at a slight slope. The Romans also used aqueducts to carry water over flat ground, as pipes in the ground were susceptible to damage from subsidence.

One point of explanation. (10.)

(10 marks)

(b) The arch is vital in the construction of aqueducts as it was used to support the pipeline which is at the top. The Romans recognized that it was both functional and beautiful with great strength and staying power. A series of arches is used to raise up the actual aqueduct which runs along the top.

Two points. (8, 7.)

(15 marks)

(c) The Segovia aqueduct has two tiers of arches with the top tier slightly smaller than the bottom. The Pont du Gard, the grandest of all Roman aqueducts, has three tiers of arches which range massively in size from very large at river level up to very small at the top. It is much bigger in scale than the Segovia viaduct.

Two points. (13, 12.)

(25 marks)

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