



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2022

CLASSICAL STUDIES – ORDINARY LEVEL (200 marks)

MONDAY 27 JUNE – AFTERNOON 2.00 to 5.00

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

Group I	:	Topics 1 to 4.
Group II	:	Topics 5 to 7.
Group III	:	Topics 8 to 10.
- Candidates are required to answer **FOUR QUESTIONS**. Candidates must answer **one** question from a Topic **in each** of the three Groups. Candidates can then select their remaining question from any Topic in any Group.
- There are fifty marks for each question. The total marks for the paper are 200.
- Photographs required for answering questions on Topics 8 and 10 are provided on an accompanying paper marked **X**.

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GROUP I: Topics 1 to 4

Topic 1. Athens at War.

- (i) "In the same winter the Athenians, following their annual custom, gave a public funeral for those who were the first to die in the war." (Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War*)
- (a) Describe how the Athenians honoured their war dead on this occasion. (15)
 - (b) What did Pericles say in his famous funeral speech to console the parents of the dead? (15)
 - (c) In your opinion, was Pericles a good leader of Athens? Give reasons for your answer. (20)
- (ii) (a) Describe the sufferings of the Athenians who were struck down by the Plague in 430 BC. (30)
- (b) What similarities and differences do you find between the Plague in Athens and the COVID pandemic of the last two years? (20)
- (iii) The Peace of Nicias was agreed between Athens and Sparta in 421 BC.
- (a) Why were the Spartans and the Athenians willing to make peace at this time? (30)
 - (b) Briefly outline the main terms of the Peace of Nicias. (20)
- (iv) Write notes on **any two** of the following:
Cleon (the Athenian general); Agis (the Spartan king); Alcibiades (the Athenian general and politician). (25,25)

Topic 2. Alexander the Great.

- (i) (a) Describe how Alexander succeeded in capturing the city of Thebes in 335 BC. (20)
- (b) How did Alexander treat the city and its inhabitants after its capture? (20)
- (c) What does his treatment of Thebes tell us about his character? (10)
- (ii) In 331 BC Alexander defeated Darius at the Battle of Gaugamela.
- (a) Why did Alexander refuse to fight on the night before the battle? (10)
 - (b) Give a brief account of the battle. (You may use a sketch as part of your answer.) (30)
 - (c) What happened to Darius after the Battle of Gaugamela? (10)
- (iii) Write notes on **any two** of the following: Philip (father of Alexander); Cleitus (general in Alexander's army); Parmenio (general in Alexander's army). (25, 25)
- (iv) At Opis in 324 BC Alexander's Macedonian troops mutinied against him.
- (a) Why did the Macedonians mutiny at Opis? (20)
 - (b) In his speech to his troops, why did Alexander say the Macedonian army should be grateful to both his father Philip and himself? (20)
 - (c) How was the mutiny brought to an end? (10)
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Topic 3. Life and Thought in the Late Roman Republic.

- (i) (a) Give an account of what happened when Publius Clodius entered the house of Julius Caesar where a religious festival was being held. (25)
(b) Describe what occurred when Clodius was subsequently tried in court for sacrilege. (15)
(c) In your opinion, why did Julius Caesar refuse to condemn Publius Clodius? (10)
- (ii) (a) Describe how Pythius, a banker of Syracuse, fooled a rich Roman called Canius into buying a house, as described by Cicero in *How To Make Right Decisions*. (25)
(b) What does Cicero think of Pythius' behaviour in this incident? (15)
(c) Do you agree with Cicero's opinion? Give a reason for your answer. (10)
- (iii) (a) According to Sallust in *The Greatness and Decline of Rome*, what qualities made Rome great in "the good old days"? (25)
(b) What does Sallust blame for the decline of Rome in his time? (25)
- (iv) (a) Give an account of the Battle of Pharsalus in 48 BC in which the army of Julius Caesar defeated the army of Pompey. (20)
(b) What is your opinion of the behaviour of Pompey in that battle? (10)
(c) Give a brief account of the death of Pompey in Egypt soon after the battle. (20)
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Topic 4. Roman Historians.

- (i) According to Tacitus, at Augustus's funeral there was much talk about Augustus.
(a) What was said in favour of Augustus? (20)
(b) What was said against him? (20)
(c) In your opinion, what was the greatest achievement of Augustus? (10)
- (ii) (a) Describe how Sejanus became so powerful in Rome. (25)
(b) Give an account of how the emperor Tiberius brought about the downfall and death of Sejanus. (25)
- (iii) (a) Describe how the emperor Tiberius treated Agrippina (the widow of Germanicus) and her children. (30)
(b) Do you think Tiberius was an evil man? Support your answer by reference to the prescribed texts. (20)
- (iv) Write notes on **any two** of the following: Julia (daughter of Augustus); Mark Antony (Roman general and politician); Germanicus (nephew of Tiberius). (25,25)
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GROUP II: Topics 5 to 7

Topic 5. Greek Drama.

- (i) (a) In Euripides' play *Medea*, how does Medea persuade the Chorus to take her side against Jason? (35)
- (b) Explain how the attitude of the Chorus towards Medea changes later in the play. (15)
- (ii) In *Medea* by Euripides, Medea kills her two sons.
 - (a) What reasons does Medea give for killing her own children? (25)
 - (b) In your opinion, does she have any justification for killing the children? (15)
 - (c) How does Medea escape punishment for her crimes? (10)
- (iii) (a) Explain why Oedipus and the people of Thebes were so anxious to find out who had killed Laius, in Sophocles' tragedy, *Oedipus the King*. (15)
- (b) Describe how Laius met his death. (20)
- (c) How did identifying Laius's killer affect Oedipus and his wife Jocasta? (15)
- (iv) (a) In *Oedipus the King* by Sophocles, what news does Creon bring back to Thebes from the Oracle at Delphi? (15)
- (b) What had the Oracle at Delphi told Laius and Jocasta many years before this? (15)
- (c) What had Oedipus himself learned when he visited the Oracle? (10)
- (d) What had Oedipus done as a result of the Oracle's message? (10)

Topic 6. Ancient Epic.

- (i) In Homer's *Odyssey*, Odysseus spent seven years on Calypso's island.
 - (a) Describe the relationship between Calypso and Odysseus. (20)
 - (b) Why did Calypso let Odysseus go? (15)
 - (c) What help did Calypso give him when he was leaving? (15)
- (ii) (a) In Homer's *Odyssey*, Scylla and Charybdis are terrible dangers to sailors. Describe Scylla and Charybdis. (20)
- (b) Give an account of what happened when Odysseus and his men encountered Scylla and Charybdis. (20)
- (c) What does this episode reveal about Odysseus's character? (10)
- (iii) (a) In Book 2 of Virgil's *Aeneid*, how is Anchises, the father of Aeneas, persuaded to leave Troy? (15)
- (b) What evidence of a close relationship between Anchises and Aeneas did you find in Virgil's *Aeneid*? (25)
- (c) In your opinion is Aeneas a good father to his son, Ascanius? Give a reason for your answer. (10)
- (iv) (a) In Book 4 of Virgil's *Aeneid*, Dido, Queen of Carthage takes her own life. For what reasons does she do this? (20)
- (b) Describe Dido's last moments of life. (15)
- (c) In your opinion, had Aeneas treated Dido fairly? (15)

Topic 7. Writers of the Augustan Age.

- (i) (a) Give an account of the story of *Baucis and Philemon* by Ovid. (40)
(b) What does Ovid admire about the old couple? (10)
- (ii) In Book 6 of Virgil's *Aeneid*, the Sibyl leads Aeneas into the Underworld and down to the River Styx.
(a) Describe Charon, the ferryman on the River Styx. (15)
(b) Who are the souls crowding around the riverbank trying to get across the river? (15)
(c) Give an account of the simile that Virgil uses to describe the souls on the riverbank. (10)
(d) For what reason did Aeneas wish to visit the Underworld? (10)
- (iii) (a) What are the two requests Propertius makes in his poem, *Two Requests*, and to whom is he speaking in the poem? (10)
(b) What does this poem reveal about Propertius's attitude to love? (10)
(c) In your opinion, did love make Propertius happy? Support your answer with reference to his poems on your course. (30)
- (iv) (a) Give an account of the story of *The Bore* by Horace. (30)
(b) Do you agree that this is an amusing poem? Give reasons for your answer. (10)
(c) What does *The Bore* tell you about the character of Horace? (10)
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GROUP III: Topics 8 to 10

Topic 8. Art and Architecture in Greek Society.

- (i) **Photograph A** and **Photograph B** on **Paper X** show the Temple of Hera at Paestum.
- (a) Name the order of architecture of this temple. (10)
 - (b) Who was Hera? (10)
 - (c) Using the correct architectural terms, give a full description of the temple. (20)
 - (d) From **Photograph A**, give one reason why you can tell that this temple is archaic rather than classical. (10)
- (ii) **Photograph C** on **Paper X** shows the bronze statue of the Charioteer of Delphi.
- (a) What was the purpose of this statue? (10)
 - (b) Describe how it was made. (15)
 - (c) Name the period of Greek sculpture to which it belongs. (10)
 - (d) In what ways is this statue typical of its period? (15)
- (iii) **Photograph D** on **Paper X** shows a relief sculpture.
- (a) Explain what is meant by 'relief sculpture'. (10)
 - (b) Identify the figure in the centre of the sculpture. (10)
 - (c) Describe what is happening in the sculpture. (10)
 - (d) What is your opinion of the carving of the poses and the drapery in the sculpture? Explain your answer. (20)
- (iv) Look at **Photograph E** on **Paper X**.
- (a) Explain what is happening in this sculpture and name the central figure. (20)
 - (b) To which period of Greek sculpture does this piece belong? (10)
 - (c) How is this sculpture typical of that period? (20)
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Topic 9. The Philosopher in Society: A Study of Socrates and Plato.

- (i) (a) Name the three classes of citizens in Socrates' ideal state. (15)
- (b) Explain the role of each class. (25)
- (c) Would Socrates allow any movement between the classes? Explain your answer. (10)
- (ii) In Plato's *Republic*, Socrates states that, "men and women should follow the same occupations, in spite of the great natural differences between them."
- (a) Outline the arguments Socrates makes to prove his case. (35)
- (b) Do you agree with his arguments? Explain your answer. (15)
- (iii) (a) In your own words, summarise Plato's Simile of the Cave. (35)
- (b) Explain what you think Plato wants us to understand from this simile. (15)
- (iv) (a) According to Socrates, why is it very important for young men to combine physical training with intellectual development? (30)
- (b) What are Socrates' views on the role of music in his ideal state? (20)
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Topic 10. Roman Art and Architecture.

- (i) **Photograph F** on **Paper X** shows the Maison Carrée at Nîmes in France.
- (a) What was the purpose of this building? (10)
 - (b) Name the architectural order of this temple. (10)
 - (c) Using the correct architectural terms give a description of the temple. (30)
- (ii) **Photographs G** and **H** on **Paper X** show portrait busts of Pericles, the Greek statesman and Philip, the Roman Emperor.
- (a) Why does Wheeler describe the bust of Pericles as looking “brain-washed”? (15)
 - (b) How is the bust of Philip typical of Roman portrait sculpture? (20)
 - (c) In your opinion, what does the bust of Philip reveal about his character? (15)
- (iii) **Photographs I** and **J** on **Paper X** show the interior and exterior of a Roman amphitheatre.
- (a) Where is this amphitheatre located? (10)
 - (b) Using the photographs, give a description of this building. (15)
 - (c) Why did the Senate ban all shows in this amphitheatre in 59 AD? (10)
 - (d) Describe the kind of entertainment that was generally provided in amphitheatres. (15)
- (iv) **Photograph K** on **Paper X** shows a Roman mosaic of an unswept floor.
- (a) Describe how a mosaic such as this would have been made. (15)
 - (b) Why do you think this was chosen as the subject for the floor of a rich person’s dining room? (20)
 - (c) Does the mosaic appeal to you? Give a reason for your answer. (15)

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