



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2024

Marking Scheme

Latin

Higher 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.

Leaving Certificate Latin Higher Level 2024

1. Answer Section A or Section B in this question:-

[75]

A positive marking scheme will be applied. Candidates will be awarded marks for each word correctly translated. The marks allocated will range from a half (1/2) to two marks (2).

A. Translate into Latin:-

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ **2** **1** **2** **1** $\frac{1}{2}$ **1** $\frac{1}{2}$ **1** **1** **2**

When Hannibal was staying at Capua, he invited Calavius and his son to dinner. The young man said

$\frac{1}{2}$ **2** $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ **2** **2** $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ **2** **1** $\frac{1}{2}$ **1**

that he was sick; therefore, Hannibal was not able to persuade him to drink the wine. After dinner

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ **1** **2** **1** $\frac{1}{2}$ **1** $\frac{1}{2}$ **2** $\frac{1}{2}$ **1**

on the same night, the young man led his father into the garden in order to speak to him. The son

2 **1** $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ **1** $\frac{1}{2}$ **2** $\frac{1}{2}$ **2** **1** **1** **2** $\frac{1}{2}$ **2**

had a sword hidden beneath his toga and said that he would kill Hannibal. The father wept and said,

$\frac{1}{2}$ **2** $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ **1** **1** $\frac{1}{2}$ **2** $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ **2** $\frac{1}{2}$ **1** $\frac{1}{2}$ **1**

“If you do this, my son, the guards will certainly kill you.” He was so moved by the tears and prayers

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ **2** **1** $\frac{1}{2}$ **1** **1**

of his father that he immediately threw his sword across the wall of the garden.

Or

B.

- (i) Smart / polished **(2)** and attentive / caring / diligent **(3)**
- (ii) Base / dirty **(3)** and extravagant **(2)**
- (iii) To himself and to a few friends **(4)** cheap and smallest amounts (food) **(4)**
- (iv) Wine is served in small flasks/ and divided into three types / One for himself and us / another for his lesser friends / and another for his and our freedmen/ **(5+5+4 for any three)**
- (v) Because he has his friends graded **(5)**.
- (vi) He does not. **(4)**
- (vii) He serves the same to everyone **(5)**
- (viii) He invites guests to dinner not an exercise in social ranking/ he makes them equal at table and couch/ he treats them equally in all respects. **(For any two 5+4)**
- (ix) Treating everyone even freedmen equally would be expensive. **(4)**
- (x) The freedmen do not drink the same as him **(3)**, rather he drinks the same as them **(3)** (He treats freedmen with respect =**3**)
- (xi) To share **(3)** with more people **(3)**
- (xii) The new custom of luxury and meanness **(4)**

Q2. Translate one passage from Section A and one passage from Section B

(130)

Virgil A (i) Principio sociis edicit signa sequantur./7
atque animos aptent armis pugnaeque parent se./7
iamque in conspectu Teucros habet et sua castra,/7
stans celsa in puppi,/4 clipeum cum deinde sinistra
extulit ardentem./7 clamorem ad sidera tollunt
Dardanidae e muris./7 spes addita suscitat iras./4
at Rutulo regi ducibusque ea mira videri
Ausoniis,/8 donec versas ad litora puppes
respiciunt totumque adlabi classibus aequor./14

Ovid A (ii) ipse gubernator tollens ad sidera palmas/8
exposcit votis, immemor artis, opem./8
quocumque aspexi, nihil est nisi mortis imago,/8
quam dubia timeo mente timensque precor./8
attigero portum, portu terrebor ab ipso:/8
plus habet infesta terra timoris aqua./8
nam simul insidiis hominum pelagique laboro,/9
et faciunt geminos ensis et unda metus./8

B.

(i) Livy

P. Cornelius cum omnibus matronis obviam ire statuae deae iussus est ut eam de nave acciperet./9
et in terram elatum matronis traderet./4. Postquam navis ad ostium amnis Tiberini accessit./4, sicut
erat iussus, Cornelius, in mare evectus, ab sacerdotibus deam accepit extulitque in terram./10.
Matronae primores civitatis, inter quas unius Claudiae Quintae insigne est nomen, statuum
acceperunt;/10 cuius fama clariorem ad posteror publicitatem fecit./6. Eae matronae, per manus
tradentes aliae aliis, omni effusa civitate./6, deam in aedem Victoriae, quae est in Palatio,
pertulerunt pridie idus Apriles;/6 isque dies festus fuit./3. Populus frequens dona deae in Palatium
tulit, et ludi fuere./7

(ii) Sallust

Romanus imperator, ubi nullam videt occasionem pugnandi ab hoste dari,/6 urbem Zamam
statuit oppugnare,/4 ratus Jugurtham suis laborantibus auxilio venturum,/5 ibique proelium
futurum./3 At ille, cum a perfugis cognovisset quae pararentur,/5 magnis itineribus Metellum
antevenit atque oppidanos hortatur ut moenia defendant./8; praeterea pollicetur se
in tempore cum exercitu adfore./6

Ita compositis rebus, in loca quam maxima occulta discedit,/5 ac paulo postea cognoscit
Marium ex itinere frumentatum cum paucis cohortibus Siccam missum esse;/10 quod oppidum
nuper ad Romanos defecerat./4. Eo cum delectis equitibus noctu contendit./4, et iam
egredientibus Romanis in porta proelium commisit./5.

Q3 A. (i) (60) Translate

Inde, ne mora atque otium animos sollicitaret, cum reliquis copiis Pyrenaeum transgreditur et ad oppidum Iliberri castra locat./8. Galli quamquam Italiae bellum inferri audiebant, tamen, quia vi subactos trans Pyrenaeum Hispanos fama erat praesidiaque valida imposita,/8 metu servitutis ad arma consternati Ruscinonem aliquot populi convenient./6. Quod ubi Hannibali nuntiatum est, moram magis quam bellum metuens, oratores ad regulos eorum misit:/8 colloqui semet ipsum cum iis velle/4; et vel illi propius Iliberrim accederent, vel se Ruscinonem processurum, ut ex propinquo congressus faciliior esset;/8 nam et accepturum eos in castra sua se laetum nec cunctanter se ipsum ad eos venturum./8 Hospitem enim se Galliae non hostem advenisse, nec stricturum ante gladium, si per Gallos liceat, quam in Italiam venisset./10

(ii) (30) Answer any three questions

- (a) 5 - Persuasive +5 - Tactician
- (b) Vision (4+3); not favourable (3)
- (c) 5 +5
- (d) 5+5
- (e) (3+2) + (3+2)

Indicative Notes—Candidates may make valid points other than those listed below

3A.

(a) Any two points on persuasive or tactical abilities of Hannibal: For examples—When Hannibal arrived at the river Rhone, his passage across the river was opposed by the Gauls. Hannibal then sent Hanno and a group of Spaniards to cross the river further upstream and attack the Gauls from the rear at the opportune time. On arriving at the foothills of the Alps, Hannibal showed his persuasive powers in the way he encouraged his troops to begin the ascent; he recalled how they had recently feared crossing the Pyrenees but had easily overcome this obstacle—using previous success as the tool to drive his troops forward.

(b) Hannibal's vision at the Ebro: Hannibal saw a youth of godlike appearance who said that he was sent by Jupiter to lead him into Italy if he would only follow him; he then saw a serpent followed by a storm cloud. Livy says that Hannibal did not enquire any further but had to endure his destiny in Italy.

(c) Any two points – Volciani refused Rome's request of an alliance arguing that the destruction of Saguntum, Rome's former ally, was a warning to all tribes not to trust Rome to protect her allies; Claimed that Rome's neglect of Saguntum was more brutal than Carthage's destruction of the city.

(d) Any two of the following – Hanno led an advance party in crossing the Rhône which crossed the river 25-miles upstream and then came around behind the Gauls on the far side of the bank; When Hanno had crossed the Rhône and was in place behind the Gauls, he sent a smoke signal to Hannibal who started crossing the river with his elephants; When Hannibal reached the eastern bank of the river and started to engage the Gauls on this bank, Hanno closed in from behind, and the Gauls, seeing that they were surrounded, fled.

(e) Carpetani – A Spanish tribe who deserted Hannibal on hearing of his plan to cross the Pyrenees, and the Alps; In order to conceal their defection, Hannibal dismissed a number of troops whom he learnt did not wish to undertake the journey and he counted the Carpetani among this number.

Boii – Gallic tribe from near the river Po which opposed Rome and assisted Hannibal; The Boii led a revolt with the Insubrians against Rome, forcing Lutatius to retreat to the garrison city of Mutina.

Massilia – Modern day Marseilles, a settlement east of the mouth of the river Rhône; Cornelius Scipio sailed to Massilia to try to intercept Hannibal; The Massilians assisted Cornelius Scipio and the Romans in providing intelligence on Hannibal's movements;

The treaty of Gaius Lutatius – The treaty between Rome and Carthage which concluded the First Punic War; Under the terms of the treaty, the allies of both parties were protected, but the Carthaginian senate claim that this provision only referred to allies at the time the treaty was drafted, not their future allies, and so it did not extend protection to Rome's more recent ally Saguntum; Lutatius negotiated this treaty provisionally, pending its ratification by the Roman senate, and the Carthaginians cite this as a precedent for why they need not be bound by more recent treaties between Rome and Hasdrubal.

3B. (i) (60) Translate

tum quoque communi portam statione tenebant./4
Nisus ait: "dine hunc ardorem mentibus addunt,/4
Euryale, an sua cuique deus fit dira cupido?/4
aut pugnam aut aliquid iamdudum invadere magnum
mens agitat mihi/6, nec placida contenta quiete est./3
cernis quae Rutulos habeat fiducia rerum:/4
lumina rara micant, somno vinoque soluti
procubuerunt, silent late loca./6 percipe porro
quid dubitem et quae nunc animo sententia surgat./6
Aenean acciri omnes, populusque patresque,
exposcunt, mittique viros qui certa reportent./8
si tibi quae posco promittunt – nam mihi facti
fama sat est/7 – tumulo videor reperire sub illo
posse viam ad muros et moenia Pallantea./8"

Virgil

(ii) (30) Answer any three questions

- (a) 5+5 (or Impression ex 10 for one detailed point)
- (b) 5+5
- (c) 5+5 (two examples)
- (d) 5+5
- (e) (3+2) (3+2)

Indicative Notes—Candidates may make valid points other than those listed below

- (a) **Any one scene of nature e.g.:** - Similes of the Rutulian marching column like the Ganges and Nile rivers; Simile of Turnus circling the Trojan camp like a wolf; Simile of the Trojans cowering inside their camp like lambs bleating in a sheepfold; Simile of Nisus like a starving lion spreading confusion through the sheepfold as he slays the sleeping Rutulians; Simile of Euryalus death like a poppy drooping its head after rain or a purple flower cut down by the plough; Details of all the creatures through the land easing their cares in sleep as the Trojan leaders hold an emergency meeting; Description of the river valley; Turnus praying at the river etc.
- (b) **Attack of Turnus on Trojan camp/Greek destruction of Troy:**
Similarities – Likens his situation to Menelaus as the reason for both the Trojan war and his own war was the theft of woman, Helen of Sparta and Lavinia, Turnus' fiancée; Claims that it is not allowed to Mycenae alone to take up arms.
Differences – Claims that unlike the Greeks he will not need Vulcan's weapons or a thousand ships to overpower the Trojans; Claims that he will destroy the Trojan camp without resorting to the theft of the Palladium or the ruse of hiding soldiers in a horse.
- (c) **Any two points on Turnus** – Physically imposing as he towers one full head above his men when he is marching in the middle of their column; Strong as seen when he launches the javelin as a prologue to battle; Fearless as seen when he rouses his men's spirits when they are terrified at Jupiter turning the Trojan's ships into sea nymphs; Persuasive as he convinces his troops that the loss of the ships is a disadvantage for the Trojans who have now lost access to the sea; Seated on an impressive Thracian horse with a golden helmet and red plumes.
Gives permission for his troops to drink and party on the eve of battle; Oversees lax discipline in which some of the watchfires go out and Nisus' and Euryalus' slaughter goes unnoticed but for a chance sighting of Volcens.
- (d) **Relationship between Nisus and Euryalus** – Any example of the love that existed between the boys; how unselfish and brave both were; the high hopes shared by both; the way they were admired by the leaders; the way Nisus surrendered in order to save Euryalus.
- (e) **Juno** – Queen of the gods and wife of Jupiter; Antagonist of Aeneas and the Trojans throughout Book IX and the rest of the Aeneid; She sends Iris down to Turnus to tell him that Aeneas is no longer in his camp and to encourage Turnus to gather his horse and chariot and to capture the Trojan camp.
- Lavinia** – The fiancée of Turnus and the daughter of King Latinus; On Aeneas' arrival in Italy, Latinus gave Lavinia instead to Aeneas as a fiancée thus starting the war between the Rutulians and the Trojans.
- Rhamnes** – A king himself and also an augur to Turnus; he along with his armour-bearer and charioteer are slain by Nisus; his death is particularly violent as he is decapitated; Euryalus takes Rhamnes' trappings and gold-studded sword belt as plunder.

Acestes – A Trojan king of Sicily; When Aeneas stopped in Sicily, he was hosted there by Acestes and built a new city there called Acesta; Aeneas left some of his older Trojan followers in Acesta under the care of Acestes.

- Q4.** (i) 4+3+3. (10)
sit=Jussive Subjunctive; **pugna**=abl of separation; **mandet**=subjunctive of purpose.
vere=abl of time when; **dis**=abl absolute; **incipiamus**=subjunctive of purpose
- (ii) (2+1+1) to max of 10. (2+2 for precor) (10)
- (iii) Metre-**Alcaic**= 2 marks. -2 for any wrong syllables (10)

Q5. (75) Answer three questions

- (i) Three points on succession (7+6+6); Disregard for members of family (6)
- (ii) Administration at home and abroad (7+6+6). Excessive trust (6)
- (iii) (7+6) + (6+6)
- (iv) Life 4+3+3. Works 4+3+3. Range of styles 2 + 3
- (v) Development of arch (7 + 6). Engineering uses (6). Use in Public Buildings (6)
- (vi) (a) Style & Political Significance 4/5+4+4 (at least one point on political significance)
 (b) Three types of subject matter and examples of each 4/5+4+4
 (c) Three points of comparison 4/5 + 4+4

Indicative Notes—Candidates may make valid points other than those listed below

- (i) **Single-minded determination of plans for succession-Augustus** – Use of coinage, marriage, adoption and political honours to signal preference for candidates; Marcellus attending triumph for conquest of Egypt, serving as aedile, made equal in rank to ex-praetors, allowed to stand as consul 10 years early and married to Julia; Favouring of Agrippa after Marcellus' death; extending maius imperium to Agrippa in the east; Marrying Agrippa to Julia; Granting Agrippa tribunician power; After the death of Agrippa marrying Tiberius to Julia and granting him tribunician power in the east; After the death of Gaius and Lucius, adopting Tiberius and Agrippa Postumus as heirs and insisting that Tiberius also adopt his own nephew, Germanicus to ensure continuity of succession.
Disregard for members of his own family – Forced his daughter, Julia, into three political marriages; Forced his step-son Tiberius to divorce his wife, Vipsania.
- (ii) **Sound administration at home and abroad-Claudius** – Improved grain supply and agriculture in Italy by building harbour at Ostia, draining Fucine lake, building the Aqua Claudia; Abolished Tiberius' and Caligula's treason trials; Revived the office of the censor; Expanded the franchise and founded a number of new colonies in the provinces, e.g., Colchester, Trier, Cologne; Introduced a new civil service of freedmen to assist the senate in running the empire; Held the secular games; Added the first major new province to the empire (Britain) since reign of Augustus; Annexed Mauretania.

Excessively trusting of members of own household – Followed Narcissus' advice in executing his wife, Messalina; Was persuaded by Pallas to remarry Agrippina the Younger; Was persuaded by Agrippina to adopt Lucius Ahenobarbus and rename him Nero, depriving his son Britannicus of the opportunity to succeed him; Was persuaded by Agrippina to appoint Afranius Burrus as the sole praetorian prefect; Was murdered by a plot organised by Agrippina and Locusta.

- (iii) **Julia (daughter of Augustus)** – Daughter of Augustus by Scribonia; Instrumental in Augustus' plans for the succession; Married three times to potential heirs: Marcellus, Agrippa & Tiberius; Had five children with Agrippa: Gaius, Lucius, Agrippa Postumus, Julia and Agrippina (the elder); Was exiled by Augustus to Pandateria for adultery.

Germanicus – Adopted son and nephew of Tiberius / son of Drusus and Antonia; Helped to put down uprising in Germany on Tiberius' accession; Recovered Varus' lost standards from the Teutoburg forest and buried the Roman war dead; The soldiers in Germany wanted to hail him as emperor, but he declined; Tiberius recalled Germanicus from Germany, gave him a triumph and sent him to the east with a share of maius imperium; Added Commagene and Cappadocia as new Roman provinces; Entered Egypt without Tiberius' permission, opened the imperial grain stores and minted coins with his image on them; Was poisoned after a disagreement with Gnaeus Calpurnius Piso, governor of Syria; Piso took his own life before standing trial suggesting that Tiberius may have been involved in the death.

Otho – Emperor for a mere 3 months; Bribed praetorian guard to murder Galba; Attempted to negotiate peace agreement with Vitellius but failed; Was generous and even profligate in expenditure; Defeated at the First Battle of Cremona by Vitellius' generals Caecina and Valens; Destroyed records of his supporters to protect them.

Titus – Elder son and heir of emperor Vespasian; Had extensive military and political experience before becoming emperor from the conquest of Judea and also having served terms as consul, censor and praetorian prefect; As emperor he is remembered for his generosity, games and building as well the disasters which occurred during his reign; Completed the Flavian amphitheatre and held games lasting 100 days to celebrate; Constructed the Thermae Titi and started work on the Arch of Titus; During his reign there was a fire and plague in Rome and Mount Vesuvius erupted destroying Pompeii and Herculaneum; Titus visited the scene of the eruption twice, sold furniture to help with relief funds and set up a board of ex-consuls to oversee relief work; Died early at the age of 42 and was succeeded by his brother Domitian.

Trajan's Dacian Campaigns – Trajan fought two wars against king Decabalus of Dacia from 101-102CE and 105-106CE; Defeated Decabalus in the first Dacian war at the battle of Tapae during a thunder storm and the siege of Muncel, both of which are depicted on Trajan's column; Dacia swore allegiance to Rome after the first Dacian war, and Trajan celebrated a triumph and took the title Dacius; Hostilities resumed in 105CE after Decabalus raided Roman positions south of the Danube; Trajan had his architect Apollodorus construct a bridge over the river Danube and attacked the Dacian capital of Sarmizegetusa; Decabalus took his own life and Dacia was added as a new Roman province.

- (iv) **Life of Cicero** – Novus Homo; Born 106BCE in Arpinum; Served in army in social war with Pompey and Sulla; Educated in Rome, Athens and Rhodes; Won acclaim in law courts defending Roscius and prosecuting Verres; Climbed cursus honorum, holding offices of quaestor, aedile, praetor and in 63BCE consulship; Exposed Catilinarian conspiracy and put conspirators to death; Exiled for doing so without putting them on trial (under Clodius new law); Pardoned by Caesar and returned to Rome; Backed Pompey in civil war; Opposed Antony in the Phillipics; Assassinated by the Second Triumvirate.
- Works** – Philosophical treatises: e.g., *De Senectute*, *De Amicitia*, *De Finibus* etc.; Oratorical Works: e.g., *Brutus*, *De Oratore*; Political & Legal speeches: *In Verrem*, *Pro Roscio*, *Pro Lege Manilia*, *In Catilinam* etc.; Letters: e.g., to Atticus. Name and describe subject matter of works.
- Range of Styles** – Wrote philosophy as well as legal and political speeches and also informal letters to his friends containing colloquial Latin of his day; The philosophical texts include Latin vocabulary adapted from Greek philosophy; The legal and political speeches are written in a more rhetorical style with frequent questions, imperatives, vocatives etc. and were written to be performed aloud.
- Life of Catullus** – Born 84 BC in Verona; death of brother; Love affair with Clodia / Lesbia; governorship in Bithynia and journey home from there; Death age 30.
- Works** – 116 poems survive including: Intense romantic poetry (e.g., Lesbia poems); Invective and lampoons (e.g. Egnatius & Arrius); Commentary on social manners (e.g. theft of napkins/invitation to dinner); Epigrams (e.g., *odi et amo*); Epyllion on marriage of Peleus & Thetis; Epithalamia.
- Range of Styles** – Wrote playful, humorous poetry as well as explicit invective, deeply emotional poetry and more traditional mythological poetry in hexameter.
- (v) **Development of the arch** – Continuation of the arch into a barrel vault, enabling the construction of tunnels such as those used in the sewers or annular barrel vaults used in amphitheatres; Intersection of barrel vaults, enabling the construction of groin vaults such as those used basilicas; Intersection of multiple groin vaults, enabling the construction of the dome such as the one in the Pantheon.
- Engineering Feats** – Use of the arch in constructing bridges and aqueduct bridges to cross deep valleys; Use of the groin vault to insert clerestory windows in walls, letting in more light; Use of vaulted substructure to support cavea in Roman theatres and amphitheatres, saving on building material and facilitating fast entry and egress.
- Public Buildings** – Any two with reference to arches or one of the developments of arches above, e.g., the Colosseum, Basilica Maxentius, Pantheon, Baths of Caracalla/Lepcis Magna etc.
- (vi) **(a) Style** – Noted for its realism, for instance the bored children, the lady telling them to be quiet or the cranky senators; The relief sculpture is three or four figures deep in places which achieves a sense of perspective; The other relief panels depict scenes from mythology, e.g., Romulus & Remus, Aeneas, Roma and Tellus.
- Political Significance** – Celebrates Augustus' pacification of the Roman world and his establishment of the empire; Depicts the imperial family, Augustus, Livia and Julia as well as Agrippa and Tiberius, reinforcing the legitimacy of succession; The senators are separated from the imperial family relegating them in importance in the new principate; The inclusion of the imperial family and young children emphasises the importance Augustus places on marriage, child-bearing and his *Leges Iuliae*; The inclusion of the

Flamines emphasises the importance Augustus placed on religion; The inclusion of images of Romulus and Aeneas associates Augustus with the foundational figures of Rome, strengthening his claim to have refounded Rome; The inclusion of Tellus and the horticultural decorations on the lower relief panels all reinforce Augustus policy of returning to the land/farming.

(b) Subject Matter found in Roman wall-paintings – Daily Life, e.g., the baker's fresco in Pompeii or the amphitheatre in Pompeii; Religious murals, e.g., the Lararium; Portraits e.g., fresco of Sappho; Still life e.g., the amphora and bowl of fruit in the House of Julia Felix; Nature and animals, e.g., the garden of Livia; Scenes from mythology e.g., the sacrifice of Iphigenia or Hercules strangling the snakes.

(c) Design improvements – The cavea in the Colosseum is much larger and could hold *circa* 50,000 people as opposed to the 20,000 which the amphitheatre at Pompeii held; The cavea in the Colosseum is supported by a vaulted substructure unlike the cavea in the amphitheatre at Pompeii which is built onto a mound of earth, hollowed out from the arena; The vaulted substructure beneath the cavea in the Colosseum facilitated speedy entrance and exit through 76 of the 80 entry points which were open to the public, in contrast there were only four entrances to the cavea in the amphitheatre in Pompeii, a double staircase and two single staircases; There was a complex of underground storage rooms for gladiators and wild animals under the arena in the Colosseum, by contrast there was no underground level in the amphitheatre in Pompeii; The wall between the arena and the cavea in the amphitheatre at Pompeii was a mere 2 metres high and offered scant protection to spectators from wild animals; In contrast the wall between the arena and cavea in the Colosseum was 5 metres high.

