



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2011

CLASSICAL STUDIES - HIGHER LEVEL

THURSDAY, 23 JUNE – MORNING, 9.30 to 12.00

There are questions on **ten topics**.

The topics are divided as follows:

Topics 1 - 5 = **SECTION A** - The Greek World

Topics 6 - 10 = **SECTION B** - The Roman World

Candidates are required to answer on **five topics**, as follows:

two topics from **SECTION A**;

two topics from **SECTION B**;

a **fifth** topic - from either **SECTION A** or **B**.

There are 80 marks for each topic.

Total marks for the paper = $(80 \times 5) = 400$.

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

SECTION A - The Greek World	SECTION B - The Roman World
Topic 1: The Wrath of Achilles.	Topic 6: The Quest of Aeneas.
Topic 2: Greece and Persia.	Topic 7: The Roman Theatre – Comedy.
Topic 3: The Life and Death of Socrates.	Topic 8: The Life and Times of Julius Caesar.
Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy.	Topic 9: A Roman City – Pompeii.
Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis.	Topic 10: The Roman Army.

SECTION A
The Greek World

Topic 1: The Wrath of Achilles.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) Who is Chryseis?
 - (ii) Why did Helenus ask Hector to go into the city of Troy in Book 6?
 - (iii) Why did Patroclus go to Achilles in tears?
 - (iv) Study Photograph **1** on Paper **X** and explain what is happening.
 - (v) In Book 24 of the **Iliad** how was Hermes disguised when he was sent to help Priam?
 - (vi) Who is Cassandra? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Write a description of the role played in the **Iliad** by
 - a) Apollo (12)
 - b) Athene (12)
 - (ii) What does Zeus threaten to do to Hera at the end of Book 1? Why does he do this? (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 6 of the **Iliad** and then answer the questions which follow.

Then Adrestus took Menelaus by the knees and begged him: "Take me alive, son of Atreus, and win a ransom of proper worth. My father is rich, there are many treasures stored in his house. My father would give you unlimited ransom from this store, if he learnt that I was alive by the ships of the Achaeans."

So he spoke, and began to have effect on Menelaus' heart within him: and Menelaus was about to give him to his lieutenant to take back to the Achaeans' fast ships. But Agamemnon came running to face him, and loudly berated him: "Menelaus dear brother, why this concern for men's lives? Did you get the very best treatment from the Trojans in your house? Not one of them must escape destruction at our hands, but all must be extinguished together, wiped from Ilios without sight or ceremony." With these words the hero turned his brother's mind, winning him with right advice. Menelaus pushed Adrestus away from him with his hand, and lord Agamemnon stabbed him in the side.

- (i) How does Menelaus respond at first to Adrestus' pleading? (8)
- (ii) How does Agamemnon convince him to change his mind? (8)
- (iii) Do you think Agamemnon was right to give his brother this advice? Give a reason for your answer. (4)
- (iv) What city did Menelaus rule before the Trojan War? (4)

(80 marks)

Topic 2: Greece and Persia.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) What advice did Hecataeus give Aristagoras?
 - (ii) What task did Pheidippides carry out for the Athenians before the battle of Marathon?
 - (iii) When the Spartans realised they were late for the battle of Marathon, what did they do before they returned home?
 - (iv) Why did Xerxes allow the captured Greek spies to return to Greece?
 - (v) What were the Spartans doing when first seen by the Persian scout in front of the wall at Thermopylae?
 - (vi) While watching the battle of Salamis, what did Xerxes ask his scribes to write down? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Why did Xerxes weep after reviewing his troops at Abydos? (6)
 - (ii) Write **two** reasons that Xerxes gave to his council for his wish to invade Greece. (8)
 - (iii) Give a description of the Battle of Plataea. (18)
- (c) Read the following passage from Plutarch's **The Rise and Fall of Athens - Themistocles** and then answer the questions which follow.
- At last even his fellow citizens reached the point at which their jealousy made them listen to any slander at his expense, and so Themistocles was forced to remind the Assembly of his achievements until they could bear this no longer. He once said to those who were complaining of him: 'Why are you tired of receiving benefits so often from the same men?' Besides this he gave offence to the people when he built the temple of Artemis, for not only did he name the goddess Artemis Aristoboule, or Artemis the wisest in advice – with the hint that it was he who had given the best advice to the Athenians and the Greeks – but he chose a site for it near his own house at Melite.
- (i) According to Plutarch, why were the Athenians ready to listen to slander about Themistocles? (4)
 - (ii) Give **two** reasons why the Athenians objected to Themistocles building a temple to Artemis. (8)
 - (iii) "Only a wooden wall will keep you safe" was the prophecy from the Oracle of Delphi to the Athenians. What did Themistocles think the wooden wall meant? (4)
 - (iv) From your study of this topic, how did the Athenians treat Themistocles after the war? In your opinion, was that fair? Explain your answer. (8)

(80 marks)

Topic 3: The Life and Death of Socrates.

All parts – (a), (b) and (c) – should be attempted.

(a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.

- (i) In what century was Socrates born?
- (ii) Name **one** of the groups of people whom Socrates questioned in order to test the oracle he had received about himself.
- (iii) Name the play in which “Socrates is lifted around, proclaiming that he is walking on air.” Who wrote this play?
- (iv) Why did the Athenians send a boat to Delos each year?
- (v) How was Crito able to get into prison, even before dawn, to visit Socrates?
- (vi) Who was Evenus of Paros? (24)

- (b) (i) Explain the principal arguments put up by his accusers against Socrates. (12)
- (ii) Describe how Socrates defended himself against these arguments. (12)
- (iii) Explain what you admire about Socrates **or** what you do not admire about Socrates. Give reasons for your answer. (8)

(c) Read this conversation between Socrates and Critobulus and answer the questions which follow.

SOCRATES: I can also show you that husbands differ widely in their treatment of their wives, and some succeed in winning their co-operation and so increase their estates, while others bring utter ruin on their houses by their behaviour to their wives.

CRITOBULUS: And who should one blame, the husband or wife for that, Socrates?

SOCRATES: When a sheep isn't well, we generally blame the shepherd. In the case of a wife, if she receives instruction in the right way from her husband and still does badly, perhaps she should share the blame: but if he does not instruct his wife in the right way of doing things, and then finds her ignorant, should he not bear the blame? Anyway, tell us the truth. Is there anyone whom you trust more than you trust your wife?

CRITOBULUS: There is not.

SOCRATES: But is there anyone to whom you talk less?

CRITOBULUS: I have to confess that there is no one to whom I talk less than to my wife.

SOCRATES: And you married her when she was a mere child, when she had seen and heard almost nothing?

CRITOBULUS: Certainly.

SOCRATES: Then it would be much more surprising if she understood what she was to say or do than if she made mistakes.

- (i) From your reading of **this** passage who does Socrates think is to blame if ruin is brought on a house? Explain your answer. (8)
- (ii) What does this passage tell you about the status of wives in ancient Athens? (8)
- (iii) What one favour did Socrates ask for his sons when they grew up? (8)

(80 marks)

Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy.

All parts – (a), (b) and (c) – should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) Name the **two** great gates of the city of Troy.
 - (ii) What is shown in Photograph **2** on Paper **X**?
 - (iii) In what modern country does the site of ancient Troy lie?
 - (iv) Who is shown in Photograph **3** on Paper **X**? What is she said to be wearing?
 - (v) Name **one** item found by archaeologists at Pylos.
 - (vi) What did Carl Blegen contribute to our knowledge of Troy? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Give a brief description of **two** features of a Mycenaean palace. (8)
 - (ii) Give an account of Heinrich Schliemann's findings in Grave Circle A in Mycenae. (12)
 - (iii) What is your opinion of Schliemann's methods of excavation? Give reasons for your answer. (In your answer, you may refer to both Mycenae and Troy.) (12)
- (c)
- (i) Name the king who ruled over a) Mycenae **and** b) Troy during the time of the Trojan War. (6)
 - (ii) From your study of this topic, do you think the Trojan War could have taken place? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
 - (iii) Who was Laocöon? Describe what happened to him. (8)
 - (iv) Who was Nestor? (2)

(80 marks)

Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis.

All parts – (a), (b) and (c) – should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) How was Aristides associated with the Delian League?
 - (ii) What are the Elgin Marbles?
 - (iii) Who was Ictinus?
 - (iv) When was the Great Panathenaic festival celebrated?
 - (v) How did Athene become patron of Athens?
 - (vi) What happened to the Parthenon in 1687? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Who is shown in Photograph 4 on Paper X? (4)
 - (ii) Name the person responsible for the sculptures on the Parthenon. (4)
 - (iii) Describe **three** features of the interior of the Parthenon. You may use a sketch as part of your answer. (12)
 - (iv) Study Photograph 5 on Paper X which shows a sculpture from the Parthenon frieze.
 - a) Who are shown in this sculpture? (6)
 - b) Do you agree that the figures are very well sculpted? Give reasons for your answer. (6)
- (c) Study Photograph 6 on Paper X which shows a reconstruction of the Propylaea.
- (i) What was the Propylaea? (6)
 - (ii) In which architectural order was the Propylaea built? Give **one** reason to support your answer. (6)
 - (iii) What is a caryatid? On which building on the Acropolis would you see a caryatid? (6)
 - (iv) What was the connection between the god Dionysus and the Acropolis? (6)

(80 marks)

SECTION B

The Roman World

Topic 6: The Quest of Aeneas.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) Why was Neptune angry with Aeolus?
 - (ii) In Book 1 of the **Aeneid**, why did Aeneas send Achates back to the ship?
 - (iii) What use did the Greeks make of the island of Tenedos in Book 2 of the **Aeneid**?
 - (iv) Look at Photograph 7 on Paper X which shows Aeneas escaping from Troy. Identify the person he is carrying.
 - (v) How did Aeneas find the Golden Bough?
 - (vi) How did Aeneas cross the river Styx? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Briefly outline the different stages in the development of the relationship between Dido and Aeneas. (24)
 - (ii) Based on your reading of the **Aeneid**, do you admire Dido? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 9 of the **Aeneid**, and answer the questions that follow.
- At last the Trojan leaders, hearing of the slaughter of their men, came on the scene to find their allies scattering and the enemy within the walls. “Can one man cause all this slaughter and send so many of your best fighting men to their deaths all over your city, and still live? Have you no spirit? Have you no shame? No thought for your fatherland in its anguish, for your ancient gods or for great Aeneas?” These were the words which fired them. They rallied and held fast in close formation while Turnus gradually began to disengage, making for the river and the part of the camp in the bend of the river. Seeing this the Trojans attacked all the harder, shouting at the top of their voices and crowding him like a pack of huntsmen attacking a savage lion; the lion is afraid and moves back, but he is still dangerous, still glaring at his attackers; his anger and his courage forbid him to turn tail. Just so did Turnus move back, uncertain but unhurried, and his mind was boiling with rage. Twice he even hurled himself into the middle of his enemies, breaking their ranks and sending them flying along the walls.
- (i) How did the Trojan leaders unite their men and get them to fight Turnus? (6)
 - (ii) With what animal is Turnus compared in this passage? (4)
 - (iii) What impression do you get of Turnus from this passage? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
 - (iv) In your opinion, does Aeneas deserve to be called ‘great’ (line 5)? Give a reason for your answer. (6)

(80 marks)

[Turn over

Topic 7: The Roman Theatre – Comedy: The Swaggering Soldier.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) In which town is the play set?
 - (ii) “My home is in Athens and so is my master. This house is where I am a guest.” Who says this, and to whom?
 - (iii) To whom did Acroteleutium pretend to be married?
 - (iv) Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of wearing a mask on stage.
 - (v) What is the *scaenae frons* in a Roman theatre?
 - (vi) Why do the characters in Plautus’ plays usually have Greek names? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Give a description of the character of Pyrgopolynices. Include in your answer some of the things he says **and** does in the play. (16)
 - (ii) In your opinion, has he truly changed by the end of the play? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
 - (iii) Is there any situation in the play where you feel sympathy for him? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from another play by Plautus called **The Prisoners**. A character called Ergasilus is talking to himself.
- So there he goes, and leaves me in supreme control of the grub! Oh, gods in heaven. Watch me decapitating carcasses! Ho for slaughter among the swine, and plunder of the pork! Let tripe tremble and crackling crumble, butchers and bacon-curiers faint with fatigue. Let ... no, let us not waste time listing all that may contribute to the stomach’s nourishment. I go – to sit in judgement on the bacon, and to put out of their misery poor hams hanging in the balance.
- (i) There is one character in **The Swaggering Soldier** who is very similar to Ergasilus. Name that character. Explain your answer. (6)
 - (ii) Do you think this speech is funny? Give a reason for your answer. (6)
 - (iii) Lurcio is another character who provides humour in **The Swaggering Soldier**. What is his job? How does he provide humour in the play? (8)
 - (iv) Why was Sceledrus up on the roof? (4)

(80 marks)

Topic 8: The Life and Times of Julius Caesar.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

(a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.

(i) Why did Julius Caesar, early in his life, sail to King Nicomedes in Bithynia?

(ii) How did Caesar punish the pirates who had previously kidnapped him?

(iii) During Caesar's consulship, why did Bibulus shut himself up in his house?

(iv) "Let the die be cast." What did Caesar mean by these words?

(v) What was Caesar's reaction when Theodotus brought him the head of Pompey in Egypt?

(vi) Who was Aurelia? (24)

(b) (i) Caesar fought campaigns against a number of tribes in Gaul. Give a short account of **two** of Caesar's campaigns in Gaul. (16)

(ii) Write **two** points on **either** Caesar's daughter Julia **or** Caesar's wife Pompeia. (8)

(iii) Name **two** qualities you admire in Caesar. Explain your choice of those qualities in each case. (8)

(c) Read the following extract from Plutarch's **Life of Cicero** and then answer the questions which follow.

When the deed had been done by Brutus, Cassius, and the rest, the friends of Caesar combined together against them and it was feared that Rome would again be plunged into civil war. At this point, at a meeting of the senate Cicero made a long speech well suited to the occasion and persuaded the senate to imitate the Athenians and to vote an amnesty for those who had taken part in the killing of Caesar and to assign provinces to Brutus and Cassius. These proposals, however, came to nothing. The people's sympathies were with Caesar, and when they saw his dead body being carried through the forum, and when Antony showed them the garments all drenched with blood and pierced through in every place with swords, they went mad with rage, searched all over the forum for the murderers, and with torches in their hands, ran to burn down their houses.

(i) Why was it feared that Rome would again be plunged into civil war? (6)

(ii) What advice did Cicero give the senate? (6)

(iii) Why was this advice not followed by the senate? (6)

(iv) How did Brutus die? (6)

(80 marks)

[Turn over

Topic 9: A Roman City - Pompeii.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) What type of decoration is shown in Photograph **8** on Paper **X**?
Where would you usually see this type of decoration?
 - (ii) Study Photograph **9** on Paper **X**. How is Giuseppe Fiorelli associated with the figure shown?
 - (iii) What was manumission?
 - (iv) For what purpose was the basilica used in Pompeii?
 - (v) What is a *bullae*?
 - (vi) What is an *impluvium*? Where was it to be found? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Describe how religion played an important part in the lives of Pompeians. In your answer, you may refer to the buildings and ceremonies associated with religions in Pompeii. (20)
 - (ii) Write a brief description of **two** ways in which people of Pompeii earned a living. (12)
- (c)
- (i) Explain the meaning of **four** of the following areas of Roman Baths:
tepidarium frigidarium apodyterium caldarium palaestra (8)
 - (ii) Study Photograph **10** on Paper **X**. Name the heating system shown. (4)
 - (iii) Using the Photograph **10** as a guide, explain how the heating system worked. (8)
 - (iv) For what purpose would a strigil have been used in Roman Baths? (4)

(80 marks)

Topic 10: The Roman Army.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) What was a legate in the Roman army?
 - (ii) What is shown in Photograph **11** on Paper **X**?
 - (iii) What event does the Arch of Titus commemorate?
 - (iv) What was a donative?
 - (v) What kind of award for bravery is shown in Photograph **12** on Paper **X**?
 - (vi) Why was the Emperor Gaius nicknamed Caligula? (24)
- (b) Write a paragraph on **each** of the following aspects of a soldier's life in the Roman army:
- (i) His weapons **and** uniform (12)
 - (ii) His training (12)
 - (iii) His free time. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage which tells us of the beginning of a mutiny in the Roman army after the death of Augustus.
- The private soldier, Percennius, then made a public speech: "You will never be brave enough to demand better conditions if you are not prepared to ask – or threaten – the emperor Tiberius who is new and still unsure of himself. Old men, mutilated by wounds, are serving their thirtieth or fortieth year. And, even after discharge, your service is still not finished; for you stay on as a reserve, still under canvas – the same drudgery under another name! And if you manage to survive all these hazards, even then you are dragged off to a remote country and "settled" in some waterlogged swamp or untilled mountainside. Truly the army is a harsh, unrewarding profession! Body and soul are reckoned to be worth two and a half sesterces a day. There will never be improvement until service is based on a contract as follows: pay – four sesterces a day; length of service – sixteen years; a gratuity in cash to be paid before leaving the army. After all, Praetorians receive eight sesterces a day and after sixteen years they go home."
- (i) How many men did a centurion usually command? (4)
 - (ii) Give **two** reasons why Percennius thinks the army is a harsh and unrewarding profession. (8)
 - (iii) Mention **two** improvements looked for by Percennius. (8)
 - (iv) Who were the Praetorians? (4)

(80 marks)

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