



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2008

## CLASSICAL STUDIES – HIGHER LEVEL

THURSDAY, 19 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.

| <b>SECTION A - The Greek World</b>       | <b>SECTION B - The Roman World</b>            |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 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.                     |

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## 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) What is an epic poem?
  - (ii) Why do Talthymbius and Eurybates go to Achilles' hut?
  - (iii) Why does Patroclus go to Achilles in tears?
  - (iv) Who is Sarpedon? What happened to him?
  - (v) What oath does Hector ask Achilles to swear when he faces him outside the walls of Troy?
  - (vi) Whom did Zeus send to escort Priam to Achilles? (24)
- (b)
- (i) In Homer's **Iliad**, women lead a very different life in comparison to the men. Write a description of the role played by women (not goddesses) in the **Iliad**. (24)
  - (ii) Which **one** of the women (not goddesses) in the **Iliad** appeals to you most? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 15 of the **Iliad**, and then answer the questions that follow.
- In front of the Trojans Phoebus Apollo easily kicked in the banks of the deep ditch and piled them into the middle, making a broad and ample pathway. Here the Trojans poured across rank after rank, led by Apollo, holding up his precious aegis. Then, with equal ease, the god knocks down the Greek wall, as a boy at the seaside knocks down a sandcastle: he builds it to amuse himself, as children do, and then with his hands and feet wrecks the whole thing for fun – so you Apollo, wrecked the Greeks' efforts and sowed panic among them. The Greeks did not stop until they reached their ships.
- (i) In the passage above, how does Apollo help the Trojans? (6)
  - (ii) Identify the simile in the passage. In your opinion, is it a good simile? Give a reason for your answer. (6)
  - (iii) From your reading of the **Iliad**, give another example of how Apollo helps the Trojans. (6)
  - (iv) Name **two** gods or goddesses who helped the Greeks in the **Iliad**. (6)

(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) When the Ionians revolted in 494 BC, how did the Athenians help them?
- (ii) Why did the Spartans delay in sending help to the Athenians at Marathon?
- (iii) Why did the Persians sail round Sunium after the battle of Marathon?
- (iv) Why did Xerxes weep after reviewing his troops at Abydos?
- (v) Why did Xerxes allow captured Greek spies to return to Greece?
- (vi) What happened to Themistocles in 472 BC? (24)

- (b)
- (i) Why did Mardonius decide to leave Attica in 479 BC and take up position near Thebes? (8)
  - (ii) Give a brief outline of the Battle of Plataea. (16)
  - (iii) What did Pausanias do when he arrived at Mardonius's tent after the battle? (8)

(c) Read the following passage from **The Histories** of Herodotus on Persian customs. Answer the questions that follow.

After courage in fighting, the main proof of manliness is to be the father of a large family of boys. Those who have most sons receive an annual present from the king. The period of a boy's education is between the ages of five and twenty, and they are taught three things only: to ride, to use the bow, and to speak the truth. Before the age of five a boy lives with the women and never sees his father. In my view this is a good practice. I admire also the custom, which forbids even the king himself to put a man to death for a single offence, and forbids any Persian to punish a servant by inflicting a terrible injury.

- (i) According to the passage above, what was considered by the Persians, after courage in fighting, to be the main proof of manliness? (6)
- (ii) What does Herodotus tell us about a Persian boy's education? (6)
- (iii) What is your opinion of this education? Give a reason for your answer. (6)
- (iv) Mention **two** things Herodotus admires about Persian customs. (6)

(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) What did Socrates consider to be the first duty of a juryman? (8)
- (ii) What theory did Anaxagoras hold about the moon? (8)
- (iii) What order was given to Socrates and four others by the Thirty Commissioners? (8)
- (iv) Name the play in which “Socrates is lifted around, proclaiming that he is walking on air”. Who wrote this play? (8)
- (v) What was a libation? Why was Socrates not allowed to make one from the cup of hemlock? (8)
- (vi) Why did the Athenians send a boat to Delos every year? (24)

- (b)
- (i) Outline the main accusations against Socrates in Plato’s **Apology**. (8)
  - (ii) How does Socrates respond to those accusations? (16)
  - (iii) Mention **one** aspect of Socrates’ character you like **or** dislike. Give reasons for your answer. (8)

(c) Read the following extract from Plato’s **Phaedo**, and answer the questions which follow.

Obviously you think that I have less insight into the future than a swan; because when these birds feel that the time has come for them to die, they sing more loudly and sweetly than they have sung in all their lives before, for joy that they are going away into the presence of the god whose servants they are. It is quite wrong for human beings to make out that the swans sing their last song because of grief at their approaching end. I believe that the swans, belonging as they do to Apollo, have powers of prophecy and sing because they know the good things that await them in the unseen world. I consider that I am in the same service as the swans, and dedicated to the same god.

- (i) What does this passage tell us about Socrates’ attitude to death? (6)
- (ii) From your reading of the prescribed text, give another example of this attitude. (6)
- (iii) What does this passage tell us about Socrates’ belief about the afterlife? (6)
- (iv) From your reading of the prescribed text, describe **one** connection that Socrates has with the god Apollo. (6)

(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) Who is shown in Photograph 1 on Paper X? What is she said to be wearing?
  - (ii) In which of the following periods did the citadel of Mycenae prosper: Stone Age; Bronze Age; Iron Age?
  - (iii) What was a megaron?
  - (iv) How is Wilhelm Dörpfeld important to the story of Troy?
  - (v) By what name did the Greeks and Trojans call the narrow strip of water to the north of Troy?
  - (vi) Which of the nine cities discovered at Troy did Schliemann believe was the city of the Trojan War? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Describe the events that led to the Trojan War. (16)
  - (ii) Describe **two** discoveries at Hissarlik which suggest that the Trojan War happened there. (8)
  - (iii) Mention **two** mistakes made during Schliemann's excavations at Troy. (8)
- (c) Look at Photograph 2 on Paper X which shows the 'Warrior Vase' from Mycenae and answer the questions below.
- (i) What does this painting tell us about Mycenaean armour? (6)
  - (ii) What does it tell us about Mycenaean weapons? (6)
  - (iii) What are greaves? (6)
  - (iv) Mention **one** other piece of archaeological evidence from Mycenae and say why it is important. (6)
- (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) What were the Long Walls?
  - (ii) What type of column is shown in Photograph 3 on Paper X?
  - (iii) What part did Phidias play in the building of the Acropolis?
  - (iv) Why exactly did the Greeks build temples?
  - (v) What is shown in Photograph 4 on Paper X? Where would you see one on the Acropolis?
  - (vi) Who was Kallikrates? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Study Photograph 5 on Paper X. Match the buildings marked A, B, C, and D with the following:  
The Parthenon; The Erechtheum; The Temple of Athene Nike;  
The Propylaea. (12)
  - (ii) What was the Delian League? Explain fully the connection between the development of the Delian League and the temples on the Acropolis. (12)
  - (iii) Describe briefly the statue that was kept in the Parthenon. (8)
- (c)
- (i) Draw a diagram to illustrate the following architectural features: metope; triglyph. (6)
  - (ii) Mention **one** of the stories shown on the Parthenon metopes. (6)
  - (iii) Where would you see a pediment on the Parthenon? You may draw a diagram as part of your answer. (6)
  - (iv) Why was the Parthenon called a peripteral temple? (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) Who asked Virgil to compose the **Aeneid**?
  - (ii) Who was Sychaeus? Who killed him?
  - (iii) Who was Iarbas?
  - (iv) To what god does Virgil compare Aeneas when he joins Dido for the hunt?
  - (v) Whom does Jupiter send to tell Aeneas he must leave Carthage?
  - (vi) Study Photograph 6 on Paper X. Name the character shown in the boat. (24)
- (b)
- (i) Based on your reading of Book 2 of the **Aeneid**, describe what happens to Laocoon. Explain why this happens. (10)
  - (ii) Who kills Priam? Where is he killed? (8)
  - (iii) Describe how Aeneas is prevented from killing Helen. (8)
  - (iv) Name the **three** people who go with Aeneas when he leaves his father's house. (6)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 12 of the **Aeneid**, and then answer the questions which follow:
- Nor did Aeneas hesitate in his pursuit. Slowed down as he was by the arrow wound; his legs failing him sometimes and unable to run, he was ablaze with fury and kept hard on the heels of the terrified Turnus, like a hunting dog that happens to trap a stag in the bend of a river, pressing him hard with his running and barking. The stag is terrified by the ambush he is caught in at the high river bank. He runs and runs back a thousand ways, but the untiring hound stays with him with jaws gaping. Now he has him; now he seems to have him and the jaws snap shut, but he is cheated and bites the empty air.
- (i) What does this passage tell us about the character of Aeneas? (6)
  - (ii) From your prescribed reading, give another example which shows Aeneas behaving in a similar way. (6)
  - (iii) In your opinion, is the passage above a good description of a chase? Give a reason for your answer. (6)
  - (iv) From your reading of the **Aeneid**, choose your favourite simile and explain why you like it. (6)

(80 marks)

**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) Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of wearing a mask when performing in a Roman theatre.
  - (ii) In what town is **The Swaggering Soldier** set?
  - (iii) Why did Pleusicles go to Naupactus?
  - (iv) Who is Honoria?
  - (v) “Well, it was a fair catch, and justice has been done.” What character spoke these words and what did he mean by them?
  - (vi) What job does Lurcio do? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Mention **two** things Artotrogus says to flatter Pyrgopolynices. Why does he do this? (12)
  - (ii) Who is Periplectomenus? How does he help the two lovers to meet? (8)
  - (iii) What opinions does Periplectomenus hold about himself? (12)
- (c) Read the following extract from **The Swaggering Soldier** and answer the questions that follow.
- PALAESTRIO: In the first place, then, here is a love token for you.  
PYRGOPOLYNICES: What’s this? Where did this come from?  
PALAESTRIO: From a lovely and charming woman, one who loves you and passionately desires your handsome person. It was her maid that gave me that ring to give to you.  
PYRGOPOLYNICES: What sort of woman is she? Freeborn, or a manumitted slave?  
PALAESTRIO: Pah! As if I’d be bringing you messages from a freed woman, when you have more freeborn women running after you than you can cope with!
- (i) What is the love token mentioned in this passage? (6)
  - (ii) Who is the ‘lovely and charming woman’ referred to by Palaestrio? (6)
  - (iii) What does Pyrgopolynices mean by ‘Freeborn, or a manumitted slave’? (6)
  - (iv) What does this extract tell you about Palaestrio’s attitude to Pyrgopolynices? (6)

(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) Name **two** of Caesar's wives.
  - (ii) Why did Caesar burst into tears when reading the history of Alexander the Great?
  - (iii) What did Caesar propose should happen to the men involved in the Catiline Conspiracy?
  - (iv) "Let the die be cast." What did Caesar mean by these words?
  - (v) How did Cleopatra reveal herself to Caesar?
  - (vi) What was the immediate reaction of the senators to Caesar's death? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Caesar and Pompey became allies in 60 BC. Describe the ways in which that alliance came about. (12)
  - (ii) What drove them apart again? (8)
  - (iii) What qualities do you admire in Caesar? Give reasons for your answer. (12)
- (c) Read the following passage from Plutarch's **Fall of the Roman Republic**, and then answer the questions which follow.
- It was in these circumstances that people began to turn their thoughts towards Marcus Brutus. He was thought to be, on his father's side, a descendant of the Brutus who had overthrown the kings in ancient times; on his mother's side he came from another famous family, the Servilii. Brutus now felt that Caesar was behaving like a king, but he was reluctant to do anything about it because of the honours and favours which he had received from Caesar. It was not only that at Pharsalus after Pompey's flight his own life had been spared and the lives of many of his friends at his request; he was also a person in whom Caesar had particular trust. He had been given the most important of the praetorships for this very year and was to be consul three years later.
- (i) According to this passage, who were Marcus Brutus's ancestors? (4)
  - (ii) According to the passage, how did Caesar treat Marcus Brutus after the Battle of Pharsalus? (6)
  - (iii) In your opinion, did Caesar behave like a king? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
  - (iv) How did Marcus Brutus die? (6)
- (80 marks)

**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 part of a Roman house is shown in Photograph 7 on Paper X?
  - (ii) Study Photograph 8 on Paper X. What is the name of the blue coloured garment?
  - (iii) What work did a fuller do?
  - (iv) What did the duovirs do?
  - (v) In what region would you find Pompeii?
  - (vi) What was the purpose of items shown in Photograph 9 on Paper X? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Name **two** of the public baths in Pompeii. (4)
  - (ii) Name **four** rooms or areas in a typical Roman bathhouse. (8)
  - (iii) Describe the activities associated with **each** of the **four** rooms or areas that you have mentioned. (20)
- (c) Read the following extract from Pliny's letter to his friend Tacitus and answer the questions which follow.

Greetings,

You asked me to write about my uncle's death so that you can give an accurate account of it in your book. He was at Misenum in command of the fleet. It was the 24th of August. My uncle had been sunbathing. He followed this by a cold bath, lay down for a snack and then got to work on his books. At about the seventh hour my mother told him to come and look at a peculiar cloud of enormous size, which appeared in the sky. The cloud was rising up from one of the mountains. We were too far away to see which one but we found out later that it was Vesuvius. The cloud looked just like an umbrella pine tree. It rose up to the sky on a sort of tall trunk and then it divided into branches. I think this was because it was carried by a blast of air, which died away and then it fell back – or perhaps the cloud became too heavy and collapsed under its own weight. Sometimes it was a brilliant white, sometimes it was blotched and murky, depending on whether it carried ash with it or earth.

- (i) Why is Pliny writing to his friend Tacitus? (4)
- (ii) Identify **two** things that Pliny tells us about the cloud rising above Vesuvius. (8)
- (iii) Is the information in this passage important to us today? Give a reason for your answer. (6)
- (iv) Photograph 10 on Paper X shows a figure produced by the archaeologist Giuseppe Fiorelli. How did Fiorelli make figures such as this? (6)

(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 the main job of the soldier shown in Photograph **11** on Paper **X**?
  - (ii) What was the work of the Camp Prefect (*praefectus castrorum*)?
  - (iii) Mention **one** of the promises made by a Roman legionary recruit when he swore the oath.
  - (iv) Photograph **12** on Paper **X** shows two Roman helmets. Mention **two** protective features of helmets such as these.
  - (v) What was the Praetorian Guard?
  - (vi) Who was Mithras? (24)
- (b) A Roman legion is about to face the Celts in a major battle.
- (i) Describe the routine that takes place before the battle. (8)
  - (ii) Describe the methods of attack and the artillery used by the Romans during the battle. (16)
  - (iii) Describe **two** ways in which Roman soldiers could be punished. (8)
- (c) Study Photograph **13** on Paper **X**, which shows a Roman fort, and answer the questions below.
- (i) Explain how you would choose the site for a fort like this. (6)
  - (ii) Name **two** of the buildings you would find inside a fort. (6)
  - (iii) Mention **two** tools or instruments you would use in building a fort. (6)
  - (iv) Mention **two** defensive features of a fort. (6)
- (80 marks)

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