



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2009

CLASSICAL STUDIES - HIGHER LEVEL

THURSDAY, 18 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

- Topic 1: The Wrath of Achilles.
- Topic 2: Greece and Persia.
- Topic 3: The Life and Death of Socrates.
- Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy.
- Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis.

SECTION B - The Roman World

- Topic 6: The Quest of Aeneas.
- Topic 7: The Roman Theatre – Comedy.
- Topic 8: The Life and Times of Julius Caesar.
- Topic 9: A Roman City – Pompeii.
- 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) What is meant by oral poetry?
 - (ii) In Book 1 of the **Iliad** why is Calchas afraid to speak at the Assembly?
 - (iii) Who is Hecabe?
 - (iv) Name the son of Zeus killed by Patroclus.
 - (v) What does Zeus put on his golden scales?
 - (vi) In Book 24 of the **Iliad** how is Hermes disguised when he is sent to help Priam? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Write a character study of Achilles based on your reading of the **Iliad**. Give examples from the story in your answer. (24)
 - (ii) In your opinion what is Achilles' worst feature? Explain your answer. (8)
- (c) Look at Photograph 1 on Paper X and answer the following questions.
- (i) What are the names of the husband and wife shown in the picture? (6)
 - (ii) Why is the baby frightened? (8)
 - (iii) Do you think the man shown here is a hero? Give reasons for your answer. (10)

(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) Where was Herodotus the historian born?
 - (ii) When Xerxes was invading Greece, what did the Oracle of Apollo at Delphi say would save the Athenians?
 - (iii) Why were the Immortals so called?
 - (iv) Why did Themistocles carve messages in the rocks as he sailed south after the battle of Artemisium?
 - (v) Why was the island of Delos important?
 - (vi) Photograph 2 on Paper X shows the Spartan phalanx from the recent film '300'. Name the battle where the 300 Spartans died. (24)
- (b)
- (i) Mention **two** places captured by the Persians on their journey across the Aegean Sea to Marathon in 490 BC. (8)
 - (ii) Briefly describe the journey of the Athenian runner Pheidippides to Sparta. (8)
 - (iii) Write an account of the Battle of Marathon. You may use a sketch as part of your answer. (16)
- (c) Read the following description from **The Histories** of Herodotus and answer the questions that follow. Demaratus is speaking to Xerxes.
- “What I am about to say will apply to the Spartans only. First then, they will not under any circumstances accept terms from you which would mean slavery for Greece; secondly, they will fight you even if their numbers are not enough to enable them to do this; suppose a thousand of them take the field – then that thousand will fight you; and so will any number, greater than this or less.
- So it is with the Spartans; fighting singly, they are as good as any, but fighting together they are the best soldiers in the world. They are free – yes – but not entirely free; for they have a master, and that master is Law, which they fear much more than your subjects fear you. Whatever this master commands, they do; and his command never varies; it is never to retreat in battle, however great the odds, but always to stand firm, and to conquer or die.”
- (i) What **two** facts does Demaratus give Xerxes about the Spartans in the first paragraph? (8)
 - (ii) According to Demaratus, what does Spartan Law demand of its soldiers? (8)
 - (iii) From your reading of this passage, do you admire the Spartans? Give reasons for 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) Who was Xanthippe?
 - (ii) According to Socrates himself, why might his manner of speech be unusual in a court of law?
 - (iii) What question did Socrates' friend, Chaerephon, put to the Delphic oracle?
 - (iv) What fee did Evenus of Paros charge for perfecting the human and social qualities?
 - (v) Instead of the death penalty, what punishment did Socrates propose for himself?
 - (vi) When Socrates died, why was Plato not present? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Socrates has just been sentenced to die. You have been given the job of writing an article about his life. Include information on: his career; his lifestyle; his trial and his defence. (24)
 - (ii) Do you think that the Athenian jury behaved reasonably at his trial? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Xenophon's account of Socrates' **Defence** and answer the questions which follow.
- “Suppose I do go on living. I shall almost certainly then have to face the penalties of old age. I shall lose my sight and grow deaf. I shall become less intelligent, less able to learn and more forgetful. In fact, I shall find I'm inferior to others in exactly the ways in which I previously was superior to them. Even if I were not personally aware of all these changes, life wouldn't be worth living. And if I did realise what was happening, I should certainly feel I had a wretched and unpleasant existence. Do you think it would be strange if the god should decide it is better for me to die now? Don't you understand that so far, no one has had a more enjoyable life than I have? I think the people who lead the best lives are those who make the greatest efforts towards goodness.”
- (i) In your opinion, why does Socrates believe that he has led a more enjoyable life than anyone else? (8)
 - (ii) What is Socrates' advice for leading the best kind of life? (8)
 - (iii) Do you agree with Socrates' attitude to old age? Give reasons for your answer. (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) By what name did the Greeks and Trojans call the narrow strip of water north of Troy?
 - (ii) What was the Simois?
 - (iii) Apart from Mycenae, name **one** other Mycenaean palace.
 - (iv) What is shown in Photograph 3 on Paper X? Where was it found?
 - (v) What is the connection between Michael Ventris and Mycenae?
 - (vi) Where was Odysseus' home? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Explain what happened to Agamemnon when he returned home to Mycenae. (8)
 - (ii) Write a brief description of **either**:
 - (a) Warfare and weapons in Mycenaean life.
 - or**
 - (b) Clothing and jewellery in Mycenaean life. (12)
 - (iii) Give an account of Heinrich Schliemann's excavations at Mycenae. (12)
- (c) Read the following account by Heinrich Schliemann of his excavations at Hisarlik in 1873 and answer the questions that follow.
- “Excavating started that day, as usual, at dawn. I was straightening the side of a trench when I came upon a large copper article of the most remarkable shape, which attracted my attention as I thought I saw gold behind it. Fearing what the sight of gold would do to the greedy workmen, and in order to save the items for archaeology, I called rest time, saying that I had just remembered that it was my birthday and so the workmen could have a longer rest to celebrate the occasion. Luckily my beloved Sophie was nearby and got ready to pack the things which I put into her shawl to carry away.”
- (i) In which modern country is Hisarlik? (4)
 - (ii) Who was Sophie? (4)
 - (iii) In your opinion what does Schliemann mean by “to save the items for archaeology”? (8)
 - (iv) What can you tell about Schliemann's personality from this passage? (8)
- (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) Who is shown in Photograph 4 on Paper X? What was his nickname?
 - (ii) What is the connection between Mount Pentelicon and the Parthenon?
 - (iii) In which architectural order is the temple shown in Photograph 5 on Paper X?
 - (iv) Who was Mnesicles?
 - (v) What happened to the Acropolis in AD 1687?
 - (vi) What is the Propylaea? (24)
- (b) The Great Panathenaea was an important religious festival in Athens. Answer the following questions concerning the festival.
- (i) Why was the festival held and when did it take place? (8)
 - (ii) What kinds of competitions took place during the festival? (8)
 - (iii) Write a description of the Panathenaic procession. Use evidence from the Parthenon frieze in your answer. (16)
- (c) Photograph 6 on Paper X shows sculpture from part of the continuous frieze on the Parthenon. Study the photograph and answer the following questions.
- (i) Where exactly on the Parthenon was this frieze to be found?
You may sketch your answer. (6)
 - (ii) What is the main difference between an Ionic frieze and a Doric frieze? (6)
 - (iii) Do you like this piece of sculpture? Give a reason for your answer. (6)
 - (iv) Name **two** other locations on the Parthenon where you would find sculptures. (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) In Book 1 of the **Aeneid**, what reward did Juno promise Aeolus for creating a storm at sea?
 - (ii) Who was Venus? Why did she help Aeneas and the Trojans?
 - (iii) "I am afraid of Greeks, even when they bear gifts." Who said this and to what gift was he referring?
 - (iv) In Book 2 of the **Aeneid**, how is Anchises persuaded to leave Troy?
 - (v) What curse did Dido call down on Aeneas before she died?
 - (vi) What was Cerberus? How did the Sibyl treat him? (24)
- (b)
- (i) In your opinion, what are Aeneas's good qualities? Give examples from the **Aeneid**. (12)
 - (ii) In your opinion, what are Aeneas's bad qualities? Give examples from the **Aeneid**. (12)
 - (iii) In your opinion, did Dido over-react to Aeneas's departure or not? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 6 of the **Aeneid**, and answer the questions that follow.
- When he had finished speaking, Anchises led his son and the Sibyl with him into the middle of this noisy crowd of souls, as they came towards him in a long line. 'Come now, and I shall tell you of the glory that lies in store for the sons of Troy, for I shall reveal to you your own destiny. That young warrior you see there leaning on the sword of valour, he will be the first of us to rise into the air with a mixture of Italian blood. He will be called Silvius, an Alban name, and he will be your son, born after your death. You will live long, but he will be born too late for you to know, and your wife Lavinia will rear him in the woods to be a king.'
- (i) From the evidence of this passage, where is Aeneas? (4)
 - (ii) Name the son that will be born to Aeneas after he has died. Who will be mother to this son? (6)
 - (iii) What is Aeneas' other son called and who is the mother of this son? (6)
 - (iv) Later in Book 6, what does Anchises say will be the mission of the Romans in the world? (8)

(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) Who wrote **The Swaggering Soldier**?
 - (ii) When were plays usually performed in Roman times?
 - (iii) Who lives next door to the Swaggering Soldier?
 - (iv) Who is Milphidippa?
 - (v) Why did Pleusicles disguise himself as a sailor?
 - (vi) “Oh dear, what I have to suffer for my stomach’s sake.”
Which character spoke these words and what did he mean by them? (24)
- (b)
- (i) In **The Swaggering Soldier**, who speaks the prologue? (4)
 - (ii) What do we learn from the prologue about:
 - (a) The character of the speaker? (8)
 - (b) The character of Pyrgopolynices? (8)
 - (c) The story so far? (8)
 - (iii) Explain why it is called a delayed prologue. (4)
- (c) Look at Photograph 7 on Paper X and answer the following questions.
- (i) Give **two** advantages of watching a play in a theatre such as this one. (8)
 - (ii) Name **three** of the main areas shown in the photograph. (8)
 - (iii) Explain why the actors would have worn masks. (8)

(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 Sulla confiscate the dowry of Caesar's wife Cornelia?
- (ii) Name the person who paid Caesar's debts before he set out to Spain.
- (iii) When did Caesar say "I would rather be the first man here than second in Rome"? Why did he say it?
- (iv) Name any **two** tribes Caesar fought against in Gaul.
- (v) How did Cleopatra first get herself noticed by Caesar?
- (vi) Name the battle after which Caesar is reported to have said: "I came, I saw, I conquered." (24)

- (b) (i) Write an account of the events of the day of Caesar's death. (24)
- (ii) What was the people's reaction when Caesar's will was read out? (8)

(c) Read the following passage from the **Twelve Caesars** by Suetonius and answer the questions that follow.

Yet other deeds and sayings of Caesar's may justify the conclusion that he deserved assassination. Not only did he accept too many honours, but also a statue standing among the ancient kings and a raised couch placed in the orchestra at the theatre. He took other honours which, as a mere mortal, he should certainly have refused. These included a golden throne in the Senate House, a ceremonial chariot, temples, altars and divine images, and the renaming of the seventh month as July.

- (i) Mention **two** of the honours which Caesar accepted while dictator of Rome. (4)
- (ii) Name **two** of the people who conspired to kill Caesar. (6)
- (iii) From your reading of Plutarch's **Fall of The Roman Republic**, what evidence is there that Caesar wanted to be king of Rome? (6)
- (iv) Do you agree with Suetonius that Caesar "deserved assassination"? Give reasons for your answer. (8)

(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 happened in Pompeii in AD 62?
 - (ii) In what year did Mount Vesuvius erupt and bury the town of Pompeii?
 - (iii) What was a hypocaust? How did it work?
 - (iv) What metal object is shown in Photograph **8** on Paper **X**?
 - (v) What did the aediles do?
 - (vi) What is shown in Photograph **9** on Paper **X**? (24)
- (b) Imagine you are invited by a wealthy uncle to stay in his home in Pompeii.
- Write a letter home to your parents in Rome describing your visit.
Mention your uncle's house and family, a dinner party he gave to welcome you to Pompeii, and what you have seen and done during your stay in the city. (32)
- (c)
- (i) What is shown in Photograph **10** on Paper **X**? Where would it have been located? (6)
 - (ii) Give **two** pieces of evidence for the importance of religion in Pompeii. (6)
 - (iii) Who was Isis? How was she associated with Pompeii? (6)
 - (iv) What was the connection of the goddess Venus with Pompeii? (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 a legate?
 - (ii) What did the *tesserarius* do?
 - (iii) What event does the Arch of Titus commemorate?
 - (iv) Look at Photograph **11** on Paper **X**. Identify **two** protective features of a legionary helmet such as this.
 - (v) From your study of Photograph **12** on Paper **X**, give **two** pieces of information about the Roman army.
 - (vi) How many men were there in a cohort? (24)
- (b) It is AD 98 and you have been given the job of writing a recruitment brochure for the Roman army encouraging young men to join. Include the following information: uniform and training; accommodation; methods of fighting; promotion prospects; pay and pensions and anything else which you think might encourage Romans to enlist in the army. (32)
- (c) Photograph **13** on Paper **X** shows a Roman Centurion. Study the photograph and answer the following questions.
- (i) How can you tell from the photograph that this is a Centurion? (8)
 - (ii) How many soldiers did the Centurion command? (4)
 - (iii) What was the position just below the Centurion in the Roman army? (4)
 - (iv) In your opinion, why was the Centurion such an important officer in the Roman army? (8)

(80 marks)

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