



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2012

CLASSICAL STUDIES – ORDINARY LEVEL

THURSDAY, 21 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) What is epic poetry?
 - (ii) What was Achilles told to do instead of killing Agamemnon?
 - (iii) With whom did Glaucus exchange his armour? Why did he do this?
 - (iv) Name the husband **and** son of Andromache.
 - (v) Why did Thetis feel it was an unlucky day when she gave birth to Achilles?
 - (vi) Who was Cassandra? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Why did Patroclus ask Achilles if he could lead the Myrmidons into battle? (8)
 - (ii) Which of Achilles' weapons did Patroclus not take? Why did he not take it? (8)
 - (iii) Explain what happened when Patroclus tried to climb the walls of Troy. (8)
 - (iv) How is Hermes disguised when he is sent to guide Priam to the Greek camp? (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 11 of the **Iliad**, and then answer the questions which follow.
- Odysseus moved back, shouting at the top of his voice and warlike Menelaus, hearing his cries, turned quickly to Ajax, who happened to be near, and said: "Olympian-born Ajax son of Telamon, I can hear great Odysseus crying out. It sounds as though the Trojans have cut him off in the thick of the action and overpowered him. You and I had better charge in to the rescue." They soon found Odysseus, Trojans crowding round him like jackals in the mountains round an antlered stag wounded by an arrow from a huntsman's bow; the stag has the speed to leave the man behind, as long as the blood flows warm and its legs carry it; but when the arrow has taken away its strength, the flesh-eating jackals devour it in the shadowy woods of the mountains. Just so, many brave Trojans crowded round warlike, quick-thinking Odysseus who, by lunging out with his spear, managed to keep death at bay.
- (i) Find the simile in this passage. To which animals are the Trojans and Odysseus compared? (8)
 - (ii) Is it a good simile? Give a reason for your answer. (4)
 - (iii) In this passage, Menelaus is described as 'warlike' (line 1). Is that a good word to describe him? Give a reason for your answer. (6)
 - (iv) Explain why Agamemnon sent Odysseus to Chryses in Book 1 of 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) Where was Herodotus the historian born?
 - (ii) What happened to the heralds who were sent by Darius to the Spartans to demand earth and water?
 - (iii) What happened to Themistocles in 472 BC?
 - (iv) What was the link between the writer Aeschylus and the Persian Wars?
 - (v) According to Herodotus, Xerxes had 1,700,000 men in his army. What method did Xerxes use to count them?
 - (vi) Who was the leader of the Greek army in the Battle of Plataea in 479 BC? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Why did Xerxes order the Hellespont to be given three hundred lashes? (8)
 - (ii) Name the Spartan king who accompanied Xerxes as an adviser. (8)
 - (iii) What were the Spartans doing when first seen by the Persian scout in front of the wall at Thermopylae? (8)
 - (iv) In your opinion, was the battle at Thermopylae a success or a failure for the Greeks? Give a reason for your answer. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from **The Histories** of Herodotus, and then answer the questions which follow.
- The Persians consider telling lies more disgraceful than anything else and, next to that, owing money. There are many reasons for their horror of debt, but the chief is their belief that a man who owes money is bound also to tell lies. They also say that all diseases are punishments for offending the sun, and that anybody who catches diseases must be expelled from the city. They have a profound reverence for rivers: for they will never pollute a river with urine or spittle, or even wash their hands in one, or allow anyone else to do so. All this I am able to state definitely from personal knowledge.
- (i) From your reading of this passage mention **two** things considered disgraceful by the Persians. (6)
 - (ii) According to the passage, what do the Persians believe about diseases? (6)
 - (iii) From your reading of this passage what would you admire or not admire about the Persians? Give reasons for your answer. (6)
 - (iv) From your study of this topic, what do you know about Herodotus' methods of collecting information? (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) How old was Socrates at the time of his trial?
- (ii) Name **two** of Socrates' accusers in court.
- (iii) What order was given to Socrates and four others by the Thirty Commissioners?
- (iv) What did Socrates ask the jury regarding his sons?
- (v) What was the only official position Socrates ever held in Athens?
- (vi) How did Socrates die? (24)

- (b)
- (i) Give **one** accusation made against Socrates. (8)
 - (ii) What did Socrates say he should be given instead of the death penalty? (8)
 - (iii) Give **one** argument used by Crito to try and persuade Socrates to escape. (8)
 - (iv) Give **one** reason why Socrates refused to escape from prison. (8)

(c) Read the following passage from Plato's dialogue **Phaedo** then answer the questions which follow. In this passage, Phaedo is telling Echecrates about Socrates' death.

Phaedo: It happened that on the day before the trial they had just finished decorating the stern of the ship which Athens sends to Delos.

Echecrates: What ship is that?

Phaedo: The Athenians say it's the one in which Theseus sailed away to Crete with the seven youths and seven maidens, and saved their lives and his own as well. The story says that the Athenians made a vow that if these young people's lives were saved they would send a solemn mission to Delos every year. They have a law that as soon as this mission begins the city must be kept pure, and no public executions may take place until the ship has reached Delos and returned again.

Echecrates: What about the actual circumstances of Socrates' death, Phaedo? What was said and done, and which of Socrates' companions were with him?

- (i) What god was associated with the island of Delos? (4)
- (ii) According to this passage, what did the law say in relation to this ship? In what way did this law affect Socrates? (8)
- (iii) Which of Socrates' companions were with him at his death? Why was Plato not there? (6)
- (iv) From your study of this topic, do you think Socrates was afraid of dying? Give reasons for your answer. (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) Study Photograph 1 on Paper X. What is the name given to this type of wall? Explain why it is called this.
 - (ii) Name **one** of the rivers of Troy.
 - (iii) What is shown on Photograph 2 on Paper X?
 - (iv) How is Wilhelm Dörpfeld important to the story of Troy?
 - (v) By which 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? Why did he believe that? (24)
- (b)
- (i) What is a *megaron*? (8)
 - (ii) What is a *tholos*? (8)
 - (iii) Name **one** site where Linear B tablets have been found. (8)
 - (iv) What is a *rhyton*? (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from the Athenian historian Thucydides. It was written about 400 BC, at least 800 years after the Trojan War.
- Agamemnon, it seems to me, must have been the most powerful of the rulers of his day; and it was for this reason that he raised his force against Troy, not because Helen's suitors were bound to follow him by oaths which they had sworn. He had inherited the empire because of Pelops, and at the same time he had a stronger navy than any other Greek ruler; thus, in my opinion, fear played a greater part than loyalty in the raising of the expedition against Troy. If we can believe the evidence of Homer, Agamemnon himself commanded more ships than anyone else. As his power was based on the mainland, he could not have ruled over any island, unless he had a considerable navy.
- (i) In this passage, what reason does Thucydides give for the cause of the Trojan War? (4)
 - (ii) What reason does Homer give for the cause of the Trojan War? Which reason do you prefer: that given by Thucydides in this passage or that given by Homer? Explain your answer. (8)
 - (iii) From your reading of this passage, give **two** reasons why Agamemnon was so powerful. (8)
 - (iv) Do you believe that the Trojan War took place? Give a reason for your answer. (4)

(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) Identify the architectural order of the temple shown in Photograph 3 on Paper X.
- (ii) Who was the architect of the Temple of Athene Nike?
- (iii) How did Pericles die?
- (iv) What happened to Athens in 480 BC?
- (v) What was the connection between the god Poseidon and the Erechtheum?
- (vi) Who was Phidias? Why is he associated with the Acropolis? (24)

- (b)
- (i) Where would you see a pediment on the Parthenon?
You may use a labelled sketch as your answer. (6)
 - (ii) Study the statue shown in Photograph 4 on Paper X.
With what materials was it made? Where was this statue to be found? (12)
 - (iii) How is Lord Elgin associated with the buildings on the Acropolis? (6)
 - (iv) What is a metope? Where would you see one on the Parthenon?
You may use a labelled sketch as your answer. (8)

(c) Look at Photograph 5 on Paper X which shows the Panathenaic Festival procession.

- (i) Why was this festival held? When did it take place? (6)
- (ii) Identify the building the procession is approaching. (4)
- (iii) What is a *peplos* and how is it associated with this festival? (6)
- (iv) From your study of the sculptures on the Parthenon, do you think that the sculptors were very skilful? In your answer, refer to specific sculptures. (8)

(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) Immediately before seeing Dido for the first time in her temple, what made Aeneas weep?
 - (ii) When Cupid sat on Dido's knee, how was he disguised? Why was he so disguised?
 - (iii) Who was Sychaeus? Who killed him?
 - (iv) Who was Iarbas?
 - (v) Why did Aeneas need the Golden Bough?
 - (vi) What was Anchises doing when Aeneas met him in the Underworld? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Who is Laocoon? How does he die in Book 2 of the **Aeneid**? (10)
 - (ii) Who comes to Aeneas in a dream and tells him to leave Troy? (6)
 - (iii) What does Aeneas want to do when he sees Helen standing outside the temple of Vesta? (6)
 - (iv) Who is Creusa? What happens to her in Book 2 of the **Aeneid**? (10)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 7 of the **Aeneid**, and then answer the questions which follow.
- “But she is not alone, Venus too has a son, a second Paris, and torches will again be fatal for the second Troy.” With these words the fearsome goddess, Juno, flew down to the earth and roused Allecto, bringer of grief from the infernal darkness of her home among the Furies. Dear to Allecto's heart were the horrors of war, anger, treachery and vicious accusations. Her own father Pluto hated his monstrous daughter; her own sisters in Tartarus loathed her. She had so many faces and such fearsome shapes and her head crawled with so many black serpents. This was the creature Juno now roused to action with these words: “Do this service for me, daughter of the Night. See to it that my fame and honour are not slighted and see to it that Aeneas and his men do not win Latinus over with their offers of marriage and are not allowed to settle on Italian soil.”
- (i) Who is the son of Venus referred to in this passage? (4)
 - (ii) What is your opinion of Virgil's description of Allecto in this passage? Explain your answer. (6)
 - (iii) What **two** instructions does Juno give Allecto? (6)
 - (iv) Explain **two** reasons why Juno is so hostile towards the Trojans. (8)

(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) Give **two** reasons why masks were worn in Roman theatres.
 - (ii) What is Pyrgopolynices doing when we first meet him?
 - (iii) Why does Periplectomenus prefer to remain a bachelor?
 - (iv) In which modern country would you find Ephesus?
 - (v) Which character in **The Swaggering Soldier** goes on a diplomatic mission to Naupactus?
 - (vi) “The only thing to be said for him is, his cook makes a marvellous olive salad.”
Who speaks these words and to whom? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Explain how Philocomasium came to be living in Pyrgopolynices’ house. (8)
 - (ii) What was Sceledrus doing up on the roof? (8)
 - (iii) Explain how Palaestrio tricks Sceledrus into believing that he had not seen Philocomasium kissing Pleusicles. (8)
 - (iv) What happens to Pyrgopolynices at the end of the play? (8)
- (c) Read this passage adapted from **The Pot of Gold** by Plautus and answer the questions which follow. Megadorus is complaining about the spending habits of wives.
- Megadorus:** I never want to hear a wife say that I owe her purple and gold, mules, servants, footmen, page-boys and carriages to ride in. Nowadays, wherever you look, you see more vehicles outside the town houses than you ever see in the country. And that’s nothing to what you have to put up with when the creditors are at the door. Here come the cloth-fuller, the embroiderer, the goldsmith, the designer of fringes, makers of underwear, inventors of veils, dyers in purple and saffron, perfumiers, shoe-makers and slipper-makers, sandal-fitters and leather-stainers, all waiting to be paid: repairers, corset-makers, girdle-experts. And when these have been got rid of – here come another three hundred with their bills! The hall full of needlewomen, cabinet-makers, bag-makers ...
- (i) Which character in **The Swaggering Soldier** resembles Megadorus? Explain your answer. (8)
 - (ii) In your opinion, is Megadorus’ exaggeration funny? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
 - (iii) What does **The Swaggering Soldier** tell us about the position of women in the time of Plautus? Explain your answer. (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) After Sulla came into power, why did Caesar go into hiding?
 - (ii) Name **two** of Caesar's wives.
 - (iii) Why did Caesar object to the death penalty for the Catilinarian conspirators?
 - (iv) How did Vergentorix (Vercingetorix) surrender?
 - (v) Where was Caesar's last war fought?
 - (vi) Mention **one** arrangement made by Caesar in his will. (24)
- (b)
- (i) How were Caesar and Pompey linked by marriage? (8)
 - (ii) What happened to end their friendship? (8)
 - (iii) Name the richest man in Rome who ruled with Caesar and Pompey. (8)
 - (iv) "After his defeat at Philippi, he killed himself with the very same dagger which he had used against Caesar." Name the person who killed himself. (8)
- (c) Read the following letter written by Cicero to his friend Atticus in February 49 BC, just after the outbreak of Civil War between Pompey and Caesar.
- There is not a foot of Italian soil which is not in Caesar's grasp. Of Pompey I know nothing, and unless he takes refuge aboard ship I expect he will be caught. The speed of Caesar's movement is beyond belief. As for Pompey – but it is too painful for me to complain about him when I am so terribly anxious about his fate. You may well be afraid of a massacre, but that would not be in Caesar's interests if he wants his victory and personal power to last, but I can easily see the kind of people at whose prompting he will be acting. But my advice is to leave. For myself, what am I to do? How am I to follow, be it by land or by sea, a man whose whereabouts I am ignorant of? As to following him by land, that's impossible. If by sea, to what destination? Should I then hand myself over to Caesar? Supposing I could do so safely, could I also do so honourably? Most certainly not. The problem is insoluble.
- (i) What information in this passage tells us that Caesar is succeeding in his war with Pompey? (6)
 - (ii) According to Cicero why is a massacre not in Caesar's best interests? (4)
 - (iii) What evidence is there in this passage that Cicero was a follower of Pompey? What evidence is there in the passage that Cicero did not like Caesar? (8)
 - (iv) What was Caesar's reaction when he heard of Pompey's death? (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 was the Macellum? Where was it situated in Pompeii?
 - (ii) What is shown in Photograph 6 on Paper X?
 - (iii) Name **one** of the baths in Pompeii.
 - (iv) What is shown in Photograph 7 on Paper X?
 - (v) For what purpose was the Odeon in Pompeii used?
 - (vi) How is Pliny the Elder associated with Pompeii? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Where would you be if you were in the *peristylum* of a Roman house? (8)
 - (ii) What is a mosaic? (8)
 - (iii) What is a *lararium*? Where would you see one in a Roman house? (8)
 - (iv) If you had to live in a Roman house what would you like or dislike about your home? Give reasons for your answer (8)
- (c) Photograph 8 on Paper X shows a painting depicting a well known event in the history of Pompeii.
- (i) What is happening in the painting? Why is this an important painting? (8)
 - (ii) In which year did this event take place? (4)
 - (iii) How did the Emperor Nero react to this event? (4)
 - (iv) Describe **two** types of activities that took place in the building in the picture. (8)

(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) Who were Marius's mules?
 - (ii) What is shown in Photograph 9 on Paper X? Why was it so important to the Roman Army?
 - (iii) Name **two** items for which money was deducted from a soldier's pay.
 - (iv) What was the reason for having a legion stationed in Egypt?
 - (v) Which Emperor took part in the invasion of Britain in AD 43?
 - (vi) What instrument is shown in Photograph 10 on Paper X? For what was it used? (24)
- (b) A Roman legion has surrounded an enemy town and is preparing to attack.
- (i) How would the signal for the start of the siege be given to the soldiers? (8)
 - (ii) Give **two** examples of how the townspeople might have defended themselves. (8)
 - (iii) Write a brief description of how the town is captured by the Romans. (16)
- (c) Look at Photograph 11 on Paper X, which shows a Roman fort, and answer the questions which follow.
- (i) Give **two** reasons for choosing a site to build a Roman fort. (6)
 - (ii) What is the *principia* in a Roman fort? Where was it located? (6)
 - (iii) Other than the *principia* mention **two** other buildings inside a fort. (6)
 - (iv) What is the difference between a fort and a camp? (6)

(80 marks)

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