



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2014

CLASSICAL STUDIES – ORDINARY 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.

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 an epithet?
 - (ii) Why was Calchas important in the story of the **Iliad**?
 - (iii) Who were the Myrmidons?
 - (iv) To whom was Menelaus married?
 - (v) Study Photograph 1 on Paper X which shows a scene from Book 16 of the **Iliad**. Explain what is happening.
 - (vi) Whom did Zeus send to escort Priam to Achilles? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Who was Paris? In your view, did Paris cause the Trojan War? Give reasons for your answer. (12)
 - (ii) Who was married to Hector? Explain why she is sad in Book 6 of the **Iliad**. (12)
 - (iii) Whom do you prefer Hector or Achilles? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 20 of the **Iliad**, and then answer the questions which follow.
- Now Hera brought together her fellow-gods and spoke to them: ‘Think now, Poseidon and Athene, both of you, and give your minds to what should be done in this case. Here is Aeneas attacking the son of Peleus, set to it by Phoebus Apollo. So come, let us stand by Achilles and give him great strength and not let him fail in his courage, so that he can know he is loved by the greatest of the immortals. We have all come down from Olympus to engage in this battle, so that Achilles should come to no harm.’ Then Poseidon the Earth-shaker answered her: ‘Hera, do not let your anger run away beyond sense – that would be wrong. I myself would not want to drive god against god in conflict. No, we should rather move out of the way of the fighting and sit down where we can watch, letting the men see to the war. But if Ares or Phoebus Apollo begin to fight, or block Achilles and prevent him from fighting, then we too will join issue there and then and battle with them.’
- (i) Who had sent Aeneas to attack Achilles? (6)
 - (ii) What did Hera ask the other gods to do? (6)
 - (iii) What advice did Poseidon give her? (6)
 - (iv) From your reading of **this** passage what is your opinion of Hera? (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) In which century BC did Herodotus write **The Histories**?
 - (ii) Why did the Spartans delay in sending help to the Athenians at Marathon?
 - (iii) After the first expedition to Greece, why did Darius dismiss Mardonius as commander of the Persian army?
 - (iv) What did Themistocles persuade the Athenians to do when they received a large sum of money from the silver mines at Laurium?
 - (v) After the battle of Thermopylae, what was surprising about Xerxes' treatment of the body of the Spartan king, Leonidas?
 - (vi) Who was the leader of the Greek army at the battle of Plataea in 479 BC? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Give **one** reason why Xerxes decided to invade Greece. (8)
 - (ii) Briefly describe a Greek warship, like a trireme. You may use a labelled sketch as part of your answer. (8)
 - (iii) Why did some Athenians remain in Athens, while the rest went to Salamis? (8)
 - (iv) What did Queen Artemisia do during the battle of Salamis? (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from **The Histories** by Herodotus, and then answer the questions which follow.
- After their victory over the Ionian fleet, the Persians attacked Miletus by land and sea. They dug under the walls, brought up rams of all kinds, and five years after the revolt of Aristagoras, overwhelmed it. So Miletus was reduced to slavery, and the oracle's prediction was fulfilled. The people of Argos had consulted the oracle of Delphi on a matter which concerned the safety of their own city, and had received an answer which included an additional prediction which referred to Miletus. The prediction was as follows:
- Thou then, Miletus, contriver of wicked deeds,
Shalt be a feast for many, and a splendid prize;
Thy wives shall wash the feet of many a long-haired man
And others shall care for our shrine at Didyma.*
- (i) From your reading of this passage mention **two** methods used by the Persians to capture the city of Miletus. (6)
 - (ii) What is an oracle? In this passage, which famous oracle was consulted by the people of Argos? (6)
 - (iii) From your study of Herodotus, briefly describe **one** other occasion when this oracle was consulted. (6)
 - (iv) According to the oracle in **this** passage what would happen to the wives of Miletus? (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) Give **one** reason why Socrates did not consider himself to be an orator.
 - (ii) Name **one** of the places where Socrates served as a soldier.
 - (iii) How old was Socrates at the time of his trial?
 - (iv) What was Socrates' style of questioning called?
 - (v) Who was Xanthippe?
 - (vi) When Socrates died, why was Plato not present? (24)
- (b)
- (i) State **two** accusations made against Socrates by his enemies at his trial. (8)
 - (ii) What did Socrates say in response to those accusations at his trial? (8)
 - (iii) Do you think that Socrates was afraid of death? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
 - (iv) Why did Socrates refuse to escape from prison? Explain your answer. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Aristophanes' play **The Clouds** and then answer the questions which follow. A father and son are talking.

STREPSIADES: Look this way then! Do you see this little door and little house?

PHEIDIPPIDES: I see it. What then, pray, is this, father?

STREPSIADES: This is a Thinkery of wise spirits. There dwell men who in speaking of the heavens persuade people that it is an oven, and that it encompasses us, and that we are the embers. These men teach, if one gives them money, to conquer in speaking, right or wrong.

PHEIDIPPIDES: Who are they?

STREPSIADES: I do not know the name accurately. They are philosophers, noble and excellent.

PHEIDIPPIDES: Bah! They are rogues; I know them. You mean the quacks, the pale-faced wretches, the bare-footed fellows, of whose numbers are the miserable Socrates and Chaerephon.

STREPSIADES: Hold! Hold! Be silent! Do not say anything foolish.

PHEIDIPPIDES: I would not, by Bacchus!

STREPSIADES: Go, I ask you, dearest son, go there and be taught.

PHEIDIPPIDES: Why, what shall I learn?

STREPSIADES: They say that among them are both the two causes - the better cause, and the worse. They say that the one of these two causes, the worse, prevails, though it speaks on the unjust side. If, therefore you learn this unjust cause, I will not pay any one, not even an obol of these debts, which I owe at present on your account.

- (i) According to Strepsiades what happens in the Thinkery? (6)
- (ii) What is Pheidippides' opinion of Socrates? (6)
- (iii) What is your impression of the relationship between father and son in this passage? (6)
- (iv) Does the portrayal of Socrates in this passage differ from the portrayal of Socrates in the texts you have studied? 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 **2** on Paper **X**. Where would you see this entrance? Which animal is associated with it?
 - (ii) What is shown on Photograph **3** on Paper **X**? Give **one** location where it would be found.
 - (iii) Name the **two** great gates of the city of Troy.
 - (iv) Who killed the Minotaur? Name **one** woman who helped this person.
 - (v) Briefly describe a tholos tomb. You may use a correctly labelled diagram in your answer.
 - (vi) What did Carl Blegen contribute to our knowledge of Troy? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Why are the walls of Mycenae described as ‘Cyclopean’? (8)
 - (ii) What is a *megaron*? (8)
 - (iii) Name the king who lived at Mycenae and fought at Troy. What happened to him when he returned from Troy? (8)
 - (iv) Explain **one** error that Heinrich Schliemann made while excavating at Mycenae. (8)
- (c)
- (i) Which Greek author is our main source of information about the Trojan War? Name **two** of this author's books. (9)
 - (ii) In what modern country does the site of ancient Troy lie? (3)
 - (iii) Which of the nine cities, discovered at Troy, did Schliemann believe was the city of the Trojan war? Why did he believe this? (9)
 - (iv) Name the Trojan Prince who kidnapped the wife of Menelaus. (3)

(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 4 on Paper X.
 - (ii) Which Greek statesman was responsible for building the Parthenon? How did he die?
 - (iii) What role did Aristeides play in the Delian League?
 - (iv) Which god is associated with the Theatre situated below the Acropolis?
 - (v) Identify the two parts of a Doric frieze labelled in Photograph 5 on Paper X.
 - (vi) How is Lord Elgin associated with the buildings on the Acropolis? (24)
- (b)
- (i) What did the festival called the Great Panathenaia celebrate? (8)
 - (ii) How often did it take place? (8)
 - (iii) Mention **two** types of competition held during this festival. (8)
 - (iv) Mention **two** groups of people who took part in the procession. (8)
- (c)
- (i) What is the name given to the triangular areas of sculpture from the Parthenon, shown in Photograph 6 on Paper X? (6)
 - (ii) Where on a temple would these triangular areas be found?
You may use a labelled diagram as part of your answer. (6)
 - (iii) Explain the story of **either** one of the pictures in Photograph 6. (6)
 - (iv) Name the sculptor who was in overall charge of the work on the Parthenon. (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) From which island was Aeneas sailing when he was blown off course to Carthage?
 - (ii) In Book 2 of the **Aeneid**, what prevented Aeneas from killing Helen?
 - (iii) Which Trojan hero told Aeneas in a dream, to leave Troy? What did he look like when he appeared to Aeneas?
 - (iv) Who was Anna?
 - (v) Who is shown in Photograph 7 on Paper X? What was his job?
 - (vi) By what gate did Aeneas leave the Underworld? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Give **one** reason why Juno did not like the Trojans. (8)
 - (ii) What did Juno do in Book 1 that annoyed Neptune? (8)
 - (iii) What relation was Venus to Aeneas? (8)
 - (iv) What did Venus ask Cupid to do at the end of Book 1 of the **Aeneid**? (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 2 of the **Aeneid**, and then answer the questions which follow.
- Then a huge mob came running down from the citadel with Laocoon, blazing with anger, in front of them all. From far off he yelled: "Citizens, poor fools, are you mad? Do you believe the enemy's gone? Do you think any gift of the Greeks is free of deceit? Is that typical of Ulysses?"
- (i) What was Laocoon's job in Troy? (4)
 - (ii) What was the gift from the Greeks to the Trojans, referred to in line 3? (4)
 - (iii) What did Laocoon do to the gift after this speech? Why did he do this? (8)
 - (iv) Explain what happened to Laocoon and his two sons. (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) Why does the action of this play take place in a Greek and not in a Roman town?
 - (ii) Why does Pleusicles go to Naupactus?
 - (iii) Give **one** example of where an aside is used in **The Swaggering Soldier**.
 - (iv) “So help me gods, I didn’t drink it. It was that hot, it burnt my gullet. I had to toss it down in one gulp.” Who spoke these words?
 - (v) Study Photograph **8** on Paper **X**. Identify the area labelled **A**.
 - (vi) Give **one** advantage or **one** disadvantage of wearing a mask in a Roman play. (24)
- (b)
- (i) Who is Artotrogus? Mention **two** of the things he says to Pyrgopolynices. (16)
 - (ii) Explain how Philocomasium came to be living in Ephesus in Pyrgopolynices’ house. (8)
 - (iii) Who is Milphidippa? (8)
- (c) Read this passage from **The Swaggering Soldier**, and answer the questions which follow.
- ‘She must convince the slave who saw her – talk him into believing he didn’t see her. She may have been seen a hundred times but she must deny it all the same. She’s got a tongue, hasn’t she, and eyes, and cheek, and naughtiness and nerve and bluff and blarney and guile? She can swear any accuser into silence. She can speak lies, act lies, swear lies, as if she was born to it; she’s got craft, cunning and deceit at her finger’s ends. Don’t they say an artful woman doesn’t need to go to market – she grows her own spice and stuffing for cooking up any dish of mischief?’
- (i) Which character in **The Swaggering Soldier** is speaking these words? (6)
 - (ii) From your reading of **this** passage, what is the speaker’s opinion of women? (6)
 - (iii) Who is the woman **and** who is the slave referred to in Line 1? (6)
 - (iv) Do you find this passage amusing? Give a reason for your answer. (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) Who was Caesar's mother?
 - (ii) What was Caesar's reply when the pirates who had captured him demanded a ransom of twenty talents?
 - (iii) How did Catulus try to persuade Caesar not to stand for the position of *Pontifex Maximus* (Chief Priest)?
 - (iv) During Caesar's consulship, why did Bibulus shut himself up in his house?
 - (v) Where was Caesar's last war fought?
 - (vi) What was the immediate reaction of the senators to Caesar's death? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Who was Julia? Why was she important for the alliance between Caesar and Pompey? (10)
 - (ii) Name the richest man who ruled with Caesar and Pompey. (6)
 - (iii) "Let the die be cast." What did Caesar mean by these words? (6)
 - (iv) Describe how Pompey reacted when Caesar crossed the Rubicon. (10)
- (c) Read the following passage from a letter written by Cicero after Caesar's death and then answer the questions which follow.
- As things have gone so far, it would seem that we have been delivered, not from a tyranny, but from a tyrant. For though we have slain the tyrant, we still watch that tyrant's every nod. Nay, not only that, but measures which he himself would not carry through were he alive, we approve, because we suppose that he contemplated them. And indeed I see no end to that sort of thing; decrees are posted up, exemptions are granted, huge sums of money are squandered, exiles are recalled, sham decrees of the Senate are registered; so that it is only that hatred we had of an abominable character and our resentment at being slaves that we have got rid of, while the constitution lies beaten amid all this confusion into which he plunged it.
- (i) From your study of this topic what do you think Cicero means when he calls Caesar 'a tyrant'? Give a reason for your answer. (8)
 - (ii) How did Caesar die? (8)
 - (iii) List **two** pieces of evidence from this passage, given by Cicero, that suggests the situation in Rome has worsened since Caesar's death. (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 was Campania?
 - (ii) Who were the first people to live in Pompeii?
 - (iii) What was a *triclinium*?
 - (iv) What type of performances took place in the Odeon in Pompeii?
 - (v) What was a *Lararium*?
 - (vi) Study Photograph 9 on Paper X which shows a famous event in the history of Pompeii. What was this famous event? Name the emperor who was in power at this time. (24)
- (b)
- (i) Name **one** of the public baths in Pompeii. (4)
 - (ii) What were the *frigidarium* and the *tepidarium*? (8)
 - (iii) In a Roman Baths, what was the *hypocaust*? How did it work? You may use a correctly labelled diagram in your answer. (10)
 - (iv) Explain how a strigil would have been used in the Baths. (10)
- (c) Photograph 10 on Paper X shows a statue of a Roman boy.
- (i) Identify the object he is wearing around his neck encircled in red. Explain why he is wearing this. (6)
 - (ii) In Ancient Roman schools, what materials were used for writing? (6)
 - (iii) What did the Rhetor do? (6)
 - (iv) In which building near the Forum would Romans observe court trials? (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) Briefly describe a 'Tortoise' formation (*Testudo*).
 - (ii) What instrument is shown in Photograph 11 on Paper X? Who would have used it?
 - (iii) What is a *corona civica*?
 - (iv) Why were auxiliaries usually stationed away from their own country?
 - (v) What was the main job of musicians in the Roman army?
 - (vi) In Roman Britain, what is Hadrian best remembered for? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Mention **two** items of armour or uniform worn by a Roman soldier. (8)
 - (ii) Describe the typical diet of a Roman soldier. (8)
 - (iii) What shape was a Roman army fort? (8)
 - (iv) Name **two** buildings usually found in Roman forts. (8)
- (c) Look at Photograph 12 on Paper X which shows a scene from Trajan's Column and answer the questions which follow.
- (i) Who was Trajan? (6)
 - (ii) What objects are the soldiers in the right of the picture carrying? (6)
 - (iii) What is unusual about the bridge they are crossing? (6)
 - (iv) What was a forced march? (6)

(80 marks)

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