



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2015

## 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 =  $(5 \times 80) = 400$ .

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.

## 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) In which year of the Trojan War did the events of the **Iliad** take place?
  - (ii) Whom does Achilles tell to hand Briseis over to the two heralds, Talthibius and Eurybates?
  - (iii) Who is Hector's wife?
  - (iv) Name **one** of the rivers around Troy.
  - (v) Who is Sarpedon?
  - (vi) What does Zeus put on his golden scales? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Describe the role played by Apollo **or** Athene in the **Iliad**. (16)
  - (ii) Explain how and why Thetis helps Achilles in Book 1 of the **Iliad**. (8)
  - (iii) Describe **two** ways in which Hermes helps Priam in Book 24 of the **Iliad**. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 11 of the **Iliad** and then answer the questions which follow.
- Agamemnon next attacked the sons of warlike Antimachus. Antimachus, hoping for splendid bribes of gold from Paris, had persuaded the Trojans not to return Helen to Menelaus. But now it was his two sons that were captured by Agamemnon. They were in one chariot and were trying to control their swift horses but the horses were in confusion. Agamemnon sprang at them like a lion, and without even dismounting they appealed to him: 'Son of Atreus, take us alive and you will get a ransom that will be well worth it, Antimachus our father is rich. He has plenty of treasure in his house, bronze and gold and wrought iron. He would offer you an immense ransom if he heard we had been taken back to the Greek ships alive.'
- But there was no pity in Agamemnon's voice: 'If you two are sons of warlike Antimachus, he is the man who once argued in the Trojan assembly that Menelaus, who had come there on an embassy with godlike Odysseus, should be killed on the spot and not allowed to return to Greece. You shall now pay for your father's disgraceful insult.'
- (i) What had Antimachus persuaded the Trojans not to do? (4)
  - (ii) What bargain did the sons of Antimachus try to make with Agamemnon? (6)
  - (iii) Why did Agamemnon not agree to this deal? (6)
  - (iv) From your reading of **this** passage, what is your opinion of Agamemnon **and** your opinion of the sons of Antimachus? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
- (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) How did the Athenians help the Ionian Greeks in 494 BC?
- (ii) Name an Athenian playwright who wrote a play about the Persian wars.
- (iii) To which god was the island of Delos sacred?
- (iv) For what reason was Pheidippides sent to Sparta?
- (v) Why did Xerxes have his men give the Hellespont three hundred lashes?
- (vi) Where was Herodotus born?

(24)

(b) (i) Why did Mardonius decide to leave Attica in 479 BC and position his army near Thebes? (8)

(ii) Give an account of the Battle of Plataea. (16)

(iii) Why did Pausanias order that two meals should be cooked after he arrived at Mardonius' tent following the Greek victory at Plataea? (8)

(c) Read the following passage from **The Histories** of Herodotus and answer the questions which follow.

There are other Indians further north, in the country of Pactyica, who resemble the Bactrians. These are the most warlike of the Indian tribes, and it is they who go out to fetch gold. In this region there is a sandy desert.

There is found in this desert a kind of ant of great size – bigger than a fox, though not so big as a dog. Some specimens, which were caught there, are kept at the palace of the Persian king. These creatures as they burrow underground throw up the sand in heaps, just as our own ants throw up earth, and they are very like ours in shape.

The sand has a rich content of gold, and it is this gold that the Indians are looking for when they make their expeditions into the desert. They plan to get their hands on the gold during the hottest part of the day when the heat will have driven the ants underground. When the Indians reach the place where the gold is, they fill the bags they have brought with them with sand, and start for home again as fast as they can go; the ants (if we may believe the Persians' story) smell them and at once give chase, nothing in the world can touch these ants for speed.

(i) What do you learn about the Indian tribe living in the country of Pactyica from the opening paragraph of this passage? (8)

(ii) According to Herodotus how is the gold obtained by the Indians? (8)

(iii) To what extent do you believe the account given above to be true? 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) What was a sophist?
- (ii) What question did Chaerephon ask the Oracle at Delphi?
- (iii) Name **one** of the groups of people Socrates questioned in order to test what the Oracle of Delphi said about him.
- (iv) Whom did Socrates ask to be removed from prison on the last day of his life?
- (v) What did Socrates ask the jury to do in relation to his sons after his death?
- (vi) What alternative to the death penalty did Socrates suggest?

(24)

- (b)
- (i) What was the significance of the boat coming from Delos? (6)
  - (ii) What arguments did Crito use to try to persuade Socrates to escape? (8)
  - (iii) What reasons did Socrates give Crito for not escaping from Athens? (8)
  - (iv) Do you admire Socrates? Give reasons for your answer based on your study of the life of Socrates. (10)

(c) Read the following passage from **The Clouds** by Aristophanes and then answer the questions which follow. In the play Strepsiades is a young Athenian who seeks Socrates' advice.

**STREPSIADES:** By Zeus! Tell me, Socrates, I pray you, who are these women, whose language is so solemn; can they be demi-goddesses?

**SOCRATES:** Not at all. They are the Clouds of heaven, great goddesses. To them we owe all: thoughts; speeches; trickery; roguery; boasting; lies.

**STREPSIADES:** Ah! That was why, as I listened to them, my mind spread out its wings; it burns to babble about trifles, to maintain worthless arguments, to voice its petty reasons, to contradict, to tease some opponent. But are they not going to show themselves? I should like to see them, were it possible.

**SOCRATES:** Well, look this way! I already see them slowly descending.

**STREPSIADES:** But where, where? Show them to me.

**SOCRATES:** They are advancing in a throng, following a path across the dales and thickets.

**STREPSIADES:** Strange! I can see nothing.

**SOCRATES:** There, close to the entrance.

**STREPSIADES:** I can't see them at all.

**SOCRATES:** You must see them clearly now, unless your eyes are filled with gum as thick as pumpkins.

- (i) According to **this** passage, what did Socrates believe about the Clouds of heaven? (8)
- (ii) From your study of this topic, what did Socrates really believe about the gods? (8)
- (iii) From your study of this topic and based on the extract above, do you think that this play is humorous? 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) Why is Wilhelm Dorpfeld important in the excavation of Troy?
  - (ii) What is shown in Photograph 1 on Paper X?
  - (iii) Who first translated the Linear B tablets into English?
  - (iv) Study Photograph 2 on Paper X. What is this type of wall called?
  - (v) What did the Greeks and Trojans call the narrow strip of water to the north of Troy?
  - (vi) Study the painting shown in Photograph 3 on Paper X. It shows the gods going to ask Paris to judge The Beauty Contest. Name **one** of the gods or goddesses shown. (24)
- (b)
- (i) Apart from Mycenae name **one** other Mycenaean palace. (4)
  - (ii) Give a brief description of **two** features of a Mycenaean palace. (8)
  - (iii) Give an account of Heinrich Schliemann's excavations at Mycenae. (20)
- (c)
- (i) Why is the site of Troy/Hisarlik so difficult for archaeologists to understand? (6)
  - (ii) Who were the King and Queen of Troy at the time of the Trojan War? (6)
  - (iii) Who is shown in Photograph 4 on Paper X? What is she wearing? (6)
  - (iv) Explain briefly why the city of Troy was invaded by the Greeks. (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) Why did the Greeks build temples?
  - (ii) What were the Long Walls?
  - (iii) Who is shown in Photograph 5 on Paper X?
  - (iv) What was Athene given for her birthday every year?
  - (v) Which god is associated with the theatre below the Acropolis?
  - (vi) Who was Phidias? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Study Photograph 6 on Paper X. Identify the buildings labelled **A, B, C** and **D**. (12)
  - (ii) In your opinion, why is the Parthenon considered to be the most impressive of Greek temples? Give reasons for your answer. (12)
  - (iii) Explain the connection between the Delian League and the buildings on the Acropolis. (8)
- (c) Photograph 7 on Paper X shows three types of column.
- (i) Identify the types of column labelled A, B, C. (9)
  - (ii) Explain briefly what each one of the following architectural features was:  

Metope **and** Triglyph **and** Pediment.

You may use a labelled diagram or diagrams as part of your answer. (9)
  - (iii) Who was Mnesicles? (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 did Augustus Caesar want Virgil to write the **Aeneid**?
  - (ii) How is Aeolus persuaded to cause a storm in Book 1 of the **Aeneid**?
  - (iii) When Aeneas lands on the coast of North Africa, who is the first person he meets?
  - (iv) How does Aeneas find the Golden Bough?
  - (v) How does the Sibyl treat Cerberus?
  - (vi) How does Aeneas cross the river Styx? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Based on your reading of Book 2 of the **Aeneid**, describe what happens to Laocoon and explain why it happens. (10)
  - (ii) Who kills Priam? Where is he killed? (8)
  - (iii) Describe what happens to prevent Aeneas from killing Helen. (8)
  - (iv) How is Anchises convinced to leave Troy with Aeneas? (6)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 4 of the **Aeneid** and answer the questions which follow.
- Then her eyes lit on the Trojan clothes and the bed she knew so well, and pausing for a moment to weep and to remember, she lay down on the bed and spoke these last words: 'These are the possessions of Aeneas whom I so loved while God and the Fates allowed it. Let them receive my spirit and free me from this anguish. I have lived my life and completed the course that Fortune has set before me, and now my great spirit will go beneath the earth. I have founded a glorious city and lived to see the building of my own walls. I have avenged my husband and punished his enemy who was my brother. I would have been happy, more than happy, if only Trojan ships had never grounded on our shores.'
- (i) Identify the glorious city referred to in this passage. (4)
  - (ii) Name the husband and brother referred to in this passage. (8)
  - (iii) Who is speaking these words? Based on your reading of this passage and your study of this topic, do you feel sympathy for her? Give reasons for your answer. (12)

**(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) In a Roman theatre, what is the *scaenae frons*?
  - (ii) “By Jove, yes, if you had really hit him, your arm would have smashed through the animal’s hide, bones and guts.”  
Who speaks these words? What type of animal is he speaking about?
  - (iii) In which ancient city is this play set? In what country is that city found today?
  - (iv) In **The Swaggering Soldier**, why does Pleusicles disguise himself as a sailor?
  - (v) “Sensible fellow, you can say goodbye to your tunic, cloak, and sword; you won’t be taking them with you.” Who speaks these words and to whom?
  - (vi) In **The Swaggering Soldier** who is Honoria? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Explain why Palaestrio is called the ‘Master-Planner’ in **The Swaggering Soldier**. In your answer you should write about some of the things Palaestrio says **and** does in the play. (24)
  - (ii) Would you agree that Palaestrio does very well for himself by the end of the play? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
- (c) Read this passage from **The Swaggering Soldier**, and answer the questions which follow.
- ‘By all the gods and goddesses above, if I’m not allowed to give you the punishment you deserve - twelve hours continuous flogging from morning till night - for having broken down my tiles and gutters, while chasing your partner in crime, that monkey of yours, and having peeped from up there on a guest of mine, affectionately embracing her sweetheart, and having assaulted my lady guest before my own front door – if I can’t take the rope to you myself, I’ll see that your master is swamped in a tide of shame as high as the high seas at the height of a tempest.’
- (i) Which character in **The Swaggering Soldier** is speaking these words? (4)
  - (ii) Who is the character who deserves to be punished? (4)
  - (iii) Do you find this passage amusing? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
  - (iv) From your reading of **this** passage, what do you learn about the life of a slave? (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 Caesar sail to Bithynia?
- (ii) What did Caesar propose should happen to the men involved in Catiline's conspiracy?
- (iii) How did Cleopatra first attract Caesar's attention?
- (iv) What did Pompey claim would happen if he stamped with his foot upon the earth?
- (v) Name the battle after which Caesar is reported to have said, "I came, I saw, I conquered."
- (vi) How old was Caesar when he died?

(24)

(b) (i) Give a brief account of what happened when Julius Caesar was captured by Cilician pirates. What does this incident reveal about Caesar's character?

(10)

(ii) Write a short paragraph on **either** Caesar's daughter Julia **or** Caesar's wife Pompeia.

(6)

(iii) Describe the main stages of the final rebellion of the Gauls against Julius Caesar. Include in your answer:

- The role of Vergentorix/Vercingetorix
- The importance of Alesia.

(16)

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

Caesar and Bibulus were elected Consuls, but the aristocrats continued to restrict Caesar's influence by ensuring that when he and Bibulus had completed their term, both should govern provinces of the smallest possible importance, designated as 'woods and mountain pastures'. Infuriated by this slight, Caesar exerted his charm on Pompey, who had quarrelled with the Senate because they were so slow in approving the steps that he had taken to defeat King Mithridates of Pontus. Caesar also succeeded in reconciling Pompey and Marcus Crassus. (They were still at odds after the failure to agree on matters of policy while sharing the consulship.) Pompey, Caesar and Crassus now formed a triple pact, jointly swearing to oppose all legislation of which any one of them might disapprove.

(i) How did the aristocrats continue to restrict Caesar's influence? (6)

(ii) Why was Pompey unhappy with the Senate? (4)

(iii) What was agreed in the triple pact formed by Caesar, Pompey and Crassus? (4)

(iv) From your reading of **this** passage, what is your impression of Caesar? Give reasons for your answer. (10)

**(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) Study Photograph **8** on Paper **X**. Where would you usually see this type of decoration?
  - (ii) What is shown in Photograph **9** on Paper **X**?
  - (iii) What is the Sarno?
  - (iv) In which region of Italy is Pompeii situated?
  - (v) For what purpose was a *palaestra* used?
  - (vi) How is the Roman general Sulla associated with Pompeii?
- (24)
- (b)
- (i) Imagine that you are showing a visitor around the amphitheatre in Pompeii. Describe the building and the activities that would take place within the amphitheatre to your visitor. (20)
  - (ii) Give an account of **two** ways that people in Pompeii earned a living. (12)
- (c) Study Photograph **10** on Paper **X** which shows an important location in Pompeii. Answer the following questions.
- (i) Identify the area in Pompeii shown. (4)
  - (ii) Explain why this part of Pompeii was so important in the lives of Pompeians. (8)
  - (iii) Name **two** gods or goddesses who had temples here. (6)
  - (iv) Name **two** other buildings you would find here. (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 famous monument is shown in Photograph **11** on Paper **X**?
  - (ii) State **one** of the promises made by a Roman legionary recruit when he joined the army.
  - (iii) What name was given to the person in charge of 80 legionary soldiers in the Roman army?
  - (iv) What was the *Principia* in a Roman fort?
  - (v) What was a *ballista*?
  - (vi) What monument in Rome celebrates the capture of Jerusalem in 70 AD? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Describe the daily life of a Roman soldier stationed in a fort in the provinces in peace time. (16)
  - (ii) Give a brief description of **two** protective features of a Roman soldier's uniform and equipment. You may use labelled diagrams as part of your answer. (12)
  - (iii) What was the Praetorian Guard? (4)
- (c) Read the following passage from **The Annals of Imperial Rome** by Tacitus, which describes the arrival of a new governor, Corbulo, in Germany, and then answer the questions which follow:
- When Corbulo established control in the district he revived traditional standards of discipline. His Roman soldiers were enthusiastic looters but slack and reluctant workers. Falling out on the march, and fighting without orders, was prohibited. Picket and sentry duty - all tasks day and night - were performed under arms. One soldier is said to have been executed for digging at the earthwork without his sword, another for wearing his dagger only. These stories are exaggerated, and perhaps invented. But Corbulo's strictness inspired them; and a man credited with such severity over details must have been vigilant and, for serious offences, ruthless.
- (i) Based on your reading of this passage, give **two** examples of poor discipline by Roman soldiers. (8)
  - (ii) On the evidence of this passage, do you think Corbulo was a good leader? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
  - (iii) Based on your reading of this passage and your study of this topic, give **two** ways in which Roman soldiers were punished. (8)

**(80 marks)**

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