



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2019

## CLASSICAL STUDIES - HIGHER LEVEL

FRIDAY, 14 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00 to 4.30

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 x 80) = 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 oral poetry?
- (ii) Name the king of Troy.
- (iii) Who is Hecuba?
- (iv) Who is Sarpedon?
- (v) What does Zeus put on his golden scales?
- (vi) Name one of the rivers at Troy.

(24)

**(b)** (i) Based on your study of the *Iliad*, write about the role played by Hector. (24)

(ii) Do you admire Hector? Give reasons for your answer. (8)

**(c)** Read the following passage which comes from Book 10 of the ***Iliad*** and answer the questions which follow.

All the Greek leaders spent the rest of the night by the ships, asleep. But Agamemnon son of Atreus, had too much on his mind for easeful rest. As Zeus flashes lightning to herald a hailstorm, so Agamemnon uttered unhappy groan after groan from the depths of his being, and his heart trembled with fear. When he glanced out across the Trojan plain, he was amazed by the many Trojan fires burning in front of Ilium, the music of their various reed-pipes and the voices of their troops. And when he looked at the Greek ships and his own army, he tore the hair from his head by the roots, appealing to Zeus in Olympus, and groaned loud in his great heart.

- (i) Identify the simile used in this passage to describe how Agamemnon expressed his unhappiness. (6)
- (ii) Is it a good simile in your opinion? Give a reason for your answer. (6)
- (iii) Based on your reading of Book 1 of the ***Iliad***, what is your opinion of Agamemnon? Explain your answer. (8)
- (iv) Name Agamemnon's brother. (4)

**(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) What happened to the heralds who were sent by Darius to the Spartans to demand earth and water?
- (ii) What advice did Hecataeus give Aristagoras?
- (iii) What task did Pheidippides carry out for the Athenians before the Battle of Marathon?
- (iv) Who were the Immortals?
- (v) What did Themistocles persuade the Athenians to do when they received a large sum of money from the silver mines at Laurium?
- (vi) While watching the Battle of Salamis what did Xerxes ask his scribes to write down?

(24)

- (b)
- (i) Why did Xerxes weep after reviewing his troops at Abydos? (8)
  - (ii) Give **two** reasons Xerxes gave to his council for his wish to invade Greece. (8)
  - (iii) Give a brief description of the Battle of Plataea. (16)

(c) Read the following passage from **A History of Greece** by J.B Bury and Russell Meiggs and answer the questions which follow.

Having put down the rebellion, Darius had three things to do. Ionia had to be reorganised; Persian Europe had to be controlled; and the Greek states which had made war on Persia had to be punished. Ataphernes ordered the territories of the Ionian cities to be surveyed, and reorganised the tributes accordingly. He also ordered that the cities should not make war upon one another. But there was more to be done. He decided to experiment by replacing tyrannies with democratic governments. The world was surprised to see the Persians favouring the institution of democracy; it was a concession to the spirit of the Greeks; which reflects credit on the wisdom of Darius.

- (i) According to this passage list **two** things Darius had to do after he had put down the rebellion. (6)
- (ii) List **two** arrangements Ataphernes made for the Ionian cities. (6)
- (iii) What experiment did the Persians decide to try? (6)
- (iv) Why would the world have been surprised at this experiment? (6)

**(80 marks)**

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### 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) How did Crito manage to get into prison to visit Socrates?
- (iii) How old was Socrates at the time of his trial?
- (iv) Name **two** of Socrates' accusers in court.
- (v) Why did the Athenians send a boat to Delos every year?
- (vi) Whom did Socrates ask to be removed from prison on the last day of his life?

(24)

- (b)**
- (i) Outline the main accusations made against Socrates in Plato's **Apology**. (8)
  - (ii) What were the main arguments Socrates used to defend himself? (8)
  - (iii) What were his reasons for refusing to escape from prison? (8)
  - (iv) Do you admire Socrates? Give reasons for your answer. (8)

**(c)** Read the following passage from Plato's **Phaedo** and then answer the questions which follow.

**Euthyphro:** Right then: what is agreeable to the gods is holy, and what is not agreeable is unholy.

**Socrates:** Simply splendid, Euthyphro, you've now answered in just the way I asked you to. Admittedly I don't yet know whether you're correct or not, but obviously you'll go on to demonstrate the truth of what you say.

**Euthyphro:** Certainly.

**Socrates:** Come then, let's examine our theory: for any action, or person, if it is 'divinely approved' it is holy, and if it's 'divinely disapproved' it is unholy, that it?

**Euthyphro:** That's quite right.

**Socrates:** And does it seem well stated?

**Euthyphro:** I think so Socrates.

- (i) According to this passage how does Euthyphro define holiness? (6)
- (ii) How does Socrates react to Euthyphro's definition? (6)
- (iii) What is the style of questioning evident in this passage called? (6)
- (iv) Based on your study of this topic, what is your opinion of Socrates' style of questioning? Explain 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) What is shown in Photograph **1** on Paper **X**?
- (ii) How long did Odysseus take to return home after the Trojan War?
- (iii) Photograph **2** on Paper **X** shows Figure of Eight shields. Give **one** other example of a defensive piece of weaponry.
- (iv) Describe a shaft grave. You may use a labelled diagram as part of your answer.
- (v) What is a rhyton?
- (vi) Name the son of Agamemnon.

(24)

**(b)** (i) What did Heinrich Schliemann say first made him interested in Troy when he was a child?

(6)

(ii) In which modern country is Hisarlik?

(6)

(iii) Give an account of Schliemann's excavations at Troy.

(12)

(iv) Which of the nine cities did he believe was the city of the Trojan War? Why did he believe that?

(8)

**(c)** (i) Study the plan of Mycenae in Photograph **3** on Paper **X**, and identify the features marked **A** and **B**.

(6)

(ii) What were the walls of Mycenae called because of the large rocks used to make them?

(6)

(iii) How did Michael Ventris help us to understand Mycenae?

(6)

(iv) Who was Clytaemnestra?

(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) Who is shown in Photograph **4** on Paper **X**?
- (ii) What is a stylobate? You may use a labelled diagram as part of your answer.
- (iii) Identify the building shown in Photograph **5** on Paper **X**.
- (iv) What were the Long Walls?
- (v) Who was Kallikrates?
- (vi) What happened in Athens in 480 BC?

(24)

**(b)** The Great Panathenaia was an important festival in Athens. Answer the following questions concerning the festival.

- (i) What did the festival celebrate and how often was it held? (8)
- (ii) What kinds of competition took place during the festival? (8)
- (iii) Write a description of the Great Panathenaic procession. In your answer describe the route of the procession and the people that took part. (12)
- (iv) Where on the Parthenon would you see sculpture associated with the procession? (4)

**(c)** Photograph **6** on Paper **X** shows the temple of Athene Nike on the Acropolis.

- (i) Using the photograph as a guide, identify the architectural order of this temple. (6)
- (ii) Name **two** architectural features of this temple. (6)
- (iii) What is the connection between Dionysus and the Acropolis? (6)
- (iv) 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 Virgil write the **Aeneid**? (4)
- (ii) How was Aeolus persuaded to cause a storm in Book 1 of the **Aeneid**? (4)
- (iii) In Book 4 of the **Aeneid** what advice did Anna give to Dido? (4)
- (iv) Why does Juno send Iris down to Carthage? (4)
- (v) How does Aeneas find the Golden Bough? (4)
- (vi) By what gate did Aeneas leave the Underworld? (4)

- (b) (i) At the start of Book 2 of the **Aeneid**, who warns Aeneas to leave Troy? (4)
- (ii) Describe the difficulties experienced by Aeneas as he first tried to defend Troy and later to leave it. (20)
- (iii) Do you think Aeneas behaved like a hero when he faced these difficulties? Explain your answer. (8)

(c) Read the following passage from Book 6 of the **Aeneid** and answer the questions which follow.

On his chin there grows a thick grey beard, never trimmed. His glaring eyes are lit with fire and a foul cloak hangs from a knot at his shoulder. With his own hands he plies the pole and sees to the sails as he ferries the dead in a boat the colour of burnt iron. He is no longer young but, being a god, enjoys rude strength and a green old age. The whole throng of the dead was rushing to this part of the bank, mothers, men, great-hearted heroes whose lives were ended, boys, unmarried girls and young men laid on the pyre before the faces of their parents, as many as are the leaves that fall in the forest at the first chill of autumn. But the grim boatman takes some here and some there, and others he pushes away far back from the sandy shore.

- (i) Who is the grim boatman mentioned in this passage? (4)
- (ii) In your opinion, is it a good description of him? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
- (iii) Do you feel sympathy for the souls rushing to the bank? Explain your answer. (8)
- (iv) Based on your study of this topic why does the grim boatman not take all the souls into his boat? (4)

**(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 **or** one disadvantage of wearing a mask when performing in a Roman theatre.
- (ii) In which ancient city is the play set?
- (iii) “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?
- (iv) Who says the following: “Hey you boatman, take your lips away from hers, confound you”?
- (v) Who is Milphidippa?
- (vi) What is the orchestra in a Roman theatre?

(24)

- (b) (i) Who is Artotrogus? Explain how and why he flatters Pyrgopolynices. (10)
- (ii) Explain how Palaestrio came to be living in Pyrgopolynices’ house. (8)
- (iii) Who is Acroteleutium? Write a brief note on her role in **The Swaggering Soldier**. (8)
- (iv) In your opinion has Pyrgopolynices truly changed by the end of the play? Give a reason for your answer. (6)

(c) Read the following extract from **The Swaggering Soldier** and answer the questions that follow.

The Captain made me her keeper; if I report her, I’m a dead man. So I am if I don’t and he finds out about it. She must have slipped out of doors while I was up on the roof, the audacious little minx. If the Captain hears of it, he’ll hang the whole household on a gallows and me with them. Oh damn it all, I’ll hold my tongue and hope to escape a miserable death.

- (i) Identify the character speaking these words. (6)
- (ii) Based on your reading of the play, explain why he was up on the roof. (6)
- (iii) What did he see when he was up on the roof? (6)
- (iv) What does this passage tell us about his position in Roman society? Explain 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 Aurelia?
- (ii) Why did Caesar sail to Bithynia?
- (iii) Name the person who paid Caesar's debts before he set out for Spain.
- (iv) How did Cleopatra first attract Caesar's attention?
- (v) What was Caesar's reaction when Theodotus brought him the head of Pompey in Egypt?
- (vi) Name the battle after which Caesar is reported to have said, "I came, I saw, I conquered." (24)

- (b)
- (i) Describe what happened when Julius Caesar was captured by Cilician pirates. What does this incident reveal about Caesar's character? (10)
  - (ii) Give an account of Caesar's defeat of Vergentorix (also known as Vercingetorix) at Alesia. What is your opinion of Caesar's handling of this siege? (16)
  - (iii) Why was Caesar's crossing of the Rubicon a significant event in Roman history? Explain your answer. (6)

(c) Read the following passage from Shakespeare's **Julius Caesar** and then answer the questions which follow.

**Soothsayer:** Beware the Ides of March.  
**Caesar:** What man is that?  
**Brutus:** A Soothsayer bids you beware the Ides of March.  
**Caesar:** Set him before me; let me see his face.  
**Cassius:** Fellow, come from the throng; look upon Caesar.  
**Caesar:** What sayst thou to me now? Speak once again.  
**Soothsayer:** Beware the Ides of March.  
**Caesar:** He is a dreamer, let us leave him: pass.

- (i) What was the role of a Soothsayer in Roman society? (6)
- (ii) Why did the Soothsayer warn Caesar about the Ides of March? (6)
- (iii) How did Brutus **or** Cassius die? (6)
- (iv) According to Plutarch's **Life of Caesar**, there were other warnings of Caesar's approaching death. Give an example of **one** of these other warnings or omens. (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 happened in Pompeii in AD 62?
- (ii) What type of decoration is shown in Photograph 7 on Paper X?
- (iii) For what purpose was the basilica used in Pompeii?
- (iv) What was the Odeon in Pompeii?
- (v) Who were the Lares?
- (vi) What is a *triclinium*?

(24)

(b) (i) Name **two** of the public baths at Pompeii.

(8)

(ii) Briefly outline what would have taken place in a typical visit to the public baths at Pompeii. In your answer explain why the baths were so important to people in Pompeii.

(16)

(iii) Name **one** temple that was located in the Forum.

(4)

(iv) What is *garum*?

(4)

(c) (i) What industry is shown in Photograph 8 on Paper X?

(4)

(ii) In what building was the headquarters of this industry? Where would it have been located?

(6)

(iii) Briefly describe the main stages of this industry.

(6)

(iv) With what business is Photograph 9 on Paper X connected? Explain what the man on the right hand side of the picture is doing.

(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) What was the reason for having a legion stationed in Egypt?
- (ii) Name the famous arch shown in Photograph **10** on Paper **X**.
- (iii) Explain what is happening in Photograph **11** on Paper **X**.
- (iv) What was a cohort in the Roman army?
- (v) Who was Mithras?
- (vi) Why was the Emperor Gaius nicknamed Caligula?

(24)

**(b)** Write about **each** of the following aspects of a legionary soldier's life in the Roman army:

- Uniform and weapons
- Training
- Living conditions in the fort
- Promotion prospects.

(32)

**(c)** Study Photograph **12** on Paper **X** which is a scene from Trajan's Column.

- (i) Identify the army formation shown. (6)
- (ii) Who was Trajan? (6)
- (iii) Why is Trajan's Column so important to the study of the Roman army? (6)
- (iv) Why were Roman soldiers called Marius's mules? (6)

**(80 marks)**

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JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2019

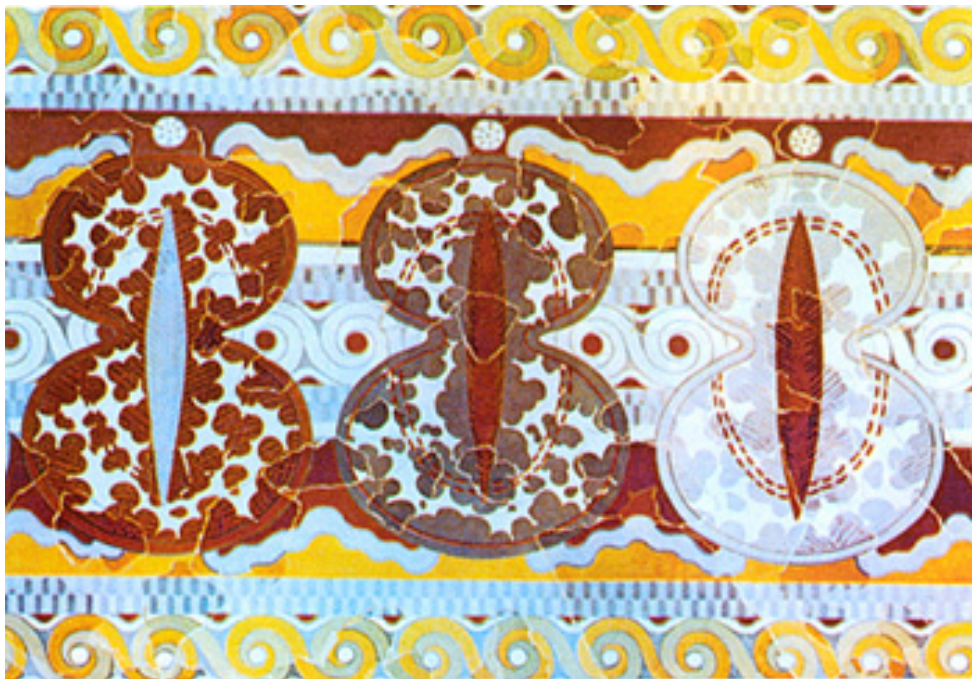
CLASSICAL STUDIES - ORDINARY AND HIGHER LEVEL

PAPER X

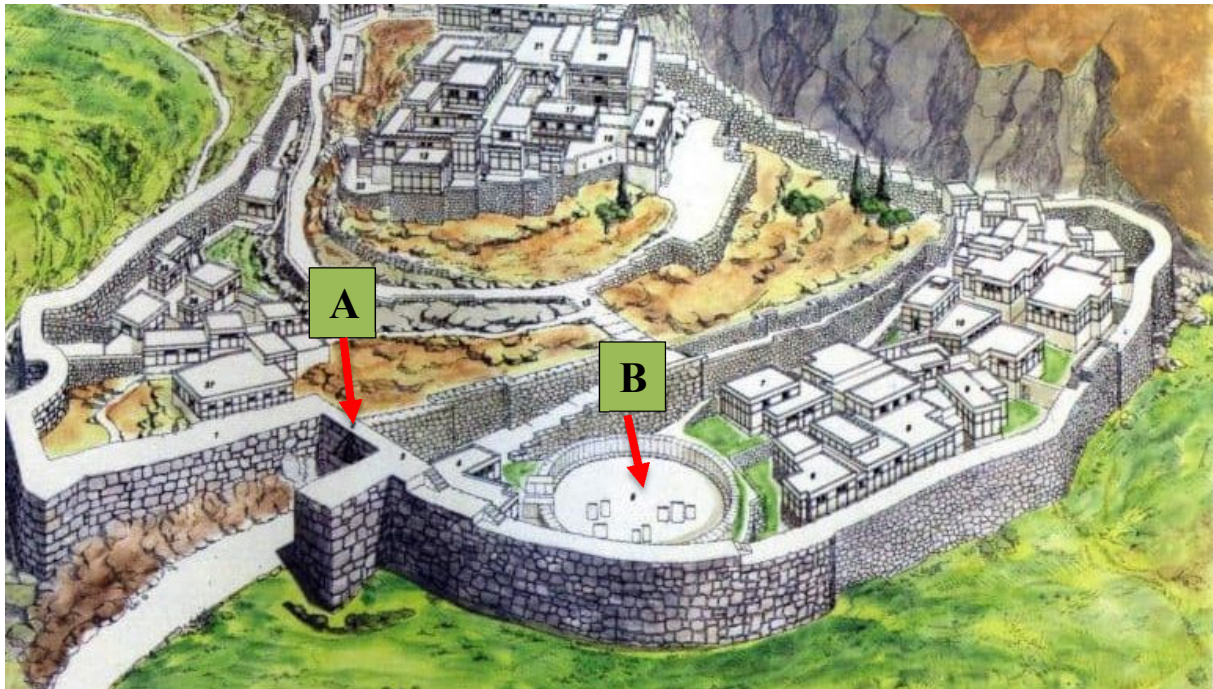
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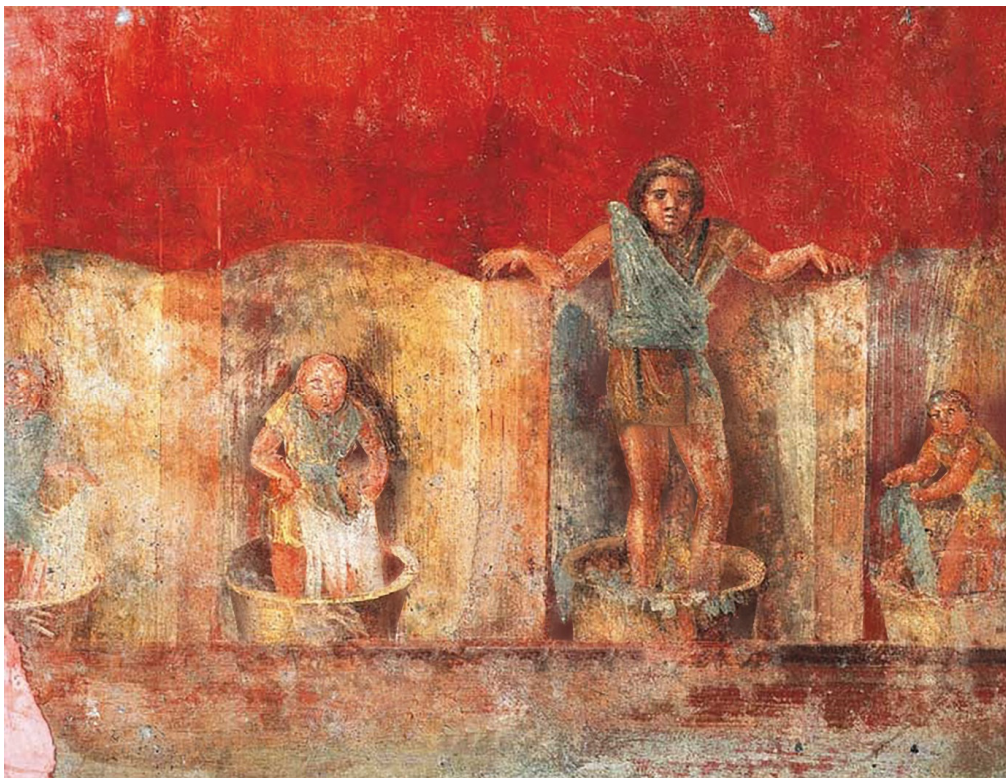
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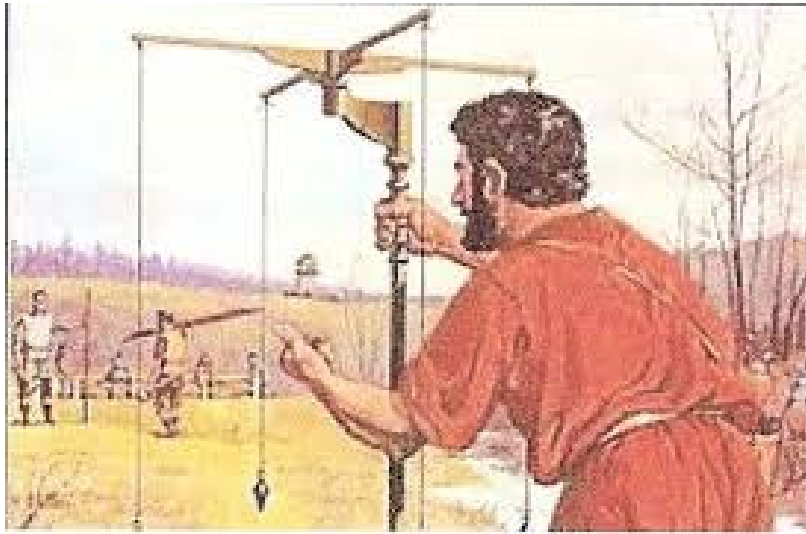
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### **List of Photographs for Paper X**

1. Photograph 1: <https://historyofwesternartblog.files.wordpress.com/2015/10/2-79925-141fbfb2fc728194a701.jpg>
2. Photograph 2: <https://www.salimbeti.com>
3. Photograph 3: <https://www.democraticunderground.org/11661238>
4. Photograph 4: <http://www.kvl.cch.kcl.ac.uk/THEATRON/biographys/biopericles.html>
5. Photograph 5: Connolly, Peter; Dodge, Hazel, The Ancient City, Oxford University Press
6. Photograph 6: <https://www.flickr.com>
7. Photograph 7: [https://. Blogmozaico.com](https://.Blogmozaico.com)
8. Photograph 8: <http://locipompeiani.free.fr/pages/fullonica.html#foulons>
9. Photograph 9: [https://etc.usf.edu/clipart/14200/14242/bakery\\_14242.htm](https://etc.usf.edu/clipart/14200/14242/bakery_14242.htm)
10. Photograph 10: <https://www.thehistoryhub.com>
11. Photograph 11: <https://www.fig.net>
12. Photograph 12: [powerimagepropoganda.wordpress.com](http://powerimagepropoganda.wordpress.com)

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