



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2013

Classical Civilisation

CIV1D

Unit 1D Women in Athens and Rome

Tuesday 15 January 2013 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.
The **Paper Reference** is CIV1D.
- Answer questions from **two** options.
Choose **one** option from Section 1 and **one** option from Section 2.
Answer **all** questions from the options you have chosen.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.
Do **not** tear out any part of the book. All work must be handed in.
- If you use more than one book, check that you have written the information required on each book.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 65.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Section 1

Choose **either** Option A **or** Option B.

Answer **all** questions from the option you have chosen.

EITHER**Option A**

Read the passage below and answer Questions 01 to 05 which follow.

MICA: I assure you, ladies, my getting up to speak like this is not from any personal ambition, it's just that I can no longer bear to sit by and see us women dragged through the mire by this cabbage-woman's son Euripides. The things he says about us! Is there any crime he has not accused us of? Wherever there's a stage and a theatre full of punters, there he is, coming out with his slanders, calling us double-dealers, strumpets, boozers, cheats, gossips, bad eggs and a curse upon mankind. And naturally the men all come home after the play and give us suspicious looks, and start looking in all the cupboards for concealed lovers. A woman can't do any of the things she used to in the old days. He's filled our husbands' minds with such awful ideas. ... It's because of him that they've started putting bolts and seals on the doors of the women's quarters, and keeping those great Molossian dogs to scare off lovers. One might forgive him all this, but now we're not even allowed a free hand on our own side of the house any more. We can't get at the flour or the oil or the wine. 5

10

15

Aristophanes, *Women at the Thesmophoria*, pages 90–91

- | | |
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 Mnesilochus later says there are many things women do that Euripides has **not** revealed. Give **one** of these. (1 mark)
- | | |
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| 0 | 2 |
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 Later in the play, what does Mica's 'baby' turn out to be **and** what happens to it? (2 marks)
- | | |
|---|---|
| 0 | 3 |
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 At the end of the play, what deal does Euripides do with the women? Make **two** points. (2 marks)
- | | |
|---|---|
| 0 | 4 |
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 'We're not even allowed a free hand on our own side of the house' (lines 13–14). To what extent did Ischomachus **and** Euphiletus give their wives freedom in the house? Give the reasons for your views. (10 marks)

0	5
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In *Women at the Thesmophoria*, to what extent are women portrayed as villains **and** to what extent are they portrayed as victims? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the play.

You might include discussion of:

- their plan for Euripides
- their behaviour at the Thesmophoria in the play
- the debate from which this passage comes
- their treatment of Mnesilochus
- what the Chorus and Chorus-Leader sing about women in the middle of the play
- the parodies of Euripides' plays
- the ending of the play.

(20 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

OR

Option B

Read the passages below and answer Questions 06 to 09 which follow.

Passage A

If our mother was the sort of woman that our opponents allege ... the wives of other demesmen would not have chosen her to conduct the Thesmophoria with Diocles' wife and put her in charge of the sacred objects.

Isaeus 8.20, Lefkowitz and Fant 86

Passage B

Lysias the professor of rhetoric was the lover of Metaneira. He decided that in addition to the other expenses he had incurred for her, he would like to get her initiated. He thought that the rest of his expenditure went to her owner, but whatever he spent on her over the festival and initiation ceremony would be a present for the girl herself. He therefore asked Nicarete to come to the Mysteries and bring Metaneira so that she could be initiated and he promised to instruct her himself in the Mysteries. 5

When they arrived, Lysias did not admit them to his house, out of respect for his wife, who was the daughter of Brachyllus and his own niece, and for his mother, who was somewhat advanced in years and lived in the same house. 10
Instead, he lodged them – that is, Metaneira and Nicarete – with Philostratus of Colonus, who was still a bachelor and also a friend of his. The women were accompanied by the defendant Neaera, who was already working as a prostitute, though she was not yet of the proper age.

Apollodorus (= 'Demosthenes'), *Against Neaera*, 21–22, Lefkowitz and Fant 90

- 0 6** Which goddess was worshipped at the Thesmophoria and the Mysteries? (1 mark)
- 0 7** What differences in who was allowed to attend the Thesmophoria and the Mysteries do **Passage A and Passage B** (lines 3–7) show? Make **four** points. (4 marks)
- 0 8** 'Apollodorus' speech attacking Neaera in Athens was far more vicious than Cicero's speech attacking Clodia in Rome.' How far do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views. (10 marks)

0	9
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To what extent did **Athenians** treat courtesans, concubines and prostitutes better, or worse, than their wives? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of:

- the laws
- Passage B and the rest of *Against Neaera*
- Euphiletus
- the poisoning trial
- Ischomachus
- *Women at the Thesmophoria*.

(20 marks)

Turn over for Section 2

Turn over ▶

Section 2

Choose **either** Option C **or** Option D and answer the question below.

EITHER**Option C**

1	0
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'The reputation of Roman women depended as much on how they died as on how they had lived.'

Judging from the evidence you have studied, to what extent do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of:

- Lucretia
- Arria
- Fannia
- Minicia Marcella
- the Helvidiae sisters
- Turia
- Murdia
- Cornelia.

(30 marks)

OR**Option D**

1	1
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'Roman men thought that women who acted on their own initiative outside the house were always troublemakers.'

Judging from the evidence you have studied, to what extent do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of:

- the debate about the repeal of the Oppian Law
- Cornelia
- Sempronia
- Clodia
- Turia
- Arria
- Fannia
- the views Juvenal expresses.

(30 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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