
CLASSICAL STUDIES

9274/11

Paper 1 Greek Civilisation

October/November 2016

1 hour 30 minutes

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

There are **four** sections in this paper.

Each section is worth 25 marks.

You must answer **two** questions. Choose **one** question from **two** different sections.

You should spend 45 minutes on each section.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answer.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **5** printed pages, **3** blank pages and **1** insert.

SECTION ONE: ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

1 Read the passage below, and answer the questions which follow:

Meanwhile as Alexander moved forward the Persians sent their scythe-chariots into action against him, in the hope of throwing his line into confusion. But in this they were disappointed; for the chariots were no sooner off the mark than they were met by the missile weapons of the Agrianes and Balacrus' javelin-throwers, who were stationed in advance of the Companions; again, they seized the reins and dragged the drivers to the ground, then surrounded the horses and cut them down. Some few of the vehicles succeeded in passing through, but to no purpose, for the Macedonians had orders, wherever they attacked, to break formation and let them through deliberately: this they did, with the result that neither the vehicles themselves nor their drivers suffered any damage whatever. Such as got through were, however, subsequently dealt with by the Royal Guard and the army grooms. 5

(Arrian, *The Campaigns of Alexander* 3)

- (i) Who were the Companions referred to in line 5? [1]
- (ii) In which year did the battle of Gaugamela take place? [1]
- (iii) What omen had occurred a few days before the battle? [1]
- (iv) What advice did Parmenio give to Alexander before the battle? Explain how Alexander reacted to this advice. [4]
- (v) Why was Alexander unable to pursue Darius? [3]
- (vi) Using this passage as a starting point, explain how Alexander's tactical skills were important in winning battles. [15]

[25]

OR

2 'A great leader of men.' How far do you agree with this assessment of Alexander? [25]

OR

3 How effectively did Alexander use religion and mythology to promote his image? [25]

SECTION TWO: SOCRATES

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

4 Read the passage below, and answer the questions which follow:

Besides, there are a great many of these accusers, and they have been accusing me now for a great many years; and what is more, they approached you at the most impressionable age, when some of you were children or adolescents; and they literally won their case by default, because there was no one to defend me. And the most problematic thing of all is that it is impossible for me even to know and tell you their names, unless one of them happens to be a playwright. All these people, who have tried to stir up convictions against me out of envy and love of slander – and some too merely passing on what they have been told by others – all these are very difficult to deal with. It is impossible to bring them here for cross-examination; one simply has to conduct one's defence and argue one's case against an invisible opponent, because there is no one to answer. So I ask you to accept my statement that my critics fall into two classes: on the one hand my immediate accusers, and on the other those earlier ones whom I have mentioned; and you must suppose that I have first to defend myself against the latter. After all, you heard them accusing me at an earlier date and much more vehemently than these more recent accusers.

(Plato, *Apology*)

- (i) In which year did the trial of Socrates take place? [1]
- (ii) Apart from impiety, what was the other charge brought against Socrates? [1]
- (iii) Who is the playwright referred to in line 6? [1]
- (iv) What is the name of the play he wrote about Socrates? When was it produced? [2]
- (v) What has Socrates already said about how he is portrayed in this play? [3]
- (vi) Name **two** of the 'immediate accusers' referred to in line 12. [2]
- (vii) In the *Apology*, what arguments did Socrates use to defend himself? Using this passage as a starting point, explain how convincing you think these arguments were. [15]
- [25]

OR

- 5 What were Socrates' ideas about the gods and public worship? How far do you feel that the charge of impiety was justified? [25]

OR

- 6 'Socrates was always a law-abiding citizen.' Explain how far you agree with this statement. In your answer, you should refer to **at least two** of the dialogues you have studied in *The Last Days of Socrates*. [25]

SECTION THREE: ARISTOPHANES

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

7 Read the passage below, and answer the questions which follow:

Procleon:	I wouldn't give up the life I'm leading, not if you fed me on peacock's milk for the rest of my days. I'm not interested in your lampreys and your eels in aspic – give me a nice juicy lawsuit, done to a turn.	
Anticleon:	I know, I know – you've developed a taste for that sort of thing. But if only you'd keep quiet and listen to me for a bit, I'm sure I could convince you that you're quite wrong.	5
Procleon:	Wrong, to sit as a juryman?	
Anticleon:	Worse than wrong: you don't realize how you're being bamboozled by these men you almost worship. You're a slave, without knowing it.	10
Procleon:	Oh, ho, I'm a slave, am I? I hold the supreme power.	
Anticleon:	You think you do, but you don't. You're a lackey all the time. Oh yes, I know – as an Athenian you can squeeze the Greek world dry. But are you prepared to explain what <i>you</i> get out of it personally?	15
Procleon:	Certainly I am. Let these gentlemen decide between us.	
Anticleon:	All right, I agree to that. Let him go.	

(Aristophanes, *Wasps*)

- (i) 'you've developed a taste for that sort of thing' (lines 5–6). Give **three** examples of how Procleon's/Philocleon's desire to attend court has already been shown. [3]
 - (ii) 'these men you almost worship' (line 10). To whom is Anticleon/Bdelycleon referring? [1]
 - (iii) In what way can the Athenians 'squeeze the Greek world dry' (lines 14–15)? [1]
 - (iv) 'Let these gentlemen decide between us' (line 17). What other functions do the Chorus carry out in the rest of *Wasps*? [5]
 - (v) How and why does Procleon's/Philocleon's behaviour change in Act Two of *Wasps*? [15]
- [25]

OR

8 What different sources of humour are there in *Frogs*? Explain which you consider to be the most effective. [25]

OR

9 How and why does Aristophanes make use of parody in *Frogs* and *Wasps*? [25]

SECTION FOUR: GREEK VASE PAINTING

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

10 Study the image below, and answer the questions which follow:



- (i) This scene was painted on a belly amphora. What was this type of pot used for? [3]
- (ii) Name the **painter** of this scene. [2]
- (iii) Give an approximate date for the pot on which this scene appears. [1]
- (iv) What technique has been used to decorate this scene? Identify **three** features of the technique as shown in this scene. [4]
- (v) How far do you agree with the view that this scene marks the high point of the technique in which it was painted? In your answer, you should include discussion of this scene and **at least one** earlier pot/scene. [15]

[25]

OR

- 11 Do you prefer the work of the Pioneers or the work of the Mannerists? To explain your answer you should include reference to **at least two** examples of each style. [25]

OR

- 12 'A master of mood.' To which of the vase painters you have studied does this statement best apply? In your answer, you should include reference to specific pots by **at least three** named painters. [25]

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