
CLASSICAL STUDIES

9274/13

Paper 1 Greek Civilisation

October/November 2018

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 **9** 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:

He gave Aristotle and his pupil the temple of the Nymphs near Mieza as a place where they could study and converse, and to this day they show you the stone seats and shady walks which Aristotle used. It seems clear too that Alexander was instructed by his teacher not only in the principles of ethics and politics, but also in those secret and more esoteric studies which philosophers do not impart to the general run of students, but only by word of mouth to a select circle of the initiated. Some years later, after Alexander had crossed into Asia, he learned that Aristotle had published some treatises dealing with these esoteric matters, and he wrote to him in blunt language and took him to task for the sake of the prestige of philosophy. This was the text of his letter:

5

10

Alexander to Aristotle, greetings. You have not done well to write down and publish those doctrines you taught me by word of mouth. What advantage shall I have over other men if these theories in which I have been trained are to be made common property? I would rather excel the rest of mankind in my knowledge of what is best than in the extent of my power. Farewell.

15

Aristotle wished to encourage this ambition of his pupil's and so when he replied to justify his action, he pointed out that these so-called oral doctrines were in a sense both published and not published. For example it is true that his treatise on metaphysics is written in a style which makes it useless for those who wish to study or teach the subject from the beginning: the book serves simply as a memorandum for those who have already been taught its general principles.

20

(Plutarch, *Alexander* 7)

- (i) From which school **and** from which city did Aristotle come to Mieza? [2]
- (ii) Name **two** other teachers of Alexander. [2]
- (iii) In which year had Alexander 'crossed into Asia' (line 7)? [1]
- (iv) What was the name of Aristotle's nephew, who was also Alexander's historian? [1]
- (v) Briefly describe how **and** why Aristotle's nephew died. [4]
- (vi) Using this passage as a starting point, explain how influential Aristotle was in Alexander's life. [15]

[Total: 25]

OR

- 2 'The first amongst equals.' How far do you agree that this is an accurate description of Alexander's leadership of his men? [25]

OR

- 3 'The collapse of Alexander's empire after his death shows that he does not deserve to be called "the Great".' Explain how far you agree with this statement. [25]

SECTION TWO: SOCRATES

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

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

- SOCRATES: Consider, then; don't you think that it is good enough to say that one should not value all the opinions that people hold, but only some and not others? What do you say? Isn't that a fair statement?
- CRITO: Fair enough.
- SOCRATES: In other words, one should regard the sound ones and not the flawed? 5
- CRITO: Yes.
- SOCRATES: The opinions of the wise being sound, and the opinions of the foolish flawed?
- CRITO: Naturally.
- SOCRATES: To pass on, then: what do you think of the sort of illustration that I used to employ? When a man is in training, and taking it seriously, does he pay attention to all praise and criticism and opinion indiscriminately, or only when it comes from the one qualified person, the actual doctor or trainer? 10
- CRITO: Only when it comes from the one qualified person. 15
- SOCRATES: Then he should be afraid of the criticism and welcome the praise of the one qualified person, but not those of the general public.
- CRITO: Obviously.
- SOCRATES: So he ought to regulate his actions and exercises and eating and drinking by the judgement of his instructor, who has expert knowledge, rather than by the opinions of all the rest put together. 20
- CRITO: That is so.
- SOCRATES: Very well. Now if he disobeys the one man and disregards his opinion and commendations, and prefers the advice of the many who have no expert knowledge, surely he will suffer some bad effect? 25
- CRITO: Certainly.

(Plato, *Crito*)

- (i) Where does this dialogue take place? [1]
- (ii) Briefly explain why Socrates' execution has been delayed. [3]
- (iii) Crito has earlier mentioned **two** men who were willing to help Socrates escape. Name them. [2]
- (iv) From the passage, give **two** examples of the Socratic Method, and explain how effective you think that they are. [4]
- (v) 'Socrates presents convincing arguments for not escaping.' Using this passage as a starting point, explain how far you agree with this statement. [15]

[Total: 25]

OR

- 5 'Socrates fully deserved the punishment the Athenians gave him.' With reference to *Euthyphro* and *Apology*, explain how far you agree with this statement. [25]

OR

- 6 'A philosopher with no ideas of his own.' From your reading of **at least two** of the dialogues in *The Last Days of Socrates*, explain how far you agree with this statement. [25]

SECTION THREE: ARISTOPHANES

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

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

	<i>[Scuffling and shouting is heard from the kitchen, and a flustered XANTHIAS comes out of the house, brandishing a kitchen knife.]</i>	
XANTHIAS:	That ruddy dog! Beats me why we keep it at all.	
ANTICLEON:	What on earth is the matter?	
XANTHIAS:	Why, it's that dog Labes. Comes streaking into the kitchen, snatches up a fresh Sicilian cheese, and wolfs the lot.	5
ANTICLEON:	Ha, that'll do nicely for the old man's first case. You'll have to attend as prosecutor.	
XANTHIAS:	<i>[taking in the situation]</i> : Well, sir, actually the other dog has expressed a desire to open for the prosecution, if the case should come to court.	10
ANTICLEON:	Very well then, bring them both here.	
XANTHIAS:	Very good, sir.	
	<i>[He goes into the house, almost colliding with PROCLEON, who is dragging a large wooden pig-pen through the door.]</i>	
ANTICLEON:	And what, may I ask, is that?	15
PROCLEON:	It's the pig-pen from our inner sanctum.	
ANTICLEON:	Sacrilege, eh? What's the idea?	
PROCLEON:	<i>[setting it up and taking his seat behind it]</i> : Nothing like starting from scratch, I always say. <i>[He rubs his back against the pen.]</i>	
	Well, let's get on: I'm in a fining mood.	20
ANTICLEON:	Wait while I get the notice-boards and the charge-sheets. <i>[ANTICLEON goes into the house.]</i>	
PROCLEON:	You're driving me mad with all these delays. My nails are itching to plough through that wax again.	
	<i>[ANTICLEON returns with two wooden dishes, which he hangs up as notice-boards, and a bundle of documents. He sits down at a table.]</i>	25
ANTICLEON:	There you are.	
PROCLEON:	Call on the case.	

(Aristophanes, *Wasps*)

- (i) The case of the dogs and cheese is a parody of a real political trial at the time of Aristophanes. Who was involved in this trial and what was it about? [3]
- (ii) Why are Procleon's/Philocleon's nails 'itching to plough through that wax again' (lines 23–24)? [1]
- (iii) From this passage, find **three** examples of Aristophanes' comic technique. Write out the example, identify the technique and explain why it is funny. [6]
- (iv) Using this passage as a starting point, discuss how the Athenian jury system is portrayed in *Wasps* and explain why you think Aristophanes presented it this way. [15]

[Total: 25]

OR

- 8 'The only purpose of *Frogs* was to entertain the Athenian audience.' Explain how far you agree with this statement. [25]

OR

- 9 'The Chorus is the essential ingredient of a successful play by Aristophanes.' Using **either** *Wasps* **or** *Frogs*, discuss the extent to which you agree with this statement. [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) What is the technical name given to the shape of this pot? [2]
- (ii) By what name is this particular pot known? [1]
- (iii) Explain how this type of pot was used and what made it suitable for this purpose. [4]
- (iv) Name the painter **and** the potter of this pot. [2]
- (v) The main narrative frieze depicts the wedding of Peleus and Thetis. Give the subject matter of any other narrative frieze on this pot. [1]
- (vi) Analyse the content and composition of the frieze depicting the wedding of Peleus and Thetis. [15]

[Total: 25]

OR

- 11** 'The most skilful and innovative black-figure artist.' To which black-figure artist do you think this description best applies? In your answer, you should refer to details from specific pots by **at least three** artists. [25]

OR

- 12** 'Greek vase-painters lacked imagination and creativity.' How far do you agree with this point of view? In your answer, you should refer to specific details from **both** black- **and** red-figure pots. [25]

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