



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2010

Classical Civilisation

CIV1B

Unit 1B Athenian Democracy

Friday 15 January 2010 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 16-page CMI+ answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do **not** use pencil or gel pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.
The **Paper Reference** for this paper is **C I V 1 B**.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer **one** question from Section One and **one** question from Section Two.
- Use both sides of the paper.
- Write the question number in the boxes provided in the left-hand margin at the start of each question, e.g. **1 3 2**.
- Leave a space between each answer.
- 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 ONE

Answer **one** question.

EITHER**Question 1**

Read the passage by Aristotle below in the translation you have studied and answer the questions which follow.

The translation of J. M. Moore (Aristotle, 'The Constitution of Athens')

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The translation of P. J. Rhodes (Aristotle, 'The Athenian Constitution')

When the tyranny had been overthrown, strife broke out between Isagoras son of Tisander, a friend of the tyrants, and Cleisthenes of the Alcmaeonid family.

(20.1)

- 1 1 1** What part had the Alcmaeonid (Alcmaeonid) family played in the overthrow of the tyrant Hippias? Make **two** points. (2 marks)
- 1 1 2** Describe the circumstances in which Hippias was forced to leave Athens. Make **three** points. (3 marks)
- 1 2 0** Judging from Aristotle's account, how important a part do you think the people played in Cleisthenes' eventual victory over Isagoras? Give the reasons for your views. (10 marks)
- 1 3 0** 'The main purpose of Cleisthenes' reforms was to prevent conflicts breaking out between nobles in the future.' How far do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views.
- You might include discussion of
- demes
 - tribes
 - the Council (*Boule*)
 - generals (*stratego*)
 - Aristotle's claim that Cleisthenes introduced ostracism
 - what Cleisthenes did not change.
- (20 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

OR

Question 2

Read the passage from Aristophanes' *Wasps* below and answer the questions which follow.

XANTHIAS: Seriously, I'm worried. It doesn't bode well, a dream like that.	
SOSIAS: Don't give it another thought. There's no harm in it, I'm sure.	
XANTHIAS: No harm, in a man losing his equipment? What was <i>your</i> dream, anyway?	
SOSIAS: Oh, mine was a big one. About Athens itself – the whole ship of state.	5
XANTHIAS: Well, anchors away! Let's hear it.	
SOSIAS: Soon after I'd fallen asleep I saw a whole lot of sheep, and they were holding an assembly on the Pnyx; they all had little cloaks on, and staves in their hands, and these sheep were all listening to a rant by a rapacious-looking creature with a figure like a whale and a voice like a scalded sow.	
XANTHIAS: No, no!	10
SOSIAS: What's the matter?	
XANTHIAS: Don't tell me any more, I can't bear it. Your dream stinks of a tanner's yard.	
SOSIAS: And this disgusting whale-creature had a pair of scales and it was weighing out bits of fat from a carcass.	15
XANTHIAS: Dividing up the body politic – I see it all. Horrible!	
SOSIAS: And then I noticed that Theorus was sitting on the ground at the creature's feet, only he had the head of a raven. And Alcibiades turned to me and said, 'Look, Theolus is transformed into a laven!'	
XANTHIAS: You've got Alcibiades' lisp down to a tee.	20
SOSIAS: Yes, but isn't it a bit sinister, Theorus turning into a raven?	
XANTHIAS: On the contrary. It's a very good sign.	
SOSIAS: How so?	
XANTHIAS: Well, first he's a man, then he suddenly turns into a raven. Isn't it obvious what that means? He's going to croak.	25
SOSIAS: I should make you my personal dream-interpreter, at two obols a day!	
XANTHIAS: Now look, I'd better tell the audience what this is all about. Just a few words by way of introduction.	

Aristophanes, *Wasps*, pages 10-11

- 2 1 1** What is the status of Xanthias and Sosias? (1 mark)
- 2 1 2** 'I'd better tell the audience what this is all about' (line 27). What is the situation concerning Bdelycleon and Philocleon that Xanthias goes on to describe? Make **four** points. (4 marks)
- 2 2 0** How successfully does Aristophanes engage the audience's interest in the passage? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. (10 marks)

2 3 0

In the rest of *Wasps*, to what extent does Aristophanes make fun of the Athenian democracy **and** its political leaders **and** to what extent does he have other comic targets? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the portrayal of Philocleon and Bdelycleon
- the chorus
- particular leaders who are mocked
- the use Aristophanes makes of particular procedures of the Athenian democracy
- other sources of humour.

(20 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

SECTION TWO

Answer **one** question.

EITHER

Question 3

3 0 0

'Solon's reforms caused more problems than they solved.' To what extent do you agree with this judgement? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the problems in Attica before Solon's reforms
- how successful Solon's measures on debt were
- the effects of his changes to the classes
- the reforms he made to the laws
- the principles he established by introducing third-party redress and the right of appeal
- the reasons for what happened after Solon left Athens. (30 marks)

OR

Question 4

4 0 0

To what extent do you think that, after the reforms of Ephialtes and Pericles, the poor had more power in Athens than the noble and the rich? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the Assembly (*Ekklesia*)
- the Council (*Boule*)
- the law courts (*dikasteria*)
- the generals (*stratego*)
- archons and the Areopagos
- pay
- liturgies
- the views expressed in *Wasps* and in *The Constitution of the Athenians*, ascribed to Xenophon the Orator (*The Old Oligarch*). (30 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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