



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2011

Classical Civilisation

CIV1B

Unit 1B Athenian Democracy

Tuesday 17 May 2011 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. 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 CIV1B.
- Answer questions from **two** options.
Choose **one** option from Section One and **one** option from Section Two.
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 One

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.

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

These changes made the constitution much more democratic than it had been under Solon. A contributory factor was that Solon's laws had fallen into disuse under the tyranny, and Cleisthenes replaced them with others with the aim of winning the people's support; these included the law about ostracism.

The translation of P.J. Rhodes (Aristotle 'The Constitution of the Athenians')

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|-------|---|------------|
| 0 1 | Give the name of one of the tyrants who had ruled Athens. | (1 mark) |
| 0 2 | Why did Cleisthenes need to gain the people's support? Give three reasons. | (3 marks) |
| 0 3 | On what did Athenians write their vote in an ostracism? | (1 mark) |
| 0 4 | How much power did ostracism give the people both in theory and in practice? Give the reasons for your views. | (10 marks) |
| 0 5 | How far did Cleisthenes' other reforms make the Athenian political system more democratic? Give the reasons for your views. | |

You might include discussion of

- demes
- tribes
- Council (*Boule*)
- generals (*strategoí*)
- what Cleisthenes did not change.

(20 marks)

There are no questions printed on this page

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

OR

Option B

Read the passage below and answer Questions 06 to 12 which follow.

PHILOCLEON: What are you saying? How you shake me to my inmost core and win me over! You do I know not what to me!

BDELYCLEON: Well then, just think how rich you and everybody else could be, if it wasn't for this gang of demagogues who keep you trapped just where they want you. Yes, I know you rule over a vast number of cities from the Black Sea to Sardinia. But what do you get out of it, apart from this absolute pittance? And even that they squeeze out like little drops of oil, just enough at a time to keep you going. They *want* you to be poor, and I'll tell you why: they're training you to know the hand that feeds you. Then, when the time comes, they let you loose on some enemy or other: 'Go on, good dog! Bite him! That's the way!' If they really wanted to give the people a decent standard of living, they could do it easily. At the moment we have a thousand cities paying tribute to Athens; if you gave each of them twenty men to feed, you'd have twenty thousand ordinary Athenians lording it up on jugged hare and cream cakes every day, with garlands on their heads, leading lives worthy of the land they belong to, worthy of the victors of Marathon. Instead of which you have to queue up for your pay like a bunch of olive-pickers. 5

PHILOCLEON: What's come over me? I feel unusual. An eerie numbness has spread over my hand. I can't hold up my sword any more, I've gone all limp. 10

BDELYCLEON: Whenever they're really worried, they offer you the whole of Euboea, and promise you seventy-five bushels of wheat all round. But you've never got that, have you? Five bushels is all they give you, and barley at that – a quart at a time, and only if you can prove your ancestry. Do you see now why I've been keeping you shut up? I want to look after you properly. 15

Aristophanes, *Wasps*, pages 33-34

- 0 6** What does Philocleon do to earn 'this absolute pittance' (line 6)? (1 mark)
- 0 7** Give the name of the main 'demagogue' to whom Bdelycleon is referring in line 4. (1 mark)
- 0 8** Whom had the Athenians defeated at the battle of Marathon? (1 mark)
- 0 9** 'I've been keeping you shut up' (lines 23-24). Give **one** way in which Philocleon has tried to escape. (1 mark)
- 1 0** 'I can't hold up my sword' (line 19). What does Philocleon try to do with his sword **after** the passage? (1 mark)
- 1 1** In the passage how far do you think Aristophanes is making serious points **and** how far is he simply trying to entertain his audience? Give the reasons for your views. (10 marks)

1	2
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How effectively do you think the Athenian democracy redistributed wealth among poorer citizens in the second half of the 5th century BC? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the views of the sources you have studied
 - the public duties for which Athenians were paid and not paid
 - the rates of pay
 - who was able to perform these duties and for how long
 - how Athenian leaders were held to account for their use of public money
 - liturgies.
- (20 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

Section Two

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

EITHER**Option C**

1	3
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 How effectively did Solon put an end to the nobles' greed for **both** wealth **and** power? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the *seisachtheia* (Shaking-off of Burdens) and other economic reforms
- the political significance of changes to the classes
- changes to the laws and legal system, including third-party redress and the right of appeal
- what Solon did not change
- what happened after Solon left Athens. (30 marks)

OR**Option D**

1	4
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 After the reforms of Ephialtes and Pericles, to what extent did Athenians have **both** equality before the law **and** political equality? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the reforms of Ephialtes and of Pericles
- lot and pay
- how the law courts (*dikasteria*) were run and used
- the assembly (*ekklesia*)
- the Council (*Boule*)
- the generals (*strategoï*)
- other officials and the Areopagos. (30 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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