



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2012

Classical Civilisation

CIV1B

Unit 1B Athenian Democracy

Friday 18 May 2012 9.00 am to 10.30 am

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** is CIV1B.
- 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 about Cleisthenes below and answer Questions 01 to 03 which follow.

He instituted demarchs, with the same responsibilities as the old *naucrari*; for he made the demes take the place of the *naucrariae*. He named some of the demes after their localities, and some after their founders (not all founders of the demes were known any longer). He left the clans, brotherhoods and priesthoods each to retain their traditional privileges.

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Aristotle, *The Athenian Constitution*, 21.5-6

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 Describe the circumstances in which Cleisthenes came to power. Make **five** points.
(5 marks)
- | | |
|---|---|
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 How important were demes **and** demarchs as a result of Cleisthenes' reforms? Give the reasons for your views.
(10 marks)
- | | |
|---|---|
| 0 | 3 |
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 How far-reaching were the **other** reforms which Cleisthenes is said to have carried out? Give the reasons for your views.
- You might include discussion of
- tribes
 - Council (*Boule*)
 - generals (*strategoí*)
 - ostracism
 - what Cleisthenes did not change.
- (20 marks)

OR

Option B

Read the passage by 'The Old Oligarch' below and answer Questions 04 to 08 which follow.

Among the common people are the greatest ignorance, ill-discipline and depravity. For poverty tends to lead them into base behaviour, as do lack of education and lack of learning because of lack of money, at least in the case of some people.

Someone might say that they ought not to allow everybody to make speeches and serve on the Council, but only the cleverest and best. But in this too they are best advised, in allowing even the bad to speak. For if the good spoke and served on the Council, there would be excellent consequences for those like them, but not excellent consequences for those sympathetic with the common people. But now, when anyone who wishes gets up and speaks, some bad man, he discovers what is excellent for himself and those like himself. ... The Athenians recognise that this man's ignorance and depravity and goodwill profit them more than the good man's ability, wisdom and ill-will. 5 10

Such a way of life could never produce the best city, but this is the way democracy would be best preserved. For the common people want not to be slaves in a city which has good laws, but to be free and in control. 15

The Old Oligarch, 1.5-8

- 0 4** What were the qualifications for Athenian citizenship in the second half of the 5th century BC? Make **two** points. (2 marks)
- 0 5** For how long did a citizen serve on the Council (*Boule*) **and** by what method was he selected? (2 marks)
- 0 6** What was the minimum age at which a citizen could serve on the Council (*Boule*)? (1 mark)
- 0 7** In the passage, how far do you think the author is attacking Athenian democracy **and** how far is he defending it? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. (10 marks)
- 0 8** To what extent do you think the Athenian democracy in the second half of the 5th century BC protected the freedom of citizens of all classes? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- how far all citizens were able to participate in politics and the law
- how fairly laws were passed and other decisions reached in the assembly (*ekklesia*)
- how justly trials were conducted in the lawcourts (*dikasteria*)
- the role of the Council (*Boule*)
- limitations on the power of generals (*stratego*) and other officials
- what freedom meant to an Athenian citizen. (20 marks)

Turn over ►

Section 2

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

EITHER

Option C

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 'After the tyrannies of Peisistratus (Pisistratus) and Hippias, Athens was more stable, both economically and politically, than it had been after Solon's reforms.'

How far do you agree? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- how effective Solon's measures to improve the economy were
- how successful Solon's reforms to the constitution and judicial system were
- the ways in which the tyrants increased economic and political stability
- the circumstances of Hippias' expulsion and its aftermath
- how far the underlying economic and political problems had been solved.

(30 marks)

OR

Option D

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 'The main source of humour in Aristophanes' *Wasps* is the way Bdelycleon changes Philocleon from a good Athenian citizen into a bad one.'

How far do you agree? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the behaviours and qualities expected in a good Athenian citizen
- Philocleon's attitude towards jury-service and Cleon
- the arguments and methods Bdelycleon uses to change Philocleon
- the preparations for the drinking party
- Philocleon's behaviour after the party
- other sources of humour.

(30 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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