

Teacher Resource Bank

A-level Classical Civilisation

Exemplar Answers CIV1B



SECTION A

Question 1

- (a) (i) *Hupsichides (Hypsichides) was not an important person in Athenian history. Why does Aristotle give the archon's name?*

(1 mark)

Candidate Response

(a) (:i) because it would give you the year in which the things happened in. Also it was an important year and it would be good to give the archon's name.

- (ii) *Who was Xerxes?*

(1 mark)

Candidate Response

(:i) he was the Persian king.

- (iii) *Who were eligible to vote in an ostracism and what was the method of voting?*

(2 marks)

Candidate Response

(iii) everyone from any class were eligible to vote in an ostracism and the method of voting was that the amount of people each wrote on a piece of pottery (ostrakon) the person they wanted to be ostracised.

- (iv) *For how long did a man who was ostracised normally stay in exile?*

(1 mark)

Candidate Response

(iv) He was in exile for 10 years.

Commentary

5 marks out of 5 for concise accurate answers despite an irrelevant second sentence in (i) and some imprecision in (iii) – 'from any class' was taken to show knowledge that eligibility to participate in an ostracism was restricted to citizens.

(5 marks)

- (b) **How significant a part did ostracism play in Athenian politics between 508 and 417 BC? Give the reasons for your views.** (10 marks)

Candidate Response

(b) It was significant because it allowed people to remove the threat of tyranny by exiling people. Also another reason why it was significant was because many people used it as a chance to get rid of their rivals. So they would come into power because they didn't want to be in opposition.

Also another reason why it was significant was because anyone could vote. It gave the poor a chance to get involved in Athens. Also all the bribes got involved. However it was not very significant because it was not used for many years either because the people were too scared to ostracise people or they weren't enough. People had to be at least 6000 people. Also they may not have needed it because they may not have had a threat of tyranny.

L3

7

Commentary

7 marks out of 10 (mid Level 3) because the answer

- demonstrates a range of accurate relevant knowledge but with some omission of precise detail
- shows sound understanding of the purpose and effects of ostracism
- has an evaluative focus and attempts to put forward a balanced point of view which takes both sides of the argument into account.

(7 marks)

- (c) **Apart from ostracism, how important were the other reforms which Cleisthenes carried out? Give the reasons for your views.**

You might include discussion of

- the context of Cleisthenes' reforms
- the role and significance of the demes after Cleisthenes' reforms
- the significance of creating new tribes
- the organisation and role of the Council (Boule)
- the generals (strategoi)
- what Cleisthenes did not change.

(20 marks)

Candidate Response

(c) Cleisthenes reforms ~~others~~ including ostracism were very important. However there are some things that he didn't change. The context of Cleisthenes reforms were for the benefit of the people rather than the wealthy.

The role and significance of the demes these were very important because it gave people a chance in gaining ~~more~~ political experience which they might not have had before. They gained the political experience at deme level by being the demark (the leader) or in the deme assemblies. Another reason why the demes were important was because when a man became 18 he was put on the deme registers, he became known by his deme name. Also membership of a deme was hereditary no matter where you moved you belonged to the same deme. Also citizenship was taken from the deme registers.

The importance of the new tribes were that by creating them he split up powerful families and stopped them

(c) (continued) argument between them which was causing unrest in others. Also by splitting everyone up it gave more people a share in government.

Also another reason why the tribes were important were because a tribe had to supply hoplites, generals, officials, people to serve in the boule.

However when he split the people into ¹⁰ he visited his own family he kept them together.

His reforms on the organisation and roles of the council (boule) were important because he change it from 100 to 500 members.

The members were chosen from the tribes 50 from each. Also depending on how big a deme was depended on how many councillors it was only to have this gave a greater representation as the people however they were still from the top classes no thetes and they were not paid.

The generals were important because anyone could be one and anyone was

(c) (continued) able to vote for one however the position wasn't paid so in practice many poor people ~~were~~ couldn't afford to be one. The were important because they could be elected year upon year

and you have to have talent.

Cleisthenes didn't change the way the Areopagus functioned or any of these powers. He didn't introduce pay for magistrates or generals so they wouldn't have been made below. He didn't change archonship still no lower classes allowed some with the council. Even the thetes were excluded for many offices.

Cleisthenes reforms were very important especially his tribal reforms however he didn't change some things that would have allowed the thetes ^{to be} a part in things.

L4

16

Commentary

16 marks out of 20 (mid Level 4) because the answer

- demonstrates a range of accurate relevant knowledge covering all aspects of Cleisthenes' reforms and some changes which he did not make, although there are some significant omissions in some key areas
- shows sound understanding of the effects of Cleisthenes' reforms, especially with regard to the demes
- develops an argument which is focused on the evaluative issue in the question and reaches a sensible and balanced judgement based on the knowledge presented.

(16 marks)

Question 2

- (a) (i)
- What relation is Bdelycleon to Philocleon?**

(1 mark)

Candidate Response

(a) Bdelycleon is Philocleon's son.

- (ii)
- Give four ways in which Bdelycleon had already prepared Philocleon for going to a dinner party.**

(4 marks)

Candidate Response

i) * He has dressed him in suitable ^{clothes} ~~clothes~~
 * Explained to him the corruption of the courts
 * Showed him how to sit properly
 * Showed him how to ~~eat~~ eat and drink at a dinner party

3

Commentary

4 marks out of 5 because in (ii) the second point made was irrelevant (in the third point 'sit' was allowed, although it was customary for symposiasts to recline).

(4 marks)

- (b)
- Harmodius had become a popular hero after an incident during the tyranny of Hippias. How far do you think Harmodius deserved his reputation as a tyrant-killer and a founder of Athenian democracy? Give the reasons for your views.**

(10 marks)

Candidate Response

(b) To a very small extent I believe Harmodius deserved his reputation as a tyrant killer and a founder of Athenian democracy. I believe that Harmodius was thought to be a founder of Athenian democracy; that he didn't realise what he was doing at the time would have had such an impact on democracy. He killed Hippias for selfish reasons and not for the good of the state, so I don't think he deserved his reputation.

(~~Remembered by you~~) Hipparchus, who was Hippas' brother and the son of Pisistratus, fell in love with Harmodius. Harmodius did not return his affections so Hipparchus offended him and sister Harmodius got extremely angry and started a coup, hence the conspiracy of Harmodius and Ariston of 514 BC. They conspired to kill both Hippas and Hipparchus but only succeeded in killing Hipparchus. This was not good as it was Hippas who held all the power. Hippas then had them killed.

Because of this incident, Hippas became a very harsh and suspicious leader. Many people were disliked by him, including the very powerful Alcibiades family who he had exiled.

The Alcibiades family decided to overthrow Hippas as they didn't like the type of ruler he was. The first attempt failed and they realised they needed the help of kind Cleomenes of Sparta. At first he declined but then

~~to be continued on page 2~~ L4 10 (10 marks)

(4) continued ~~ATK~~

he agreed after consulting the oracle. Hippas ~~was then~~ ^{they lost} power and the next political leader to emerge was Cleisthenes.

From this incident, I feel that Harmodius deserved his reputation only very little. My reasons for thinking this are that the only reason Hippas became suspicious was because of him; however if he hadn't annoyed the the democracy of Cleisthenes democratic reforms ~~would~~ ^{no} not have taken place. So in a small way he does deserve his reputation.

However, I do believe that reputation would have come about after Hippas' death as Hippas and Hipparchus weren't very popular in their time, the golden age. Harmodius does deserve his reputation as tyrant killer, but not a founder of democracy because as it was popular and of ~~the~~ ^{revenge} that he did what he did and even ~~but~~ followed were not by his hand. (15 marks)

Commentary**10 marks out of 10 (top Level 4) because the answer**

- demonstrates detailed knowledge of Harmodius and others e.g. the Alcmaeonids
- shows clear understanding of the question and distinguishes between the different elements of Harmodius' reputation
- is evaluative throughout and uses narrative details to justify an informed and clearly expressed point of view.

(10 marks)

- (c) *To what extent do you think Aristophanes uses the relationship between Bdelycleon and Philocleon to make serious political and social points in Wasps? Give the reasons for your views.*

You might include discussion of

- *whether there are any serious points to the jokes in the passage*
- *Philocleon's behaviour as a juryman and Bdelycleon's reaction to this, including the mock trial*
- *the attitude of each character towards Cleon*
- *role reversals*
- *social targets*
- *other sources of humour.*

*(20 marks)***Candidate Response**

(c) In Wasps, Aristophanes uses Bdelycleon and Philocleon's relationship to ^{explain} ~~express~~ the different social and political opinions at this time in Athens. Some may believe that he did so to express his own views but hides it through the use of satire throughout the play. ^{but only to a} ~~the~~ certain extent. It can be seen that ~~he~~ ~~expresses~~ ~~some~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~jokes~~ ~~that~~ ~~he~~ makes against the lifestyles of a juryman.

The ruling of Cleon at this time is criticised throughout the play and he is made out to be a demagogue. Although it is hidden through wit and ~~and~~ sarcasm, Aristophanes was trying to put his point across ~~about~~ ~~his~~ that he did not support Cleon's ruling and does this through Bdelycleon.

Philoctetes's behaviour as a jurymen is made out that he is out to find everyone guilty. He ~~is~~ seems to worship Cleon and is ~~for~~ horrified at his sons negative opinions of him. He is shown to be like ~~a~~ a slave to Cleon and the courts as he goes to the courts everyday, does what he is told and gets paid very little yet he fails to notice this until Bdelycleon points it out.

(c) (continued) ~~the~~ Bdelycleon's reaction to this is to try to prevent Philoctetes from going to the courts as his father has become addicted to do. He feels that he has some power by being able to sentence people however Bdelycleon ~~is~~ ^{explains} how he believes that bribery is the real cause of verdicts within the court.

Aristophanes throughout the play does criticise the workings of the courts and ~~it is~~ ^{there is some} important ~~the~~ serious points that are made that but because Cleon was still in power at this time he had to disguise them.

However some may believe Aristophanes play was for entertainment purposes only and the feud between the father and son was only a far comedy purpose to make his play popular. This is because the play ends with no morals, the charge

in Philocleon's behaviour has gone from one extreme to the next and therefore neither is better. He was once an obsessed law-abiding joiner and converted to his behaviour spiralling out of control into

(c) (continued) a drunk with people threatening to take him to court for breaking the law and causing disturbances. ~~Philocleon~~
~~Philocleon is a drunk who is a law-abiding joiner~~
~~who is a law-abiding joiner who is a drunk~~
~~who is a drunk who is a law-abiding joiner~~

L4 just a balanced answer

14

Commentary

14 marks out of 20 (bottom Level 4) because the answer

- demonstrates a range of relevant knowledge across the whole play but without much precise telling detail
- shows some understanding of Aristophanes' purposes in writing
- puts forward an argument which, despite some superficiality, attempts to reach a balanced judgement and shows some insight.

(14 marks)

SECTION B

As fewer candidates attempted Question 4 than Question 3, two examples of response to Question 3 have been provided.

Question 3

How important were Solon's legal and judicial reforms both immediately and for the long-term development of democracy at Athens? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the principles Solon established in the Shaking-off of Burdens (seisachtheia)
- other changes Solon made to the law code and how he publicised them
- the immediate and long-term significance of introducing the right of appeal
- third-party redress
- changes which Ephialtes and Pericles made to the law courts in the 5th century BC
- the importance of the law courts in Athenian politics in the 5th century BC.

(30 marks)

Candidate Response – Example 1

Solon's legal and judicial reforms helped but in small measure the building up of the later democracy, as he has been given the title 'father of democracy' by many, but also helped bring about a more democratic atmosphere among the citizens however only temporarily. Solon's aims included alleviating the debtors' burden on the lower classes, the hektemoroi who needed to use an endowment. His was seisachtheia which meant the 'shaking off of burdens'. Solon established more democratic courts. His process first he cancelled all outstanding debts which made many citizens happy as the law of debt required a man to give his freedom as security on the loan. This meant that if a man could not pay back his loan then he was forced into slavery with his family and could even be sold abroad. Solon he took the responsibility out of their hands. His laws of loans from hektemoroi meant, encourage the wealthy to lend to the poorer and who would not give us back. Also Solon removed all loans (pledges) from fields which in turn led to the elimination of the hektemoroi system. Hektemoroi were farmers who had to offer up one-sixth

of the produce to the landholders as payments of storage on the lands. However, in bad harvest years many farmers were unable to give one-sixth of their produce up as they had to feed their families and as a result were thrown off the land. (Economic reform)

These reforms had some success but helped a temporary sense of the debtors' debt due to lower interest rates gradually the state became unbalanced with what Solon had done. He had simply removed some of the problems but failed to eliminate the structural causes. Many citizens were demanding a complete redistribution of land by the end of Solon's rule and many complaining that they could no longer borrow money resulting in them becoming extremely poor and unable to afford the basic necessities of life. This led to further debtors. Solon made money lending legal if loans were repaid for a while a few years. His major democratic reforms as described by Aristotle included: 1. The opening of the assembly to all citizens 2. Emergency law the right of appeal and 3. Introduction of trial-jury system.

Solon saw that the discrepancy of the council of aristocrats

led to much power and decided to transfer some to the assembly. He stripped it off its main function of preparing ^{the} ~~the~~ agenda for the aristocrats and gave it to the same council of law. He permitted the assembly to sit as a court as the Helia, where cases were brought forward and determined. This introduction of the people's court weakened the aristocrats' power as the majority of cases took place there, which also saw the introduction of a fundamental democratic measure: the system of trial-jury system. This offered citizens the chance during an assembly meeting to know the right

of appeal by seeking justice for others who had been treated unfairly or unjustly. This provided much needed reassurance of the citizens' laws and offered in successful appeals, arbitration and justice. This democratic process proved important and successful long after Solon's departure from Athens after his work was over.

Solon had undoubtedly paved a the way in which later rulers used in creating the machine of democracy. Further, its significance, Ephialtes and Pericles are perfect examples of future leaders who took in Solon's example and founded the groundwork he left behind. For this reason many people call Solon the 'father of democracy'.

Ephialtes and Pericles did this by further stripping the Acropolis of its power and by creating a new judicial court system in the 5th century B.C. This introduced the participation of citizens to all citizens with the introduction of the Council of 500 and the extended use of ostracism (see who of last), which meant that ostracism meant citizens had some exposure of government.

some insights on Solon but limited on 5C

L4low

20

Commentary

20 marks out of 30 (bottom Level 4) because the answer

- demonstrates some accurate relevant knowledge of Solon's reforms but is very brief on the longer term effects as seen in the constitutional developments of the 5th century
- shows some understanding of the key issues despite the omission of detail
- attempts a discussion which is broadly focused on the question, links opinion to knowledge and is generally sensible, though not completed with a fully expressed final judgement.

(20 marks)

Candidate Response – Example 2

To a certain extent Solon's ~~was~~ legal and judicial reforms were both immediate and long-term development of democracy in Athens. We learn this from Solon's principles in shaking-off of Burdens, also known as seisachtheia. Seisachtheia was one of Solon's economic reforms. It meant the cancellation of debts, meaning it was an immediate response as the poor ~~government~~ saved money from not being in debt. It was also ~~an~~ a long-term development of democracy as seisachtheia didn't prevent debt in the future on Athens as it meant that the poor wouldn't face debt and would have more money in the future. There was principles in this as Solon saved people from poverty ~~and~~.

The other changes Solon made to the law code was his economic reforms. Within this he helped the people Athenians and helped the democracy too. In his ~~economic~~ economic reforms he had 10 reforms which helps the Athenians. The first was 'Seisachtheia' cancellation of debts, two Removal of Horoi, three, hektemoria, four return of ^{all slaves?} slaves meaning that they were returned

as soon as possible and also was ~~very~~ important in the future. The fifth reform was the craftsmen, this was very important as craftsmen ~~was~~ were told to go out and attach their trade to the Athenians. It meant that there was a bigger ~~app~~ range of jobs of the

Athenians to do. Such as instead of being a farmer they could learn the trade of a carpenter or a potter, which meant these trades were carried out immediately and in a long run. There was also a new standards of weights and measures which results in Athens keeping up with other countries. There was he also encouraged the landless meaning that he looked after poor with the cancellation of debts too. He also brought in the son → father → trade meaning that if a father was unable to carry out his work he taught his son his trade to carry on his work for him. Finally he made it ~~illegal~~ illegal to idle in Athens.

Throughout the development of democracy in Athens the introduction of the right to appeal and third-party address came into

attention immediate as well as long-term. The right of appeal was immediate as it gave the people the chance to take attention on the case they were on. The third-party address was very important because it gave anyone who couldn't read or write very well a second chance. It meant that they could ask someone to go in their place and defend them in court. It was immediate as it helped the poor or even the wealthy to win their case it came into long-term because people were given a second chance if they ever get their themselves in trouble.

Ephialtes and Pericles made certain changes in the law courts in the 5th century BC. They changed that you had to an Athenian citizen over the age of 50. & you could be re-elected as Pericles was re-elected 15 times in ~~rather~~ 10 years. The people were elected by lot and paid 2 obols a day. ~~or when~~ Within the law courts if someone was given a speech or a plea it was fixed on a ~~book~~ ~~klasteria~~ otherwise known as a water clock.

The jury in the law court was often big between 201 - 501 people. With in voting people were given a kerk, they held it in their hands, when casting their vote they pressed down with either finger to show ^{vote} which ~~side this was only for the~~

However some of Solon's legal and judicial reforms were not immediate and long-term to the development of democracy of Athens. With the cancellation of debts it only pleased the poor and the people in Thetes, while it was a disadvantage to the wealthy as they were losing out on money. It was also not important as Solon said, "At in great wars ^{often} you can't please all parties" meaning he couldn't please both the wealthy and poor. Finally Solon states "the rich are ready to accept me as a man of wealth and the poor a man on poor". Solon also states "I stood firmly holding my magistracy shield". Meaning he stood strong for what he believed in, and didn't back down to

Overall Solon's legal and judicial reforms were both important to Athens and at same not they weren't due to the fact that he couldn't please both the rich and poor ~~at the same~~ ^{at the same} time but the rich were ready to accept him. But to a certain extent Solon describes the rich as greedy and poor as worthless.

L2 descriptive but good range

12

Commentary

12 marks out of 30 (top Level 2) because the answer

- demonstrates a range of knowledge, but it is not entirely accurate nor well chosen as it focuses more on the economic than on the legal and judicial aspects of Solon's reforms and is limited on 5th century developments
- reveals some understanding and attempt at argument but is mainly descriptive and not sharply directed at the question.

(12 marks)