

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2006



CLASSICAL CIVILISATION
Paper 2
Higher Tier

3021/2H
H

Friday 23 June 2006 1.30 pm to 3.15 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a 16-page answer book

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is 3021/2H.
- Answer **six** questions.
- Answer **all** the questions on **two** topics.
- You must **not** answer a topic on which you have submitted coursework.
- On the front cover of your answer book, write the following.
Coursework topic title.....
The invigilator will tell you what to write.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 69.
3 of these marks are for Quality of Written Communication.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in all answers.

Choose **two** topics and answer **all** the questions on these topics.

Do **not** choose a topic on which you have submitted coursework.

TOPIC 1 MYCENAEAN CIVILISATION

Answer Questions 1, 2 **and** 3.

1 Study this picture and answer the questions below.

The photograph is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.
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AQA Publications during the 12 months following the examination.
Tel: 0161 953 1170

- (a) (i) What type of animal was represented above the gateway? *(1 mark)*
- (ii) State **two** things that were discovered in the six graves just inside this gate. *(2 marks)*
- (b) Name **one** famous German archaeologist who worked in Mycenae. *(1 mark)*
- (c) Give **two** ways in which the palace of Mycenae was well protected against attack. *(2 marks)*
- (d) How useful to an archaeologist are the Linear B tablets? You should make **three** points in your answer. *(3 marks)*

2 Study this picture and answer the questions below.

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- (a) State **two** features of this fresco that are typical of the Mycenaean style. *(2 marks)*
- (b) How can we tell that the women in the picture are rich? *(2 marks)*
- (c) State **two** ways in which chariots may have been used in warfare in Mycenaean times. *(2 marks)*
- (d) What does the archaeological evidence tell us about women's life in Mycenaean times?
You should make **three** points in your answer. Do **not** repeat any material you have used
in your answer to part (b). *(3 marks)*

3 Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

EITHER

- (a) What archaeological evidence do we have for the different weapons and armour that the Mycenaean people used? What does this evidence tell us about Mycenaean people and their attitudes? *(15 marks)*

OR

- (b) What does the archaeological evidence tell us about how people lived and worked in the Mycenaean palaces? You may consider activities such as government, trade and religion in your answer. *(15 marks)*

Turn over ►

TOPIC 2 GREEK RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS

Answer Questions 4, 5 **and** 6.

4 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below.

Anyway, things have come to a pretty pass, I'm not sure that it isn't sacrilege or something, when I, Dionysus, son of Jug, have to struggle along on foot, while this pampered creature is allowed to ride, so that he won't wear himself out carrying the luggage.

Source: *The Frogs*, from *The Wasps; The Poet and the Women; The Frogs*, by Aristophanes, translated with an introduction by DAVID BARRETT, (Penguin Classics, 1964).
Copyright © David Barrett, 1964

- (a) Why was it appropriate for the god Dionysus to be a hero in a play? Make **two** points. (2 marks)
- (b) Aristophanes sometimes liked to show characters suspended above the stage in his comedies. What device was used to do this? (1 mark)
- (c) State **three** noticeable features of a comic actor's costume. (3 marks)
- (d) Which type of Greek drama would you have preferred to watch, tragedy or comedy? Give **three** reasons to support your answer. Do **not** retell the story of a particular play. (3 marks)

5 Study this picture and answer the questions below.



Source: AMOS and LANG, *These Were The Greeks*
(Hulton Educational, 1979) © Trustees of the British Museum

- (a) (i) The picture above shows an ancient Greek boxing contest. What were the other **two** fighting events in the ancient Olympic Games? (2 marks)
- (ii) State **two** ways in which boxing in the ancient Olympic Games was different from boxing today. (2 marks)
- (b) Name **one** throwing event from the ancient pentathlon. (1 mark)
- (c) Describe **two** ways in which the winner of an event at the ancient Olympic Games might have been rewarded for his victory. (2 marks)
- (d) State **two** punishments that the judges could impose on athletes who were found guilty of cheating at the ancient Olympic Games. (2 marks)

6 Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

EITHER

- (a) How did the different buildings and open areas of Olympia contribute to the enjoyment of the spectators at the games? Give examples to support your answer. (15 marks)

OR

- (b) What were the different ways in which an Athenian citizen could take part in the City Dionysia festival? For each way describe what he had to do. (15 marks)

Turn over ►

TOPIC 3 THE ATHENIAN CONSTITUTION IN THE TIME OF PERICLES

Answer Questions 7, 8 and 9.

7 Read the following extract from one of Aristophanes' plays and answer the questions below.

Look at this! Plenary session of the Assembly, due to start at sunrise, and not a soul here on the Pnyx! Everybody's down in the Market Square gossiping, this is when they're not dodging the red rope. Even the prytaneis aren't here. They'll come in the end, hours late, all streaming in together, and push and shove and heaven knows what 5 to get the best seats. That's all they care about.

Source: *The Archarnians*, from *Lysistrata and Other Plays* by Aristophanes, translated with an introduction by ALAN H. SOMMERSTEIN (Penguin Classics, 1973). Copyright © Alan H. Sommerstein, 1973

- (a) Why was the red rope used? (1 mark)
- (b) State **one** of the responsibilities of the prytaneis towards the Assembly. (1 mark)
- (c) (i) What was the minimum number of citizens required at the Assembly for making decisions? (1 mark)
- (c) (ii) State **three** different things about which the Assembly had to make decisions. (3 marks)
- (d) Would you have enjoyed being one of the prytaneis? You should give **three** reasons to support your answer. (3 marks)

8 Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Pericles now entered upon a new mode of life. He was never to be seen walking in any street except the one which led to the market-place and the Council-chamber. He refused not only invitations to dinner, but also every kind of friendly or familiar company, so that through all the years of his political career, he never visited one of
5 his friends to dine.

Source: *Life of Pericles* 7, from *The Rise and Fall of Athens: Nine Greek Lives* by Plutarch, translated with an introduction by IAN SCOTT-KILVERT, (Penguin Classics, 1960). Copyright © Ian Scott-Kilvert, 1960

- (a) (i) How often was a citizen allowed to serve on the Council in his lifetime? (1 mark)
- (ii) Give **two** other reasons why so many Athenian citizens were able to become members of the Council. (2 marks)
- (b) (i) Which magistrates commanded both the Athenian army and navy? (1 mark)
- (ii) State **two** ways in which the appointment and terms of service of these magistrates differed from those of other magistrates. (2 marks)
- (c) Do you think that the Athenians were wise to have special rules for the selection of their military commanders? You should make **three** points in your answer. (3 marks)

9 Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

EITHER

- (a) (i) What do you admire and what do you dislike about the Athenian Assembly in the time of Pericles? Give reasons to support your answers. (9 marks)
- (ii) Do you think that the Athenian Assembly worked effectively? Give reasons to support your answer. (6 marks)

OR

- (b) To what extent did the organisation of Athenian law courts and their juries offer a fair trial for prosecutors and defendants? What aspects of the organisation of the courts and their juries were unfair? Give reasons for your answers to both questions. (15 marks)

Turn over ►

TOPIC 4 ATHENIAN SOCIAL LIFE

Answer Questions 10, 11 **and** 12.

10 Study this picture and answer the questions below.



Source: AMOS and LANG, *These Were The Greeks* (Hulton Educational, 1979)
 © Trustees of the British Museum

- (a) Name the garment worn by the women in this picture. (1 mark)
- (b) Women of poorer families often had to earn their living. State **two** jobs, other than washing clothes, which such women often did. (2 marks)
- (c) List **three** features of the arrangements for the marriages of Athenian girls. Do **not** write about the ceremony itself. (3 marks)
- (d) There were advantages and disadvantages to the education offered in Fifth Century Athens. State any **three** of these. (3 marks)

11 Study this picture and answer the questions below.

The picture is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.
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AQA Publications during the 12 months following the examination.
Tel: 0161 953 1170

- (a) The picture above shows Greek potters at work. State **three** ways in which the Athenians used vases and pottery. *(3 marks)*
- (b) Name **two** other crafts that were practised in Athens in the Fifth Century BC. *(2 marks)*
- (c) State **one** product of Athenian agriculture. *(1 mark)*
- (d) If you had been a free Athenian citizen, would you have preferred to live in the town or the country? Give **three** reasons for your answer, based on your knowledge of ancient Athenian society. *(3 marks)*

12 Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

EITHER

- (a) How important was the worship of the gods in the life of the city, of the family and of the individual in Athens in the Fifth Century BC? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer. *(15 marks)*

OR

- (b) What kinds of food and drink did the Athenians enjoy? What were the most important features of an Athenian dinner party? Give reasons for your answer. *(15 marks)*

Turn over ►

TOPIC 5 THE EARLY EMPIRE: TIBERIUS, CLAUDIUS AND NERO

Answer Questions 13, 14 **and** 15.

13 Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

So Sejanus decided to act. He chose a poison with gradual effects resembling ordinary ill-health. It was administered to Drusus (as was learnt eight years later) by the eunuch Lygduus. All through his son's illness, Tiberius attended the senate. Either he was unalarmed or he wanted to display his will-power. Even when Drusus had died and
5 his body was awaiting burial, Tiberius continued to attend.

Source: *Annals IV*, from *The Annals of Imperial Rome* by Tacitus, translated by MICHAEL GRANT
(Penguin Classics, 1956, sixth revised edition, 1989)
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- (a) Which military force did Sejanus command for Tiberius? (1 mark)
- (b) What was the name of Tiberius' adopted son and nephew who had died before Drusus? (1 mark)
- (c) What motives did Sejanus have for poisoning Drusus? (2 marks)
- (d) Name **two** members of the Julio-Claudian family who died as prisoners during Tiberius' reign. (2 marks)
- (e) How much influence do you think Sejanus had over Tiberius? You should make **three** points in your answer. (3 marks)

14 Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Finally, when his companions unanimously insisted on his trying to escape from the degrading fate threatening him, Nero ordered them to dig a grave at once, of the right size, and then collect any pieces of marble that they could find and fetch wood and water for the disposal of the corpse. As they bustled about obediently he muttered
5 through his tears: “Dead! And so great an artist!”

Source: SUTONIUS, *Life of Nero*, translated by ROBERT GRAVES, Penguin Classics, 1957.
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the Robert Graves Copyright Trust.

- (a) (i) How did Nero eventually die? (1 mark)
- (ii) Name **one** man who served Nero as praetorian prefect. (1 mark)
- (iii) Name the famous philosopher who was ordered to commit suicide in Nero’s reign of terror. (1 mark)
- (b) Why did so many senators and military men support the rebellion against Nero? Give **three** reasons to support your answer. (3 marks)
- (c) “And so great an artist!” (line 5). Describe what Nero had done to support this opinion of himself. Make **three** points in your answer. (3 marks)

15 Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

EITHER

- (a) ‘Tiberius, Claudius and Nero were all dominated by powerful women from their family.’
- How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer. (15 marks)

OR

- (b) Do you think that the rule of Tiberius, Claudius and Nero helped the ordinary people of Rome and Italy? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer. (15 marks)

Turn over ►

TOPIC 6 ROMAN SOCIAL LIFE IN THE FIRST CENTURY AD

Answer Questions 16, 17 **and** 18.

- 16** Study this picture of a Lararium, or shrine of the Household Gods, and answer the questions below.



Source: TINGAY and BADCOCK, *These Were The Romans*
(Gerald Duckworth & Co. Ltd., 1989)
By permission of Gerald Duckworth & Co. Ltd.; fee agreed

- (a) (i) Which member of the household would perform a ceremony at the Lararium every day? (1 mark)
- (ii) Name **two** gods or divine spirits whom the Romans worshipped in the home. (2 marks)
- (b) Would you have liked or disliked the ordinary daily routine for an adult male citizen of Rome? Do **not** refer to public entertainment in your answer. Give **three** reasons to support your answer. (3 marks)
- (c) Apart from the ceremony at the Lararium, state **three** examples of how religion played an important part in the life of a Roman in the First Century AD. (3 marks)

17 Study this picture and answer the questions below.



Source: TINGAY and BADCOCK, *These Were The Romans*
(Gerald Duckworth & Co. Ltd., 1989)
By permission of Gerald Duckworth & Co. Ltd.; fee agreed

- (a) What sort of gladiator was Serpenius? (1 mark)
- (b) How would a *retiarius* (net fighter) have fought against his opponent? (2 marks)
- (c) (i) Many gladiators were volunteers. Give **two** reasons why someone would have volunteered for such a dangerous lifestyle. (2 marks)
- (ii) What did it mean for a gladiator, when he or she received the wooden sword? (1 mark)
- (d) Apart from gladiatorial games, list **three** forms of Roman entertainment or leisure activities. For each form of entertainment or leisure activity, give a reason why you would have enjoyed or disliked it if you had lived in Rome in the First Century AD. (3 marks)

18 Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

EITHER

- (a) Do you think that Roman women and girls had a harder and less enjoyable lifestyle than Roman men and boys in the First Century AD? Give reasons for your answer. (15 marks)

OR

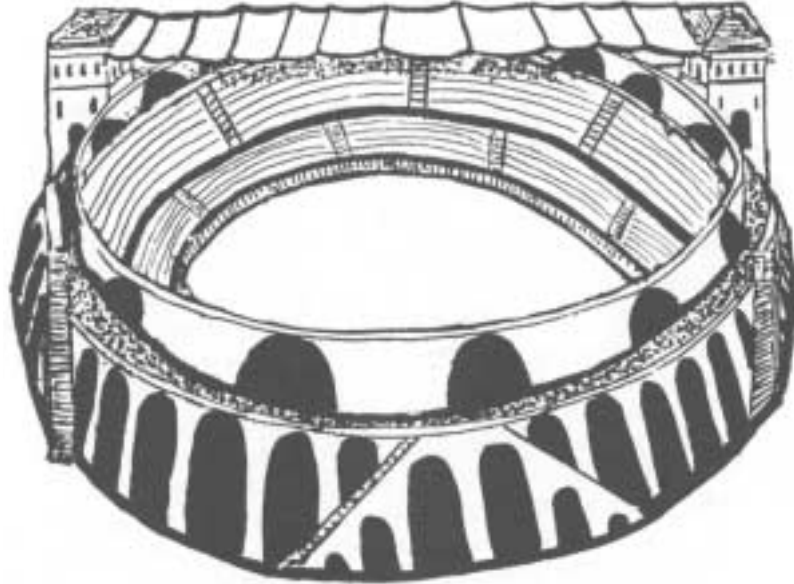
- (b) (i) How much did Roman society depend on the existence of slavery? Give reasons for your answer. (7 marks)
- (ii) How sensible were the Romans in the way they treated slaves? Give reasons for your answer. (8 marks)

Turn over ►

TOPIC 7 POMPEII AND HERCULANEUM

Answer Questions 19, 20 **and** 21.

19 Study this picture of the amphitheatre in Pompeii and answer the questions below.



Source: MARTIN THORPE, *Roman Architecture*
(Bristol Classical Press, 1995)
By permission of Gerald Duckworth & Co. Ltd.

- (a) (i) How do we know that the amphitheatre was built to fit in visitors from neighbouring towns? (2 marks)
- (ii) What unfortunate event at the amphitheatre happened in AD 59? (1 mark)
- (iii) From which nearby town, other than Herculaneum, were people involved? (1 mark)
- (b) State **two** pieces of archaeological evidence from Pompeii which show us that the gladiatorial games staged in the amphitheatre were popular. (2 marks)
- (c) List **three** other leisure activities that were enjoyed by the inhabitants of Pompeii and Herculaneum. For each activity you should give an example of archaeological evidence which supports your answer. (3 marks)

20 Study this picture of the Temple of Isis in Pompeii and answer the questions below.



Source: PAMELA BRADLEY, *Ancient Rome: Using Evidence*
(Cambridge University Press, 2000, previously published by Edward Arnold, 1990)

- (a) Apart from the temple of Isis, name **three** other temples in Pompeii. (3 marks)
- (b) What evidence is there to suggest that the inhabitants of Pompeii and Herculaneum were religious? Make **three** points in your answer. (3 marks)
- (c) Apart from the number of temples, give **three** reasons why the forum was the busiest area of the city. (3 marks)

21 Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

EITHER

- (a) What can the archaeological evidence from Pompeii and Herculaneum tell us about the different styles of Roman houses in these towns in the First Century AD? Refer to particular rooms in your answer. (15 marks)

OR

- (b) What can we learn from Pliny's letters and from the archaeological evidence about the eruption of Vesuvius **and** about what happened to the inhabitants of Pompeii and Herculaneum? Give examples to support your answer. (15 marks)

Turn over ►

TOPIC 8 THE ROMANS IN BRITAIN

Answer Questions 22, 23 and 24.

- 22 Study this picture of the tombstone of Rufus Sita, an auxiliary cavalryman, which was found near Gloucester, in England, and answer the questions below.



Source: TINGAY and BADCOCK, *These Were The Romans*
(Gerald Duckworth & Co. Ltd., 1989)
By permission of Gerald Duckworth & Co. Ltd.; fee agreed

- (a) Auxiliary cavalrymen were an important part of the Roman army. Name **one** other kind of soldier which was provided only by auxiliary troops. *(1 mark)*
- (b) (i) State **one** piece of equipment or armour used by a Roman legionary other than a shield and explain how it was well designed. *(2 marks)*
- (ii) Name **one** type of officer in a Roman legion. *(1 mark)*
- (c) Apart from Boudicca, name **one** of the leaders of the Britons who resisted the Roman invasion, and state what later happened to him. *(2 marks)*
- (d) Give **three** reasons why Claudius decided to invade Britain in AD 43. *(3 marks)*

23 Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Boudicca drove round all the tribes in a chariot with her daughters in front of her. “We British are used to woman commanders in war,” she cried. “I am descended from mighty men! But now I am not fighting for my kingdom and wealth. I am fighting as an ordinary person for my lost freedom, my bruised body and my outraged daughters.”

Source: *Annals XIV*, from *The Annals of Imperial Rome* by Tacitus, translated by MICHAEL GRANT (Penguin Classics, 1956, sixth revised edition, 1989
Copyright © Michael Grant Publications Ltd. 1956, 1959, 1971, 1989

- (a) (i) What was the name of Boudicca’s tribe? (1 mark)
- (ii) What was the name of the Roman commander who defeated her? (1 mark)
- (iii) Give the number of **one** of the two Roman legions he commanded in the final battle. (1 mark)
- (b) Why were the British tribes so determined to support Boudicca against the Romans in AD 60-61? Give **three** reasons. (3 marks)
- (c) Do you agree that Boudicca was an inspiring leader, but a poor commander in battle? Give **three** reasons to justify your view. (3 marks)

24 Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

EITHER

- (a) What were the strengths **and** the weaknesses of the Roman military force that invaded Britain? (15 marks)

OR

- (b) How effective was Aulus Plautius in invading Britain and in the early stages of the occupation from AD 43-47? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer. (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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