

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2007



CLASSICAL CIVILISATION
Paper 2
Foundation Tier

3021/2F

F

Monday 18 June 2007 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a 16-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 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 3021/2F.
- Answer **six** questions.
- Answer 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 59.
Three 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.

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- (a) This object is called the Bull's Head Rhyton and it was found in a tomb at Mycenae.
State **one** way in which it was used. *(1 mark)*
- (b) How many royal graves did Schliemann find in the grave circle at Mycenae? *(1 mark)*
- (c) Homer called Mycenae 'a city rich in gold'. State **two** pieces of archaeological evidence
which prove that this description was accurate. *(2 marks)*
- (d) The Mycenaeans placed valuable objects in their tombs.
- (i) Give **two** reasons why they did this. *(2 marks)*
- (ii) Apart from doing this, how well do you think they treated people who had died?
Make **three** points in your answer. *(3 marks)*

- 2 Study this picture of the *megaron* (central hall) of the palace at Pylos and answer the questions below.



Source: AMOS AND LANG, *These Were The Greeks*, Duckworth, 1996, by permission of Gerald Duckworth and Co Ltd.

- (a) (i) What was the purpose of the circular area in the middle of the hall? (1 mark)
- (ii) Apart from the *megaron* (central hall), state **three** other areas which were useful in the running of a Mycenaean palace. (3 marks)
- (b) State **two** features of the *megaron* (central hall) that would have impressed important guests. (2 marks)
- (c) Would you have felt safe living in the palace at Mycenae? Give **three** reasons for your answer. (3 marks)

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

EITHER

- (a) (i) State **four** things we can learn about life in Mycenaean times from frescoes. (4 marks)
- (ii) Name or briefly describe **three** decorative objects of the Mycenaean, other than frescoes, which you admire. In each case, say what you admire about the objects. (6 marks)

OR

- (b) (i) State **four** things that Schliemann discovered at Mycenae. (4 marks)
- (ii) Give **three** reasons why Schliemann should be praised for his excavations at Mycenae. (3 marks)
- (iii) Suggest **three** things for which we can criticise Schliemann. (3 marks)

Turn over ►

TOPIC 2 GREEK RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS

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

4 Study this picture of the theatre at Epidauros and answer the questions below.

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- (a) (i) What was the name for the circular area in this picture? *(1 mark)*
- (ii) What was the group of dancers called who performed in this area during the plays? *(1 mark)*
- (b) State **two** ways in which the seating area of an ancient Greek theatre was well designed. *(2 marks)*
- (c) How was the skene building used during the performance of Greek plays? Make **two** points in your answer. *(2 marks)*
- (d) What abilities did an ancient Greek actor need which would be less important for a modern actor on television or in a film? Make **three** points in your answer. *(3 marks)*

5 Study this picture and answer the questions below.



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- (a) Give **two** reasons why you think discus-throwing was a popular event with ancient Greek spectators. *(2 marks)*
- (b) Name **one** event, other than discus, which made up the pentathlon. *(1 mark)*
- (c) State **three** duties performed by the Hellenodikai during the ancient Olympic Games. *(3 marks)*
- (d) Do you think the preparations for the Games and the training facilities at Olympia meant competitors could perform at their best? Make **three** points in your answer. *(3 marks)*

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

EITHER

- (a) (i) State **three** tasks that the Athenians had to complete to prepare for the City Dionysia festival which they would have found difficult. Give a reason for each of your choices. *(6 marks)*
- (ii) Write down **two** tasks that you would have found easier. Give the reasons for your answer. *(4 marks)*

OR

- (b) Name **five** events in the ancient Olympic games that were dangerous. State **one** danger for each event. *(10 marks)*

Turn over ▶

TOPIC 3 THE ATHENIAN CONSTITUTION IN THE TIME OF PERICLES

Answer Questions 7, 8 **and** 9.

7 Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

He's got the jury service fever, worse than anyone ever had it. All the time he needs to be on a jury; it quite breaks his heart if he can't be right in the front row of the jurors. He can hardly sleep at night, and if he does, he dreams of the water clock, and with his thumb pressing against his fingers as if he were

5 holding the voting pebble to place in one of the two urns, the one marked guilty or the one marked not guilty.

Source: Aristophanes, *The Wasps*, taken from ROBIN BARROW, *Athenian Democracy, The Great Years*, 1973, Macmillan, reproduced with permission of Palgrave Macmillan

- (a) (i) What was the water clock used for in Athenian courts? (1 mark)
- (ii) Why was this a good idea? (1 mark)
- (iii) If the jurymen found the accused guilty, what else might they have had to decide? (1 mark)
- (b) What was the minimum age for serving on a jury in Athens? (1 mark)
- (c) (i) Give **two** advantages for Athenian citizens of serving on an Athenian jury. (2 marks)
- (ii) Apart from these advantages, state **three** ways in which an Athenian jury differed from a jury today. (3 marks)

8 Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Cleisthenes' family had always been opposed to the tyrants, and for that reason the people of Athens trusted him. He became their leader, and he first divided all the citizens into ten tribes in such a way as to mix them all together. Then he set up a Council (*Boule*) of five hundred men, made up of fifty from each tribe.

Adapted from ARISTOTLE, *The Athenian Constitution*

- (a) Name the Athenian leader who had previously divided the population into four different classes according to their wealth. (1 mark)
- (b) How did Cleisthenes distribute the citizens among the ten tribes? (2 marks)
- (c) State **three** important duties performed by the Council (*Boule*) which Cleisthenes created. (3 marks)
- (d) Cleisthenes may also have introduced ostracism. How far do you approve of this custom? Make **three** points in your answer. (3 marks)

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

EITHER

- (a) (i) Give **four** reasons why all citizens were able to play a part in the government of Athens. (4 marks)
- (ii) Write down **two** groups of people who were not allowed to play a part. (2 marks)
- (iii) State **four** ways in which rich and poor Athenian citizens played different parts in serving the state. (4 marks)

OR

- (b) (i) State **two** sections of the army and navy in which an Athenian might have served. In each case, state which social class he probably belonged to. (4 marks)
- (ii) Write down **four** pieces of equipment used by an Athenian soldier. (4 marks)
- (iii) A soldier provided his own equipment. Do you think this was a good idea? Make **two** points in your answer. (2 marks)

Turn over ►

TOPIC 4 ATHENIAN SOCIAL LIFE

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

10 Study this picture and answer the questions below.



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- (a) What is happening in this picture? *(1 mark)*
- (b) Give **three** reasons why olives were an important crop in the Fifth Century BC. *(3 marks)*
- (c) (i) Name **one** god or goddess to whom an Athenian farmer might have prayed for help. *(1 mark)*
- (ii) Give a reason why he might have chosen this god or goddess. *(1 mark)*
- (d) What features of Athenian shops and markets would seem unusual to you? Make **three** points in your answer. *(3 marks)*

11 Study this picture of a drinking party (*symposion*) and answer the questions below.



Copyright © The Trustees of the British Museum

- State **one** way in which an Athenian host would have decorated his dining room for a drinking party. (1 mark)
- Apart from food and drink, state **two** other forms of entertainment that hosts provided for their guests at Athenian drinking parties. (2 marks)
- How could well-educated Athenians display their skills at a dinner party? Make **three** points in your answer. (3 marks)
- How would the furniture in the Athenian home of a wealthy family have differed from the furniture in a typical modern home? Make **three** points in your answer. (3 marks)

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

EITHER

- State **three** jobs that you would **not** have wanted to be given if you had been a slave in Athens in the Fifth Century BC. Give a reason for **each** of your answers. (6 marks)
 - Other than the work they had to do, state **four** disadvantages of being a slave in Athens in the Fifth Century BC. (4 marks)

OR

- State **six** things you would have enjoyed or disliked about attending and taking part in the festival of the Panathenaia. Make clear in your answer which things you like and which you dislike. (6 marks)
 - Write down **four** things you would have enjoyed or disliked about attending and taking part in the Eleusinian Mysteries. (4 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.

When he arrived at Nola, it is unknown whether he found Augustus alive or dead. For the house and neighbouring streets were carefully sealed by Livia's guards. At intervals, hopeful reports were published – until the steps demanded by the situation had been taken. The two pieces of news became known
5 simultaneously: Augustus was dead, and Tiberius was in control.

Source: *The Annals of Imperial Rome* by Tacitus, translated with an introduction by Michael Grant (Penguin Classics 1956, sixth revised edition 1989)
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- (a) How was Livia related to
- (i) Augustus *(1 mark)*
 - (ii) Tiberius ? *(1 mark)*
- (b) What was the name of Tiberius' rival who was executed immediately after Augustus' death? *(1 mark)*
- (c) Give **three** reasons why Augustus chose Tiberius to succeed him as emperor. *(3 marks)*
- (d) Choose **three** words which you think describe Tiberius' personality and give a reason for each of your choices. *(3 marks)*

14 Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

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- (a) (i) What had happened to Claudius' previous wife, Messalina? *(1 mark)*
- (ii) Who persuaded Claudius to marry Agrippina? *(1 mark)*
- (iii) What relation was Agrippina to Claudius before her marriage to him? *(1 mark)*
- (b) Give **three** reasons which show Agrippina (the Younger) to have been a ruthless and cunning woman. *(3 marks)*
- (c) What do you think were Claudius' **three** most successful policies concerning the administration and government of Rome? *(3 marks)*

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

EITHER

- (a) (i) State **two** ways in which the Senate helped to govern Rome under the Julio-Claudian emperors. *(2 marks)*
- (ii) There were advantages to being a senator in the reigns of Tiberius, Claudius or Nero. State any **three** of these. *(3 marks)*
- (iii) Give **five** reasons why it was dangerous to be a senator under the Julio-Claudian emperors. *(5 marks)*

OR

- (b) (i) Give **four** examples of the Emperor Nero's behaviour that you would describe as immature or unsuitable for an emperor. *(4 marks)*
- (ii) State **six** examples of Nero's behaviour that show he was a wicked man. *(6 marks)*

Turn over ►

TOPIC 6 ROMAN SOCIAL LIFE IN THE FIRST CENTURY AD

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

16 Study this picture of an oil flask and strigil and answer the questions below.

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- (a) How did a Roman use oil and a strigil at the baths? (2 marks)
- (b) Other than washing, state **two** things a Roman could do for his health at the baths. (2 marks)
- (c) Why did the Romans usually visit the cold room (*frigidarium*) last? (1 mark)
- (d) At what time of day did a Roman man visit the baths? (1 mark)
- (e) At the end of the day a Roman returned home for dinner (*cena*). State **three** features of this meal which we would find unusual today. (3 marks)

17 Study this picture of a Roman wedding and answer the questions below.



Source: TINGAY and BADCOCK, *These Were The Romans*, Duckworth, 1998, by permission of Gerald Duckworth and Co Ltd

- (a) What legal document is the bridegroom holding in his left hand? (1 mark)
- (b) What colour was the veil worn by a Roman bride? (1 mark)
- (c) (i) What did a Roman bride dedicate to the gods on the day before her wedding? (1 mark)
- (ii) Why did she do this? (1 mark)
- (d) State two things about a Roman marriage which many people today would criticise. Do **not** write about the ceremony itself. (2 marks)
- (e) Do you think a Roman bride was well prepared for married life? Make **three** points in your answer. (3 marks)

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

EITHER

- (a) (i) State **six** ways in which Roman schools were different from schools today. Do **not** write about modern inventions such as computers in your answer. (6 marks)
- (ii) Give **four** reasons why you think Roman education was better or worse than modern education. Do **not** repeat any material you have used in your answer to part (a)(i). (4 marks)

OR

- (b) (i) State **three** things a freedman could legally do which a slave could not. (3 marks)
- (ii) Write down **four** things a patron might give to, or do for, his client. (4 marks)
- (iii) State **three** duties a client (freedman) owed to his patron.

Turn over ▶

TOPIC 7 POMPEII AND HERCULANEUM

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

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

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- (a) Which room is shown in the picture? *(1 mark)*
- (b) (i) Name the feature labelled **A** in the picture. *(1 mark)*
(ii) Give **two** reasons why Roman houses had this indoor pool. *(2 marks)*
- (c) (i) What is the name for the type of floor which you can see in the picture? *(1 mark)*
(ii) Of what was this type of floor made? *(1 mark)*
- (d) What would you have liked or disliked about gardens in Pompeii and Herculaneum?
Make **three** points in your answer. *(3 marks)*

20 Study this picture of a street in Pompeii and answer the questions below.



Source: University of Bergen, Ancient History Photo Archive, www.hist.uib.no/antikk/antres/antikres.htm
Copyright © University of Bergen

- (a) State **three** features in the picture which are typical of a street in Pompeii. Do **not** write about the buildings in the street. *(3 marks)*
- (b) The shops on the right would have been protected at night by wooden shutters. State **one** piece of archaeological evidence for these shutters. *(1 mark)*
- (c) Give **two** other pieces of evidence which tell us that burglary was a problem in Pompeii. *(2 marks)*
- (d) Despite the high crime rate, what made Pompeii and Herculaneum pleasant places in which to live? State **three** things in your answer. Do **not** repeat any material you have used in your answers to Question 19. *(3 marks)*

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

EITHER

- (a) State **five** ways a person could make a living in Pompeii or Herculaneum and, for each way, state what archaeological evidence tells us this. *(10 marks)*

OR

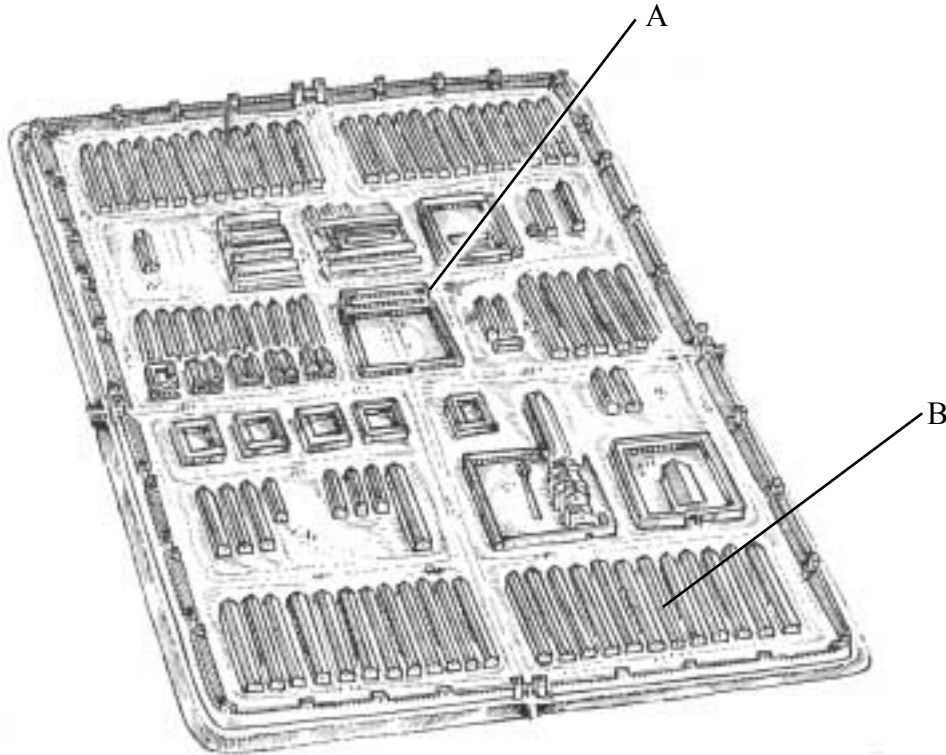
- (b) (i) Give **four** similarities between the towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum in Roman times. *(4 marks)*
- (ii) State **six** differences in the way the two towns were destroyed and excavated. You may also refer to what archaeologists have discovered in them. *(6 marks)*

Turn over ►

TOPIC 8 THE ROMANS IN BRITAIN

Answer Questions 22, 23 and 24.

22 Study this plan of the fortress at Caerleon and answer the questions below.



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- (a) Name buildings **A** and **B** on the plan of the fortress above. *(2 marks)*
- (b) How well did a fortress provide for the ordinary needs of the soldiers? Make **three** points in your answer. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Name **one** English town in which a Roman fortress has been found. *(1 mark)*
- (d) What would you have liked and disliked about being a Roman legionary? Make **three** points in your answer. *(3 marks)*

23 Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

While Suetonius was thus occupied, he learnt of a sudden rebellion in the province. Prasutagus, king of the Iceni, after a life of long and renowned prosperity, had made the emperor co-heir with his own two daughters. Prasutagus hoped by this submissiveness to preserve his kingdom and household from attack. But it turned out otherwise.

Source: *The Annals of Imperial Rome* by Tacitus, translated with an introduction by Michael Grant (Penguin Classics 1956, Sixth Revised edition 1989)
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- (a) (i) Where was Suetonius Paulinus when the Boudiccan rebellion began? (1 mark)
- (ii) What official position did he hold? (1 mark)
- (b) How did the Romans mistreat Prasutagus' wife and daughters? (2 marks)
- (c) Give **two** reasons why the Trinovantes tribe took part in the Boudiccan rebellion. (2 marks)
- (d) For what do you admire Suetonius Paulinus and for what would you criticise him? Make **three** points in your answer. (3 marks)

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

EITHER

- (a) (i) Give the names or numbers of **three** of the legions which took part in the invasion of Britain. (3 marks)
- (ii) State **four** things the legions had achieved by the end of AD 61. (4 marks)
- (iii) Give **three** reasons why the legions were so successful. (3 marks)

OR

- (b) (i) Name **two** British leaders who fought against the Romans. (2 marks)
- (ii) State **three** successes or failures each of these two leaders had against the Romans. (6 marks)
- (iii) What happened to each of these two leaders? (2 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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