

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2008



CLASSICAL CIVILISATION
Paper 2
Foundation Tier

3021/2F

F

Friday 13 June 2008 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 black ink or black 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 the 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.

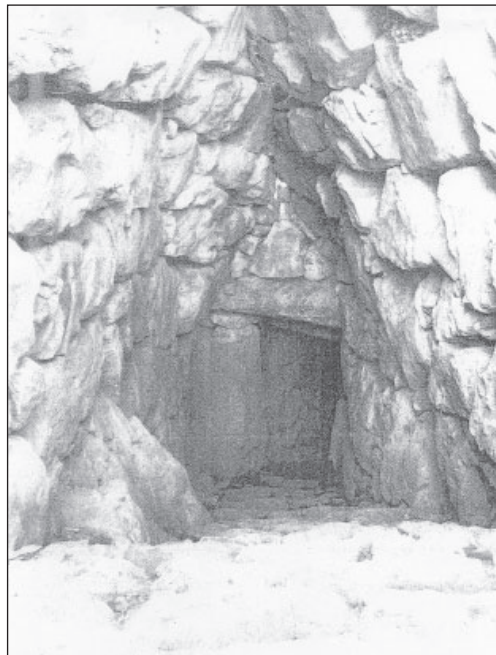
Choose **two** topics and answer **all** the questions on these topics.

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

TOPIC 1 MYCENAEAN CIVILISATION

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

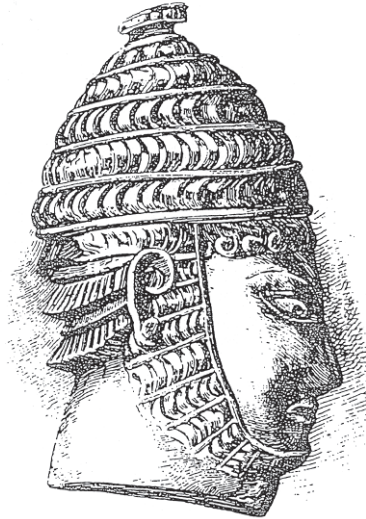
1 Look at this picture and answer the questions below.



Copyright © Hirmer Fotoarchiv, München

- (a) (i) What name is given to walls built of stones like those in the picture? *(1 mark)*
- (ii) Why are they so called? *(2 marks)*
- (iii) Name **one** settlement, other than Mycenae, where such walls have been found. *(1 mark)*
- (b) (i) To what underground construction do these steps in the walls at Mycenae lead? *(1 mark)*
- (ii) Why was this feature necessary? *(1 mark)*
- (c) How do the design and construction of Mycenaean palaces show they were built for rich and powerful rulers? Make **three** points in your answer. *(3 marks)*

2 Look at this picture and answer the questions below.



Source: K.A. and DIANE WARDLE, *The Mycenaean World*
by permission of Gerald Duckworth & Co. Ltd.

- (a) (i) Of what **three** materials was this type of helmet made? (3 marks)
- (ii) Do you think it would have offered good protection in battle? Give a reason for your answer. (1 mark)
- (b) Why was Schliemann so pleased to find evidence of this type of helmet when he excavated at Mycenae? (1 mark)
- (c) State **two** things the picture tells us about Mycenaean society. (2 marks)
- (d) Name **two** types of shield used by Mycenaean warriors. (2 marks)

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

EITHER

- (a) State **five** things you admire about the Mycenaeans and give **one** example of each thing. Do **not** refer to any material you have used in your answers to Questions 1 and 2. (10 marks)

OR

- (b) (i) State **three** things about which Linear B tablets give us information. (3 marks)
- (ii) Give **three** examples of evidence about everyday life which we learn from frescoes. (3 marks)
- (iii) State **two** other types of evidence from which we can learn about Mycenaean civilisation. For each type of evidence give **one** example of what we learn. (4 marks)

Turn over ▶

TOPIC 2 GREEK RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS

Answer Questions 4, 5 and 6.

- 4 Look at this picture of an event in the pentathlon and answer the questions below.



Copyright © The Trustees of the British Museum

- (a) (i) What event is shown in the picture? *(1 mark)*
- (ii) State **one** way in which this event was different from the same event in the modern Olympics. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Apart from the event in the picture, name **one** other event which was always used to find the winner of the pentathlon. *(1 mark)*
- (c) How can we tell that the ancient Greeks considered the stade race (short foot race) the most important event? *(2 marks)*
- (d) Why was it difficult for an athlete to win all of the running events? *(1 mark)*
- (e) Why do you think the pankration was popular with the spectators? Make **three** points in your answer. *(3 marks)*

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

- The old educational system, combining physical exercise and cultural interests, is now rejected by the common people; they disapprove of it because they know they cannot cope with it. On the other hand, they realise that, where it is a matter of providing choral or dramatic festivals or athletic contests or of equipping a trireme, it is the rich who put up the money while the common people enjoy their festivals and contests and are provided with their triremes.

Source: *The Old Oligarch*, 1.13, London Association of Classical Teachers

- (a) (i) What name was given to a man who paid the production costs of a play? (1 mark)
- (ii) State **two** of his duties. (2 marks)
- (iii) Would you have liked to have performed this task? Give **three** reasons in your answer. (3 marks)
- (b) (i) How were the judges of the plays selected? (2 marks)
- (ii) Give **one** reason why this method was used. (1 mark)

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

EITHER

- (a) (i) Name **four** buildings or structures at Olympia which had a religious use. (4 marks)
- (ii) State **six** customs which show that the Olympic Games were a religious event. (6 marks)

OR

- (b) (i) State **four** ways in which a Greek theatre was well designed. (4 marks)
- (ii) Would you have liked to have gone to a performance of plays in a Greek theatre? Make **six** points in your answer and make it clear what you would have liked or disliked. Write about the theatre and the staging of plays and **not** about particular plays. (6 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.

The whole land was under the control of a few men, and if the ordinary people did not pay their dues, they and their children could be seized. Further, all loans were made on the security of the person of the debtor until the time of Solon – and he was the first champion of the people.

From *Aristotle and Xenophon on Democracy and Oligarchy*, by J M Moore, published by Chatto and Windus.
Used by permission of the Random House Group Ltd.

- (a) (i) What did Solon hope to achieve when he divided Athenian society into different classes? (1 mark)
- (ii) What decided to which class a man belonged? (1 mark)
- (b) Give **two** ways in which the *thetes* could play a part in public life under Solon. (2 marks)
- (c) State **two** ways in which Kleisthenes made Athens more democratic. (2 marks)
- (d) Poor citizens were not required to perform liturgies as the rich were. In what other ways did poor citizens serve Athens differently from the rich citizens? Make **three** points in your answer. (3 marks)

8 Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

The *Boule* is in charge of the completed triremes, the tackle stores and the ship sheds, and builds new triremes or quadriremes, whichever the people vote to construct, and tackle and ship sheds for them, but the people elect the naval architects for the ships.

From *Aristotle and Xenophon on Democracy and Oligarchy*, by J M Moore, published by Chatto and Windus.
Used by permission of the Random House Group Ltd.

- (a) Athenians could serve on the *Boule* (Council of 500) twice. For how long did they serve on each occasion? (1 mark)
- (b) (i) A man could equip a trireme as a liturgy. State **two** other tasks he could choose to perform. (2 marks)
- (ii) As well as equipping the trireme, what else did the man have to do as part of this liturgy? (1 mark)
- (c) How could an Athenian appeal against the liturgy he was given? (2 marks)
- (d) State **three** ways in which the Athenians showed that they considered the generals (*stratego*) the most important officials in the state. (3 marks)

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

EITHER

- (a) (i) State **five** things you would have liked about serving on an Athenian jury. (5 marks)
- (ii) Give **five** reasons why you might have disliked being a juror. (5 marks)

OR

- (b) (i) Briefly explain how ostracism worked. (4 marks)
- (ii) State **six** other ways in which the Athenians tried to make sure that no man became too powerful in Athens. (6 marks)

Turn over ▶

TOPIC 4 ATHENIAN SOCIAL LIFEAnswer Questions 10, 11 **and** 12.

10 Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

From the moment the child can understand what he's told, his nurse, his mother, his *paidagogus* and even his father nag at him, telling him that he must do this, he mustn't do that – that this is good, that is bad. All is well, provided that he does as he's told. If he has other ideas, he gets beaten into shape, as if he were a twisted piece of wood. After this, they send him to a *didaskalos*, and they tell the *didaskalos* that the boy's manners are more important than his letters or his music.

Source: Plato, *Protagoras* 325c, from R. Barrow, *Greek and Roman Education*, 1976, Macmillan.
Reproduced with permission of Palgrave Macmillan.

- (a) State **two** duties of a *paidagogus*. (2 marks)
- (b) Give **one** reason why the Athenians considered music an important subject to learn. (1 mark)
- (c) (i) What name was given to teachers of higher education who claimed to make men wise? (1 mark)
- (ii) Give **two** reasons why such teachers were unpopular with many people in Athens. (2 marks)
- (d) Would you have liked to have been educated in Sparta? Give **three** reasons for your answer. (3 marks)

11 Look at this picture and answer the questions below.

The picture is not reproduced here due to third party copyright constraints. Printed copies of this paper and insert can be obtained by ordering 3021/2F from AQA Publications during the 12 months following the examination. Tel: 0870 4101036

- (a) (i) What is the name of the garment worn by the ladies in the picture? *(1 mark)*
- (ii) State **one** material from which this garment was made. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Give **two** reasons why most Athenian parents hoped for male children, rather than female. *(2 marks)*
- (c) (i) Where was the most important festival of Demeter and Persephone held? *(1 mark)*
- (ii) State **two** unusual features of this festival. *(2 marks)*
- (d) Apart from the competitions, why do you think the festival of the Panathenaia was popular in Fifth Century Athens? Make **two** points in your answer. *(2 marks)*

Topic 4 continues on the next page

Turn over ►

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

EITHER

- (a) (i) State **four** ways in which Athenian women had a pleasant way of life. *(4 marks)*
- (ii) What do you dislike about the life of Athenian women? Make **six** points in your answer. *(6 marks)*

OR

- (b) (i) Name **three** rooms in a Fifth Century Athenian house which you would **not** normally find in a modern house. *(3 marks)*
- (ii) Make **four** points about the furniture in an Athenian house and how it was used. *(4 marks)*
- (iii) State **three** other ways in which an Athenian house was different from a house today. *(3 marks)*

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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.

It is even believed that he arranged for Gnaeus Piso, the Governor of Syria, to poison Germanicus: and that Piso, when tried on this charge, would have produced his instructions, had they not been taken from him when he confronted Tiberius with them. Piso was then executed; which is why ‘Give us back Germanicus!’ was written on walls throughout Rome and shouted all night. Tiberius later strengthened popular suspicion by his cruel treatment of Germanicus’ wife Agrippina and her children.

5 Source: Suetonius, *Tiberius* 52, from *The Twelve Caesars*, tr. Robert Graves, Penguin, 1957. Used by permission of A P Watt Ltd. on behalf of the Robert Graves Copyright Trust

- (a) Give **two** reasons why Tiberius may have wanted Germanicus killed. (2 marks)
- (b) What was the cause of the death of Tiberius’ son Drusus? (1 mark)
- (c) State **three** ways in which Tiberius was cruel to Agrippina (the Elder) and her children. (3 marks)
- (d) In what ways do you think Tiberius was a good emperor? Make **three** points in your answer. (3 marks)

14 Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Finally, thinking Agrippina very troublesome wherever she was, Nero decided to kill her. His only worry was whether to use poison, a sword or some other violent method. His first choice was poison. But if it were given to her while she was dining with the emperor, it could not be judged an accident as Britannicus had already died in this way.

5 It also seemed difficult to corrupt the servants of a woman who was on her guard against plots from her own experience of committing crimes.

Source: *The Annals of Imperial Rome* by Tacitus, translated with an introduction by Michael Grant (Penguin Classics 1956, sixth revised edition 1989). Copyright © Michael Grant Publication Ltd, 1956, 1959, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1989

- (a) What relation was Agrippina (the Younger) to Nero? (1 mark)
- (b) Give **three** reasons why Nero wanted to kill her. (3 marks)
- (c) What method suggested by Anicetus did Nero use to try to kill Agrippina? (1 mark)
- (d) How was she finally killed? (1 mark)
- (e) Apart from Agrippina and Britannicus, how well do you think Nero treated his family? Make **three** points in your answer. (3 marks)

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

EITHER

- (a) (i) State **six** ways in which Claudius can be considered a good Emperor. *(6 marks)*
- (ii) For what **four** things would you criticise Claudius? *(4 marks)*

OR

- (b) (i) State **four** ways in which Sejanus played an important part in Tiberius' reign. *(4 marks)*
- (ii) Name **two** other Praetorian Guard commanders and state **one** important thing each of them did. *(4 marks)*
- (iii) How **and** why did the Praetorian Guard make Claudius emperor? *(2 marks)*

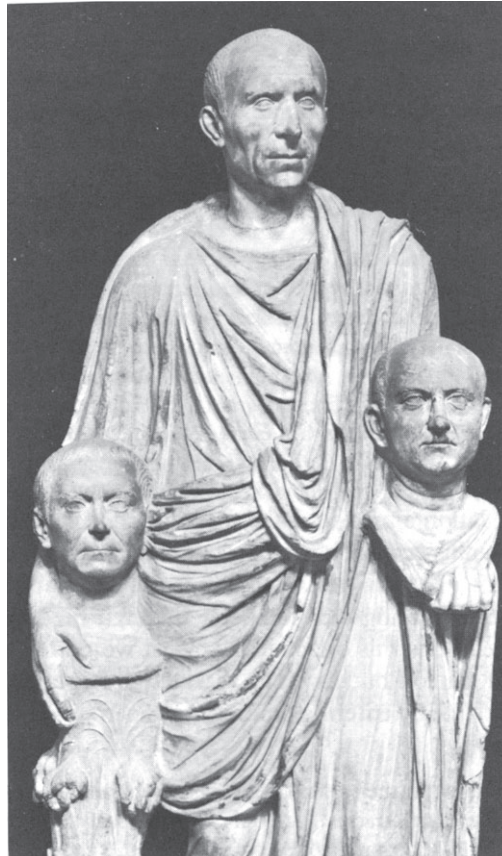
Turn over for the next topic

Turn over ▶

TOPIC 6 ROMAN SOCIAL LIFE IN THE FIRST CENTURY AD

Answer Questions 16, 17 and 18.

- 16 Look at this picture of a man holding the death masks of his ancestors and answer the questions below.



Source: G. I. Tingay and J. Badcock, *These Were The Romans*,
by permission of Gerard Duckworth & Co. Ltd.

- (a) To which class in society do you think this man belonged? (1 mark)
- (b) How were such masks used at funerals? (2 marks)
- (c) Give **two** reasons why bodies were not allowed to be buried inside the city. (2 marks)
- (d) Where outside the city were Roman tombs situated? (1 mark)
- (e) Do you think the Romans showed respect to the dead? Make **three** points in your answer. Do **not** refer to any material you have used in your answer to parts (b)–(d). (3 marks)

17 Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Marcus Aurelius Ammonio son of Lupercus and Terheuta, of the ancient and illustrious city of Hermopolis Major, set free in the presence of friends his house-born female slave Helene, about thirty-four years old, and ordered her to be free and received for her freedom 2,200 imperial drachmas.

From *Roman Civilization Sourcebook 2*, by N Lewis and M Reinhold
Copyright © 1966 Columbia University Press. Reprinted with permission of the publisher

- (a) State **one** way in which a person could become a slave, apart from being born into slavery or captured in war. (1 mark)
- (b) Helene was set free in front of her master's friends. State **two** other ways in which a slave could be freed. (2 marks)
- (c) Give **three** reasons why Romans set slaves free. (3 marks)
- (d) What do you think were **three** of the worst things about being a slave in the First Century AD? (3 marks)

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

EITHER

- (a) (i) State **four** ways in which you think Roman public entertainment was cruel. (4 marks)
- (ii) Give **six** reasons, other than cruelty, why Roman public entertainment was popular. (6 marks)

OR

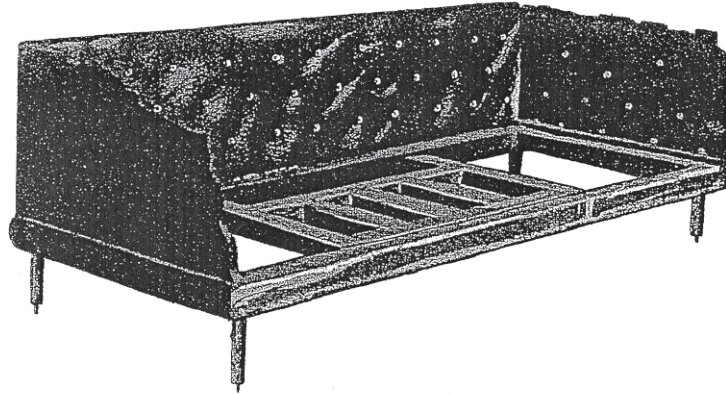
- (b) State **ten** things which were allowed in Roman times which would be illegal or disliked today. You might include education, the status of women, entertainment, classes of society and religion. Do **not** refer to material you have used in your answers to Questions 17(a) and (d). (10 marks)

Turn over ▶

TOPIC 7 POMPEII AND HERCULANEUM

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

19 Look at this picture and answer the questions below.



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- (a) State **two** rooms in which couches were used. *(2 marks)*
- (b) This couch, found at Herculaneum, was made of wood and leather. Explain how it survived. *(2 marks)*
- (c) (i) Name **one** other type of furniture found in Pompeii or Herculaneum which is unlikely to be found in a modern house. *(1 mark)*
- (ii) For what was this type of furniture used? *(1 mark)*
- (d) What do you consider the **three** most attractive features of the design of houses in Pompeii and Herculaneum? Give a reason for each of your choices. *(3 marks)*

20 Look at this picture and answer the questions below.

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- (a) (i) What type of business is shown in the picture? (1 mark)
- (ii) Give **two** reasons how you can tell this. (2 marks)
- (b) Would you have liked to work in a *fullonica* (laundry)? Give **three** reasons. (3 marks)
- (c) (i) Name **one** other trade carried on in Pompeii. Do **not** refer to the trades in parts (a) and (b). (1 mark)
- (ii) State **two** pieces of archaeological evidence for the trade you have chosen. (2 marks)

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

EITHER

- (a) State **five** ways in which the people of Pompeii and Herculaneum could spend their leisure time. For each way, state **one** piece of archaeological evidence. (10 marks)

OR

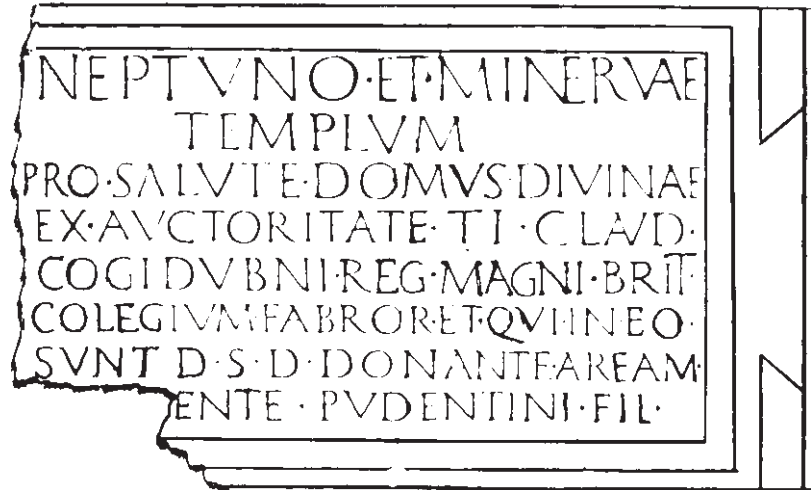
- (b) (i) Name **three** temples found in the forum in Pompeii. (3 marks)
- (ii) State **three** things you know about *lararia* (shrines to household gods). (3 marks)
- (iii) There were other religions in Pompeii and Herculaneum besides the Roman state religion. Name any **two** of these and state **one** piece of archaeological evidence for each. (4 marks)

Turn over ▶

TOPIC 8 THE ROMANS IN BRITAIN

Answer Questions 22, 23 and 24.

- 22 Look at this inscription which records the dedication by Cogidubnus of a temple to Neptune and Minerva, and answer the questions below.



Source: *Cambridge Latin Course*, Book II, 4th edition, 2000, Cambridge University Press

- (a) State **three** ways in which Cogidubnus benefited from helping the Romans. (3 marks)
- (b) (i) Which legion operated along the south coast after the invasion of AD 43? (1 mark)
- (ii) Why was this legion not given an extra honorary name after the Boudiccan rebellion? (1 mark)
- (c) Name **one** important road built by the Romans in Britain. (1 mark)
- (d) Do you think Roman roads improved life for the native Britons? Make **three** points in your answer. (3 marks)

23 Look at this picture and answer the questions below.



Reproduced with kind permission from Colchester Museums

- (a) How many men were usually in a century at the time of Claudius' invasion of Britain?
(1 mark)
- (b) The centurion in the picture is holding a vine staff. For what do you think he used it?
(1 mark)
- (c) (i) Why were Roman swords short? (1 mark)
- (ii) Other than his sword and vine staff, what weapon does this centurion have? (1 mark)
- (d) State **two** items carried by legionary soldiers in addition to their weapons and armour.
(2 marks)
- (e) What do you think were the **three** greatest advantages in being a Roman soldier?
(3 marks)

Topic 8 continues on the next page

Turn over ►

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

EITHER

- (a) (i) Give **four** reasons why the Emperor Claudius decided to invade Britain in AD 43. *(4 marks)*
- (ii) State **three** ways in which you think this was a wise decision. Do **not** repeat any material you have used in your answer to part (i). *(3 marks)*
- (iii) Give **three** reasons why the Romans did **not** benefit from Claudius' decision to invade. *(3 marks)*

OR

- (b) (i) Give **seven** reasons why you would have joined Boudicca's rebellion if you had lived in eastern Britain in AD 61. *(7 marks)*
- (ii) State **three** things which would have put you off joining the rebellion. *(3 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

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