



**General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2011**

Classical Civilisation 40203F

Greece and Rome: Conflict and Carnage

Unit 3F

Final

Mark Scheme

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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INTRODUCTION

The information provided for each question is intended to be a guide to the kind of answers anticipated and is neither exhaustive nor prescriptive. **All appropriate responses should be given credit.**

Where Greek and Latin terms appear in the Mark Scheme, they do so generally for the sake of brevity. Knowledge of such terms, other than those given in the specification, is **not** required. However, when determining the level of response for a particular answer, examiners should take into account any instances where the candidate uses Greek or Latin terms effectively to aid the clarity and precision of the argument.

DESCRIPTIONS OF LEVELS OF RESPONSE

The following procedure must be adopted in marking by levels of response:

- read the answer as a whole
- work down through the descriptors to find the one which best fits
- where there is more than one mark available in a level, determine the mark from the mark range judging whether the answer is nearer to the level above or to the one below.

Since answers will rarely match a descriptor in all respects, examiners must allow good performance in some aspects to compensate for shortcomings in other respects. Consequently, the level is determined by the 'best fit' rather than requiring every element of the descriptor to be matched. Examiners should aim to use the full range of levels and marks, taking into account the standard that can reasonably be expected of candidates after one or two years of study on the GCSE course and in the time available in the examination.

Mark Scheme

Topic A Herodotus, *The Persian Wars*

1 (a)(i) Who speaks these words to King Xerxes?

Damaratus

AO1 (1 mark)

(ii) Why is he giving advice to Xerxes? Give two reasons.

Two from:

Damaratus has gone over to Xerxes

He had been one of Sparta's joint kings / and had been unfairly deposed by his colleague Cleomenes

He knows the Spartan army well

AO2 (2 marks)

(b) State two things that the speaker says about the men in the Spartan army immediately before this passage.

Two from:

Won't accept slavery

Man-to-man they are as good as any soldiers

When fighting together they are the best in the world

They will fight even if the other Greeks don't / or however much outnumbered

They fear the law (more than Persians fear Xerxes)

AO1 (2 marks)

(c) How did the Spartans behave differently from most of the Greek army at Thermopylae?

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0 marks
Level 1	One simple, relevant reason	1 mark
Level 2	One relevant reason with development or two simple, relevant reasons	2 marks

Candidates may mention:

Persian scout notices Spartan practice of exercising and combing hair; they are preparing to fight to the death.

Spartans fought superbly: difference between skilled and unskilled troops; good tactics, but all contingents take their turn to defend pass.

Some Greeks leave when they hear news of Persian flanking movement; Spartans cannot retreat.

Leonidas sends home those Greeks who are unwilling to fight.

Thespians stay willingly; Thebans are Leonidas' unwilling hostages.

Spartans and Thespians retreat to hill and continue to fight to the death.

Thebans surrender.

AO2 (2 marks)

- (d) **Why do you think Xerxes just laughed and was not at all annoyed by the speaker's advice?**

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0 marks
Level 1	Opinion supported by simple reason	1 mark
Level 2	Limited evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, but more than a simple reason is given	2 marks
Level 3	Some clear evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, with good development	3 marks

Xerxes' forces vastly outnumbered the Greeks' – Herodotus has just quoted 1,700,000 Xerxes confident of success

Xerxes did not believe Damaratus – he said Spartans would not choose to fight if they had freedom of choice

AO3 (3 marks)

- 2 (a) **Name the commander of the Greek fleet and the Greek state he came from.**

Eurybiades / Sparta

AO1 (2 marks)

- (b) **Which land battle was taking place at the same time as the sea battle at Artemisium?**

Thermopylae

AO1 (1 mark)

- (c) **The passage shows that Athenians provided more than half of the triremes in the Greek fleet. Give one reason why the commander of the Greek fleet was not an Athenian.**

One from:

Other Greeks would rather split up the Greek fleet than be commanded by an Athenian, or

Athenians felt survival of Greece more important than squabble over leadership of fleet, so didn't contest the decision

A02 (1 mark)

- (d) **Explain how a trireme was used in battle.**

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0 marks
Level 1	One simple, relevant reason	1 mark
Level 2	One relevant reason with development or two simple, relevant reasons	2 marks
Level 3	Some clear understanding with good development	3 marks

Candidates may mention:

Powered by oars (c.150 in three banks), not sail in battle

Aim is to use ram in reinforced prow to hole or break oars of opponent

Diekplus (attacking force approach in line astern to break through opposing line)

20-30 hoplites carried to defend own ship or board opponent after ramming

AO2 (3 marks)

- (e) **Herodotus says that the Greeks fought at Artemisium only because the Euboeans bribed Themistocles. Do you agree? Give your reasons.**

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit	0 marks
Level 1	Opinion supported by simple reason	1 mark
Level 2	Limited evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, but more than a simple reason is given	2 marks
Level 3	Some clear evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, with good development	3 marks

Candidates may mention:

Yes:

Herodotus mentions no other option as he does with e.g. Scyllias shortly after this passage

Themistocles portrayed elsewhere as cunning

No:

Artemisium was a good site for a small Greek fleet to fight a larger Persian one

It was well chosen by the generals to support the land force at Thermopylae

Themistocles probably thought a fight here would give experience and confidence to the fleet, ready for the crucial battle to follow at Salamis

Herodotus consistently portrays Themistocles as far from open and honest

AO3 (3 marks)

- 3 (a) **Describe how the Greeks at Thermopylae were betrayed.**

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0 marks
Level 1	A basic answer. Something relevant and worthy of credit. <i>Spelling, punctuation, and grammar may obscure meaning.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A sound answer. Some clear, relevant knowledge. <i>Some classical terms used where appropriate. Spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently accurate not to obscure meaning.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A good answer. Clear, relevant knowledge with some development. <i>Classical terms generally used where appropriate. Spelling, punctuation and grammar are generally accurate and meaning is clear.</i>	4 marks

Candidates may mention:

Ephialtes / with local knowledge / revealed the pass (used by Thessalians to attack Phocis in the past) / to Xerxes. Persians are led by Ephialtes through the second night / and come across contingent of Phocians / who fail to block the pass / but do prepare to fight to the death. Persians bypass them.

AO1 (4 marks)

(b) Explain why the Spartans commanded by Leonidas marched north and defended the pass at Thermopylae.

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0 marks
Level 1	A basic answer. Limited understanding, but something worthy of credit. <i>Spelling, punctuation, and grammar may obscure meaning.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A sound answer. Some clear understanding. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently accurate not to obscure meaning.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A good answer. Clear understanding with some development. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are generally accurate and meaning is generally clear.</i>	4 marks

Candidates may mention:

To show Greeks that Xerxes was not invincible

Leonidas took the Thebans to test their loyalty – there was suspicion that they intended to join the Persians

To keep the Greeks united – at Thermopylae the Peloponnesians wanted to return / abandon central Greece / and defend the Isthmus / Locrians & Phocians wanted to hold Thermopylae to defend their territory

AO2 (4 marks)

(c) Do you think that Herodotus always portrays the Spartans at Thermopylae as heroes? Give reasons for your answer.

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit	0 marks
Level 1	A very basic answer. An opinion supported by simple reason. <i>Form and style of writing may be inappropriate to answer question.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A basic answer. Limited evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, but more than a simple reason is given. <i>Form and style of writing may be appropriate to answer question.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A sound answer addressing all the main points of the question. Some clear evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, with good development. <i>Form and style of writing are appropriate to answer question.</i>	4-5 marks

Candidates may mention:

Spartans: calm preparation (combing hair & exercising) / good tactics vs Persians / suffer few casualties / but inflict many / Leonidas' self-sacrifice to save Sparta / advance on 3rd day / fight with all strength / and suicidal fury / as free men (vs Persian slaves whipped on by their officers) / fight with swords once spears broken / Leonidas dies bravely / tremendous fight over Leonidas' body / 4 times Persians pushed back / fight with bare hands and teeth / Persians have to finish them with arrows & spears / Dienecees & 'fighting in the shade'

Leonidas: Herodotus says he wants all glory for Spartans by sending others away

AO3 (5 marks)

4 (a) What reasons did Herodotus give for Xerxes' decision to invade Greece.

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit	0 marks
Level 1	A basic answer. Something relevant and worthy of credit. <i>Spelling, punctuation, and grammar may obscure meaning.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A sound answer. Some clear, relevant knowledge. <i>Some classical terms used where appropriate. Spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently accurate not to obscure meaning.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A good answer. Clear, relevant knowledge with some development. <i>Classical terms generally used where appropriate. Spelling, punctuation and grammar are generally accurate and meaning is clear.</i>	4 marks

Candidates may mention:

Wants to add to Persian empire (double territory / and more fertile too) / like predecessors (Cyrus, Cambyses & Darius) / also gain honour / revenge: / punish Athenians for their actions in / Ionian Revolt / and Marathon

AO1 (4 marks)

(b) Mardonius said the Persians should not fear the Greeks. To what extent is he right?

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0 marks
Level 1	A basic answer. Limited understanding, but something worthy of credit. <i>Spelling, punctuation, and grammar may obscure meaning.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A sound answer. Some clear understanding. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently accurate not to obscure meaning.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A good answer. Clear understanding with some development. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are generally accurate and meaning is generally clear.</i>	4 marks

Candidates may mention:

Right because:

Smaller numbers

Fewer resources

Knowledge of how they fight: clumsy technique, winners leave in bad shape, but losers wiped out

Already control some Greeks

Greeks didn't fight him when he invaded as far as Athens

They are divided and don't settle differences by talking

Wrong because:

Spartan determination at Thermopylae

Success of Greek fleet at Artemisium and Salamis

Greek cooperation e.g. Athenians agree to Spartan commander of Greek fleet

AO2 (4 marks)

(c) Do you think that Xerxes was a cruel king? Give reasons for your answer.

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit	0 marks
Level 1	A very basic answer. An opinion supported by simple reason. <i>Form and style of writing may be inappropriate to answer question.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A basic answer. Limited evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, but more than a simple reason is given. <i>Form and style of writing may be appropriate to answer question.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A sound answer addressing all the main points of the question. Some clear evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, with good development. <i>Form and style of writing are appropriate to answer question.</i>	4-5 marks

Candidates may mention:

Cruel:

Pythius' eldest son

Men often move under the lash – cross Hellespont, fight at Thermopylae

Brands Thebans after Thermopylae

Leonidas' head on spike

Beheads Phoenicians at Salamis

Not cruel:

Damaratus considered friend and guest

Artemisia delights Xerxes

3 Greek spies spared

various sacrifices

records names of captains who do well at Salamis

AO3 (5 marks)

Topic B Virgil, *Aeneid*

5 (a)(i) Who released the winds that caused the storm in the passage above?

Aeolus

AO1 (1 mark)

(a)(ii) Explain why he agreed to release the winds.

Levels of Response

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit	0 marks
Level 1	One simple, relevant reason	1 mark
Level 2	One relevant reason with development or two simple, relevant reasons	2 marks

Juno's offer of the most beautiful nymph in marriage / to produce beautiful children / Juno secured his job / he must obey orders from Juno / allows him to dine with the gods

AO2 (2 marks)

(b) Why does Aeneas wish he had died in Troy?

Hero's death / at home / no honour in being lost at sea / burial

AO2 (1 mark)

(c) Name the god who comes to Aeneas' rescue and state two things he does to end the storm.

Neptune

Dismisses winds / calms storm / quietens water / dislodges some ships with trident

AO1 (3 marks)

(d) During the storm Aeneas is helpless and terrified. Do you think Aeneas becomes a better leader in the rest of Book I? Give your reasons.

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0 marks
Level 1	Opinion supported by simple reason	1 mark
Level 2	Limited evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, but more than a simple reason is given	2 marks
Level 3	Some clear evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, with good development	3 marks

Candidates may mention:

Yes:

Looks for lost ships

Shoots deer for each ship: "triumphantly stretched on the ground seven great carcasses"

Shared out wine

Spoke soothing words to his crews

Put on a brave face despite his anxieties

Grieved for his lost men
 Explores country with Achates
 Speaks confidently to Venus and Dido: calls himself “dutiful Aeneas” and “descended from Jupiter”
 Dido dumbfounded by his appearance (result of Venus’ grace) and speech
 Sends message for Ascanius to bring gifts for Dido

No:
 He calls himself a wandering nobody when he speaks to Venus
 He thinks Venus is mocking him by disguising herself

AO3 (3 marks)

- 6 (a)(i) Name the woman Aeneas stands beside at the beginning of the passage above.**

Dido

AO1 (1 mark)

- (ii) Which goddess has she been compared with in Book I?**

Diana / goddess of hunting

AO1 (1 mark)

- (b) What activity is Aeneas about to take part in?**

hunt

AO1 (1 mark)

- (c) Virgil compares Aeneas to Apollo. Why is it a good comparison?**

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0 marks
Level 1	Limited understanding, but something worthy of credit	1 mark
Level 2	Some clear understanding	2 marks
Level 3	Some clear understanding with good development	3 marks

Candidates may mention:

Apollo god of archery: he has shown his skill

Close bond between Dido & Aeneas is matched by that of Diana & Apollo;

Dido previously compared to Diana: this is a forbidden relationship

Circlet of gold represents Aeneas’ leadership of his people

Arrows are a reminder of the deer simile earlier in the book

Aeneas’ radiance particularly strong if compared to sun god

AO2 (3 marks)

- (d) **Soon after this passage Aeneas and the woman meet in a cave. How does Virgil show that the meeting will have an unhappy outcome?**

One from:

Weather turns bad: thunder, rain and hail

Lightning flashed

Nymphs howled

Virgil says the day was the beginning of sorrow and the cause of death; that Dido did not consider her reputation and she called "her sin" marriage

Cave – setting uncivilised

AO2 (1 mark)

- (e) **Do you like Aeneas in the rest of Book IV? Give your reasons.**

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0 marks
Level 1	Opinion supported by simple reason	1 mark
Level 2	Limited evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, but more than a simple reason is given	2 marks
Level 3	Some clear evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, with good development	3 marks

Candidates may mention:

Yes:

He does finally do his duty, despite the pain he knows he is causing Dido
Decisive after second visit from Mercury

No:

Debauchery & comfort following 'marriage'

Iarbas' view that Aeneas is effeminate

Aeneas' fear, uncertainty & procrastination after encounter with Mercury

Aeneas' order to prepare the fleet while he waited for the right time to tell Dido he was leaving

Dispassionate way he speaks to Dido

Aeneas states he has no choice but to leave

Dido accuses him of treachery & heartlessness

AO3 (3 marks)

- 7 (a) **Describe the Greeks' plan to defeat the Trojans after ten years of war.**

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0 marks
Level 1	A basic answer. Something relevant and worthy of credit. <i>Spelling, punctuation, and grammar may obscure meaning.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A sound answer. Some clear, relevant knowledge. Some classical terms used where appropriate. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently accurate not to obscure meaning.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A good answer. Clear, relevant knowledge with some development. <i>Classical terms generally used where appropriate. Spelling, punctuation and grammar are generally accurate and meaning is clear.</i>	4 marks

Candidates may mention:

Huge wooden horse – offering for safe return home

Picked men inside horse

Greek fleet uses Tenedos to hide – beach at Troy abandoned

Sinon left behind – to persuade Trojans to take horse inside city – to gain goddess' protection

Once inside Troy, Sinon releases those inside horse

Greeks kill guards and open gates of Troy

Rest of Greeks return from Tenedos and enter the open city

AO1 (4 marks)

(b) Explain why the Trojans did not believe the warnings of Laocoon and Cassandra about the danger of the Wooden Horse.**Levels of Response**

0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0 marks
Level 1	A basic answer. Limited understanding, but something worthy of credit. <i>Spelling, punctuation, and grammar may obscure meaning.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A sound answer. Some clear understanding. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently accurate not to obscure meaning.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A good answer. Clear understanding with some development. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are generally accurate and meaning is generally clear.</i>	4 marks

Candidates may mention:

Gods against them – closed their minds to the truth – echo from Laocoon's spear
Laocoon's warning discounted – 2 serpents / take him and / disappear at Athena's statue

Sinon's deception was convincing

Cassandra's warning disbelieved – as Apollo ordered

AO2 (4 marks)

(c) Other than Laocoon, choose three people in Troy for whom you feel sorry and in each case explain why.**Levels of Response**

0	Nothing worthy of credit	0 marks
Level 1	A very basic answer. An opinion supported by simple reason. <i>Form and style of writing may be inappropriate to answer question.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A basic answer. Limited evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, but more than a simple reason is given. <i>Form and style of writing may be appropriate to answer question.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A sound answer addressing all the main points of the question. Some clear evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, with good development. <i>Form and style of writing are appropriate to answer question.</i>	4-5 marks

Candidates may mention:

Hector's awful appearance to Aeneas

Trojans want to fight despite facing 'certain death': including Coroebus who had ignored his future bride Cassandra's warning about coming to Troy

Cassandra taken prisoner – Coroebus' death

Hypanis & Dymas – killed by own side

Deaths of Polites and Priam at altar

Venus tells her son the Gods are against Troy: Neptune / Juno / Athena / Jupiter

Aeneas loses Creusa

Aeneas sees the Greeks have plundered Troy and its temples / and taken women and children

Aeneas left to lead 'pitiful refugees' away into 'long years of exile' etc.

AO3 (5 marks)

8 (a) Describe how Dido helped Aeneas and his Trojans while they were in Africa.

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0 marks
Level 1	A basic answer. Something relevant and worthy of credit. <i>Spelling, punctuation, and grammar may obscure meaning.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A sound answer. Some clear, relevant knowledge. <i>Some classical terms used where appropriate. Spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently accurate not to obscure meaning.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A good answer. Clear, relevant knowledge with some development. <i>Classical terms generally used where appropriate. Spelling, punctuation and grammar are generally accurate and meaning is generally clear.</i>	4 marks

Candidates may mention:

- She promises to help the shipwrecked Trojans on their way to Italy or Sicily
- Invites them to join her people and settle in Carthage
- Trojans and Carthaginians will be treated the same
- She offers to send men to look for Aeneas
- Invites them to join her people and settle in Carthage
- Trojans and Carthaginians will be treated the same
- She sends men to look for Aeneas
- Invites Aeneas and Trojans into her home
- She sends animals and wine to the crews on the shore
- She hosts a banquet for the Trojans – wash / food / drink / couches

AO1 (4 marks)

(b) Explain how Venus can be blamed for Dido's death.

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0 marks
Level 1	A basic answer. Limited understanding, but something worthy of credit. <i>Spelling, punctuation, and grammar may obscure meaning.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A sound answer. Some clear understanding. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently accurate not to obscure meaning.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A good answer. Clear understanding with some development. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are generally accurate and meaning is generally clear.</i>	4 marks

Candidates may mention:

- Venus wants to end her son's suffering and shows him to Carthage
- Venus makes Aeneas appear handsome when he appears out of the mist
- Venus has Cupid impersonate Ascanius whom she takes to the East. She orders Cupid to make Dido fall in love with Aeneas
- Venus does not disagree with Juno's suggestion of marriage between Dido and Aeneas, but the 'marriage' has no human witnesses, therefore causing confusion between Dido and Aeneas
- Venus does not have permission to carry out this plan from Jupiter, mouthpiece of Fate; he forces Aeneas to remember his fate and leave Carthage

AO2 (4 marks)

(c) Do you think Venus was a good mother to Aeneas? Give your reasons.

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0 marks
Level 1	A very basic answer. An opinion supported by simple reason. <i>Form and style of writing may be inappropriate to answer question.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A basic answer. Limited evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, but more than a simple reason is given. <i>Form and style of writing may be appropriate to answer question.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A sound answer addressing all the main points of the question. Some clear evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, with good development. <i>Form and style of writing are appropriate to answer question.</i>	4-5 marks

In discussing the degree to which Venus' care for Aeneas was misguided or not, candidates may mention:

Book I:

Venus asks Jupiter to let Aeneas reach Italy and reminds him of her son's fate
 Venus appears to Aeneas as a Spartan or Amazon, advises him about Dido and his own men, cloaks him in mist, but maintains her disguise
 Venus plots with Cupid to make Dido fall in love with Aeneas

Book II:

Venus appears to Aeneas in Troy, stops him killing Helen, shows him the gods attacking the city and promises to get him safely back to his father's house

Book IV:

Venus agrees to Juno's plan to marry Aeneas and Dido

AO3 (5 marks)

Topic C The Ancient Olympic Games and the Panathenaia

9 (a) What is the event shown in the picture?

Race in armour / *hoplitodromia* / *hoplitodromos*

AO1 (1 mark)

(b) State two of the other running races held at Olympia.

Two from:

Stade / 1 length / c. 200m.– *diaulos* / 2 lengths / c.400m.– *dolichos* / 20-24 lengths / c.4000-5600m / long distance

AO1 (2 marks)

(c) Why was it difficult for an athlete to win all the running races at Olympia?

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit	0 marks
Level 1	One simple, relevant reason	1 mark
Level 2	One relevant reason with development or two simple, relevant reasons	2 marks

All held on same day (afternoon of day 3) so athletes would tire – different distances requiring different skills and training.

AO2 (2 marks)

(d)(i) Name the running race in the Great Panathenaia that did not appear in the festival at Olympia.

Torch race

AO1 (1 mark)

(d)(ii) Explain why the winner of this race was not necessarily the first to reach the altar.

Winner's torch had to be alight so that he could light the fire on the altar

AO2 (1 mark)

(e) Would you prefer to compete in a running race in the ancient or modern Olympic Games? Give reasons for your answer.

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0 marks
Level 1	Opinion supported by simple reason	1 mark
Level 2	Limited evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, but more than a simple reason is given	2 marks
Level 3	Some clear evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, with good development	3 marks

Candidates may mention:

Ancient – *stade* winner gives his name to the Olympiad / more glory for being the single prizewinner / comparatively greater rewards from home city for victory / whipped for false start (now disqualified) / danger of dehydration

Modern – more prizes for second and third places / greater accuracy in decision-making / recognition for personal bests, world records, etc / competing for country / more control over own training / lanes may provide clearer run / shape and material of track better / shoes and clothing enhance performance

AO3 (3 marks)

10 (a) Who is the god seated on his throne in the picture?

Zeus

AO1 (1 mark)

(b) What two materials were used to create his skin and clothing?

Gold – ivory

AO1 (2 marks)

(c) How does the layout of the buildings at Olympia show that it was an important religious place for all Greeks? Use examples to support your answer.

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit	0 marks
Level 1	A basic answer. Limited understanding, but something worthy of credit. <i>Spelling, punctuation, and grammar may obscure meaning.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A sound answer. Some clear understanding. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently accurate not to obscure meaning.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A good answer. Clear understanding with some development. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are generally accurate and meaning is generally clear.</i>	4 marks

Altis at the centre of the site / surrounded by a wall / all the buildings inside it are religious / large temple to Zeus / the old temple to Hera / Pheidias' Zeus considered a wonder of the ancient world / and clearly loved by Pausanias / *Altis* full of statues and altars set up by Greeks / Greek cities set up their treasuries along one side of *Altis* / other buildings are located outside the wall / but races in stadium finish with athletes running towards *Altis* / Philip II's political reasons for building here after conquest of Greece

AO2 (4 marks)

(d) Would you have liked to take part in the religious ceremonies during the festival at Olympia? Explain your answer.

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0 marks
Level 1	Opinion supported by simple reason	1 mark
Level 2	Limited evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, but more than a simple reason is given	2 marks
Level 3	Some clear evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, with good development	3 marks

Candidates may mention:

Yes – take part in a great festival to honour Zeus / solemn swearing in before Zeus Horkios / personal time to honour gods in private prayers & sacrifices / opportunity to consult oracle / funeral rites for Pelops a link to legendary beginnings of the Games / communal aspect of singing and sacrifice / Day 3 procession opportunity to show off own city's wealth / scale of sacrifice of 100 oxen / joyous procession to Zeus' temple and the crowning of victors.

No – perhaps own city not as wealthy as some others / scale of killing at sacrifice

Allow relevant discussion of the procession to Olympia

AO3 (3 marks)

11 (a) Which groups of people took part in the Great Panathenaic procession?

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0 marks
Level 1	A basic answer. Something relevant and worthy of credit. <i>Spelling, punctuation, and grammar may obscure meaning.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A sound answer. Some clear, relevant knowledge. <i>Some classical terms used where appropriate. Spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently accurate not to obscure meaning.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A good answer. Clear, relevant knowledge with some development. <i>Classical terms generally used where appropriate. Spelling, punctuation and grammar are generally accurate and meaning is generally clear.</i>	4 marks

Candidates may mention:

Priestesses and women honour the patron goddess, *Ergastinai* wove the *peplos*

Metics contribute to the economy

Ship demonstrates power of *thetes* who rowed the fleet and trade by sea

Old men carrying olive branches

Young men as soldiers and athletes

Citizens organized in demes as they participate in running the state.

AO1 (4 marks)

(b) What were the main differences between the processions to Olympia and the Great Panathenaic Procession?

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit	0 marks
Level 1	A basic answer. Limited understanding, but something worthy of credit. <i>Spelling, punctuation, and grammar may obscure meaning.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A sound answer. Some clear understanding. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently accurate not to obscure meaning.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A good answer. Clear understanding with some development. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are generally accurate and meaning is generally clear.</i>	4 marks

Candidates may mention:

Length of procession:

Panathenaia – within city of Athens / from Dipylon Gate to Acropolis

Olympic – 64km / 40 miles / from Elis to Olympia / over 2 days / with overnight stop at Lentrinoi

Sacrifice on route to Olympia of a pig at fountain of Piera

Composition of procession:

Panathenaia – smaller *peplos* / priestesses of Athena and other women / sacrificial animals / wealthy metics (foreigners resident in Athens) / carriers of holy water and musicians / ship cart with large *peplos* / old men carrying olive branches / *ergastinai* (weavers of the *peplos*) / soldiers / victorious athletes / ordinary Athenian citizens
 Olympic – *Hellanodikai* (Greek judges) led / competitors / and the horses for the equestrian events

AO2 (4 marks)

- (c) Imagine that you were an Athenian citizen at the Great Panathenaia. What would you have liked to see? Give your reasons.**

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit	0 marks
Level 1	A very basic answer. An opinion supported by simple reason. <i>Form and style of writing may be inappropriate to answer question.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A basic answer. Limited evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, but more than a simple reason is given. <i>Form and style of writing may be appropriate to answer question.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A sound answer addressing all the main points of the question. Some clear evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, with good development. <i>Form and style of writing are appropriate to answer question.</i>	4-5 marks

Candidates may mention and make a personal response to:

The Procession: you would probably have known participants, or you may be a participant as all free-born sections of society are represented (women, men, resident foreigners).

One of the few occasions when women would participate in public life: priestesses, *Arrephoroi* and *Ergastinai* and the peplos they wove.

The animals: horses and sacrificial cows.

Ship cart.

Music played on flutes and lyres

Soldiers and victorious athletes.

Colour: e.g. saffron and purple *peplos* and *metics* in purple cloaks.

Peplos: the myths depicted as well as the colour. An enormous *peplos* may have been woven for Pheidias' statue in the Parthenon for the Great Panathenaia.

Pannychis: service at night before the procession: singing and dancing

Sacrifice of at least 100 animals and sharing of meat at the *keramaikos* and the party that followed.

Competitions:

All the events that could be seen at the four great games, but third category of beardless youths.

Distinctive *apobates* chariot race.

Contests only for Athenians: Euandrion, Boat Race, Pyrrhic dance and

Torch race, with requirement to keep torch lit to light the fire on the altar beside the Parthenon.

Rhapsodic and music contests.

The buildings around Athens.

The procession passed through the city.

The buildings around the Acropolis were impressive: including Parthenon with Pheidias' statue, and the Odeion built for the music contests.

Prize-giving: impressive range: gold crowns, large cash prizes, amphorae, ox/bull

AO3 (5 marks)

- 12 (a) Boxing and wrestling were very different in the ancient Olympic Games compared with today. State the differences.**

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit	0 marks
Level 1	A basic answer. Something relevant and worthy of credit. <i>Spelling, punctuation, and grammar may obscure meaning.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A sound answer. Some clear, relevant knowledge. <i>Some classical terms used where appropriate. Spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently accurate not to obscure meaning.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A good answer. Clear, relevant knowledge with some development. <i>Classical terms generally used where appropriate. Spelling, punctuation and grammar are generally accurate and meaning is clear.</i>	4 marks

Candidates may mention:

Pentathlon – wrestling one of five events: only fencing part of modern multi-discipline events

Boxing – thongs instead of gloves / no weight divisions / no rounds / no head gear

Wrestling – no weight divisions / no rounds / upright with some similarities to some modern styles

Pankration – no weight divisions / no rounds / no real western equivalent

AO1 (4 marks)

- (b) Explain how the Hellanodikai (Greek judges) made sure competition was fair at Olympia. You may refer to their jobs both before and during the five days of the festival.**

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0 marks
Level 1	A basic answer. Limited understanding, but something worthy of credit. <i>Spelling, punctuation, and grammar may obscure meaning.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A sound answer. Some clear understanding. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently accurate not to obscure meaning.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A good answer. Clear understanding with some development. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are generally accurate and meaning is generally clear.</i>	4 marks

Candidates may mention:

Renowned for their impartiality / trained in carrying out duties by 'guardians of the law' / checked facilities at Olympia / one month before Games: enforced diet and training at Elis / classified men and boys / checked fitness of athletes by conducting heats / administered oath to Zeus Horkios / beat and fined cheats / supervised and judged all contests / divided themselves between the various types of event (3 equestrian, 3 stadium, 3 combat, one chief judge)

AO2 (4 marks)

- (c) Do you think the competitors would have enjoyed their stay at Olympia for the ancient games? Give your reasons. Do not mention taking part in the events.

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0 marks
Level 1	A very basic answer. An opinion supported by simple reason. <i>Form and style of writing may be inappropriate to answer question.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A basic answer. Limited evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, but more than a simple reason is given. <i>Form and style of writing may be appropriate to answer question.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A sound answer addressing all the main points of the question. Some clear evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, with good development. <i>Form and style of writing may be appropriate to answer question.</i>	4-5 marks

Candidates may mention:

Gymnasium – length is same as running track in stadium so used for running and throwing practice; double track with starting sills under colonnade for bad weather training

Palaestra – training space for combat sports; rooms for oiling and powdering; rooms for bad weather practice, including jumping; most rooms have benches for spectators
Bathing facilities (hip baths and heated water; later replaced by Roman style baths with *hypocaust*) and swimming pool

Stadium – designed for competition with imposing entrance tunnel and banks for athletes to be seen by their audience.

Religious facilities – altars and temples for competitors to participate in sacrifices; to visit e.g. Temple of Zeus; *Altis* used for presentation of prizes

Bouleuterion – swearing of oath

Prytaneion – victors' banquet

But, no accommodation for athletes

Do not give credit for references to either participation in competition or what happened on returning home.

AO3 (5 marks)

Topic D Pompeii and Herculaneum

- 13 (a)(i) Name the area labelled A.

Palaestra / Gymnasium / exercise area / games or playing field

AO1 (1 mark)

- (a)(ii) Give two reasons why this area was so large.

Open to large numbers of men – space required for running / throwing e.g. a ball / bowling – many activities at same time

AO2 (2 marks)

- (b) Explain how the hot rooms and the hot water pools in the Stabian Baths were heated.**

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0 marks
Level 1	One simple, relevant reason	1 mark
Level 2	One relevant reason with development, or two simple, relevant reasons	2 marks

Furnace heats air that circulates under floors of heated rooms (*tepidarium* and *caldarium*). Thick stone and mortar floors are raised up on brick columns to allow hot air to circulate. Hot air also rises up cavities in walls created by box and nipple tiles.

Furnace also heats hot and warm water tanks. Additionally furnace also directly heats bronze half cylinder connected to hot bath. Water in the bath is heated by convection.

Allow brazier

AO2 (2 marks)

- (c) The business labelled B is a bar, or Thermopolium. Give two pieces of archaeological evidence that tell you this.**

Two from:

Masonry counter – jars / *dolia* set into it – oven – wide shop front / slots for shuttering
– amphorae for wine – signs / price lists – kettles

AO1 (2 marks)

- (d) What would you have liked about spending time in a bar or tavern in Pompeii? Refer to the archaeological evidence in your answer.**

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0 marks
Level 1	Opinion supported by simple reason	1 mark
Level 2	Limited evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, but more than a simple reason is given	2 marks
Level 3	Some clear evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, with good development	3 marks

Candidates may mention:

Colourful marble inlaid / painted counter

Attractive wall paintings

Taverns have seats and / or couches to spend time with friends

Variety of food and drink in *dolia* / *amphorae*

Variety of eating / drinking / serving vessels in glass / ceramic/metal

Street-front counters allow quick purchase if in a hurry

Easy to find one as there are many around Pompeii

Guest rooms were often available

Wall paintings of games such as dice

AO3 (3 marks)

- 14 (a) State two features in the painting that would make a visit to this amphitheatre safe and comfortable for the audience during a typical show.**

Any two from:

Easy access to seats via external and / internal staircases / walkways around the outside.

High arena wall separating spectators from gladiators / animals.

Tiered seats with all round view

Awning over part of crowd

AO1 (2 marks)

- (b)(i) What unfortunate event in AD59 is shown in this painting?**

Riot

AO1 (1 mark)

- (b)(ii) From which nearby town were many people involved?**

Nuceria

AO1 (1 mark)

- (c) Explain the similarities and differences between Pompeii's large theatre and the Odeon (also known as the small theatre).**

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit	0 marks
Level 1	Limited understanding, but something worthy of credit	1 mark
Level 2	Some clear understanding	2 marks
Level 3	Some clear understanding with good development	3 marks

Differences:

Large theatre:

Capacity c.5,000 for more popular comedies and tragedies

Too large for roof, therefore provision for awning (stone sockets at top)

Colonnade (later gladiator barracks) used for shelter from extremes of weather, or to walk in intervals

Odeon:

Capacity c.1,200; presumably less popular than shows in large theatre

Timber roof improves sound quality so used for concerts and recitals

Spectators have access to large theatre's colonnade

Squared off edges to seating to create square ground plan

Similarities:

Stage to full height of seats with *orchestra* in front provides impressive backdrop to performances.

Three stage entrances and *paradoi* conform to theatrical conventions

First four wide, shallow steps of *ima cavea* used for leading citizens, other spectators use rest. Semi-circular, tiered auditorium provides good view and acoustics.

AO2 (3 marks)

- (d) **To what extent do you think that the archaeological evidence from Pompeii suggests that theatrical performances were as popular as the games held in the amphitheatre? Give your reasons.**

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0 marks
Level 1	Opinion supported by simple reason	1 mark
Level 2	Limited evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, but more than a simple reason is given	2 marks
Level 3	Some clear evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, with good development	3 marks

Candidates may mention:

Seating capacity: 20,000 amphitheatre; 5,000 large theatre; 1,200 Odeon
 Several high quality mosaics and wall paintings with theatrical theme may suggest popularity among Pompeii's elite
 Same Duoviri commissioned amphitheatre and Odeon
 Graffiti mention actors: Actius and Paris named
 Many graffiti refer to shows in amphitheatre (some scratched on walls of theatre): adverts for shows, naming events, facilities, sponsors; names and victories of gladiators; adulation of fans

Body of wealthy lady in gladiator barracks: was she looking for her lover?
 Passions raised by gladiatorial games rather than theatre: riot of AD59
 Large theatre's colonnade converted into gladiator barracks
 Etc.

AO3 (3 marks)

- 15 (a) **Describe how the entrance, *atrium* (hall) and *tablinum* (study) of houses in Pompeii or Herculaneum might show the wealth of their owners. Refer to specific examples to support your answer.**

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit	0 marks
Level 1	A basic answer. Something relevant and worthy of credit. <i>Spelling, punctuation, and grammar may obscure meaning.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A sound answer. Some clear, relevant knowledge. <i>Some classical terms used where appropriate. Spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently accurate not to obscure meaning.</i>	2 marks
Level 3	A good answer. Clear, relevant knowledge with some development. <i>Classical terms generally used where appropriate. Spelling, punctuation and grammar are generally accurate and meaning is clear.</i>	3 marks

Candidates may mention:

Impressive front door with architectural decoration / benches for clients. Greeting 'HAVE' on pavement outside House of the Faun.
 Entrance way narrow to emphasise...
Atrium – often large and spacious with selected pieces of fine furniture (Wooden Partition) and family portrait (Caecilius) and other sculpture (Faun), and possibly strong box (Vettii). Decoration is often conservative in First Style (Faun) – impressive and serious with space for clients to gather in the morning.
Tablinum – large, central, high room with curtain or screen (Wooden Partition), and often a passageway bypasses *tablinum* (Wooden Partition, Caecilius, Faun, Tragic

Poet, Menander) for private meetings. Business records and wealth may also be kept here.

AO1 (4 marks)

- (b) Explain how the owners of houses in Pompeii and Herculaneum tried to protect their homes and possessions against crime.**

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit	0 marks
Level 1	A basic answer. Limited understanding, but something worthy of credit. <i>Spelling, punctuation, and grammar may obscure meaning.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A sound answer. Some clear understanding. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently accurate not to obscure meaning.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A good answer. Clear understanding with some development. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are generally accurate and meaning is generally clear.</i>	4 marks

Candidates may mention:

High walls surround town houses / with few, small windows, placed high up in walls / iron grilles in windows. Heavy front doors (casts from Pompeii) / with heavy metal studs / with locks and keys / and bar and prop (cast from Pompeii). 'Beware of the dog' mosaics in entrance passages of several houses suggest that guard dogs were kept (including best in House of the Tragic Poet and rather friendly example in House of Caecilius). Strong boxes riveted to floor (House of Vettii) / and with locks. Also allow reference to shop shutters (plaster casts), slots in thresholds, and bars and locks as shops were linked to houses.

AO2 (4 marks)

- (c) What would you have liked and disliked about gardens in Pompeii and Herculaneum? Refer to archaeological evidence in your answer.**

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit	0 marks
Level 1	A very basic answer. An opinion supported by simple reason. <i>Form and style of writing may be inappropriate to answer question.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A basic answer. Limited evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, but more than a simple reason is given. <i>Form and style of writing may be appropriate to answer question.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A sound answer addressing all the main points of the question. Some clear evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, with good development. <i>Form and style of writing are appropriate to answer question.</i>	4-5 marks

Candidates may mention:

Size of gardens: large *peristyle* gardens, e.g. House of the Faun has two.

Small *hortus* garden can be cramped, e.g. House of the Tragic Poet, Neptune and Amphitrite

Small gardens can look bigger with country and garden scenes painted on the outside walls.

Shade provided by colonnades in all gardens, large and small. These replicate expensive stone in brick and

Rooms look out into gardens: e.g. dining room in the Houses of the Tragic Poet and the Vettii; House the of the Vettii's reception rooms, summer dining rooms and Alexander' mosaic room in House of the Faun; Villa of the Mysteries' private rooms look out over verandas, terraces and the countryside (including Dionysian Mysteries dining room).

Privacy provided by high walls and inward looking colonnades in urban houses.

Suburban houses have private rooms looking over gardens and countryside and away from the city and roads.

Permanent summer dining: House of Neptune and Amphitrite

Decoration: elaborate wall paintings (e.g. House of the Vettii) and mosaics (e.g. House of Neptune and Amphitrite)

Garden furniture: House of the Vettii's bronze and stone statues and basins.

Formal planting and water features: e.g. Houses of the Vettii and the Faun

Marble discs hung between columns of colonnades flash in the sun

AO3 (5 marks)

- 16 (a) Choose and describe the appearance of one temple in or near to the forum of Pompeii.**

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit	0 marks
Level 1	A basic answer. Something relevant and worthy of credit. <i>Spelling, punctuation, and grammar may obscure meaning.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A sound answer. Some clear, relevant knowledge. <i>Some classical terms used where appropriate. Spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently accurate not to obscure meaning.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A good answer. Clear, relevant knowledge with some development. <i>Classical terms generally used where appropriate. Spelling, punctuation and grammar are generally accurate and meaning is clear.</i>	4 marks

Candidates may mention:

Choice of: Jupiter, Apollo, Vespasian, *Lares, Macellum, Fortuna Augusta*

Precinct usually with colonnade

Altar to front

Podium with steps to front

Porch supported by columns

Triangular pediment

Cella to house statue(s) of god(s)

Some statues / busts survive

AO1 (4 marks)

- (b) **Apart from attending a religious ceremony, explain why someone would have gone to the forum in Pompeii. Refer to the archaeological evidence in your answer.**

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit	0 marks
Level 1	A basic answer. Limited understanding, but something worthy of credit. <i>Spelling, punctuation, and grammar may obscure meaning.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A sound answer. Some clear understanding. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently accurate not to obscure meaning.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A good answer. Clear understanding with some development. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are generally accurate and meaning is generally clear.</i>	4 marks

Candidates may mention:

Business: *Macellum* / grain market / weights and measures table / open space to set up stalls / basilica / Eumachia

Politics & the law: *curia* / offices of the *duoviri* & *aediles* / voting hall / open space for electioneering / tribunal of basilica for law cases

Public notices: posted on boards

See the sites of the city: statue bases once supported images of the city's great citizens / use of white stone in double colonnade to create impressive sight / triumphal arches

Convenient meeting place – especially with no road signs

AO2 (4 marks)

- (c) **What do you think made the forum in Pompeii an attractive place to visit? Give your reasons.**

Levels of Response

0	Nothing worthy of credit	0 marks
Level 1	A very basic answer. An opinion supported by simple reason. <i>Form and style of writing may be inappropriate to answer question.</i>	1 mark
Level 2	A basic answer. Limited evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, but more than a simple reason is given. <i>Form and style of writing may be appropriate to answer question.</i>	2-3 marks
Level 3	A sound answer addressing all the main points of the question. Some clear evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, with good development. <i>Form and style of writing are appropriate to answer question.</i>	4- 5 marks

Candidates may mention:

Central position of *Capitolium* at one end, balanced by three political offices at other.

Bright white appearance of paved areas and double height colonnade.

Triumphal arches and statue bases indicate honouring of local and imperial personalities.

Bollards keep traffic out of forum.

Dirty stalls are moved in to *Macellum* to keep forum clean.

Many of Pompeii's most impressive buildings around forum: basilica, Eumachia, smaller temples. Etc.

However *Capitolium*, for example was still under repair in AD79 – lack of money rather than will?

AO3 (5 marks)