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GCSE

# Classical Civilisation

40202F

Mark scheme

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4020

June 2016

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Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Assessment Writer.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' 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.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from [aqa.org.uk](http://aqa.org.uk)

## Topic A Greek Tragedy and Drama Festivals

1 (a) From where has Aegeus just arrived?

- (A) Athens
- (B) Delphi
- (C) Corinth
- (D) Iolcus

(B) Delphi

AO1 [1 mark]

(b) ‘And does Jason accept this?’ (lines 1 and 2). To what is Aegeus referring?

Medea’s banishment

AO1 [1 mark]

(c) What help does Medea ask for from Aegeus?

To be allowed to stay in Athens/with him

AO1 [1 mark]

(d) Explain how Medea persuades Aegeus to help her.

### 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

Aegeus is unable to father a child. Medea promises him help and claims to have drugs to solve his problem. She wins his sympathy by highlighting her plight, exile and abandonment by Jason.

AO2 [2 marks]

(e) Why does Medea ask Aegeus to take an oath?

### 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

The oath will bind him to his offer of sanctuary. She is about to murder her enemies, Creon and Glauce and thinks their relatives will demand that Aegeus hands her over to them. The oath will ensure that Aegeus won’t do that.

AO2 [2 marks]

- (f) **Medea also tricks Jason and Creon. Who do you think is more foolish, Jason or Creon? Give reasons for your answer**

**Levels of Response**

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

**Jason:** He has seen previous evil acts. He knows she is angry with him for leaving her for Glauce, that she has been cursing him – had been threatening death to her enemies - they have had a big argument on stage in which many harsh things were said in particular her saying that she would have nothing to do with his marriage with Glauce – therefore he is very foolish to suddenly accept her change of heart – and then allow her children to stay in Corinth while she went into exile – he doesn't suspect her offer of very expensive gifts to Glauce.

**Creon:** in allowing his daughter to marry Jason he has incurred the wrath of Medea – heard her threats to kill her enemies – comes with every intention to banish Medea there and then – shows a determination not to allow her to stay a minute longer – resists her attempts to win him around – knows she's a clever woman – finds her soft talk even more alarming and dangerous – yet is still prepared to allow her to stay one day longer – even claiming she can hardly do any harm in one day - understandably wanting to hold his dying daughter – but foolish to do so while not understanding what has happened to her.

**A03 [3 marks]**

- 2 (a) **The picture above is of Aeschylus. Name one other Greek tragic playwright.**

Euripides / Sophocles

**A01 [1 mark]**

- (b)(i) **How many plays did a tragic playwright have to write for each festival?**

4

**A01 [1 mark]**

- (ii) **Among his plays, the playwright had to write a light-hearted play. What was this type of light hearted play called?**

Satyr

**A01 [1 mark]**

- (c) **Apart from the Chorus, how many actors performed in a tragedy?**

3 (accept 4)

**A01 [1 mark]**

- (d) Explain the difficulties a tragic playwright had to face in preparing a play for production.

**Levels of Response**

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

Writing a topical/interesting play - persuading the archon or his scrutinising committee to accept his play –had no choice in protagonist as actors were allotted by state- might not get on with actors - being allotted a choregos –might not get on with choregos - finding a chorus – length of time for rehearsal – overseeing training of chorus – ensuring choregos provided sufficient finances - preparing for Proagon – finding appropriate costumes – obtaining right masks – and props -planning the staging of his play.

**AO2 [3 marks]**

- (e) 'Being a member of a chorus in a Greek tragedy would not have been enjoyable.'

Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

**Levels of Response**

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

**No:** Team effort – enjoying singing/dancing/performing - honour of being part of the City Dionysia – performing in great productions – working with/ for great playwrights – being part of a team that won the first prize – honour of representing tribe – banquet if won- interacting with audience and giving opinions.

**Yes:** Natural fear of performing – pressure of learning lines and music – heavy costumes – length of performances – time commitment for rehearsal – pressure of representing the city in the festival – increased pressure of competition – involvement in tragic themes- uncomfortable costumes and masks – criticism of audience.

**AO3 [3 marks]**

**3 (a) Describe how Glauce dies.****Levels of Response**

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

Medea persuades Jason to take children into Glauce with poisoned gifts – after Jason persuades Glauce to receive the children and take the gifts – Glauce puts on the dress – changes colour – staggers- collapses onto a chair – mouth oozing – pupils twisted out of sight – coronet sets her head ablaze with all-consuming burning – flesh burns away and falls off her skin – she falls down dead in complete agony.

**AO1 [4 marks]**

**(b) Why does Medea hate Jason?****Levels of Response**

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

**Jason:** Medea helped him win the Golden Fleece – he made her all sorts of promises – she left her country and family for him – she had his children – he broke his promises – he abandoned her – he abandoned their family – he left her for another woman – when she was exiled he seemed to come to help her but was really buying her off – his justification for leaving her was phoney.

**AO2 [4 marks]**

- (c) **Which characters in Medea do you think are nice?  
Give reasons for your answer.**

**Levels of Response**

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

**Nurse:** wishes the Argo had never sailed – feels sorry for Medea – sympathises with the extent of her despair – warns her off wishing death for herself – protective of the children – warns the tutor to keep an eye on the children and away from Medea.

**Chorus:** although women of Corinth having heard of her plight they have come to find out more and give her their sympathy and support – believe that Jason deserves punishing – empathise with Medea’s description of the role of women in Greek society – feel sorry for the news of her exile – pity Athens housing a murderess of her own children – feel sorry for the children when they are being killed – feel sorry that her pain had caused her to kill her children – sympathise with Jason for the loss of his children

**Tutor:** sympathises when he overhears the gossip about Medea’s exile – feels delight that the children will be free from banishment after the gifts have been handed over.

**Messenger:** touching description of the arrival of the children into the palace – description of Glauce’s death is very sympathetic – perhaps even more so with the death of Creon – warns Medea to flee

**Creon:** sympathises with Medea’s request to stay one day longer to make provisions for her children – only concerned for the safety of his daughter – not a cruel man

**Aegeus:** immediately picks up on Medea’s distress and offers her sanctuary.

**Jason:** comes to offer Medea help in her exile – offers her money – offers her letters of introduction – suggests that he has prevented worse than exile for Medea- tells her not to give away valuable items, in the shape of coronet and gown – comes to save his children after the deaths of Glauce and Creon.

**AO3 [5 marks]**

- 4 (a) **What roles did Athenians have in the City Dionysia? Do not write about members of the Chorus.**

**Levels of Response**

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

Students may mention some but not necessarily all of:

Member of the audience watching the plays – observing procession – taking part in komos /drunken revellery- Eponymous Archon selecting the plays and overseeing the whole production – choregos financing the plays – priest of Dionysus representing the god of the theatre – young men of military age passing out for military service – ephebes escorting the statue of Dionysus outside the city – judges deciding who the winners were – members of the tribes performing the Dithyramps – strategoi making sacrifices and offering libations in the theatre – sons of those who have died for Athens being honoured in the theatre – citizens publicly freeing slaves – metics attending the processions beforehand – girls carrying baskets of fruit during the processions – actors and playwrights also had to be Athenian citizens.

**AO1 [4 marks]**



**(b) How was the design of the Theatre of Dionysus good for the audience?**

**Levels of Response**

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

Students may mention some but not necessarily all of:

Large numbers could attend – semi-circular shape allowed everyone to have a good view – provided very good acoustics -tiered seating made for good viewing - aisles down and across provided relatively easy access – segmented blocks of seats gave Athenians opportunity to meet in tribes – raised stage allowed audience have a better view of the actors – orchestra created an open space for audience to appreciate the music and music of the chorus – skene offered a place for actors to change costumes and without being seen and it provided backdrop for the setting of the play

**AO2 [4 marks]**

- (c) **Write a brief note from an Athenian citizen to a friend, telling him why he would enjoy the City Dionysia.**

**Levels of Response**

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

Beware of AO1 responses.

Students may mention some but not necessarily all of:

Public festival - processions – plays – tragedies – comedies – satyrs – competition of plays and judging of winning actors and choregoi– partying /komos - presentation of tribute from allies –watching the Athenians showing off the city – timing of festival coinciding with spring – anticipation built up by the proagon – socialising with friends – city on holiday - watching the role the strategoi have in sacrifices – worship of Dionysus – religious aspects - banquets after the festival – opportunities for individuals to show off their talents – choregoi their wealth – actors their abilities - poets their skills – archon his organisational abilities – cheap cost of attendance at theatre – excess of eating and drinking – eyeing up the women in the streets – audience participation in the plays.

**AO3 [5 marks]**

**Topic B Plautus, ‘The Pot of Gold’ and ‘The Brothers Menaechmus’**

5 (a) What has Euclio been doing just before this scene?

- (A) counting his money
- (B) visiting the Chairman of his ward
- (C) insulting Staphyla
- (D) inspecting the Shrine of Good Faith

(B) visiting the Chairman of his ward

AO1 [1 mark]

(b)(i) What is the name of the girl Megadorus wants to marry?

Phaedria

AO1 [1 mark]

(ii) Who has encouraged Megadorus to make this proposal to get married?

Eunomia/ Megadorus’s sister

AO1 [1 mark]

(c) Why is Euclio happy to accept Megadorus’s proposal?

Megadorus is prepared to marry Phaedria without a dowry – he also is quite happy to pay the expenses of the wedding such as the wedding feast.

AO2 [2 mark]

(d) Explain how Euclio has obtained the ‘money’ (line 9).

**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

Euclio’s grandfather had left the money in the care of the Lar Familiaris – Euclio’s daughter had shown respect to the Lar Familiaris so the Lar Familiaris allowed Euclio to find the money to give it as a dowry to his daughter.

AO2 [2 marks]

- (e) **‘This meeting with Megadorus shows what a nasty man Euclio is.’  
Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. You may refer to the whole scene.**

**Levels of Response**

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

Students may mention some but not necessarily all of:

Angry - that he had gone to the Chairman of his ward on a wild goose chase.

Paranoid – desperately eager to get back into his house to check on his gold.

Single-minded about his gold – ‘I am out here but my mind is in there all the time’

Suspicious – believes that the only reason Megadorus wants to talk to him is because he knows about the gold.

Violent – because he believes Stapyla has told Megadorus, he threatens to cut her tongue out.

Deceitful – he tells Megarorus that he is too poor to provide a dowry for his daughter when he actually has his pot of gold.

Easily offended – when Megadorus asks to marry Phaedria.

Offensive – in his response to Megadotus’s proposal.

Rude – in the way he keeps leaving Megadorus to go inside to check his gold.

But he is funny – in his sudden and quick departures.

Give credit for any other appropriate response backed up with reasons.

**AO3 [3 marks]**

- 6 (a)(i) What is the name of the ‘woman’ (line 3)?**

Erotium

**AO1 [1 mark]**

- (ii) What is the ‘prize’ (line 3)?**

A gown/dress

**AO1 [1 mark]**

- (b) Who is the ‘rightful owner’ (line 3)?**

Menaechmus’s wife

**AO1 [1 mark]**

**(c) Who is Peniculus?**

A parasite/ sponge /bond-slave/ a cadging friend of Menaechmus

**AO1 [1 mark]**

**(d) Peniculus later says he is dying to have a scrap with Menaechmus. Why does he want to fight him?**

**Levels of Response**

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

Peniculus had come to Menaechmus's house to get a free meal out of him – Menaechmus had been on his way to his mistress's house for dinner – Peniculus joined him – before they were to go into Erotium's house Menaechmus and Peniculus went into town – they got separated – Peniculus has now returned to find 'Menaechmus' coming out of Erotium's house without him – he believes Menaechmus had lost him deliberately and that Peniculus has been cheated out of his meal.

**AO2 [3 marks]**

**(e) Up to this point in the play, do you think Sosicles is a likeable character? Give reasons for your answer.**

**Levels of Response**

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

Students may mention some but not necessarily all of:

**Yes:** Loyal to his family: trying to find his long-lost brother.  
 Determined: spent six years travelling all over the world in this quest.  
 Has a good relationship with Messenio.  
 Initially sympathetic with Cylindrus when he mistakes him for Menaechmus, offering to pay to cure his 'lunacy'  
 Shows tolerance towards Erotium when she mistakes him for Menaechmus.

**No:** Bossy with his slave: warns Messenio of his quick-temperedness.  
 Shows he doesn't trust his slave by taking the money off him.  
 Doesn't heed his slave's warnings about Epidamnus.  
 Lies to Erotium about why he pretended not to know her.  
 Takes advantage of Erotium's hospitality, when he clearly knows it is not meant for him.  
 Regards the gown as a prize for him to keep or sell – although it has been given to him he is in effect stealing it.

Accept a combination of responses.

**AO3 [3 marks]**

**7 (a) How are the female characters kind and considerate in ‘The Pot of Gold’?**

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

Students may mention some but not necessarily all of:

**Phaedria:** shows kindness to the Lar Familiaris with offerings of wine and flowers at his shrine

**Staphyla:** concern for Phaedria’s pregnancy – trying to help her – concerned about the disgrace when it is all revealed when she marries Megadorus – protecting Euclio’s house when the cooks are talking about using the rafters for firewood.

**Eunomia:** wants to see her bachelor brother married – shows understanding when Lyconides admits what he has done to Phaedria – urges Megadorus to waive his claim to Phaedria.

**AO1 [4 marks]**

**(b) Explain why Lyconides and his slave are happy at the end of ‘The Pot of Gold’.**

**Levels of Response**

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

Students may mention some but not necessarily all of:

Lyconides because he has made Phaedria pregnant and wants to marry her. When he confessed his peccadillo to Euclio, Euclio refused all possibility of a marriage, but now he has been allowed to marry Phaedria and he receives the pot of gold as the dowry for wedding.

The slave because has been given his freedom as well as a gold piece from Euclio. He has stolen Euclio’s gold and believes that would be sufficient to buy his freedom.

However, by returning it he has been given his freedom by Lyconides. He has escaped punishment for his crime and as actually been given a gold piece for returning it.

**AO2 [4 marks]**

- (c) **Do you think that Euclio deserves to be happy at the end of ‘The Pot of Gold’? Give reasons for your answer.**

**Levels of Response**

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

**Yes:** he has had a change of heart – shows generosity of spirit gives gold to Lyconides and Phaedria – even gives the slave a gold coin – the extent of his grief at losing the gold shows how much hurt possessing it gives him – ultimately an extreme comic character.

**No:** Violent – uses knife on cook/assaults slave/ beats Staphyla

Paranoid – checking on gold all the time

Deceitful – lies about his poverty to Megadorus

Single-minded – believes that Lyconides’s confession is about his gold

Insulting – name-calling directed at Staphyla/Megadorus/ the slave/ the cooks

Benefits scrounger – going to Chairman of ward for a dole when he has money

Mean – gets flowers and incense for his daughter’s wedding/isn’t prepared to pay for daughter’s wedding feast/ reputation for meanness among slaves and cooks.

Suspicious – when Megadorus is being friendly towards him.

**AO3 [5 marks]**

**8 (a) What do Cylindrus and the Maid do in ‘The Brothers Menaechmus’?****Levels of Response**

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

**Cylindrus:** sent out to fetch food for the meal with Menaechmus and Peniculus – on return encounters Sosicles and Messenio – is first to mistake Sosicles for Menaechmus

**The Maid:** comes out with bracelet for Sosicles to take for repair – offers herself to him in return for other items of jewellery – Sosicles not prepared to give her any gifts

**AO1 [4 marks]**

**(b) Explain why Menaechmus is in trouble with the female characters in ‘The Brothers Menaechmus’.****Levels of Response**

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

Students may mention some but not necessarily all of:

Wife not happy when he leaves house on his way to meet mistress– Peniculus reports his activities to his wife, about visiting his mistress and stealing her items – encounter with wife and Peniculus ends up with his wife taking him to task and demanding her items back – refuses to let him into their house until he returns the items – goes to Erotium to ask for their return – because she has already given them to Sosicles she thinks he is tricking her – she too bars him from her house.

**AO2 [4 marks]**



**(c) Do you like Messenio? Give reasons for your answer.****Levels of Response**

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

Students may mention some but not necessarily all of:

**Yes:**

Loyal – accompanies his master on his quest to find his brother.

Concerned – tells him how dangerous Epidamnus is.

Protective – sticks up for Sosicles against Cylindrus – warns him of the potential dangers of accepting Erotium's invitation into her house.

Trustworthy – has his master's best interests at heart – entrusted with billeting the rest of the men.

Obedient – he meets Sosicles at the agreed time.

Brave – finds Menaechmus being attacked by the doctor's slaves and comes to his rescue.

Intelligent – is the first to realise they are brothers and cross-examines them to prove it – re-unites the brothers.

**No:**

Despondent: doesn't think there is any hope in their mission to find the lost brother.

Insulting: towards Cylindrus and Erotium.

Not necessarily trustworthy: Sosicles takes the money off him in case he falls for the temptations of Epidamnus.

Opportunist: Argues a case for his freedom if he can prove they are the long-lost brothers and offers to be Menaechmus' auctioneer.

Chauvinistic; offering to sell the wife as part of the auction.

**AO3 [5 marks]**

## Topic C Mycenaean Civilisation

9 (a) Where had Schliemann excavated before he came to Mycenae?

- (A) Tiryns
- (B) Athens
- (C) Troy
- (D) Pylos

(C) Troy

AO1 [1 mark]

(b) Of what material was this mask made?

Gold / beaten gold.

AO1 [1 mark]

(c) In what type of grave was this mask found?

Shaft.

AO1 [1 mark]

(d)(i) Why did Schliemann think it was the mask of Agamemnon?

### Levels of Response

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

He looked regal – looked like a war leader – according to Homer, Mycenae was ‘rich in gold’ and this mask reflected that wealth – it was found in the place where Pausanias said Agamemnon’s tomb was – the graves contained the right number of bodies – the graves contained many other items of wealth – basically Schliemann wanted it to be Agamemnon’s tomb and this his mask.

AO2 [2 marks]

(ii) Explain how Schliemann was later proved wrong.

### Levels of Response

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

More bodies were found later – the burials were not made at the same time – since been proved that these graves were three hundred years before the Trojan war – and therefore before Agamemnon.

AO2 [2 marks]

**(e) What does this mask tell you about the Mycenaeans?**

**Levels of Response**

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

Wealth of Mycenae – artistic skill – technique used in making such an object – symmetric style – importance of the kings – respect for the kings – respect for the dead – gold is not found in this part of Greece, so it suggests some degree of trade – reflects the influence of the Egyptians.

**AO3 [3 marks]**

**10 (a) State two features in the picture which show that the room is a megaron.**

Hearth – pillar bases

**AO2 (2 marks)**

**(b) State one activity which is thought to have taken place in the megaron.**

One from: feasting, dancing, bards, making libations, royal audiences, council meetings, dispensing justice.

**AO1 (1 mark)**

**(c) Name two other kinds of rooms found in Mycenaean palaces and, in each case, explain how archaeologists have been able to tell this.**

In each case one mark for the room and one for the evidence. Two from:

Bathroom – plasterbaths, floor with drainage holes

Archive room – Linear B tablets

Storage room – Pithoi, cups etc

Workshop – materials, size

Waiting room – benches, vessels for wine,

Shrine – altar, ledge for image

Throne room – throne, lustral bath

**AO1 and AO2 (2+2 marks)**

**(d) How much would you have enjoyed living in a Mycenaean Palace?  
Give reasons for your answer.**

**Levels of Response**

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

It was the focal point of the city – most powerful place to be – economic centre of the city – religious centre – military centre and administrative centre – largest building in the city – impressive rooms – wide range of rooms – feeling of luxury – painted floors – frescoes – wall paintings – richness as reflected by the amount of gold – more rooms for individual space – two storeys – imposing columns – sense of safety with guardrooms – fact that almost everything you would have needed would have been made on the spot – presence of domestic quarters indicates servants to attend to your needs – colourfully decorated making it a pleasure to live in – elaborate décor inside and out – hole in roof to provide a form of air conditioning and way out for smoke making it more comfortable.

**AO3 [3 marks]**

**11 (a) In what ways did Mycenaean armour protect soldiers in battle?**

**Levels of Response**

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

**Cuirass:** this protected main part of torso covering breast at the front and covering the back too – high collar did similar job for the neck – leather thongs held together soldier pieces protecting top of arms – plates provide separate protection and mobility to avoid enemy attacks

**Shield:** tower shield curved around body providing protection from neck to knee very defensive – figure of eight providing more mobility – both types made of layers of oxhide mounted on wicker frame with the number of layers adding strength and depth to the protection

**Helmet:** boar's tusk plates with ivory and bronze cheek pieces providing wide protection for the face and skull – sometimes with bronze cheek pieces adding even more – later replaced by helmets of bronze

**Greaves:** shin guards covering leg to ankle preventing soldier from being chopped down – thin bronze sheets over padding of leather ensured they weren't too heavy.

**AO1 [4 marks]**

**(b) Explain why Pylos was difficult to defend.**

**Levels of Response**

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

Students may mention some but not necessarily all of:

Palace within sight of the sea – therefore more open to attack from the sea. Only built on low hilltop. There is evidence of township outside palace, which would have made palace more vulnerable – capture of township gave easier access to the palace – captured township gave attacking army more protection – captured township gave attackers more supplies – later building on same site seems to have no walls for protection – instead the palace was surrounded by other buildings for storage – not designed for effective defence.

**AO2 [4 marks]**

**(c) Apart from the walls, why do you think a Mycenaean citizen would have felt safe inside the city?**

**Levels of Response**

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

Students may mention some but not necessarily all of:

Strategic position built on rocky outcrop – on top of hill – narrow approach to city – underground passage accessing cistern fed by concealed aqueduct providing water during siege – ramp/slope up to city – large granaries for food supplies – creation of tunnels to access water supply – no siege weapons – defended from three sides.

**AO3 (5 marks)**

**12 (a) Describe how the Mycenaeans used pots.**

**Levels of Response**

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

Storing liquids – cooking – at the table – drinking – transport of large and small amounts of liquid – as offerings in graves – feeding bottles for children – pouring – burial caskets – bathtubs.

**AO1 [4 marks]**

**(b) What can we tell about men from vases and frescoes?**

**Levels of Response**

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

Students may mention some but not necessarily all of:

What they wore eg soldiers and grooms wearing short sleeved tunics –soldiers wearing black leather or jerkins with fringed tunics – sometimes wearing kilts – charioteers wearing long cloaks  
 hair styles – some depicted with short hair, others with long locks – sometimes heads bound with ribbons and bands  
 some men bearded, others clean shaven  
 activities – men: in religious processions, men fighting, fishermen, boxers.

**AO2 [4 marks]**

- (c) **Do you think Mycenaean pots are attractive? Give reasons for your answer. You may refer to individual items if you want.**

**Levels of Response**

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

Students may mention some but not necessarily all of:

**Yes:** different shapes sometimes depending on their function – e.g. rhyta fashioned in form of stag or bull – made from different materials e.g. silver, gold, designs displaying scenes of battle – hunting – animals, e.g. lions and bulls – named vases: Cup of Nestor / Warrior Vase / Siege Rhyton – naturalistic carving on Mycenaean cup of the capture of wild bull - wide range of motifs on their designs.

**No:** lower body of most vessels painted with simple banding – repetition of simple designs – double axes – leaves – spirals – vertical lines – stippling - zigzags – stylised flowers – solid colours – simple banding – stylised processions – almost comic one dimensional picture of soldiers on Warrior Vase.

**AO3 [5 marks]**

## Topic D Social Life in Rome in the First Century AD

13 (a) At what time of day did a Roman man visit the baths?

2pm /afternoon

AO1 [1 mark]

(b) Give one reason a Roman took his slave with him to the baths.

To guard his clothes(belongings)/ to rub in the oil and scrape it off/ help him wash/ to carry his belongings.

AO1 [1 mark]

(c) Explain how a Roman used oil and a strigil at the baths.

Oil rubbed on to skin – strigil scraped off oil and impurities

AO2 [2 marks]

(d) Why did people usually visit the frigidarium (cold room) last?

To close their pores/ prevent infection

AO2 [1 mark]

(e) Apart from washing and keeping fit state two things a Roman could do at the baths.

Two from: socialise – conduct business – have a sauna – have a massage – depilation – eat/buy snacks – walk in the gardens – look at the art – go to the library – use the toilets – visit prostitute.

Not allowed : relax, listen to poets, shopping.

AO1 [2 marks]

(f) What do you consider the worst things about a visit to the Roman baths? Give your reasons.

### Levels of Response

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

Accept any relevant value judgements. Most likely topics are:

Nudity - lack of privacy– single sex – exercise – noise – use of same water in plunge pool/unhygienic – communal toilets – theft of clothes – steam rooms –extremes of temperature – depilation- prostitution – time needed for all facilities- allocated visiting time.

Not allowed : crowded.



**AO3 [3 marks]**

- 14 (a) State two things a Roman father would consider when choosing a husband for his daughter.**

Two from: the man's social standing/family – wealth – politics – business

Not allowed : education.

**AO1 [2 marks]**

- (b) Where did a Roman wedding usually take place?**

At the bride's house.

**AO1 [1 mark]**

- (c) Which month did the Romans think was the luckiest for getting married?**

- (a) April**
- (b) May**
- (c) June**
- (d) July**

(c) June

**AO1 [1 mark]**

- (d) How were Roman weddings similar to modern ones?**

**Levels of Response**

- |                |   |         |
|----------------|---|---------|
| <b>0</b>       | Nothing worthy of credit                              | 0 marks |
| <b>Level 1</b> | Limited understanding, but something worthy of credit | 1 mark  |
| <b>Level 2</b> | Some clear understanding                              | 2 marks |
| <b>Level 3</b> | Some clear understanding with good development        | 3 marks |

Engagement party – giving gifts – bridal veil – bride marries in white dress - has special hairstyle - signing wedding contract- before witnesses – matron of honour - wedding feast – joining the right hands of couple - vows – wedding/engagement ring – worn on third finger of left hand – throwing off nuts similar to confetti/rice- carrying the bride over the threshold.

**AO2 [3 marks]**

- (e) Apart from choosing your daughter's husband, would you have enjoyed the role of paterfamilias (head of the household)? Give your reasons.**

**Levels of Response**

- |                |   |         |
|----------------|---|---------|
| <b>0</b>       | Nothing worthy of credit                                    | 0 marks |
| <b>Level 1</b> | Opinion supported by simple reason.                         | 1 mark  |
| <b>Level 2</b> | Limited evaluation or personal response, as required by the |         |

	question, but more than a simple reason is given.	2 marks
<b>Level 3</b>	Some clear evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, with good development	3 marks

Value judgements based on some of the following:

Accepting babies into the family or having them exposed – absolute control over household (technically could execute his wife and children) – control of sons’ education and upbringing – sacrifice to Lares and Penates/in charge of family religion – libations to Vesta – control over slaves – deliver eulogy and light funeral pyre at funerals – production of heir (could divorce wife and marry another young woman) – in charge of family property- dealings with clients- hosting dinner parties.

**AO3 [3 marks]**

**15 (a) Describe a Roman dinner party.**

**Levels of Response**

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

Students may mention some but not necessarily all of:

Took place at about 4.00 pm in the triclinium. Guests arrived and had their feet washed and changed into dinner sandals. They wore special dinner clothes. They reclined 3 to a couch around a low table. There were 3 couches. Special positions for host and most important guest. Women sometimes sat on chairs. There were 3 courses served by slaves. Give credit for food served. They reclined on their left side and ate using their right hands. Some Romans served different food and wine to guests according to their status. Possible use of vomitorium. The master of ceremonies decided the proportion of water to wine and how much should be drunk. There was live entertainment e.g. poetry recitals, acrobats, dancers, jugglers. Guests also played dice, backgammon and knucklebones. There might be a comissatio/drinking party afterwards. Guests were escorted home by slaves carrying torches.

**AO1 [4 marks]**

- (b) Give three reasons why chariot racing was popular. For each reason name a modern sport which has the same quality.**

**Levels of Response**

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

Three from:

Speed – F1 etc, horse/dog racing, speedway, boat race.

Skill of drivers /participants – F1 etc, horse racing, speedway, any other sports eg fencing.

Support of team – football, rugby, hockey, cricket.

Betting – horse/dog racing, football.

Crashes/danger – F1 etc, speedway, steeplechasing etc

Atmosphere – any big sporting championships e.g. Wimbledon, Olympics.

Chance to see famous charioteers – Bolt, Farrah, Murray.

Chance to see Emperor – Royal Ascot, Derby.

Place to meet opposite sex – Ascot, Henley.

**AO2 [4 marks]**

- (c) Apart from seeing people and animals die, what else do you think attracted people to watch events in the Colosseum?**

**Levels of Response**

	Nothing worthy of credit	0 marks
<b>Level 1</b>	A very basic answer. An opinion supported by simple reason. Form and style of writing may be inappropriate to answer question.	1 mark
<b>Level 2</b>	A basic answer. Limited evaluation or personal response, as required by the question, but more than a simple reason is given. Form and style of writing may be appropriate to	

	answer question.	2-3 marks
<b>Level 3</b>	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. Form and style of writing are appropriate to answer question.	4-5 marks

Execution of criminals – gave a sense of justice done.  
 Size of Colosseum and special effects etc showed power of Rome.  
 Sense of power in deciding fate of fallen gladiators.  
 Entertainment value – chance to see exotic animals, marvel at skill of different types of gladiators, naumachia. Celebrity status of gladiators. Show aspect of fights with music, sets and removal of bodies by Charon.

**AO3 [5 marks]**

**16 (a) For what reasons did the Romans free slaves?**

**Levels of Response**

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

Students may mention some but not necessarily all of:

Slaves were given their freedom for good long service or as a reward for a particular deed e.g. saving the master's life. They were freed so that their former master/mistress could marry them. Some masters wanted the money the slave had saved up to buy his freedom. Manumission prevented the slave from giving evidence against his master in court. Some freed old/ sick slaves to cut down the expense of looking after them. Gladiators were awarded the wooden sword i.e. freedom for fighting very well.

Offering freedom gave slaves the incentive to work hard and cut down on feelings of resentment /rebellion.

Not allowed: advantages of having clients.

**AO1 [4 marks]**

**(b) How did clients support their patron?**

**Levels of Response**

	Nothing worthy of credit	0 marks
<b>Level 1</b>	A basic answer. Limited understanding, but something worthy of credit. Spelling, punctuation, and grammar may obscure meaning.	1 mark
<b>Level 2</b>	A sound answer. Some clear understanding. Spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently accurate not to obscure meaning.	2-3 marks

**Level 3** A good answer. Clear understanding with some development. Spelling, punctuation and grammar are generally accurate and meaning is generally clear. 4 marks

Students may mention some but not necessarily all of:

Attendance at the salutatio (early morning greeting) – provided status from having large number of clients – helped display of power of patron – flattery towards patrons – applauded at speeches – escorted through the forum – gave political support – voted for patrons – canvassed for patrons – shared any profits from business – did jobs for patrons – attended at dinner parties – helped if patron falls into difficulties – spread patron’s good name or reputation – gave support in court.

**AO2 [4 marks]**

**(c) What do you think made a slave’s life happy or miserable? Give your reasons.**

**Levels of Response**

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

Students may mention some but not necessarily all of:

Type of slave:

House slaves generally had easier jobs and shorter hours. They could form good relationships with the family. Some jobs meant they were not busy all of the time e.g. hairdresser, litter bearer. Some had job satisfaction e.g. librarian, cook, steward, tutor.

Farm slaves worked long hours and the work was hard. They were often kept in slave barracks.

Galley slaves also worked very hard.

Slaves in mines and arena had short life expectancy. But successful gladiators became rich and famous.

Master had complete control so some punished harshly and abused slaves but masters like Pliny provided medical treatment, and recognised ‘marriages’ and wills within his household. Some masters were poor and couldn’t provide good food but others were rich and lived in fine townhouses and villas.

Behaviour of other slaves e.g. all killed if one murdered master. Vilicus often in charge of slaves on master’s behalf. The slave’s own temperament.

**AO3 [5 marks]**

**Assessment Objective Grid****Topic A – Greek Tragedy and Drama Festivals**

<b>Part</b>	<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>AO3</b>
<b>Question 1</b>			
(a)	1		
(b)	1		
(c)	1		
(d)		2	
(e)		2	
(f)			3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Question 2</b>			
(a)	1		
(b)(i) + (ii)	1+1		
(c)	1		
(d)		3	
(e)			3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Question 3</b>			
(a)	4		
(b)		4	
(c)			5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Question 4</b>			
(a)	4		
(b)		4	
(c)			5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Overall Total</b>			
	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>

**Topic B – Plautus, ‘The Pot of Gold’ and ‘The Brothers Menaechmus’**

<b>Part</b>	<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>AO3</b>
<b>Question 5</b>			
(a)	1		
(b)(i) + (ii)	1+1		
(c)		2	
(d)		2	
(e)			3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Question 6</b>			
(a)(i) + (ii)	1+1		
(b)	1		
(c)	1		
(d)		3	
(e)			3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Question 7</b>			
(a)	4		
(b)		4	
(c)			5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Question 8</b>			
(a)	4		
(b)		4	
(c)			5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Overall Total</b>			
	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>

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**Topic C – Mycenaean Civilisation**

<b>Part</b>	<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>AO3</b>
<b>Question 9</b>			
(a)	1		
(b)	1		
(c)	1		
(d)(i) + (ii)		2 + 2	
(e)			3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Question 10</b>			
(a)		2	
(b)	1		
(c)	2	2	
(d)			3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Question 11</b>			
(a)	4		
(b)		4	
(c)			5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Question 12</b>			
(a)	4		
(b)		4	
(c)			5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Overall Total</b>			
	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>



**Topic D – Social Life in Rome in the First Century AD**

<b>Part</b>	<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>AO3</b>
<b>Question 13</b>			
(a)	1		
(b)	1		
(c)		2	
(d)		1	
(e)	2		
(f)			3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Question 14</b>			
(a)	2		
(b)	1		
(c)	1		
(d)		3	
(e)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Question 15</b>			
(a)	4		
(b)		4	
(c)			5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Question 16</b>			
(a)	4		
(b)		4	
(c)			5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Overall Total</b>			
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>