

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

GCSE CLASSICAL CIVILISATION

F

Foundation Tier Unit 3F Greece and Rome: Conflict and Carnage

Monday 20 June 2016

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour

Materials

You will need no other materials.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer questions on **one** topic only.
 - Topic A Herodotus, 'The Persian Wars' is printed on **pages 2 to 11**.
 - Topic B Virgil, 'Aeneid' is printed on **pages 12 to 21**.
 - Topic C The Ancient Olympic Games and the Panathenaia is printed on **pages 22 to 35**.
 - Topic D Pompeii and Herculaneum is printed on **pages 36 to 45**.
- Answer **all** questions on the topic you have chosen.
- Write your answers in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked. Do **not** tear out any part of the book. All work must be handed in.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 46.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.



Answer questions on **one** topic only.

Answer **all** questions on the topic you have chosen in the spaces provided.

TOPIC A HERODOTUS, 'THE PERSIAN WARS'

Answer **all** questions on this topic in the spaces provided.

Question 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

'You say you will bridge the Hellespont and take your army through Europe to Greece. What if you are defeated on land or at sea, or both? These Greeks are said to be great fighters. We already have evidence of this because it was the Athenians on their own who defeated the great army led to Attica by Datis and Artaphernes. If they were to attack and win a battle at sea without a victory 5 on land, they could sail to the Hellespont and break your bridge. Then, King, you would be in great danger.'

Herodotus, 'The Persian War', page 31

1 (a) Who is speaking here?

[1 mark]

- A** Mardonius
- B** Artabanus
- C** Damaratus
- D** Artemisia

Answer _____

1 (b) How did Xerxes show his anger when a storm destroyed the first bridges over the Hellespont? Make **two** points.

[2 marks]



1 (c) Explain why the King would be 'in great danger' (line 7) if the Greeks broke the Hellespont bridge. **[2 marks]**

1 (d) Explain how the new bridges built over the Hellespont were an improvement on the bridges destroyed by the storm. **[2 marks]**

1 (e) Do you think that Xerxes received good advice from the people around him? Give reasons for your answer. **[3 marks]**

10

Turn over ►



Question 2

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

This dirty trick impressed Xerxes greatly. He saw the incident and his staff, knowing Artemisia's flag well, assured him that the ship was hers. It was assumed the ship Artemisia had sunk was an enemy one, and by great good luck, none of the crew survived to accuse her of her crime. Xerxes' reaction to this was to say, 'My men have turned into women and my women have turned into men.' 5

Herodotus, 'The Persian War', page 86

2 (a) During which battle did this incident take place? **[1 mark]**

2 (b) Who was Artemisia? **[1 mark]**

2 (c) Describe how the 'dirty trick' (line 1) had saved Artemisia. **[2 marks]**



2 (d)

'My men have turned into women and my women have turned into men.' (lines 5–6)
Explain what Xerxes meant by this, and why he said it at this point in the battle.

[3 marks]

2 (e)

'Brave but disloyal.' How far do you agree with this description of Artemisia? Give reasons for your answer.

[3 marks]

10

Turn over ►



Question 3

3 (a) What did Themistocles do to make sure the Peloponnesians stayed to fight at Salamis?

[4 marks]



3 (b)

Explain why Leonidas and his 300 Spartans marched north to defend the pass at Thermopylae.

[4 marks]

Question 3 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



3 (c) How far does Herodotus show war to be glorious in his description of the Persian invasion?

[5 marks]



Question 4

4 (a) What did the oracle at Delphi tell the Athenians in the second ('wooden wall') prophecy **and** what did Themistocles say the prophecy meant?

[4 marks]

Question 4 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



4 (b)

Explain why the Persians were able to capture the Acropolis at Athens so easily before the battle of Salamis.

[4 marks]



4 (c) What do you like or dislike about the way Herodotus tells his stories? Give reasons for your answer.

[5 marks]

END OF TOPIC A

Turn over ►



TOPIC B VIRGIL, 'AENEID'

Answer **all** questions on this topic in the spaces provided.

Do **not** answer questions on this topic if you have answered questions on Topic A.

Question 5

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

'Then a fresh panic assailed their terrified hearts; no one doubted that Laocoon had been properly punished for the crime of hurling his wicked spear at the Horse's flank, and profaning the sacred timbers. "We must take this holy image to the altar," they cried...'

Virgil, 'Aeneid', Book 2, page 40

5 (a) What was Laocoon's job at Troy? **[1 mark]**

5 (b) Describe how Laocoon had been 'properly punished' (line 2). **[2 marks]**

5 (c) Explain why Laocoon had hurled his spear at the wooden horse. **[2 marks]**



5 (d) Why are the words 'sacred' and 'holy' (line 3) used to describe the horse? **[1 mark]**

5 (e) What was the name of the spy left behind at Troy by the Greeks? **[1 mark]**

- A Ulysses
- B Calchas
- C Sinon
- D Diomedes

Answer _____

5 (f) Do you admire this spy for the part he played in the story? Give reasons for your answer. **[3 marks]**

Turn over for the next question



Question 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Now, from out on the water, the ferryman saw them making their way through the silent woods and stepping towards the bank. Before they could say a word he shouted aggressively at them: 'Whoever you are there, carrying weapons and coming towards my river, halt! Stay where you are, and tell me why you have come. This is the land of the Dead, of Sleep and slumbrous Night. It's forbidden to ferry the living across in the Stygian boat. It was a grim day for me when Hercules came, and I took him across the water.'

5

Virgil, 'Aeneid', Book 6, page 101

6 (a) Name the ferryman (line 1). **[1 mark]**

6 (b) What is the name of the river mentioned in line 4? **[1 mark]**

6 (c) Which souls of the dead did the ferryman refuse to take across the river? **[1 mark]**

6 (d) Explain why it had been a 'grim day' (line 6) when Hercules crossed the water. **[2 marks]**



6 (e) Why did the ferryman later change his mind and agree to take Aeneas across the river? **[2 marks]**

6 (f) If you were Aeneas, would you have enjoyed your visit to the Underworld? Give reasons for your answer. **[3 marks]**

Turn over for the next question

10

Turn over ►



Question 7

7 (a) Describe what Juno did to cause trouble for Aeneas on his voyage (Book 1) **and** how Neptune helped Aeneas.

[4 marks]



7 (b)

Explain why Juno hated Aeneas and the Trojans so much.

[4 marks]

Question 7 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



7 (c) Do you think Venus was a good mother to Aeneas? Give reasons for your answer. **[5 marks]**



Question 8

8 (a) What does Virgil tell us in Book 1 about Dido's life **before** she came to Carthage? **[4 marks]**

Question 8 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



8 (b) Explain why King Iarbas is angry with Dido **and** how he causes trouble for her (Book 4).

[4 marks]



8 (c)

Do you think Dido's death was her own fault? Give reasons for your answer.

[5 marks]

END OF TOPIC B

Turn over ▶



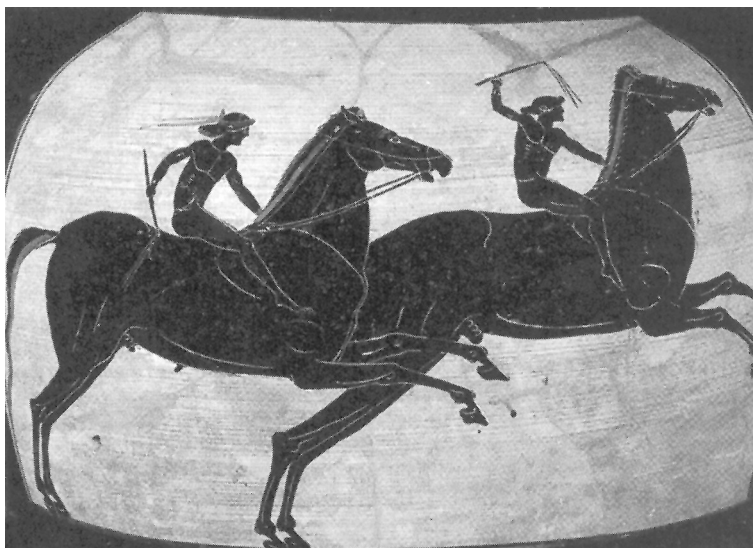
TOPIC C THE ANCIENT OLYMPIC GAMES AND THE PANATHENAIA

Answer **all** questions on this topic in the spaces provided.

Do **not** answer questions on this topic if you have answered questions on Topic A or Topic B.

Question 9

Study the picture of the two jockeys in a horse race and answer the questions below.



9 (a) Where in ancient Olympia would the above event have taken place?

[1 mark]

- A** The Palaistra
- B** The Gymnasium
- C** The Hippodrome
- D** The Stadium

Answer _____



9 (b)

How far is the equipment of riders and racehorses today similar to the equipment shown in the picture?

[3 marks]

Question 9 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



9 (c) Describe the chariots and chariot events at the ancient Olympic Games. **[3 marks]**

9 (d) Would you have liked to compete in a chariot race at the ancient Olympic Games?
Give reasons for your answer. **[3 marks]**

Turn over for the next question



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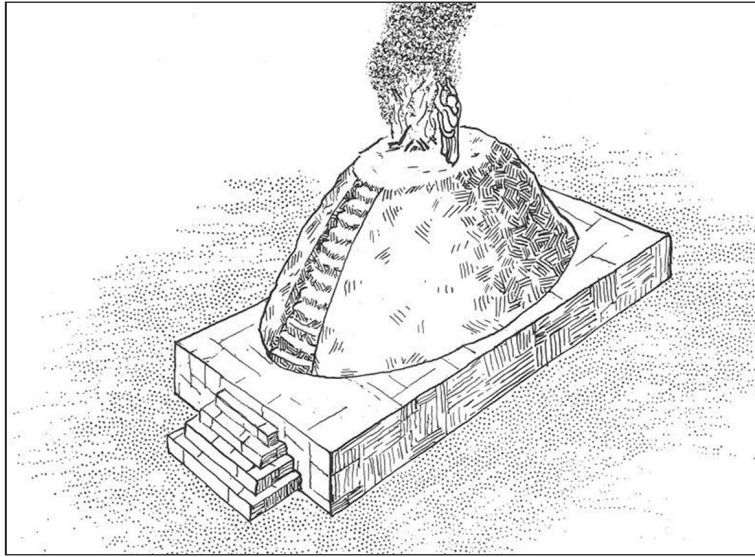
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Question 10

Study the drawing of the Great Altar of Zeus at ancient Olympia and answer the questions below.



- 10 (a)** Explain why the Great Altar was always higher at the end of an Olympic festival than it had been at the beginning.

[2 marks]

- 10 (b)** Apart from the altar, mention **two** other objects connected with Zeus that you could have seen at the site of Olympia in ancient times.

[2 marks]



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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

Turn over ►



Question 12

12 (a) What different groups of people in Athens took part in the procession at the Great Panathenaia?

[4 marks]

Question 12 continues on the next page

Turn over ▶



12 (b)

Explain how the events of the Great Panathenaia show us that the worship of Athena was important.

[4 marks]



12 (c)

Would you have enjoyed taking part in the competitions at the Great Panathenaia?
Give reasons for your answer.

[5 marks]

END OF TOPIC C

Turn over ►



TOPIC D POMPEII AND HERCULANEUM

Answer **all** questions on this topic in the spaces provided.

Do **not** answer questions on this topic if you have answered questions on Topics A, B or C.

Question 13

Read the following passage from Pliny's letters and answer the questions below.

'Let us leave the road while we can still see,' I said, 'or we shall be knocked down and trampled underfoot in the dark by the crowd behind.' We had scarcely sat down to rest when darkness fell, not the dark of a moonless or cloudy night, but as if the lamp had been put out in a closed room.

Pliny, 'Letters', Book 6, Letter 20

13 (a) (i) Who is Pliny speaking to in the passage?

[1 mark]

13 (a) (ii) Explain why Pliny and this person had decided to leave their home in the town at this point.

[1 mark]

13 (b) Explain how the 'darkness' (line 3) was caused.

[2 marks]



13 (c) What was Pliny's uncle doing at this time **and** what happened to him?

[3 marks]

13 (d) Do you think Pliny gives a clear picture of the panic at the time of the eruption?
Give reasons for your answer.

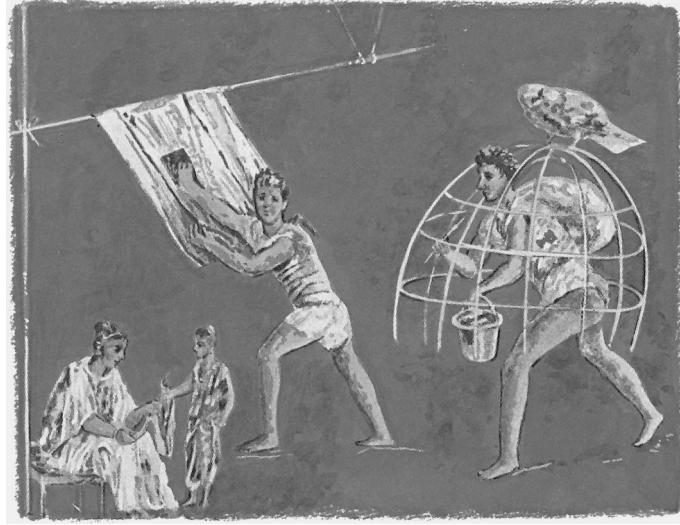
[3 marks]

Turn over for the next question



Question 14

Study the picture of a scene in a fullonica (laundry) and answer the questions below.



14 (a) What is the person in the centre of the picture doing to the sheet of cloth? **[1 mark]**

14 (b) (i) Explain the purpose of the frame which the man is carrying. **[2 marks]**

14 (b) (ii) Where in the laundry would this frame usually be set up? **[1 mark]**

- A** Storeroom
- B** Roof
- C** Garden
- D** Pavement outside

Answer _____



14 (c) Explain briefly how the vats were used in the fulling (laundry) process. **[2 marks]**

14 (d) Apart from vats and the picture opposite, state **one** other piece of archaeological evidence that helps us to identify a fullonica (laundry). **[1 mark]**

14 (e) Why might it have been better to work in a bakery rather than in a fullonica (laundry) in Pompeii? **[3 marks]**

Turn over for the next question



Question 15

15 (a) There were many thermopolia (bars) in Pompeii. What archaeological evidence tells us this?

[4 marks]



15 (b)

For what different reasons might people have visited the forum in Pompeii?
Refer to evidence from the forum in your answer.

[4 marks]

Question 15 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



15 (c)

Would you have enjoyed a day shopping in the streets of Pompeii? Refer to the archaeological evidence in your answer. Do **not** talk about the forum.

[5 marks]



Question 16

16 (a) What types of public entertainment were provided for the people of Pompeii and Herculaneum? Describe the evidence that tells us this.

[4 marks]

Question 16 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



16 (b)

What do we know about the purposes of the atrium in the houses of Pompeii and Herculaneum? Refer to evidence of design and furniture.

[4 marks]



16 (c)

Do you think the gardens in the houses of Pompeii and Herculaneum would have been pleasant places to spend time? Refer to the archaeological evidence in your answer.

[5 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS



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