

Teacher Resource Bank

GCSE Classical Civilisation

Candidate Exemplar Work



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Introduction

This booklet includes marked examples of students' responses to the Specimen Papers. Senior Examiners have marked these answers using the Specimen Mark Schemes. Specimen answers are provided for four topics:

Unit 1 Topic A, Homer, *Odyssey*

Unit 1 Topic B, Livy, *Stories of Rome*

Unit 2 Topic D, Social Life in Rome in the First Century AD

Unit 3 Topic C, Virgil, *Aeneid*

These were some of the most popular topics in the old GCSE specification. All answers are to Higher Tier questions. The total mark available for each question is shown on the left-hand side of the page, and the examiner's comments and marks are shown next to the student's response.

These answers are provided to give teachers and students a good idea of the types of answers we are expecting and how they will be marked. Although only four topics are included, other topics will be marked in the same way. More specimen answers will be produced following the first assessment of Unit 1 in June 2010.

Unit 1 Topic A, Homer, *Odyssey*

Candidate 1

- 1(a)(i) **Name the Cyclops.** (1 mark)
Polyphemus 1
- 1(a)(ii) **Who was the Cyclops' father?** (1 mark)
God of the sea 1
- 1(b) **How had Odysseus managed to get the Cyclops so drunk?** (2 marks)
He had given him strong wine. 1
- 1(c) **What emotions do you feel when you read the passage above? Give reasons for your answer.** (3 marks)
I would have felt disgust at seeing the bits of human flesh when the Cyclops threw up.
I would have admired Odysseus for getting his own back after the Cyclops had killed his men earlier in the story.
I would have been surprised that Odysseus knew how to make the olive stake so hot and for it not to have burnt too much. L3 – 3
- 1(d) **Explain how Odysseus and his men managed to escape from the Cyclops' cave.** (3 marks)
Odysseus tied his men under the Cyclops' sheep and when he let them out of the cave to graze he would have to move the great rock in front of the cave. Odysseus and his men then escaped. L1 – 1

Question 1 total – 7 / 10

- 2(a)(i) **Who is speaking in the passage above?** (1 mark)
Circe 1
- 2(a)(ii) **Where did this person live?** (1 mark)
Aeaea 1
- 2(b) **State two things you know about Scylla.** (2 marks)
Scylla was a six-headed monster who lived in a cave up on the side of a cliff. 2
- 2(c) **Explain the difficult choice that Odysseus had to make between losing six men or all of his crew.** (3 marks)
Odysseus's ship had to sail close to Scylla who would grab six of his men or near Carybdis, who was a whirlpool. He would lose 6 men if Scylla attacked, but if he sailed over the whirlpool, he might lose his whole ship. L2 – 2

- 2(d) Do you think that Odysseus showed great skill in facing Scylla? Give reasons for your answer. (3 marks)**

He didn't show much skill, but he was a bit stupid because he tried to arm himself to protect his men, even after Circe told him not to. He wasn't very considerate to his men because he didn't tell them about Scylla.

L2 – 2

Question 2 total – 8 / 10

- 3(a)(i) Describe how the female characters Odysseus met helped him. (8 marks)**
Odysseus got a lot of help from the female characters he met.

Calypso showed him where the best trees were so he could build his raft. She also gave him food and a wind when he left.

Ino helped him by giving him a magic cloth when Poseidon sank his raft. She told him to take his clothes off as well so he wouldn't sink.

Athene calmed the waves so he could swim to the land of the Phaeacians. She also appeared in a dream to Nausicaa so Nausicaa would find Odysseus.

Nausicaa looked after Odysseus. She gave him food and wine and bathed him. She told him how to get to the city and to ask her mother for help.

Circe helped Odysseus by turning his men back from being pigs. She looked after his crew and him for a year. She told him he had to go to the Underworld, but she helped him with instructions. She also told him later what dangers he had to face and she gave him instructions.

L3 – 6

- 3(a)(ii) Explain why Homer uses descriptive words or phrases to describe people, gods and goddesses. Give examples of these phrases from the books of the Odyssey you have read. (8 marks)**

Homer was writing a long poem and he uses words and phrases to describe people and things so the reader might identify with them.

Some of the adjectives fitted their characters very well. The Cyclops sheep were fat, because he looked after them very well. Dawn is rosy-fingered because it paints a good picture of the sun rising.

Odysseus is a man of many resources, because he can do lots of things and he always seems to be thinking.

Sometimes the adjectives don't make much sense to a modern reader, but they might fit into the pattern of Homer's poetry. Hermes is a giant-killer but he doesn't kill any giants in the Odyssey.

As it is a long poem sometimes he might be trying to remind his readers who the characters are

L3 – 6

3(a)(iii) Do you think Odysseus dealt well with the female characters who were unhelpful to him on his journey to Ithaca? Explain your answer with examples.

(10 marks)

Some of the female characters he met were not very helpful at all. Calypso had helped him and saved him when he was shipwrecked, but she kept him on her island. He lived with her but wanted to leave and return to his wife. He followed her advice when he was told he could leave.

Circe was dangerous and could have turned him into a pig, but he rushed at her with his sword and made her swear not to harm him. He made her turn the men back. So he dealt with her very well. But she kept him and his crew for a year.

The Sirens were dangerous female characters but he stopped his men from being cast under their spell, by blocking their ears with beeswax. He heard their song by being tied to the mast. So he survived them.

He avoided the monster Charybdis, twice, but he lost 6 men to Scylla.

Usually he dealt well with unhelpful female characters, but not always.

L3 – 6

Question 3 total 18 / 26

Paper total – 33 / 46

Candidate 2

- 1(a)(i) **Name the Cyclops.** (1 mark)
Polyphemus 1
- 1(a)(ii) **Who was the Cyclops' father?** (1 mark)
Posiden 1
- 1(b) **How had Odysseus managed to get the Cyclops so drunk?** (2 marks)
he had given him bowlfuls of wine as hospitality and in return he would eat 'nobody' (Odysseus) last. 1
- 1(c) **What emotions do you feel when you read the passage above? Give reasons for your answer.** (3 marks)
I feel pity for the cyclops who is being tricked, and happiness for Odysseus who has been able to carry out a plan. Also disgusted by the description of Polyphemus' sick. L2 – 2
- 1(d) **Explain how Odysseus and his men managed to escape from the Cyclops' cave.** (3 marks)
While the Cyclops has to let his sheep outside to graze he pushes the bolder aside and as he is blind rubs his hands over the passing sheep for O. and his men who are cleverly clinging on under the sheep. L3 – 3

Question 1 total – 8 / 10

- 2(a)(i) **Who is speaking in the passage above?** (1 mark)
Alcinous 0
- 2(a)(ii) **Where did this person live?** (1 mark)
Pheacia 0
- 2(b) **State two things you know about Scylla.** (2 marks)
she has many heads and necks and devours six men when a ship goes by. 2
- 2(c) **Explain the difficult choice that Odysseus had to make between losing six men or all of his crew.** (3 marks)
he could go past scylla and lose six men, or go past the whirlpool chaira and have his ship go down there and lose many more men. L3 – 3
- 2(d) **Do you think that Odysseus showed great skill in facing Scylla? Give reasons for your answer.** (3 marks)
Yes, because he fought her off well and tried to stay as far away from her as possible. 0

Question 2 total – 5 / 10

3(b)(i) Describe the different ways in which Odysseus looked after his men. (8 marks)

Odysseus killed a stag for his starving men when on his way back from Circe's house, and when his men are trapped at Circe's house, he goes to rescue them without a moment's hesitation. He devised a plan in the Cyclops cave to get him drunk and he also in the cave has the idea to grab onto the bottom of the sheep so that as the Cyclops runs his hand over the backs of the sheep, he will not be able to touch them on the bottom. He saves the rest of his men back at the ship on Polyphemus island because when asked where his ship was, he told him it was destroyed, instead of telling him where it was, as he would go and smash it up.

L3 – 5

3(b)(ii) Some of the actions of the characters in the Odyssey would be classed as crimes today. Give examples from the books of the Odyssey you have read. (8 marks)

The Lotus eaters, in my mind the Lotus flowers must have been some kind of drug probably cannabis, the murder throughout the books would be greatly frowned upon and the way O. was naked, that too would be frowned upon. Calypso keeping O. on her island would be abduction. Entering other countries without identification would too be a crime.

L1 – 2

3(b)(iii) The hero Achilles was told always to be best and excel other men. Do you think Odysseus was a good example of a hero? Give reasons for your answer. (10 marks)

O. obviously excels above other men, He is a leader and guides his men with great skill. He looks after his men and puts their safety above his. He runs to Circe's house when his men are trapped there without any thought on the consequences.

L1 – 1

Question 3 total 8 / 26

Paper total – 21 / 46

Unit 1 Topic B, Livy, *Stories of Rome*

Candidate 1

- 4(a) **Why had the Etruscan king (Lars Porsenna) agreed to help Tarquin the Proud?** (3 marks)
 because Tarquin the Proud was Etruscan himself and also if he helped him and he managed to get the throne back then he would have helped a very big power and would be allied with them so Rome would protect + help the Etruscans to return the favour. L2 – 2
- 4(b) **Describe the brave deed that Horatius had just performed.** (2 marks)
 he had just stood on the bridge to Rome by himself defending Rome from the Etruscans whilst the others ran away, he then told his friends to get to safety as the bridge was breaking and just as the bridge was about to break he prayed to the god of the river, father Tiber and jumped in the river with all his armour on. 2
- 4(c) **State one reward which Horatius later received.** (1 mark)
 — 0
- 4(d) **Other than bravery, what quality admired by the Romans does Horatius show in this passage?** (1 mark)
 god fearing 1
- 4(e) **Apart from Horatius Cocles, do you think the Romans behaved well at the time of the Etruscan invasion?** (3 marks)
 Yes, Cloelia was brave and managed to escape from the Etruscans then was honourable and went back as ordered and modest by taking back with her young boys as they would have suffered the most, also Gaius Mucius was brave as he went to the enemy camp by himself, calm when he didn't know which was the king to kill and managed to get Porsenna to sign a treaty with Rome by impressing him with his bravery when he burnt his own arm off. L3 – 3

Question 4 total – 8 / 10

- 5(a) **Name the city being besieged in this passage.** (1 mark)
 Falerii 1
- 5(b)(i) **Explain how the schoolteacher thought Camillus could use the boys to help him.** (2 marks)
 He thought Camillus could use the as hostages and threaten to kill them if they didn't surrender. 2
- 5(b)(ii) **Suggest one reason why the schoolteacher had acted in this way.** (1 mark)
 because he thought the Romans would reward him. 1

- 5(c)(i) What did Camillus order to happen to the schoolteacher? (2 marks)**
 He ordered for him to be tied up and then whipped with sticks by the boys all the way home. **2**
- 5(c)(ii) How did this decision eventually help Camillus? (1 mark)**
 The enemy surrendered as the respected Camillus for wanting to win fairly **1**
- 5(d) In the rest of his career do you think Camillus served Rome well? (3 marks)**
 Yes, he helped them during the Gallic invasion even though he had been exiled from Rome – He held a night attack and then defeated the Gauls when he was appointed dictator. **L2 – 2**

Question 5 total – 9 / 10

- 6(b)(i) How does Livy portray the personality and actions of Romulus? (8 marks)**
 He portrays him to be loyal and kind when he stole from the robber and gave it to his fellow shepherds and also when he saved Remus when the Robbers captured him. He is portrayed to be loyal to his family again when he restored Numitor to his throne. Romulus is then portrayed to be god fearing as when they couldn't decide who should name the new city between Romulus and Remus he turned to the gods and looked for signs using birds. When this still couldn't decide who should name the city, Livi portrays Romulus to be ruthless and ambitious and short tempered as he stabbed Remus for teasing him and so he could name the city. This leads on to Livy portraying Romulus as polite as he asked surrounding cities if he could have some of their women for his men and he was refused. So he is then portrayed to be clever and sneaky as he invited the Sabines to some Games and to look around the city and whilst they were watching the Games he ordered his men to kidnap the women, Livi still portrays him as kind though as he says he reassured the women, promising his men's kindness. Lastly Livi portrays Romulus as brave and a good leader as he lead his army in to battle against the Sabines and was quickly organised. **An excellent answer**
L4 – 8

6(b)(ii) How did Tarquin the Old become King of Rome and how did he die?

Firstly his wife read an omen when an eagle took a hat of his head, and dropped it back on which meant he was going to do well in Rome and he moved to Rome. He then spent money on parties to make friends and he soon became the King's consul and close friend. Ancus Martius put for Tarquin to be the guardian of his two son's when he died and so that is what he became and one day he sent the boys on a hunting trip and made a speech to the people as to why he would make a better King and so he became King instead of them. His wife later read another omen, when a slave boy's hair caught on fire, she said that he would bring good fortune to the family and that they must bring him up as their own and so he did and made the slave boy, Servius Tullius, the next in line for the throne. This outraged Ancus' two sons as they had been cheated out of their throne yet again. They decided to kill Tullius instead of Servius as if they killed Servius they thought he would just find another son in law and also Servius wouldn't be able to do a lot about it if they killed Tullius. So they hired two shepherds. The shepherds went to the palace along with some ordinary farming tools and pretended to be having an argument. They were summoned to the King and whilst one of the shepherds distracted him with the made up reason for their fight, the other one hit him over the head with an axe and he bled to death.

(8 marks)
More than this

L4 – 8

6(b)(iii) Do you think Tarquin the Proud deserved to be driven out of Rome?

Yes as he was greedy, spiteful, cunning, power mad and a murderer. First of all, to get to be King he lied to the people of Rome so he was never off to a good, honest start. He lead the people to believe, that Servius Tullius was a bad King and decieved them, during a speech he made. He had none of the values that a roman should have apart from being god fearing but he wasn't loyal to his family, he killed his wife, his brother and his father in law because he was power mad and wanted to be King, to make it worse he wouldn't bury Servius, his father in law, for no reason just because he was spiteful and burial was very important in those days as it was believed you had to have the correct burial in order to gain access to the underworld. He carried on murdering people including any suspected opponents and rich senators so he could get their money as he was greedy. The only city he captured was fabii and to do so he was sly and used trickery, he was not honourable and didn't even do the work himself, he sent his son to pretend he had been exiled and win over and then kill off the great powers of fabii. He didn't bring his son up well as he raped an honourable lady named Lucretia who's death due to this rape was the cause of Tarquin being driven out of Rome and the start of the republic. He brought it upon himself and due to his actions and character h deserved it.

(10 marks)

What about his good qualities?
L4 – 7

Question 6 total 23 / 26

Paper total – 40 / 46

Candidate 2

- 4(a) Why had the Etruscan king (Lars Porsenna) agreed to help Tarquin the Proud?** (3 marks)
What?
 Parsenna and Tarquin the proud both wanted the same thing. Also id Parsenna ever needed Tarquin the proud's help, Tarquin the proud should help him if Parsenna helps Tarquin the proud. It would make them stronger together and have allies. L1 – 1
- 4(b) Describe the brave deed that Horatius had just performed.** (2 marks)
Who?
 Horatius had just fought off the enemy army singlehanded on the bridge, so the Romans could cut the ropes, so the bridge would collapse. 1
- 4(c) State one reward which Horatius later received.** (1 mark)
 Horatius received food. 1
- 4(d) Other than bravery, what quality admired by the Romans does Horatius show in this passage?** (1 mark)
 Horatius was patriotic to Rome as he sacrificed his life to save Rome. 0
- 4(e) Apart from Horatius Cocles, do you think the Romans behaved well at the time of the Etruscan invasion?** (3 marks)
 I believe the Romans behaved well because Giaus Mucius put his hand in the fire to show that he wasn't afraid and that he represented all the Romans and if they killed him, more Romans will try and kill him until they succeed. L1 – 1

Question 4 total – 4 / 10

- 5(a) Name the city being besieged in this passage.** (1 mark)
 Falerii 1
- 5(b)(i) Explain how the schoolteacher thought Camillus could use the boys to help him.** (2 marks)
 The schoolteacher tought Camillus could take the children as hostages and the city he was trying to take would give in straight away. Because they wouldn't want anything to happen to their children. 2
- 5(b)(ii) Suggest one reason why the schoolteacher had acted in this way.** (1 mark)
 He wanted to help Camillus to get the city. Tho he was a traitor. 0
- 5(c)(i) What did Camillus order to happen to the schoolteacher?** (2 marks)
 Camillus ordered the school teacher to be stripped and beaten by the children and sent back to the city for them to deal with the traitor. 2
- 5(c)(ii) How did this decision eventually help Camillus?** (1 mark)
 He got Falerii 0

- 5(d) *In the rest of his career do you think Camillus served Rome well?*** (3 marks)
- Yes, Camillus helped in the Gallic invasion. He also came back to Rome and forgot what they had done to him (exiled) also In the Gallic invasion he helped by getting the Gauls out of Rome. L1 – 1

Question 5 total – 6 / 10

- 6(a)(i) *Describe why Lucretia was considered the best wife and how she died.*** (8 marks)
- Lucretia was considered the best wife because she sat spinning and was honorable and loyal to her husband. She tried to do nothing wrong and was seen as a respectful women. She was also represented and was admired as the perfect wife. Lucretius died because she was raped by Sextus and she didn't want to be let off because she had an affair, she wanted to set a standard, therefore she killed herself, to show what happened to women if they have an affair and was not loyal to their husbands. L4 – 7

- 6(a)(ii) *What qualities of women's behaviour did Livy disapprove of in his stories of early Rome? Give examples to support your answer.*** (8 marks)
- Livy disapproved of women who was greedy, selfish, unpatriotic, cruel, blood thirsty, one example is Tarpeia let the Sabines into Rome for 'what was on their left arms' She got the shield (killed her) when she wanted the bracelets, this showed her greed and unpatriotic to Rome. Also Tuulla killed her sister and her husband just so Tarquin the proud could become King. She also ran over her father with a chariot. This was selfish, cruel and bloodthirsty. L2 – 4

- 6(a)(iii) *How influential do you think women were in the history of early Rome?*** (10 marks)
- Women were influential because Lucretia set an example of what happened to women if they had an affair. Also Tullia was influential because she influenced Tarquin the proud to kill his brother and wife to become king and take the throne off her father. Tanaquil was influential as she made Tarquin the Old move to Rome, She also persuaded Tarquin to look after Servius Tullius as his hair caught fire and she interpreted it and made him look after it. Conclarius' mother told Conclarius to leave Rome as he didn't think of his family who was in Rome. The Sabine women were influential as they stopped the men fighting for themselves. Women were not influential because Tarpeia let the Sabines in for the bracelets and was killed. She was a traitor. Therefore I believe the women were influential in the early years of Rome. L3 – 6

Question 6 total – 17 / 26

Paper total – 27 / 46

Unit 2 Topic D, Social Life in Rome in the First Century AD

Candidate 1

- 10(a)** *What legal document is the bridegroom holding in his left hand?* (1 mark)
 The bridegroom is holding the wedding documents that are signs to legalise the wedding, and marriage. **Be more precise**
 0
- 10(b)** *What colour was the veil worn by a Roman bride?* (1 mark)
 The veil the bride wore was saffron yellow. 1
- 10(c)(i)** *What did a Roman bride dedicate to the gods on the day before her wedding?* (1 mark)
 The bride dedicated her childhood toys and bulla to the household gods. 1
- 10(c)(ii)** *Why did she do this?* (1 mark)
 She did this as a sign of thanks to the gods for bringing her safely through childhood. 1
- 10(d)** *State three things about a Roman marriage which many people today would criticise. Do not write about the ceremony itself.* (3 marks)
 The people of today would find the age of Roman brides strange, as they could marry from age 12, and boys from age 14. We would find the fact it was a forced arranged marriage strange. Weddings were mostly arranged for political or business reasons, and there was often a dowry paid for the husband. **So too young?**
 3
- 10(e)** *Do you think a Roman bride was well prepared for married life? Explain your answer.* (3 marks)
 Yes, I do think she was because instead of going to school, she was normally educated in how to run a household and slaves, and the night before her wedding, she was told about all the things that take place after her wedding day by the Matron of Honour. **L1 – 1**

Question 10 total – 7 / 10

- 11(a)** *The school scene shown in the picture is different from that seen in a modern primary school in a number of ways. Give three of these ways.* (3 marks)
 School in Roman times was different to school today because mainly boys went, and now all children go. They read from scrolls, and wrote on wax tablets whereas these days we have books and text books. Finally, the teacher was normally a Greek freedman who had no formal teaching degree, but nowadays you need a teaching degree. **Look at the picture**
 1

- 11(b) **State one subject taught to Roman children in the first stage of their education.** (1 mark)
Writing was one subject. 1
- 11(c) **Do you think Roman education was better or worse than modern education? Do not repeat any material you have used in your answer to Part (a).** (3 marks)
I think Roman education was worse than modern education because it was not freely available to everyone, as they had to pay for a teacher and the room. Also, most girls were not educated, or only educated up to an elementary school level because they were thought to exist to run a household and produce children. Finally they used cap corporal punishment, and that is illegal now. L2 – 2
- 11(d)(i) **State two ways in which you could tell, from what he was wearing, that a Roman boy had not yet officially reached manhood.** (2 marks)
You could tell a boy had not reached manhood yet because he wore a bulla, and a toga with purple stripe down it. 2
- 11(d)(ii) **Briefly describe one religious custom connected with a boy reaching manhood.** (1 mark)
When a boy reached manhood he was escorted to the Forum, and had his name added to the list of Roman citizens, and then had a party. This is not religious 0

Question 11 total – 6 / 10

- 12(a)(i) **What activities could a person take part in at the Roman baths?** (8 marks)
In Roman baths, one could partake in activities including exercise like running, discus, wrestling, boxing or weight training for men, and women could partake in bowling hoops. You could also play games, which were mostly ball games like triagon. The baths were also used as a places for socialising, and relaxing as you could get massages, talk with friends, and play card games. Most importantly, Romans went to the baths to get clean perfumed oils rubbed onto their bodies, and scraping it off using a stircil. L3 – 5

12(a)(ii) Why did the Romans enjoy chariot racing so much? (8 marks)

The Romans enjoyed racing so much because it was exciting, they could bet on the team they supported. Whilst the men had betting, their wives could socialise with other women which could extend their social circles. Also, single women could meet men there, and they could end up falling in love, or getting married. Before the actual races, there were impressive arobatic displays, which many Romans would not have seen if they did not attend the races. The races themselves were also exciting because when the chariots went around the bends, they could tip and cause accidents. Romans would also be able to see groomed horses and chariots, and there were lots of races in one day, and the Romans had the day off work. Finally, the Romans could choose a team to support, much like football today, which would form a sense of unity between the classes.

L3 – 5**12(a)(iii) Do you think the Romans were more civilised or less civilised than ourselves in the forms of entertainment they enjoyed? (10 marks)**

I think the Romans were less civilised than ourselves in that they used animal cruelty in chariot races, as some horses were not properly treated, and the charioteers could die if they crashed their chariots. Also, the seating was cramped, and made of stone. During gladiator fights the public could choose wether the gladiator lived or died, which is uncivilised because they were not given a fair trail, and could have been innocent slaves, the battles were also to the death, which is very violent and would not occur in civilised 20th century society. In plays there was extreme realism were you could just kill a slave. Although cena was considered very civilised and sophisticated in Roman times, these days it would be be considered uncivilised because the people reclined to eat, and they would use their hands to eat instead of cutlery.

Not all of them

On the other hand, the Romans could be seen as being civilised because the plays they did were available to everyone, which would provide the Romans with culture. When the Romans had dinner parties, they never talked about business, which is still considered polite and civilised today. Also, by letting criminals be killed during gladiator fights, it was like capitol punishment which was legal in the UK until 1969, and is still legal in some states of America and other countries. Like today, the Romans went to the baths everyday which is hygenic, and they went to exercise, which many people still do today. Chariot races can be compared to modern day sports like football, because they had exceptional skill, and got paid a lot. I think in some ways the Romans were just as civilised as us.

L4 – 8**Question 12 total – 18 / 26****Paper total – 31 / 46**

Candidate 2

- 10(a) **What legal document is the bridegroom holding in his left hand?** (1 mark)
 Marriage contract 1
- 10(b) **What colour was the veil worn by a Roman bride?** (1 mark)
 bright orange 1
- 10(c)(i) **What did a Roman bride dedicate to the gods on the day before her wedding?** (1 mark)
 her toys 1
- 10(c)(ii) **Why did she do this?** (1 mark)
 to show that her childhood had ended and to thank the gods. For what? 1
- 10(d) **State three things about a Roman marriage which many people today would criticise. Do not write about the ceremony itself.** (3 marks)
 The age of the bride, how it's organised for political/business reasons and the sacrifice of an animal. Read the question 1
- 10(e) **Do you think a Roman bride was well prepared for married life? Explain your answer.** (3 marks)
 Yes because she was taught by her mother or guardian before hand as to how to run a household, manage her slaves ect, in school she would have had a little primary education which would help her with the household accounts. L2 – 2

Question 10 total – 7 / 10

- 11(a) **The school scene shown in the picture is different from that seen in a modern primary school in a number of ways. Give three of these ways.** (3 marks)
 There are no desks, the classes are a lot smaller, they use scrolls 3
- 11(b) **State one subject taught to Roman children in the first stage of their education.** (1 mark)
 reading 1
- 11(c) **Do you think Roman education was better or worse than modern education? Do not repeat any material you have used in your answer to part (a).** (3 marks)
 Worse because Roman education had limited subjects where as modern education has many, education was not free unlike schools provided by the state today and very few girls were educated where as today all girls are as it is compulsory. L2 – 2

- 11(d)(i) **State two ways in which you could tell, from what he was wearing, that a Roman boy had not yet officially reached manhood.** (2 marks)
 he would still have his bulla, he would have a broad purple stripe on his toga 2
- 11(d)(ii) **Briefly describe one religious custom connected with a boy reaching manhood.** (1 mark)
 The boy dedicated his bulla to the household gods 1

Question 11 total – 9 / 10

- 12(b)(i) **In what ways did a slave benefit from being freed and having a patron?** (8 marks)
 A slave benefitted from being freed and having a patron because his/her patron was obliged to give them a bit of money to get them started and help him start a business by finding him contacts and giving advice. The patron also gave the freedman clothes such as a toga and possibly an invitation to dinner. As a freedman he could now marry, own possessions, vote, claim the corn dole, make a will, own possessions and he could be a priest of worship for Augustus. He could also make a business agreement that was legally valid and his children became citizens. A freedman no longer had to work long, hard hours and wasn't treated as an object anymore. L4 – 8
- 12(b)(ii) **What advantages were there for a patron in having many clients?** (8 marks)
 The advantages for a patron in having many clients were they still get work out of the clients or get given the cash equivalent, his clients followed him to the forum to make him look popular and they applauded the speeches he made and voted for him. The clients could be an opportunity for generosity to display his wealth and power. The patron shared the profits from any business his clients had. If the patron fell on hard times the client had to help him and the client also had to leave his patron money in his will. A patron's client couldn't harm him or give evidence against him in court. If the patron wanted to, he could marry his client. L4 – 8
- 12(b)(iii) **'There were advantages as well as disadvantages to being a slave.' How far do you agree with this statement?** (10 marks)
 I agree with this statement as there were in fact both advantages and disadvantages to being a slave.
 The advantages were that they were given food, clothes and a roof over their head (somewhere to live), a slave could have job satisfaction as they could be used to run a business, be a chef a secretary ect, they were also given medical treatment. Household slaves were often given small amounts of money which they could save up and use to buy their freedom. Some slaves weren't busy all of the time for example if they were hair dressers or cooks. Slaves could be come famous gladiators and have a fan club and even be given the wooden sword which signified they were being set free. Slaves could form a close relationship with their masters and could Etc.

be set free in order to marry each other. There was a law which kept slaves safe as it stated that a master could be charged with murder should he abandon a sick or old slave who were no longer of any use. Kind masters such as Pliny allowed their slaves to have kind of marriages and make wills.

However there were also many disadvantages to being a slave. Slaves were treated as objects, they had no freedom and could be bought, sold and killed. Their masters had complete control and could torture, rape and punish slaves. Life as a slave was hard work for example on farms, they often had to work 9-15 hours a day. There were a lot of things that slaves couldn't do such as legally marry, vote, join the army or own property. Also life in the arena or the mines was virtually a death sentence as both jobs were very dangerous. Another thing that threatened death was that if one slave killed the master, all the slaves in the household were put to death. There was also the danger of being branded on the forehead, FUR for thief, FUG for runaway. Women slaves especially, could be forced to sleep with master, and entertain at dinner parties.

Overall these reasons show that there were both advantages and disadvantages to being a slave.

L5 – 10

Question 12 total – 26 / 26

Paper total – 42 / 46

Unit 3 Topic B, Virgil, *Aeneid*

Candidate 1

- 4(a)(i) **Who was Juno?** (1 marks)
Queen of Gods and patron saint of Carthage 1
- 4(a)(ii) **State two reasons, other than the one in the passage, why Juno hated the Trojans.** (2 marks)
Her husband Jupiter chose a Trojan boy named Gakemedede as his cup bearer – Juno was jealous. Prince Paris picked Venus over her in a beauty contest. 2
- 4(b) **Who will be the ‘new race’ (line 2) rising from Trojan blood?** (1 mark)
The Romans 1
- 4(c) **How would you describe Juno’s personality in the books of the *Aeneid* you have read? Give examples to support your answer.** (3 marks)
Cunning, she knows fate but plots for Dido and Aeneas to be together then hopefully Aeneas would stay in Carthage with his men and help protect it, also he would then not found Lavinia. Confusing ironic – she is trying to help the Trojans but she tried to kill them. **Lavinium**
Cruel – she tries to kill the Trojans and the Trojan descendants, the Romans would not destroy Carthage by sending a storm. **NO**
L1 – 1
- 4(d) **How important is the role of the gods in Book 1 of the *Aeneid*?** (3 marks)
The role of the Gods is very important, if Juno had not of sent the storm Aeneas would not have ended up in Libya. If Venus had not disguised herself as a huntress, Aeneas would never have known where his men were and the city. Also if Cupid had not shot Dido with the arrow, she would not have been in love with Aeneas therefore would not have committed suicide. The gods in book I contribute to the main plot. Without the Gods there would be no story in book I, they play the part of making each event happen. L2 – 2

Question 4 total – 7 / 10

- 5(a) **Name the ferryman (line 5)** (1 mark)
Charon 1
- 5(b) **Why are some of the souls kept well back from the river?** (2 marks)
As they have not been buried so cannot cross the river Styx until they have been buried. 2
- 5(c) **How appropriate is it to compare the dead souls to leaves and birds?** (3 marks)
It is appropriate as there are thousands of people trying to cross the River Styx. Thousands of people represents leaves that have fallen. Buds flocking into lands from sea symbolises people constantly coming from earth to the underworld, and trying to get across the River Styx. L1 – 1

5(d) Why does the ferryman eventually agree to take Aeneas across the river? (1 mark)

The ferryman eventually agrees to take Aeneas across the river as the Priestess shows him the golden bow.

Bough
1

5(e) Do you think Virgil describes the Underworld as a pleasant place after a soul had crossed the river? (3 marks)

No, not immediately, Virgil describes the Underworld as a pleasant place when they reach Elysium which is like heaven, the route there is unpleasant where there are babies, people who have died for love, who hate underworld, its dark, dingy and guarded by a three headed dog. It is like hell. Only the Elysium is pleasant.

Why? What happens there
L1 – 1

Question 5 total – 6 / 10

6(a)(i) What had Dido achieved before she met Aeneas? (8 marks)

Before she met Aeneas Dido had lost her husband, the things she achieved were:

She managed to leave Tyre with Sychaeus's treasure and people and moved to Carthage when she asked for land, King Iarbas said only as much as she could get from a bull's hide. She managed to achieve a huge amount of land by peeling the bull's hide into thin strips to gain more land. She turned down a marriage proposal as she had made a vow to her dead husband. She was Queen of Carthage and her city Carthage was half built. She was respected by her people, supervised the building of Carthage. She was incredibly beautiful. Before she met Aeneas, she met his men where she willingly offered help and accommodation.

L4 – 7

6(a)(ii) Why can Dido be criticised? You may refer to any of the books of the Aeneid you have read. (8 marks)

(Notes) Dido knew fate – had affair with Aeneas knowing he had to leave, thought scene in cave was a marriage – broke oath to Sychaeus – stopped supervising building of Carthage – tricked her sister into building a funeral pyre – committed suicide – put people in danger.

Dido can be criticized as she heard Aeneas's story and knew he would have to go to Italy where he would marry Lavinia. However, knowing this she had an affair with Aeneas, this meant she had broken her oath to Sychaeus. She had also angered King Iarbas because she refused his marriage proposal but was now having an affair. She put her people in danger because Iarbas and local tribes could have attacked. She stopped supervising the build of Carthage after she assumed after the cave scene that she was married to Aeneas. She tricked her sister into building a funeral pyre for her death – so her sister would have had to leave knowing she helped kill her sister. Dido also committed suicide and put her people under threat because Pygmalion could attack.

L3 – 6

6(a)(iii) Who would you blame for Dido's death?

(10 marks)

(Plan – Dido's death –

Anna – wrong reasons, built pyre.

Aeneas – Knew fate, led her on

Mercury – delivered message – making Aeneas leave

Larbas – prayed to Jupiter to punish Dido

Rumour – spread to Larbas that Dido was having an affair.

Cupid – disguised as Iulus – shot Dido with arrow

Venus – agreed to Juno's plot, guided him to Carthage

Juno – Plotted)

For Dido's death I would blame to majority of people, each event led to Dido's death. I would blame Anna as she gave Dido the wrong advice which was Sychaeus is dead and went mad. You are still young enough to have children. Also she helped to build the funeral pyre for which Dido would die on. I would mainly blame Aeneas as he knew fate and that he would have to leave but continued with the affair. Also he got his fleet ready in secret so Dido had to find out from Rumour. He also gave a rude response to Dido's speech making her feel unworthy. I would blame Mercury as he delivered the messages from Jupiter which told Aeneas to hurry and leave which meant Aeneas was breaking Dido's heart. I blame Cupid as he disguised himself as Iulus and shot Dido with an arrow. This made her fall in love with Aeneas so madly it hurt. I blame Venus as she convinced Cupid to shoot Dido as she wanted Aeneas to be protected from Juno. I also blame Juno as she arranged the scene in cave for which Dido thought she was married, if this scene had not occurred Dido would not have thought she was married to Aeneas. I blame Rumour as she spread the gossip to Larbas.

**Shouldn't
Dido take
some of the
blame too?**

L4 – 7

Question 6 total – 20 / 26

Paper total – 33 / 46

Candidate 2

- 4(a)(i) Who was Juno?** (1 marks)
Queen of the Gods 1
- 4(a)(ii) State two reasons, other than the one in the passage, why Juno hated the Trojans.** (2 marks)
Juno hated the Trojans because:
When she was in the beauty contest, a Trojan Prince, Paris, was the judge and he didn't pick her to win. Also, a Trojan boy was the cup bearer for Juno's husband and she believed that they were having an affair. 2
- 4(b) Who will be the 'new race' (line 2) rising from Trojan blood?** (1 mark)
The Romans 1
- 4(c) How would you describe Juno's personality in the books of the Aeneid you have read? Give examples to support your answer.** (3 marks)
I think Juno is very selfish as she only thinks about herself and what matters to her. When she finds out that Carthage will be destroyed, she wants to keep Aeneas in Carthage to help protect it. This shows she is only interested in herself and her country. I also think Juno is very overpowering. I think this is because she always seems to get her own way. For example, she convinces Aeolus to let out the winds to create a storm. She also succeeds in making Venus agree to let Aeneas and Dido get "married". Juno is also quite big-headed and confident within herself. She believes that everything she does will happen, even though she knows fate. Also, she thought she could win the beauty contest. Explain L2 – 2
- 4(d) How important is the role of the gods in Book 1 of the Aeneid?** (3 marks)
The role of the Gods in Book 1 is very important. Juno, for example, plays a very big role in this book. She is the one who sends the storm in which Aeneas gets sent to Carthage. Also, Venus is very important as she is the one who guides Aeneas to Carthage. Dido is also an extremely important part of the book as she welcomed Aeneas into her home and this was when they met and were caused to fall in love. Learn the work properly L1 – 1

Question 4 total – 7 / 10

- 5(a) Name the ferryman (line 5)** (1 mark)
— 0
- 5(b) Why are some of the souls kept well back from the river?** (2 marks)
Because they had not been buried and so were not allowed to cross the bridge to the underworld. River 2

- 5(c)** *How appropriate is it to compare the dead souls to leaves and birds?* (3 marks)
 Yes, I think it is highly appropriate to compare the dead souls to leaves and birds. I think this because the passage mentions autumn and in autumn, the leaves are in big piles on the floor, wilted and dead. This is exactly what the souls are like. Also when birds fly, they are free and this is what the souls are like, they're free from the world. **NO!**
L1 – 1
- 5(d)** *Why does the ferryman eventually agree to take Aeneas across the river?* (1 mark)
 Because Aeneas shows him the golden bow. **Bough**
1
- 5(e)** *Do you think Virgil describes the Underworld as a pleasant place after a soul had crossed the river?* (3 marks)
 No, because in the Underworld there is lots of souls and unpleasant sights. There are plenty of nasty creatures such as the three headed dog, so therefore it cannot be a pleasant description. It also contains objects that are described using horrible personification which makes The underworld seem terrible and frightening. **Such as?**
Poor
answer
L1 – 1

Question 5 total – 5 / 10

- 6(b)(i)** *What did Aeneas do to look after his family in the books of the Aeneid you have read?* (8 marks)
 Aeneas looked after his family a great deal throughout the Aeneid. He always knew where his son was and, in Book 1, immediately called up on him to see him when he was safe and on dry land. In Book 2, Aeneas showed his undying love for his family when Troy was burning down. First of all, he got advice from Venus to go and save his father and he did so. However, Anchises did not want to go with Aeneas and so Aeneas decided to stay in Troy with him to protect him. This showed Aeneas' bravery and also his family loyalty. Although; Aeneas persuaded Anchises to go with him out of Troy. He carried him on his back but also took his son and wife away with him aswell. This showed that he loved his family and that he would look after them, in any situation. When he found he had lost Creusa, he immediately went back into the chaotic Troy to look for her. This proved just how brave he was as he was willing to get killed in order to look for her. When she appeared to him, she told him his fate and he immediately believed and told her that he would do whatever it takes to go to Italy. This showed true family loyalty. You can see throughout the Aeneid that Aeneas always put his family first and never once did not look after them. **He lost Creusa!**
L2 – 4

6(b)(ii) Explain Why Aeneas can be criticised for his behaviour in general in the Aeneid. (8 marks)

Aeneas can be criticized for his behaviour in the Aeneid because sometimes he did not think his actions through, he proceeded with no second thought. For example, in book 1, Aeneas immediately went with Dido to her palace, unknowing of what was there. This was clumsy of Aeneas because he did not know who Dido was or what she had in her palace. Aeneas was also very rude to his mother when he met her in the woods which was very careless of him as she is also a goddess. Aeneas was also horrible to Dido when he left. This was very harsh of him as he was supposed to love her and care for her. Also, it was the last time she was going to see her so he could have been nice to her. Aeneas was also quite careless as when he was taking his family out of Troy, he lost his wife Creusa. This was very foolish of him and he should not have lost her in the first place, he should have been taking care of her. At the very beginning of the Aeneid, when Aeneas was in the storm, he kept moaning about how he wouldn't get out alive and that he wanted to die in Troy. This was fair enough, but he didn't need to keep moaning about it constantly. Aeneas was a vengeful man as he was going to kill Helen to get revenge. This was a spiteful thing for him to do and I criticize him for this. Overall, Aeneas can be criticized a lot for his behaviour throughout the Aeneid.

No, that was fine

What did he do?

L3 – 5

6(b)(iii) To what extent do you think Aeneas was helped by having Venus as his mother? (10 marks)

I think Aeneas was helped to some extent by having Venus as his mother but he also was able to fend for himself. She helped him into Carthage which he probably would not have been able to do on his own. She also told him his fate and what to do. If he did not have Venus as his mother, then he would never what he was destined to do – find the Roman Race. Also, when Aeneas was in the woods, Venus wrapped him in a bubble so that he would not get harmed. Aeneas would not have been able to stop himself getting hurt.

How?

**Mist
L1 – 1**

Question 6 total – 10 / 26

Paper total – 22 / 46