

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

1940/23/24

CLASSICAL CIVILISATION

Paper 2 Greek and Roman Literature
Topics 11–20

FRIDAY 13 JUNE 2008

Afternoon

Component 23: Time: 1 hour 30 minutes
Component 24: Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Additional materials (enclosed): None

Additional materials (required):
Answer Booklet (8 pages)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **either** two topics (Component 23); **or** three topics (Component 24).
- Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2 of each topic.
- Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for each topic is **40**.
- You will be awarded marks in Section 2 for the quality of written communication.

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This document consists of **42** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

2 Read the following passage from *Book 21* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Penelope addresses the suitors.

When she drew near to the Suitors the great lady drew a fold of her shining veil across her cheeks and took her stand by a pillar of the massive roof, with a faithful maid on either side. Then she issued her challenge to the Suitors:

'Listen, proud Suitors. You have exploited this house, in the long absence of its master, as the scene of your endless eating and drinking, and you could offer no better pretext for your conduct than your wish to win my hand in marriage. Come forward now, my gallant lords: the prize stands before you. I shall now place the great bow of godlike Odysseus in front of you. Whoever strings the bow most easily and shoots an arrow through every one of these twelve axes, with that man I will go, bidding goodbye to this house which welcomed me as a bride, this lovely house so full of all good things, this home that even in my dreams I never shall forget.'

Trans. E.V. Rieu, rev. D.C.H. Rieu (Penguin)

- (a) 'The ... bow of godlike Odysseus' (lines 7–8). How did Odysseus get this bow? [1]
- (b) Penelope knows that this challenge will not be possible for the suitors.
- (i) Why won't they be able to do it? [1]
- (ii) Give **two** details of how Penelope tricked the suitors before. [2]
- (c) Explain how Homer uses this challenge of the bow to tell the reader something about Telemachus. [2]
- (d) 'You have exploited this house' (line 4). Explain why Penelope has been unable to stop this exploitation. [2]
- (e) How does Homer bring out the character of Penelope in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 3 Read the following passage from *Book 23* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Penelope finally accepts that Odysseus has returned to her.

'But now you have faithfully described the secret of our bed, which no one ever saw but you and I and one maid, Actoris, who was my father's gift when first I came to you, and was the keeper of our bedroom door. You have convinced my unbelieving heart.' 3
4

Her words stirred a great longing for tears in Odysseus' heart, and he wept as he held his dear and loyal wife in his arms. It was like the moment when the blissful land is seen by struggling sailors, whose fine ship Poseidon has battered with wind and wave and smashed on the high seas. A few swim safely to the mainland out of the foaming surf, their bodies caked with brine; and blissfully they tread on solid land, saved from disaster. It was bliss like that for Penelope to see her husband once again. Her white arms round his neck never quite let go. Rosy-fingered Dawn would have found them still weeping, had not Athene of the flashing eyes had other ideas. 5
10
12

Trans. E.V. Rieu, rev. D.C.H. Rieu (Penguin)

- (a) 'You have convinced my unbelieving heart' (lines 3–4).
- (i) Why did Penelope not recognise Odysseus when he first came back? [1]
 - (ii) Give **one** person who did recognise Odysseus. [1]
 - (iii) Give **two** details of how that person recognised him when Penelope didn't. [2]
- (b) 'Athene of the flashing eyes' (line 12).
- (i) Give **two** details of how Athene had helped Odysseus in the battle with the suitors. [2]
 - (ii) Explain why it is appropriate that Athene should be Odysseus' protector. [2]
- (c) How is this passage typical of Homer's style of storytelling? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

Section 2. Answer **one** question from this section.

Either

1 'Homer's portrayal of the less important characters is brilliant.'

Do you agree?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the books of *The Odyssey* that you have read. [16]

Or

2 'Homer's tale of the Cyclops keeps the reader on the edge of his seat from beginning to end.'

Do you agree?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from Book 9 of *The Odyssey*. [16]

Topic 12: Homer: *Iliad* Books 1, 9, 22 and 24

Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.

Section 1. Answer **two** questions from this section.

1 Read the following passage from *Book 9* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Phoinix tries to persuade Achilles to return to the fighting.

'But when I had seen the tenth night's darkness come, then I burst the close-fitting doors of my room and came out, and jumped over the yard-wall with ease, unseen by the men on watch or the servant-women. And then I went running away through the broad spaces of Hellas, and came to fertile Phthia, the mother of flocks, to king Peleus' house. He welcomed me gladly, and loved me as a father loves his son who is an only child, late-born, the heir to many possessions. And he made me a rich man, and made over a numerous people to me: and I lived on the edge of Phthia, ruling over the Dolopes. And I brought you up to your manhood, godlike Achilles, with heartfelt love. You would never want to go with anyone else to a feast, or eat in your own house, until I sat you on my knees and fed you, cutting up the first of the meat for you and holding wine to your lips. And many times you soaked the shirt on my chest with the wine you dribbled out in your baby helplessness. So I went through much trouble and much hard work over you, thinking how the gods were not going to bring about any child of my own – but I was making you my son, godlike Achilles, so that in time you can protect me from shameful destruction.'

Trans. M. Hammond (Penguin)

- (a) Achilles feels he cannot go back to the fighting after his argument with Agamemnon.
- (i) What did Agamemnon take from him? [1]
 - (ii) Explain **one** reason why Agamemnon wanted to take this. [2]
 - (iii) Explain **one** reason why Achilles feels this is unreasonable. [2]
- (b) Give **one** argument that Aias uses to persuade Achilles to go back to the fighting. [1]
- (c) Explain how the men who went on the embassy were carefully chosen to be effective. [2]
- (d) What impression of Phoinix does Homer give us in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 2 Read the following passage from *Book 22* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Hektor realises that he finally faces Achilles all alone.

Then Hektor realised in his heart, and cried out: 'Oh, for sure now the gods have called me to my death! I thought the hero Deiphobos was with me: but he is inside the wall, and Athene has tricked me. So now vile death is close on me, not far now any longer, and there is no escape. This must long have been the true pleasure of Zeus and Zeus' son the far-shooter, and yet before now they readily defended me: but now this time my fate has caught me. Even so, let me not die ingloriously, without a fight, without some great deed done that future men will hear of.' 3 5

So speaking he drew the sharp sword that hung long and heavy at his side, gathered himself, and swooped like a high-flying eagle which darts down to the plain through the dark clouds to snatch up a baby lamb or a cowering hare. So Hektor swooped to attack, flourishing his sharp sword. And Achilles charged against him, his heart filled with savage fury. In front of his chest he held the covering of his lovely decorated shield, and the bright four-bossed helmet nodded on his head, with the beautiful golden hairs that Hephaistos had set thick along the crest shimmering round it. Like the Evening Star on its path among the stars in the darkness of the night, the loveliest star set in the sky, such was the light gleaming from the point of the sharp spear Achilles held quivering in his right hand, as he purposed death for godlike Hektor, looking over his fine body to find the most vulnerable place. 10 12 15

Trans. M. Hammond (Penguin)

- (a) Give **two** details of how Athene had tricked Hektor (line 3). [2]
- (b) 'His heart filled with savage fury' (line 12).
- (i) What had Hektor done to make Achilles feel this way? [1]
- (ii) Give **two** details of how this had happened. [2]
- (c) Just before he is killed, Hektor asks Achilles to treat his body with respect.
- (i) What does he ask him to do? [1]
- (ii) Explain why this matters so much to him. [2]
- (d) How well does this passage show Homer's skills as a storyteller? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 3 Read the following passage from *Book 24* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

The Trojans bury Hektor.

When early-born Dawn appeared with her rosy fingers, then the people collected around the pyre of famous Hektor. When they were all gathered together in one place, first they extinguished the pyre with gleaming wine, all of it that the fire's fury had reached. And then his brothers and companions gathered the white bones, mourning, and heavy tears fell from their cheeks. And they took the bones and put them in a golden box, wrapping them in soft purple cloths: and they quickly placed it in the hollow of a grave, and covered it over with great stones laid close together. Then they piled a grave-mound over it in haste, with look-outs set on all sides, in case the well-greaved Achaians made an early attack. When they had piled the mound they went back. And then they gathered again in due order and held a glorious feast in the house of Priam, the god-ordained king. 5 10

Such was the burial they gave to Hektor, tamer of horses.

Trans. M. Hammond (Penguin)

- (a) (i) Who got Hektor's body back from Achilles? [1]
 (ii) Explain why he took a cartload of valuable things with him. [2]
 (iii) Explain **one** reason why he felt confident going through the Greek camp. [2]
- (b) Why were the Trojans able to spend many days on the funeral, even though there was still a war on? [1]
- (c) When Andromache makes a speech over Hektor's body, she is obviously angry. Explain why this is. [2]
- (d) These are the final words of *The Iliad*. Do you think that they make a good ending to the tale? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

Section 2. Answer **one** question from this section.

Either

1 'Sing, goddess, of the anger of Achilleus.'

How far do these opening words of *The Iliad* sum up the whole poem?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the books of *The Iliad* that you have read. [16]

Or

2 Do you think Homer expects us to feel sympathy for Agamemnon in *The Iliad*?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the books of *The Iliad* that you have read. [16]

Topic 13: Sophocles: *Oedipus the King* and *Antigone*

Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.

Section 1. Answer **two** questions from this section.

1 Read the following passage from *Oedipus the King* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Oedipus addresses the citizens of Thebes.

OEDIPUS Children, new blood of old Cadmus,	
Why are you all sitting here before me,	
Carrying branches of supplication?	3
The city is full of the smell of incense,	
Of hymns to the Healer and cries of suffering.	5
I thought it wrong to rely on the reports	
Of others, so have come here myself,	
‘Famous Oedipus’, as everyone calls me.	
Old man, tell me – it is right that you	
Should speak for these people – what has brought you all here?	10
Fear, or some request? I am ready	
To give any help I can. I would be a hard man	
Not to feel sympathy for a gathering like this.	

Trans. I. McAuslan (CUP)

- (a) (i) Explain why the citizens are ‘carrying branches of supplication’ (line 3) when they come to Oedipus for help against the plague. [2]
- (ii) Explain why they think Oedipus can help them. [2]
- (b) (i) Which god are the citizens referring to when they say ‘the Healer’ (line 5)? [1]
- (ii) Why is it appropriate to be singing hymns to this god? [1]
- (c) Give **two** details of what Oedipus has already done to deal with the problem his people are facing. [2]
- (d) How well does Sophocles reveal Oedipus’ character in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 2 Read the following passage from *Oedipus the King* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

The messenger from Corinth has given Oedipus news of Polybus' death and of Oedipus' origins.

OEDIPUS Wife, you know the man whom recently We desired to come here: is this the man he means?	1 2
JOCASTA Why worry whom he meant? Think nothing of it. It's idle talk; forget you ever heard it.	
OEDIPUS Impossible – when I have found Such clues as these, not to reveal my birth.	5
JOCASTA In the name of the gods, if you've any concern for your own life, Stop this enquiry. Enough that I am sick.	
OEDIPUS Don't worry. Even if I am revealed a slave To the third generation, <i>your</i> lineage is sound.	10
JOCASTA Yet hear what I say, I beg you. Don't do this.	
OEDIPUS I cannot do as you say, if it means not learning the truth.	
JOCASTA I know what I'm saying; I'm speaking for the best.	
OEDIPUS This 'best' has long been irritating me.	
JOCASTA Doomed man, may you never find out who you are.	15
OEDIPUS Will someone go and fetch that ... man here? Leave this woman to enjoy her wealthy family.	
JOCASTA Oh, oh, you unhappy man! This is all That I can call you – nothing else, ever again.	

Trans. I. McAuslan (CUP)

- (a) 'The man whom recently we desired to come here' (lines 1–2). Give **two** details about this man. [2]
- (b) (i) Explain why Oedipus had left Corinth. [2]
(ii) Explain why he still did not want to return to Corinth to take up the throne. [2]
- (c) At the end of this scene the chorus sing an ode of hopeful optimism. Explain how his earlier meeting with Creon should have made them more cautious. [2]
- (d) The passage reveals Sophocles' skill at writing dialogue. Explain **two** ways in which this skill is shown here. Support your explanation with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 3 Read the following passage from *Antigone* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Antigone makes her way towards her punishment.

ANTIGONE	Look upon me, citizens of my fatherland, Going on my last journey, Looking at the sun for the last time, As I never will again.	
	Hades who puts all to sleep is leading me, still alive, To the shores of Acheron.	5 6
	I have had no share In the hymns of my marriage procession, No wedding song has hymned me. I will marry Acheron.	10
CHORUS	Do you not depart glorious and with praise To that deep place of the dead? Not stricken by wasting disease Not receiving the punishment of swords, But by your own will, Alone of mankind, while still alive, You will go down to Hades.	15

Trans. D. Franklin (CUP)

- (a) Explain **one** reason why Creon had denied burial to Polyneices. [2]
- (b) Explain **one** reason why Antigone felt she had to disobey Creon's edict. [2]
- (c) Explain Antigone's references to Hades and Acheron (lines 5–6). [2]
- (d) Explain **one** reason why, in your opinion, Ismene didn't help Antigone. [2]
- (e) Do you think Sophocles wants his audience to feel sorry for Antigone in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

Section 2. Answer **one** question from this section.

Either

1 Which of Sophocles' plays, *Oedipus the King* or *Antigone*, have you found the more impressive?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from **both** plays. [16]

Or

2 How far does Sophocles expect us to sympathise with Oedipus and Creon in his plays *Oedipus the King* and *Antigone*?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from **both** plays. [16]

Topic 14: Euripides: *Bacchae* and *Medea*

Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.

Section 1. Answer **two** questions from this section.

1 Read the following passage from *Bacchae* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Tiresias and Cadmus have met in front of the palace.

CADMUS	My good friend – I heard you from inside the palace, and I recognised the wise voice of a wise man – I have come ready, wearing these clothes of the god. Dionysus, who has appeared to mankind as a god, is the son of my daughter, and we must honour him as much as we are able. Where must we go to dance, to dance his steps and shake our grey heads? You tell me, Tiresias, as one old man to another; for you are wise. I will not grow weary, night or day, striking the ground with my thyrsus; it is so sweet to forget that we are old!	3 4 5
TIRESIAS	You feel the same as I do; I too feel young, and will take part in the dance.	10
CADMUS	Should we travel to the mountain in a wagon?	
TIRESIAS	No, that would show the god less honour.	
CADMUS	I will guide and protect you, though we are both old.	
TIRESIAS	The god will lead us there, and it will not be hard.	
CADMUS	Are we the only men from the city who will dance for Bacchus?	15
TIRESIAS	Yes, for we alone have sense; the others are wrong.	
CADMUS	We are hesitating too long; take my hand.	
TIRESIAS	Here, clasp my hand in yours.	
CADMUS	I do not scorn the gods, since I am mortal myself.	
TIRESIAS	We do not hold intellectual debates on the gods.	20

Trans. D. Franklin (CUP)

- (a) Who is:
- (i) Tiresias? [1]
 - (ii) Cadmus? [1]
- (b) (i) What are Cadmus and Tiresias wearing? [1]
- (ii) Why are they dressed this way? [1]
- (c) 'Dionysus ... is the son of my daughter' (lines 3–4).
Give **two other** ways in which Cadmus had been associated with the gods. [2]
- (d) Does Cadmus genuinely believe in Dionysus? Explain your answer. [2]
- (e) How do you think Euripides intended this brief scene with Cadmus and Tiresias to entertain his audience? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 2 Read the following passage from *Bacchae* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

The messenger brings news of Pentheus' final moments.

They put countless hands on the pine, and tore it out of the ground. Perched high as he was, from a great height was Pentheus hurled down, and he fell to the ground with scream after scream, for he realised he was close to his doom. 1

His mother was the first to start the killing, as priestess, and she fell upon him. He hurled the headband away from his hair, so that poor Agave would recognise him and not kill him, and he touched her cheek as he spoke to her: 'Mother, I am your son, Pentheus, the son you gave birth to in the house of Echion! Take pity on me, mother, and do not kill me, your son, for my mistakes!' 5

But she was foaming at the mouth and rolling her eyes in all directions, not in her right mind, possessed by the Bacchic god; and so Pentheus did not move her. Grabbing his left arm below the elbow, she put her foot against the wretched man's ribs and tore his shoulder out of its socket; she did not do it by her own strength, but the god gave power to her hands. Ino was destroying the other side of his body, tearing his flesh, and Autoñoë and the whole crowd of bacchants took hold of him. They all shouted out together, Pentheus screaming as long as he still had breath, and the bacchants howling in triumph. 15

Trans. D. Franklin (CUP)

- (a) Pentheus is killed on Mount Cithaeron.
- (i) What was his purpose in going there? [1]
- (ii) Who went with him? [1]
- (iii) Why was Pentheus 'perched high' (line 1) in the pine tree? [1]
- (b) Explain why Agave and the other women were not in the city. [2]
- (c) (i) Why was it important to **Agave** to kill Pentheus? [1]
- (ii) Explain why **Dionysus** wanted this to happen. [2]
- (d) How well does Euripides make his audience feel pity for Pentheus in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 3 Read the following passage from *Medea* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Medea is alone on stage with her children.

MEDEA: Parted from you
 I shall lead a grim and painful life.
 You will no longer see your mother with your dear eyes.
 You will have moved to a different sphere of life.
 Oh, oh! Children, why do you keep your eyes on me? 5
 Why do you smile at me, your last smile?
 Aiai. What am I to do? Women,
 My courage leaves me, when I see their bright expressions.
 I can't do it. I give up my former plan.
 I'll take my children away from Corinth. 10
 Why should I try to hurt their father by making them suffer, 11
 And suffer twice as much myself?
 No, I'll give up my plan.
 Oh, what's the matter with me? Do I want
 My enemies to laugh at me? Shall I let them off 15
 Unpunished? No, I must go through with it.
 What a coward I am, even to allow such weak thoughts.
 Go, boys, indoors.
 Those for whom it is not right
 To be present at my sacrifice, consider your position: 20
 My hand will not fail.
 Oh, my heart, don't do it! Leave them,
 You wretch, spare the children!
 They will live in Athens with me
 And make you happy. 25

Trans. J. Harrison (CUP)

- (a) Medea's children have taken some gifts to the King of Corinth's daughter.
- (i) Mention **one** of these gifts. [1]
 - (ii) Why did Medea get her children to take the gift rather than take it personally? [1]
 - (iii) Why does Medea have to leave Corinth now that she has given this gift? [1]
- (b) The gifts were only one part of Medea's plan 'to hurt their father' (line 11).
- (i) Explain **one** reason why Medea wants to hurt Jason. [2]
 - (ii) What is the second part of her plan? [1]
 - (iii) Explain **one** reason why she thinks this whole plan is a good way to hurt him. [2]
- (c) How does Euripides make Medea's speech a powerful dramatic moment? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

Section 2. Answer **one** question from this section.

Either

1 To what extent do you think Pentheus deserved his fate?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from *Bacchae*. [16]

Or

2 What kind of an experience do you think Euripides expected his audience to have when attending a performance of his play *Medea*?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from *Medea*. [16]

Topic 15: Aristophanes: *Acharnians* and *Lysistrata*

Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.

Section 1. Answer **two** questions from this section.

1 Read the following passage from *Acharnians* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Dikaiopolis addresses the audience at the start of the play.

But never in all the years I've ... washed have I been so stung by soap in the eyes
 as I'm feeling now. Regular meeting of the Assembly, due to start at sunrise, and not
 a soul here on the Pnyx! Everybody's down in the Market Square gossiping, that is 3
 when they're not dodging the red rope. Even the Executive aren't here. They'll come 4
 in the end – hours late – all streaming in together, and push and shove and heaven 5
 knows what to get the front seats. That's all they care about. How to get peace
 – they don't give a damn about that. Oh, Athens, Athens, what are you coming to?
 Now me, I'm always the first to get here. So I sit down, and after a bit, when I find no
 one else is coming, I sigh and yawn and stretch and fart and then don't know what
 to do, and then doodle on the ground or pluck my hairs or count to myself – and all 10
 the time I'm gazing at the countryside over yonder and pining for peace, cursing the
 city and yearning to get back to my village.

Trans. Alan H. Sommerstein (Penguin)

- (a) Explain why the Pnyx (line 3) was important in Athens. [2]
- (b) Explain what Dikaiopolis is referring to when he mentions people 'dodging the red rope' (line 4). [2]
- (c) Give **two** details about who the Executive (line 4) were. [2]
- (d) Explain why Dikaiopolis disapproves of the ambassadors that Athens has sent to Persia. [2]
- (e) In what ways do you think Aristophanes is hoping to engage his audience's interest in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 2 Read the following passage from *Acharnians* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Dikaiopolis and the Theban discuss the possibility of some trade.

THEBAN [*setting down his load*]: Ar, boi Heracles, this shoulder o' moine be sore. Here, Ismenias, be gentle when you put down that pennyroyal plant. And you, my Theban poipers, take your bone-poipes and let's hear 'The Dog's Arse'.

[*They play raucous music, which quickly brings an angry DIKAIOPOLIS out of the house.*]

5

DIKAIOPOLIS: Stop that din, damn you! Must I have these wasps buzzing all round my house? Where did all these blasted bumble-bees come from? Who are they, the Chaeris clan?

[*Drives the PIPERS away.*]

THEBAN: Boi lolaus, sir, that be a great favour you just done me. They've been blowing moi ears off all the way from Thebes, and they've blown the blooms off moi pennyroyal plant too. Would you care to buy any of my wares, with two wings or four?

10

DIKAIOPOLIS: Welcome, my bap-eating Boeotian friend! What have you got with you?

15

THEBAN: Every one of the good things Boeotia produces. Marjoram, pennyroyal, doormats, lamp-wicks, ducks, jackdaws, francolins, coots, wrens, dabchicks –

DIKAIOPOLIS: Gale warning: this man has brought fowl weather to our market!

Trans. Alan H. Sommerstein (Penguin)

- (a) Explain why Dikaiopolis is the only person in Athens who can trade with the Theban. [2]
- (b) Give **one** item (other than those listed in the passage) that the Theban offers to trade with Dikaiopolis. [1]
- (c) (i) What does the Theban want in exchange for his goods? [1]
 (ii) Explain why this would be a good trade. [2]
- (d) Dikaiopolis also trades with a Megarian. Explain how Aristophanes uses this part of the play to make a serious point about war. [2]
- (e) How does Aristophanes make this passage funny? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 3 Read the following passage from *Lysistrata* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

The chorus complain about the women's outrageous plan.

MEN'S LEADER: Let's not be wrapped in fig-leaves – let's be men
Who *smell* like men! Come on now, strip again!
[*The MEN remove their tunics.*]
MEN: Come on, you Whitefeet, who of yore
Against the tyrants went to war, 5
In days when we were men!
It's time to shake off age, arouse
The dormant strength our limbs still house,
And be like youths again.
MEN'S LEADER: If once we let these women get the semblance of a start, 10
Before we know, they'll be adept at every manly art.
They'll turn their hands to building ships, and then they'll
make a bid
To fight our fleet and ram us, just like Artemisia did. 14
And if to form a cavalry contingent they decide, 15
They'd soon be teaching *our* equestrian gentry how to ride!
For riding (of a certain kind) suits women to a T:
At the gallop they stay mounted and don't slip off easily.
If you look at Micon's painting, you will see the sort of
scene – 20
The Amazons on horseback, fighting Athens' men, I mean.
I think that we should take them by the scruff o' the neck, I
do,
And clap them in the stocks – and I will start by seizing *you!*
[*He makes as if to seize Stratyllis, but she easily evades him.*] 25

Trans. Alan H. Sommerstein (Penguin)

- (a) What **two** things are the women preventing the men from doing? [2]
- (b) 'To fight our fleet and ram us, just like Artemisia did' (line 14).
What are the chorus referring to here? Give **two** details. [2]
- (c) Give **two** details of Lysistrata's argument for letting women run the state. [2]
- (d) Explain why Lampito is an important part of Lysistrata's plan. [2]
- (e) In what ways does Aristophanes amuse his audience at this point in the scene? Give reasons
for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

Section 2. Answer **one** question from this section.

Either

- 1 Do you think Aristophanes makes Dikaiopolis or Lysistrata the more engaging character?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from **both** *Acharnians* **and** *Lysistrata*.
[16]

Or

- 2 Do you think that Aristophanes was merely out to win the prize for the most skilfully written comedy or do you think he wanted to teach his audience something worthwhile?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from **either** *Acharnians* **or** *Lysistrata* **or both** plays.
[16]

Topic 16: Herodotus: *The Persian War*

Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.

Section 1. Answer **two** questions from this section.

1 Read the following passage from *Chapter 3* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Xerxes addresses some of the Persian nobles.

Each and every one of us must do his utmost for the best advantage of all. I urge you to give everything in this war, for I hear the men we will be fighting are brave. If we defeat them, no other human army will ever stand against us.

‘Now let us pray to the gods who watch over Persia – then let us cross.’

All that day the Persians prepared for the crossing. Then they waited to see the next day’s sun rise and burned all kinds of incense and spread branches of myrtle on the road. At sunrise Xerxes poured an offering into the sea from a golden flask and prayed to the sun that no misfortune would prevent him conquering Europe or turn him back before he reached its furthest boundaries. After praying he threw the flask into the Hellespont with a golden bowl and a Persian short sword. I cannot be certain myself if he threw these things into the sea as an offering to the sun.	5 8 10 11
---	------------------------

Trans. W. Shepherd (CUP)

- (a)** Xerxes wanted to conquer Europe (line 8) because of the Athenians.
- (i)** Give **two** reasons why he felt so strongly about this. [2]
 - (ii)** Explain **one** reason why Xerxes thought such an attack would be advantageous to him. [2]
- (b)** Artabanus had advised Xerxes not to attack Greece. Give **two** of his reasons. [2]
- (c)** ‘I cannot be certain ... if he threw these things into the sea as an offering to the sun’ (lines 10–11). Explain the **other** reason that Herodotus suggests for Xerxes’ actions. [2]
- (d)** What impression of Xerxes does Herodotus present in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 2 Read the following passage from *Chapter 4* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

The Athenians seek a second answer from the oracle at Delphi.

The disaster which had been prophesied almost made them abandon hope. But someone advised them to take olive branches and go again to the oracle, begging for a second prophecy. This they did and said, 'Lord Apollo, look kindly on these olive branches and give us a better answer about our country's fate. If you do not, we shall not leave your temple; we shall stay here till we die.' 5

Then the priestess prophesied a second time:
 'Pallas Athene cannot sway the will of Zeus
 With words of prayer or clever argument. 9
 But a second answer I will give you.
 Cecrops' land and the valleys of holy Cithaeron will be taken. 10
 But far-seeing Zeus grants Athens this:
 Only a wooden wall will keep you safe, 12
 A safe keep for you and your children.
 Stay not for the mighty army coming from the north,
 The mighty army covering the land with horse and foot. 15
 Retreat, turn your back! Yet you will meet in battle.
 Blessed island, Salamis, you will be the death of mothers' sons
 At seedtime or at harvest time.'

This seemed a better answer than the first – and indeed it was – so the ambassadors wrote it down and returned to Athens. On arrival they read it out before the people. Many different interpretations were offered and two in particular stood out. 20

Trans. W. Shepherd (CUP)

- (a) 'A second answer I will give you' (line 9). What was the first answer? [1]
- (b) 'Only a wooden wall will keep you safe' (line 12).
 (i) Explain the interpretation of this part of the oracle that some of the older men suggested. [2]
 (ii) What other interpretation was offered? [1]
 (iii) Explain how Themistocles used the last lines of the priestess' words to persuade the Athenians to accept this second interpretation. [2]
- (c) Explain **one** reason Herodotus gives for believing that the Athenians saved Greece. [2]
- (d) 'Part of Herodotus' charm is that his history sounds more like story time.' Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 3 Read the following passage from *Chapter 4* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Herodotus discusses the early moves the Greeks make to defend themselves against the Persian invasion.

At the same time a decision was taken to send the fleet up to Artemisium. The two positions were close together and communication between them would be easy. At Artemisium the sea passes through a narrow channel between the island of Sciathos and the mainland of Magnesia. Artemisium itself is a bay on the north coast of Euboea at the end of this channel and a temple of Artemis stands there. 5

The pass through Trachis into southern Greece is mostly about fifty yards (50m) wide. ... There are thermal springs in the pass which give it its name; the locals call them the Cauldrons. There is also a shrine to Heracles nearby. There is a wall across this pass and a long time ago it had gates in it. It was built by the Phocians who feared an attack from the Thessalians. The wall is very old and most of it had fallen down in the course of time so the Greeks now built it up again to bar the Persians' way into Attica. They intended to get their supplies from the nearby village of Alpeni. 10

Trans. W. Shepherd (CUP)

- (a) The Greeks had just returned to the Isthmus from Thessaly. Explain why they had gone to Thessaly. [2]
- (b) Eurybiades was supreme commander at Artemisium.
- (i) What nationality was he? [1]
- (ii) Explain how tensions among the Greeks caused him to be commander. [2]
- (c) (i) Explain what was surprising about the outcome of the first day's fighting at Artemisium. [2]
- (ii) What happened to the Persian fleet that night? [1]
- (d) 'Herodotus brings his history to life through detailed descriptions.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

Section 2. Answer **one** question from this section.

Either

- 1 How effectively do you think Herodotus reveals the characters of the Athenian generals Miltiades and Themistocles?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from *The Persian War*. [16]

Or

- 2 'The Battle of Plataea is a long and complicated military action yet Herodotus brings it to life for us.'

Do you agree?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from *The Persian War*. [16]

Topic 17: Virgil: *Aeneid* Books 1, 2 and 4

Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.

Section 1. Answer **two** questions from this section.

1 Read the following passage from *Book 1* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

The story of Aeneas begins.

I tell a story of war and a hero. He was a refugee chased by Fate from the land of Troy, first to reach Italy where Lavinium was to be built. Time and again he was driven over land and sea by the might of the gods – all because Juno was cruel and angry, slow to forget. He endured many hardships in war as well, until he could build a city and install his gods in Latium. Out of all this came the Latin people, our forefathers in Alba and the walls of great Rome. 1
2
5

Explain for me, Muse, the reasons; for what blow to her pride, what hurt to her feelings, did Juno, queen of the gods, make the hero, whose devotion to duty so marked him out, undergo such a string of disasters, such countless ordeals? Can there be so much anger in the hearts of the gods? 7
10

The ancient city of Carthage, which settlers from Tyre colonised, lay opposite Italy and the distant mouth of the Tiber. It was rich and powerful, pugnacious and practised in war, and Juno is said to have loved it above all others, more even than Samos. 12
13

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) 'He was a refugee chased by Fate from the land of Troy' (lines 1–2).
- (i) What had happened to Troy? [1]
- (ii) Give **two** details about his fate that Aeneas learned from Creusa. [2]
- (b) Explain why events in his own time led Virgil to put such emphasis on Fate and duty in his story of Aeneas. [2]
- (c) 'What blow to her pride' (line 7). How had a Trojan hurt Juno's pride? [1]
- (d) 'It was rich and powerful, pugnacious and practised in war' (lines 12–13). Explain **one** reason why this information about Carthage was significant to the Roman readers of *The Aeneid*. [2]
- (e) These are the first words of the first book of *The Aeneid*. How effective are they as an introduction to the work? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

2 Read the following passage from *Book 2* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Sinon continues to trick the Trojans into believing his story.

And Sinon, skilled in deceit and the craft of the Greeks, lifted his hands, freed of chains, to the stars: 'Sun and Moon, eternal fires of heaven, invincible powers, I call you to witness, and you altars, and the murderous knife which I fled from, and the headband I wore as a victim: it's no crime to break the vows which I swore as a Greek, it's no crime to hate those people or to disclose all their secrets; I'm no longer bound by the laws of my country. If I tell the truth, sir, and amply repay your kindness, then stand by your word as a Trojan; if I keep you safe, keep faith with me. 1

All the hopes of the Greeks, their confidence in starting the war, were based on the help of Athena. But from the moment the godless Diomedes, and Ulysses, inventor of crimes, crept up to your citadel, killed the guards and stole from its holy temple Troy's fateful statue of Athena, when they snatched up that sacred image and dared to lay bloodstained hands on the goddess's virginal headband – from that moment the tide of Greek hopes ebbed away, their strength was broken, the goddess herself turned against them.' 5

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) 'Sinon, skilled in deceit' (line 1). Give **one** detail of how Sinon had been deceitful in what he said to the Trojans about why he had been left behind by the Greeks. [1]
- (b) (i) Why was Athena supporting the Greeks? [1]
- (ii) Explain why Diomedes and Ulysses stole the statue of Athena from Troy. [2]
- (c) (i) What, according to Sinon, was the purpose of the wooden horse? [1]
- (ii) Despite Laocoön's warnings, the Trojans believed Sinon. Explain **one** reason why they weren't convinced by Laocoön. [2]
- (iii) Why should the Trojans have listened to Laocoön after all? [1]
- (d) How effectively does Virgil show Sinon's clever deceitfulness in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 3 Read the following passage from *Book 2* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Aeneas' mother appears to him as he agonises over the sight of Helen.

Such were the thoughts milling around in my maddened mind, when my gentle mother appeared to my eyes – though never before so clearly: her radiance lit up the darkness revealing that this was a goddess, with the grace and majesty known on Olympus.

She took my hand to restrain me, letting these words fall from her rose-pink lips: 'My son, why this wild resentment and ungoverned rage? What is this madness? Why have you no thought for us? Why don't you go and find out how your weary old father Anchises is, whom you left behind, and whether your wife Creusa and son Ascanius are alive? The whole Greek army is all round them, and but for my care the flames would have got them, and enemy swords spilt their blood. It is not, let me tell you, the hateful beauty of Helen of Sparta, or adulterous Paris, but the gods, the implacable gods, that have destroyed this empire and brought Troy crashing down. Look! – there's a mist that is fogging your vision and dulling your mortal eyes, that dankly wraps you in darkness: I'll sweep it away.'

5

10

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) (i) What did Aeneas want to do to Helen? [1]
 (ii) Explain why he thought he would be justified in doing this. [2]
- (b) Aeneas had earlier seen the death of Priam. Explain **one** reason why this death was particularly awful. [2]
- (c) When Aeneas gets to his house, his father Anchises won't leave with him.
 (i) Why doesn't he want to leave? [1]
 (ii) Explain why he changes his mind. [2]
- (d) What impression of Venus do you think Virgil wants his audience to get from this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

Section 2. Answer **one** question from this section.

Either

1 How far do you think Dido and Aeneas deserve our sympathy?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the books of *The Aeneid* that you have read. [16]

Or

2 How does Virgil make Book 1 varied and interesting for his audience?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from Book 1 of *The Aeneid*. [16]

Topic 18: Ovid: *Metamorphoses* Books 7 and 8

Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.

Section 1. Answer **two** questions from this section.

1 Read the following passage from *Book 7* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Medea agonises over what she should do.

The king dictated his terms to the heroes, a series	1
of hard and dangerous tasks. Meanwhile, his daughter Medea	3
fell deeply in love with the handsome Jason. Despite a long struggle	5
against her feelings, her reason was powerless to master her passion.	
‘It’s useless to fight, Medea,’ she said. ‘Some god is against you.	10
This, or something akin to it surely, is what they call love.	
How else should I find my father’s conditions excessively harsh?	
For certain they are too harsh. How else should I fear for the life	15
of a man I have only just seen? – But <i>why</i> should I feel so afraid?	
How wretched I am! I <i>must</i> extinguish the fire which is raging	20
inside my innocent heart. I should be more sane, if I could!’	

Trans. D. Raeburn (Penguin)

- (a) (i) What had Jason come to Colchis to get? [1]
(ii) Why had he come to get it? [1]
- (b) ‘A series of hard and dangerous tasks’ (lines 1–3). Give **two** details of what these tasks were. [2]
- (c) In what **two** ways did Medea help Jason? [2]
- (d) Explain **one** way in which Medea later helps or hinders Jason’s plans. [2]
- (e) How does Ovid build up a picture of Medea’s state of mind in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

2 Read the following passage from *Book 7* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Aegeus faces problems.

And yet no pleasure is ever unmingled; anxiety always intrudes upon joy. So Aegeus' delight in his son's return was marred by disquiet. King Minos of Crete was preparing for war.	2
Though powerful on land and by sea, he was strong above all in the anger	5
he felt as a father in seeking a just revenge for Androgeos' murder at Athens. Moreover, he'd mustered his allies beforehand	7
by scouring the sea with the rapid fleet for which he was famous.	10
Anaphe joined his cause and the kingdom of Astypalaea, the former induced by his pledges, the latter by force of arms;	
low-lying Myconos farther off; Cimolus renowned for its chalk; then Syros, the thyme-growing island, with low-hilled Seriphos;	15
Paros, famed for its marble, and Siphnos, betrayed by the treacherous	
Arne, who after receiving the gold she had greedily asked for was changed to a bird and even today retains her incurable passion for gold as the black-footed, black-winged, pilfering jackdaw.	20

Trans. D. Raeburn (Penguin)

- (a) 'Aegeus' delight in his son's return' (line 2). Give **two** details of what Theseus had done on his way to Athens. [2]
- (b) Explain how Theseus had faced great danger when he arrived at Athens. [2]
- (c) Minos eventually went to Aegina to seek allies.
- (i) Why did the king refuse help? [1]
- (ii) Explain why Aegina had suffered a terrible plague. [2]
- (d) 'A just revenge ...' (line 7). Once Minos had defeated Athens, what demand did he make in revenge for his son's death? [1]
- (e) How does Ovid sustain the reader's interest in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 3 Read the following passage from *Book 8* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

The Calydonian Boar hunt is well underway.

This looked as if it would firmly lodge in the back of its target,	
but too much force was behind the throw and it overshot.	
Then Mopsus cried to Apollo: ‘Hear me, Phoebus! I honour you	5
now as I ever did. So guide my spear where I aim it!’	
The god complied as far as he could. The boar was struck, but without being wounded. Diana lifted the tip of the javelin	
off in its flight; the weapon arrived, but the point had gone missing.	10
The wild beast’s anger was stirred and blazed like terrible lightning.	
Fire flashed forth from his eyes and the breath of his nostrils was flame.	15
As a massive rock that is forcefully flung from the sling of a catapult	
flies through the air to demolish a wall or a tower full of soldiers,	
so were the blows of the hog, whose charge on the huntsmen was no less	20
deadly. He flattened Hippalmus and Pelagon, there on the right	
to protect the wing.	

Trans. D. Raeburn (Penguin)

- (a) Explain why the boar was in Calydon. [2]
- (b) Although Meleager killed the boar, give **two** reasons why he gave the trophy to Atalanta. [2]
- (c) Explain what happened to Meleager’s uncles. [2]
- (d) Explain how Ovid makes us feel sympathy for Meleager when he dies. [2]
- (e) How does Ovid make this passage gripping? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

Section 2. Answer **one** question from this section.

Either

1 'Ovid liked to show human nature at its worst.'

Do you agree?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from *Metamorphoses*. [16]

Or

2 'The trouble with Ovid is that his stories are full of nothing but doom and gloom.'

Do you agree?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from *Metamorphoses*. [16]

Topic 19: Pliny: Letters

Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.

Section 1. Answer **two** questions from this section.

1 Read the following passage and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Pliny writes about his uncle's writing.

He did all this in the middle of the hustle and bustle of the city. When he went away for a rest to his house in the country, the only time he did not work at writing was when he was in the bath. And I do mean *in* the bath. When he was being rubbed with oil, or dried with a towel, he had a slave reading to him or he dictated some notes. When he was going from place to place, he felt he was free from his troubles. He then gave himself completely up to writing. He had a secretary at his side with a book and tablets. Even bad weather would not stop him studying and writing. In winter he wore long sleeves to protect his hands. He just wanted to write all the time. This is why he went about Rome in a litter.

5

Trans. C. Greig (CUP)

- (a) Give **two** topics which Pliny's uncle wrote books about. [2]
- (b) (i) What was the main job of Pliny's uncle? [1]
 (ii) Which Emperor did he work for? [1]
- (c) Give **two** details of what Pliny says his uncle did during the daytime in Rome when he was not working. [2]
- (d) What point did Pliny's uncle make to him when he knew that Pliny had been out walking? [1]
- (e) How did Pliny's uncle die? [1]
- (f) In this letter Pliny refers to his uncle as being 'like the good old Romans.' Without repeating what you have already said, explain whether you are convinced of this or not. Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

2 Read the following passage and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Pliny writes about the murder of a master by his slaves.

For a few days Makedo got better, but then he died. And there is something unusual about his death. Most masters, when they are killed by their slaves, do not know if they are going to be avenged. Makedo did.

You can see how we live in danger from our slaves. You can see how our slaves abuse us. You can see how our slaves play deadly games with us. Even if you are a master who is kind and gentle, you still have to worry. Slaves always have two sides to their nature. They act with reason like men. They also act by instinct like animals. It is when their instincts get the better of them that they kill their masters.

5

Trans. C. Greig (CUP)

- (a) What does Pliny tell us about Makedo's family in this letter? [1]
- (b) What political position had Makedo held? [1]
- (c) Give **one** detail which Pliny has given us about his opinion of Makedo as a master. [1]
- (d) Where was Makedo attacked? [1]
- (e) Give **two** details of how he escaped death on the day of the attack. [2]
- (f) After this passage Pliny explains why he thinks Makedo should have been more careful. Give **two** details of the incident he describes. [2]
- (g) Do you think from what you have read in Pliny's other letters referring to slaves that the second half of this passage reflects his true views? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage and the other letters that you have read. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 3 Read the following passage and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Trajan replies to Pliny's request for a fire brigade.

I suppose you think that because other places have fire brigades it will be all right for Nicomedia to have one. I think not. There is one thing you must remember. Bithynia is a different province and those cities have been troubled before with organisations of that sort.

People find all sorts of reasons for getting together. When they have got together, they call themselves all sorts of names. You and I know that they soon turn themselves into troublemakers. It is quite enough to provide fire-fighting equipment and tell the owners of the houses how to use it themselves. They can also call on any spectators for help.

5

Trans. C. Greig (CUP)

- (a) In his letter to Trajan, Pliny gives three reasons why the fire in Nicomedia was particularly devastating. Give any **two** of them. [2]
- (b) Give **two** things that Pliny says to reassure Trajan about the fire brigade that he is proposing. [2]
- (c) Give **four** details of why Trajan had sent Pliny to Bithynia. [4]
- (d) To what extent is this letter from Trajan typical of the reply Pliny usually gets? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

Section 2. Answer **one** question from this section.

Either

- 1 'Pliny does little to convince us that his affection for his wife Calpurnia is anything more than an attempt to impress his readers.'

To what extent do you agree with this view of Pliny?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the letters which you have read.
[16]

Or

- 2 To what extent would the letters Pliny writes to Trajan convince him of Pliny's commitment to his province?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the letters which you have read.
[16]

Topic 20: Tacitus: *Empire and Emperors*

Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.

Section 1. Answer **two** questions from this section.

1 Read the following passage from *Chapter 2* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Germanicus faces his disloyal troops during the mutiny in Germany.

But the soldiers' jealousy of the Treveri affected them more than anything. Some 1
 blocked Agrippina's path, and begged her to come back and stay; most ran back to
 Germanicus – he was still bitter and angry as they crowded round him: 'I do not love
 my wife and son any more than my father or my country, but he is protected by his
 position and dignity, and the empire by its other armies. Though I would willingly 5
 sacrifice my wife and children for your glory, I am now taking them out of reach of
 your crazy hands. If any crime is to be committed, it must be my blood that pays
 for it – do not increase your guilt by murdering the grand-daughter of Augustus or
 slaying the daughter-in-law of Tiberius.'

With a complete change of heart they ran off, tied up the ring-leaders and dragged 10
 them back before Caetronius, commander of the First Legion. They were tried and
 punished as follows. The soldiers stood in a pack, their swords ready; the officers
 paraded the prisoners one at a time on the platform – if the soldiers shouted 'Guilty',
 the man was thrown down and hacked to death. The soldiers revelled in the
 butchery as if they were washing away their guilt. Germanicus had not given the 15
 orders, but did nothing to stop them – any disgust at the atrocity would fall on their
 shoulders, not on his.

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) Give **two** reasons why the armies had mutinied at the start of Tiberius' reign. [2]
- (b) Explain why the soldiers were jealous of the Treveri (line 1). [2]
- (c) Give **two** details of how Germanicus used Caecina to deal with the rest of the mutineers. [2]
- (d) Tiberius refused to go and deal with the mutiny himself. Explain **one** reason that Tacitus suggests for his refusal. [2]
- (e) How does Tacitus bring out the dramatic nature of this part of his story? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 2 Read the following passage from *Chapter 3* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Marcus Terentius gives a speech admitting friendship with Sejanus.

'We honoured him, not as Sejanus of Vulsinii, but as a member of the imperial families, to which he was allied by marriage, and as your future son-in-law, your fellow consul, your representative in state affairs. It is not for us to criticise the man you raise above all others, or your reasons for doing so. The gods have given you the right of supreme command; we are left with the honour of obeying. We only see what is in front of us, the men to whom you give wealth, position, the power to help or harm; and no one would deny that Sejanus was such a man. To enquire into the private thoughts or secret plans of an emperor is forbidden, dangerous – and unprofitable. Disregard Sejanus' last days, gentlemen; think of the previous sixteen years. We thought it marvellous if his ex-slaves or doormen recognised us! ... Punish plots against the state or designs on the emperor's life; but since we gave up our friendship and respect for him on the same day that you did, that ought to acquit us!'

This brave speech, which reflected what everyone was thinking, was so effective that Terentius' accusers, when their previous crimes were taken into account, were banished or executed.

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) Sejanus had been commander of the Praetorian Guard.
- (i) What was the Praetorian Guard? [1]
 - (ii) How had Sejanus increased the power of the Guard? [1]
 - (iii) How did he personally gain popularity through his rôle as commander? [1]
- (b) (i) Why did Sejanus want to get rid of Drusus? [1]
- (ii) Give **two** details of how he got rid of Drusus. [2]
- (c) Explain how an event in The Cave made Tiberius trust Sejanus even more. [2]
- (d) Explain **two** ways in which the speech Terentius is delivering is very brave in the circumstances. Support your explanations with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 3 Read the following passage from *Chapter 6* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Tacitus describes the disaster at Fidenae.

Atilius had undertaken this project not because he had money to spare, or through any desire for personal popularity in his home town, but with the sordid motive of profit. ... The building was packed, when it collapsed and fell both inward and outwards, throwing down or burying huge numbers of spectators and bystanders. Those who were killed instantly were at least spared any pain; they were better off than the injured, who remained conscious despite their mutilations, and had to watch their wives and children through the day and listen to their shrieks and groans at night. The news brought out the crowds, to weep for their brothers, loved ones, mothers or fathers. Any whose friends or relatives were away from home, even for a quite different reason, were sick with worry, and while the casualties were still unidentified uncertainty made their anxiety worse. 5 10

When the removal of the rubble began, people ran to kiss and embrace the dead, and there were frequent quarrels when similarity of physique led to confusion if the features were unrecognisable. Fifty thousand were crushed to death or maimed in the disaster. 15

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) Give **two** reasons why the building was particularly packed. [2]
- (b) Give **two** details of what the Senate did to stop such a disaster from ever happening again. [2]
- (c) Explain why Tacitus was impressed by the noblemen's behaviour in this incident. [2]
- (d) After the fire on the Caelian Hill, Tacitus praises Tiberius. Give **two** details of what Tacitus says. [2]
- (e) How do you think Tacitus wanted his audience to feel about this incident at Fidenae? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

Section 2. Answer **one** question from this section.

Either

1 'Tacitus turns historical narrative into a gripping account of nasty people doing horrid things.'

Do you agree?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from *Empire and Emperors*. [16]

Or

2 How far is it true that the growth in treason trials was primarily because of Tiberius himself?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from *Empire and Emperors*. [16]

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