

# **Classical Civilisation**

General Certificate of Secondary Education **1940/13/14**

Paper 2: Greek and Roman Literature Topics 11-20

## **Mark Scheme for June 2010**

---

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of pupils of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, OCR Nationals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by Examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the Report on the Examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

© OCR 2010

Any enquiries about publications should be addressed to:

OCR Publications  
PO Box 5050  
Annesley  
NOTTINGHAM  
NG15 0DL

Telephone: 0870 770 6622  
Facsimile: 01223 552610  
E-mail: [publications@ocr.org.uk](mailto:publications@ocr.org.uk)

**Topic 11: Homer: *Odyssey* Books 9, 10, 21-23**

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.

*Odysseus describes his meeting with the Cyclops.*

**PAGE: 117**

‘His words were designed to get the better of me, but he could not outwit someone with my knowledge of the world. I answered with plausible words: “As for my ship, it was wrecked by the Earthshaker Poseidon on the borders of your land. The wind had carried us on to a lee shore. He drove the ship up to a headland and hurled it on the rocks. But I and my friends here managed to escape with our lives.”

‘To this the cruel brute made no reply. Instead, he jumped up, and reaching out towards my men, seized a couple and dashed their heads against the floor as though they had been puppies. Their brains ran out on the ground and soaked the earth. Limb by limb he tore them to pieces to make his meal, which he devoured like a mountain lion, leaving nothing, neither entrails nor flesh, marrow nor bones, while we, weeping, lifted up our hands to Zeus in horror at the ghastly sight. We felt completely helpless. When the Cyclops had filled his great belly with this meal of human flesh, which he washed down with unwatered milk, he stretched himself out for sleep among his flocks inside the cave.’

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

- (a) (i) It was Odysseus’ decision to remain in the Cyclops’ cave. Give **one** reason why Odysseus wanted to remain in the cave.  
**One of: Wished to see the owner; hoped for gifts** [1]
- (ii) Give **one** detail of how Odysseus’ men reacted when they first arrived at the Cyclops’ cave.  
**One of: They wanted to leave; they were afraid.** [1]
- (b) Give **two** details of what the Cyclops did the first time he entered his cave.  
**Two of: Threw down a bundle of wood; curdled half his milk; drove flock into the cave; blocked cave with a stone; milked ewes/goats.** [2]
- (c) Give **two** aspects of Odysseus’ character shown in this passage.  
**Clever; clever/good speaker** [2]
- (d) ‘We ... lifted up our hands to Zeus’ (line 12).  
 Give **two** details of what the Cyclops said earlier about the gods.  
**Cyclopes do not care about the gods; gods are not as strong as them** [2]
- (e) How gripping do you find this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Two points + two pieces of evidence: we wonder what is going to happen: Cyclops’ attempts to outwit Odysseus; false description of events by Odysseus; character of Cyclops: cruel brute; analogies to bring it alive: analogy of puppies/mountain lion; feeling of helplessness from men; narrative technique: use of first person; detail of description: image of Cyclops eating. Violence of shipwreck (lines 4-6). Allow negative answers, if well supported.** [4]

[Total: 12]

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

*Odysseus speaks to Eurycleia after killing the suitors.*

**PAGE 298**

‘Restrain yourself old woman, and gloat in silence. I’ll have no cries of triumph here. It is an impious thing to exult over the slain. These men fell victims to the will of the gods and their own infamy. They paid respect to no one on earth who came near them – good or bad. And now their own transgressions have brought them to this ignominious death. But what of the women-servants in the house? Tell me which have been disloyal to me and which are innocent.’

‘My child,’ his fond old nurse Eurycleia replied, ‘I’ll tell you the truth. You have fifty women serving in your palace, whom we have trained in household duties like carding wool and to be willing servants. Of these there are twelve all told who behaved shamelessly and snapped their fingers at me and Penelope herself. Telemachus has only just grown up and his mother would not allow him to order the maids about. But let me go upstairs now to your wife’s bright room and give her the news. Some god has sent her to sleep.’

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

- (a) ‘And now their own transgressions have brought them to this ignominious death’ (lines 4-5).  
Give **two** details of what these men had done wrong.  
**Any two of: They have been: living in the palace; eating/drinking Odysseus’ food/drink; rude to Penelope; attempted to kill Telemachus** [2]
- (b) (i) Who did Odysseus spare after killing the suitors?  
**Medon (Herald)/Phemius (Minstrel)** [1]  
(ii) Why did he spare this man?  
**Telemachus convinced him of his innocence; he had done no wrong.** [1]
- (c) ‘But what of the women-servants in the house?’ (line 5).  
Give **two** details of how Odysseus dealt with the disloyal women-servants.  
**Made to clean the hall, then executed.** [2]
- (d) Give **two** aspects of Odysseus’ character shown in this passage.  
**Any two of: religious; dominant; upholder of justice** [2]
- (e) What impression do you get of Eurycleia from this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points + evidence: vengeful; adherent of justice; motherly; obedient; efficient; loyal** [4]

[Total: 12]

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

*Odysseus and Penelope talk.*

**PAGE 305**

He came out from the bath looking like one of the everlasting gods, and went 1  
and sat down once more in the chair opposite his wife.

'What a strange woman you are!' he exclaimed. 'The gods of Olympus gave 5  
you a harder heart than any other woman. No other wife could have steeled  
herself to keep so long out of the arms of a husband who had just returned to  
her in his native land after twenty wearisome years. Well, nurse, make a bed for  
me to sleep in alone. For my wife's heart is as hard as iron.'

'What a strange man *you* are,' said the cautious Penelope. 'I am not being 10  
haughty or contemptuous of you, though I'm not surprised that you think I am.  
But I have too clear a picture of you in my mind as you were when you sailed 11  
from Ithaca in your long-oared ship. Come, Eurycleia, move the great bed 12  
outside the bedroom that he himself built and make it up with fleeces and  
blankets and brightly coloured rugs.'

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

- (a) 'He came out from the bath looking like one of the everlasting gods' (line 1)
- (i) Give **two** aspects of Odysseus' appearance before his bath. [2]  
**Disguised [1] as a beggar [1] dirty/in rags [1]**
- (ii) Who has changed Odysseus' appearance? [1]  
**Athene [1]**
- (b) 'Come, Eurycleia, move the great bed outside the bedroom' (lines 11-12).
- (i) Give **one** detail of this bed which made it unusual. [1]  
**Olive tree trunk as bed post [1] - fixed to ground [1]**
- (ii) Give **one** reason why Penelope tells Eurycleia to move the bed. [1]  
**To test Odysseus**
- (iii) What does Odysseus say in response to Penelope's words? Give **one** detail. [1]  
**He outlines that the bed cannot be moved; he made it [1]; it was their shared secret [1] (details on p.305)**
- (c) Give **two** aspects of Penelope's character shown in this passage. [2]  
**Cautious; distrustful; nostalgic; cunning**
- (d) What impression do you get of the relationship between Penelope and Odysseus in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]  
**Any two points + evidence: mistrustful; distant; circumspect; similar in character; cautious**

[Total: 12]

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

**Essays should be marked according to the marking-grid. Ideas below should only be treated as guidelines, and are not prescriptive.**

**Either**

**1** Do you think that Odysseus was right to kill the suitors in the way that he did?

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

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- what the suitors had done
- how the suitors were killed
- what the suitors said as they were about to be killed
- whether all the suitors were equally guilty
- whether you think they should have been killed in the way that they were.

**Narrative detail of the fight: the cunning with which Odysseus prepared; the help of Athene in these preparations; the trapping of the suitors; the graphic details of the killings, including the sparing of Medon and Phemius; discussion of *xenia*.**

**The idea of whether Odysseus was right and what that might mean; better answers will note that the key idea is whether the method of killing was right, not whether killing them was right.**

**[16]**

**Or**

**2** 'Odysseus is not a proper hero. He gets too much help from the gods.'

Do you agree?

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

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- the help Athene gives Odysseus in Ithaca
- the help which other gods give him
- how Odysseus gets on when Athene does not help him
- whether you think the gods' help makes Odysseus less of a hero.

**Any relevant details of what Odysseus does both in the adventure books and back in the palace; the absence of Athene from books 9-10, but the help from Hermes; the help given by Athene in books 21-23: setting up contest, disguise/new appearance of Odysseus; role of Poseidon opposing him; idea of a hero.**

**Criteria for a hero and measuring Odysseus against them (any reasonable ones – brave, invincible, does the impossible); does Odysseus credit Athene enough? What does her help really mean? Opposed by a god, so needs a god's help.**

**[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 1* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

*Agamemnon responds to Achilles' threats to return home.*

**PAGE 7**

Then Agamemnon, lord of men, answered him: 'Yes, run home, if that is what  
your heart urges. I do not beg you to stay for my sake. I have others with me who  
will show me honour, and chief among them Zeus the counsellor himself. Of all  
the kings whom Zeus sustains you are the most hateful to me – always your  
delight is in quarrelling and wars and battle. Strong man you may be, but that is  
the gift of a god. Go home then with your ships and your companions, and lord it  
over your Myrmidons. I care nothing for you, your anger does not touch me. But I  
make this threat to you....'

So he spoke, and anger came over the son of Peleus. His heart in his shaggy  
breast was torn in thought, whether to draw his sharp sword from beside his thigh,  
break up the assembly, and kill Agamemnon, or to quell his anger and restrain his  
heart.

Trans. M. Hammond (Penguin)

- (a) (i) What is Agamemnon going to do to Achilles?  
**Take away his prize/Briseis** [1]
- (ii) Give **two** reasons why Agamemnon is going to do this.  
**Chryseis (his prize) is being taken from him; he needs to maintain his status as a hero; he wants an immediate prize; Achilles challenged him over that/and he should wait.** [2]
- (b) 'Yes, run home, if that is what your heart urges' (lines 1-2). Give **one** reason why it would be a particular problem for the Greeks if Achilles left.  
**He is the strongest warrior** [1]
- (c) Give **one** aspect of Achilles' character shown in this passage.  
**One of: Prone to anger; quarrelsome** [1]
- (d) How was Achilles stopped from killing Agamemnon? Give **two** details.  
**Athene [1] sent by Hera [1] caught his (yellow) hair [1] and spoke to him [1] (details of Athene's speech, p.8)** [2]
- (e) Give **one** detail of what Achilles says to Agamemnon after this passage.  
**Any relevant detail: Accuses him of lack of courage [1]; 'eyes of a dog and heart of a deer' [1]; Agamemnon steals prizes [1]; loss of Achilles will be felt by Greeks [1] (see p.8-9)** [1]
- (f) What impression do you get of Agamemnon from this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points with evidence: Arrogant; domineering; rash;** [4]

**[Total: 12]**

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

*Hektor and Achilles finally meet in battle.*

**PAGE 357**

So speaking Athene led him forward in her treachery. When the two men had advanced to close range, great Hektor of the glinting helmet was first to speak: 'Son of Peleus, I shall not run from you any more, as I did when you chased me three times round the great city of Priam, and I did not dare to stop and take your attack. But now my heart prompts me to stand and face you – I shall kill or be killed. But first let us swear here before our gods – they will be the best witnesses to keep watch on our agreement. I swear that I will inflict no outrage on you, if Zeus grants me the endurance and I take away your life: but after I have stripped you of your famous armour, Achilles, I will give your body back to the Achaians – and you do the same.'

10

Trans. M. Hammond (Penguin)

- (a) Give **two** details of how Athene has tricked Hektor.  
**Disguised [1] as his brother (Deiphobos) [1] offers to fight with him [1]** [2]
- (b) How did Achilles respond to Hektor's speech?  
**refused any agreement [1]; no friendship [1]; only hatred [1]** [1]
- (c) (i) Give **three** details of how Achilles treats Hektor's body.  
**Any Three of: tied straps to ankles [1] attached to chariot [1] dragged him around [1] keeps body in Greek camp [1] face down [1]** [3]  
(ii) Explain why Achilles treated Hektor's body in this way.  
**Revenge [1] + for the killing of Patroklos [1]** [2]
- (d) What impression do you get of Hektor from this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points with evidence: brave (prepared to fight to death – kill or be killed); adherent of religion (Zeus and oath); fair minded (deal to return dead body); respects his opponent (return of body); courageous (willing to speak to Achilles in this situation)** [4]

[Total: 12]



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

*Priam visits Achilles in the Greek camp.*

**PAGE 402**

So he spoke, and the old man was afraid and did as he was ordered. Then the son of Peleus sprang like a lion to the door – not alone, but two lieutenants went with him, the hero Automedon and Alkimos, the two that Achilles honoured most of his companions, after Patroklos was dead. They then released the horses and mules from the yoke, and brought in the herald, the old man's crier, and sat him down on a stool: and from the well-polished cart they lifted out the unlimited gifts to ransom the head of Hektor. But they left behind two cloaks and a closely-woven tunic, for Achilles to wrap the body before he gave it to Priam to carry home. Achilles called out his serving-women and told them to wash the body and anoint it all over, carrying it first to another room so that Priam should not see his son – in case in his anguish of heart he might not control his anger on seeing his son, and then Achilles might have his own heart stirred to violence, and kill him, and so offend against Zeus' command.

Trans. M. Hammond (Penguin)

- (a) (i) Why had Priam come to the camp?  
**To get back Hektor's/his son's body** [1]  
(ii) Who had brought him?  
**Hermes/messenger of the gods** [1]
- (b) 'So he spoke, and the old man was afraid and did as he was ordered' (line 1).  
Give **two** details of what Achilles has said to Priam.  
**Any two of: Not to provoke him [1]; not to deceive him [1]; gods brought Priam to the camp [1]; not to stir his grief any more [1]; threatened him with death [1]** [2]
- (c) 'They lifted out the unlimited gifts' (lines 6-7).  
Give **two** details of the gifts brought by Priam to Achilles.  
**Any two of the following: Numbers are not essential; details given on p.393/4: 12 robes, 12 cloaks; 12 blankets, 12 white mantles, 12 tunics, 10 talents of gold, 2 tripods, 4 cauldrons, cup (from Thace)** [2]
- (d) Give **two** aspects of Achilles' character shown in this passage.  
**Any two of: Dominant; thoughtful; prone to anger; prone to violence** [2]
- (e) Do you think that this passage is gripping? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points + evidence: Priam's fear/risk to Priam; analogy of lion; swift movement of events; concern over Priam's anguish** [4]

[Total: 12]

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

**Essays should be marked according to the marking-grid. Ideas below should only be treated as guidelines, and are not prescriptive.**

**Either**

**1** 'A selfish brute, with concern for nobody apart from himself.'

Do you think that this is an accurate description of Achilles in Book 9?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from Book 9 of *The Iliad*.

In you answer you might discuss for example:

- what he says about his reasons for not fighting
- what he says to each of the ambassadors
- how much he understands the effects of not fighting
- whether you think he was right to continue to refuse to fight.

**Answers should focus on Achilles' character as it appears in book 9. They should give details of his reasons for not fighting, both in his 'love' for Briseis and his desire for honour. The best answers will outline how he responds to each ambassador and consider whether these responses are reasonable. The fact that he threatens to go home, and should know the potential effects of this can be used as evidence for his determined and selfish streak. Candidates might also wish to consider how his behaviour in book 9 might change our understanding of his character: he may have been justified in book 1 with the initial insult, but does our view of this change in book 9? Answers might also consider whether he was right to continue to refuse to fight, and even how an ancient hero might have viewed this differently from how we might see it today.**

**[16]**

**2** 'Without the gods *The Iliad* would be an ordinary story.'

Do you agree?

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

In you answer you might discuss for example:

- how the gods support people
- what the gods do to change the fighting
- how the gods behaviour towards each other
- whether the gods make the story more interesting.

Answers should consider the role of the gods in the Iliad. They might start with Thetis and her support for Achilles in book one when he has been insulted. They should then consider Athene's role in Book one in stopping Achilles from killing Agamemnon. The roles of Apollo, Zeus and Hermes in the preservation and return of Hektor's body should also be considered. Other events involving the gods from elsewhere in the poem should be rewarded, but not expected. Answers should finally consider whether these happenings make the Iliad more than an ordinary story: are they just things that would have happened anyway, or do the gods bring something special to the poem?

[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 speaks to Jocasta about his worries.*

**PAGE 57**

**OEDIPUS** I'll not deny you; my anxieties  
 Have grown so great. Whom should I rather tell  
 Than you, when this is happening to me?  
 My father, then, was Polybus of Corinth;  
 My mother, Merope, a Dorian. I was regarded 5  
 As the greatest of the citizens there until  
 Something chanced to happen that was strange,  
 Though it did not deserve the heat of my response.  
 At dinner, a man who was overfull with wine  
 Drunkenly claimed I was not my father's son. 10  
 Angry though I was, for that one day  
 I held back, though it was hard. But the next day I went  
 To my mother and father and questioned them. They were furious  
 At the insult and at the man who had let it fly.  
 I was pleased by their response, but even so 15  
 The insult rankled – for the word had spread.  
 So without my mother and father knowing, I went  
 To Delphi; as to my reason for going, Phoebus  
 Sent me away disappointed, but to my distress  
 He revealed another message, grim and terrible. 20

Trans. I. McAuslan (CUP)

- (a) Jocasta and Oedipus are discussing Oedipus' worries. Give **two** details of what these are.  
**Two of: He killed Laius [1]; caused the plague [1]; has condemned himself to exile [1]** [2]
- (b) 'Phoebus ... revealed another message, grim and terrible' (lines 18-20).  
 (i) Give **two** details of this prophecy.  
**Destined to marry his mother [1] and kill his father [1]** [2]  
 (ii) Give **two** details of how Oedipus attempted to avoid fulfilling this prophecy.  
**He had left Corinth [1] and refused to return [1]** [2]
- (c) Give **two** aspects of Oedipus' character shown in this passage.  
**Any two of: insecure [1] prone to anger [1] prone to rankle over insults against him [1] diligent [1] keen to resolve problems [1] some self-control [1] arrogant [1]** [2]
- (d) Do you think this passage is gripping? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points + evidence:**  
**Single-long speech; idea of anxieties; rhetorical questions; something strange happening; situation beginning to resolve itself; parents furious (choice of words); visit to Delphi; grim and terrible message (choice of words); Oedipus' anger; the insult and word spread; the secret aspect of the Delphic visit.** [4]

[Total: 12]

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

*The Sentry arrives with some bad news for Creon.*

**PAGE 19-21**

**SENTRY** Lord, I will not say that I put enough spring in my stride to arrive out of breath with hurrying. You see, I had many pauses for thought, turning in my tracks to go back where I came from. My spirit was talking to me all the time, saying 'Fool, why are you going where you'll be punished for your journey? Wretch, are you wasting time again? If Creon hears this news from someone else, you'll be sure to suffer for it!' With these thoughts going round in circles, I got here slowly with all the delaying; so a short journey becomes long. But in the end, coming to you was the course that won the day. And even if I have nothing to say, I will say it nonetheless. I come clutching one hope: that I will suffer nothing other than my destiny.

5

10

**CREON** What is it that makes you afraid?

Trans. D. Franklin (CUP)

- (a) Give **two** details of Creon's proclamation before this passage.  
**Two details from: Loyal hero Eteocles [1] to be buried with full honours [1]; traitor Polyneices [1] to remain unburied [1] food for dogs and birds [1]** [2]
- (b) Give **two** details of what the Sentry tells Creon after this passage.  
**Two of: someone has buried Polyneices' body [1]; given it proper rites [1] sprinkled dust on it [1]** [2]
- (c) Give **two** details of what Creon says in response to the Sentry's whole message.  
**Two of: Guards have been bribed [1]; will pay penalty [1]; the sentry must find the culprit [1] if not, he will be hanged [1]** [2]
- (d) Give **two** aspects of the Sentry's character shown in this passage.  
**Two of: respectful [1] prone to fear [1] honest [1] dithering [1] rambling [1] verbose [1]** [2]
- (e) Do you think this passage is gripping? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points + evidence:**  
**Yes – hints of unwelcome news create suspense/anticipation (refs to being punished/suffering etc.)**  
**No – rather long-winded (13 lines saying nothing – as admitted) = infuriating** [4]

[Total: 12]

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

*Teiresias and Creon continue their argument.*

**PAGE 77**

**CREON** Old man, you all shoot at me like archers: I am your target, and not immune even from your prophetic art. I have long been trafficked by your type, treated as merchandise. Take your profit, trade, if you wish, with the silver-gold of Sardis and the gold of India. But you will not bury that man in a tomb, not even if the eagles of Zeus care to plunder the carrion body and take it to the throne of Zeus; not even in fear of that pollution will I allow him to be buried. I know well that no human has the power to defile the gods. The cleverest of men, aged Teiresias, fall into shameful ruin when they make elegant but shameful speeches for their own advantage. 5

**TEIRESIAS** Ah! Does any human have knowledge, or realise... 10

**CREON** What? What profound truth are you declaring now?

**TEIRESIAS** ...the degree to which wisdom is the most precious of possessions? 15

**CREON** To the same degree that folly does the most harm.

**TEIRESIAS** Yet you are riddled with that disease.

**CREON** I have no wish to return the seer's insult.

**TEIRESIAS** And yet you do, saying that I make false prophecies.

**CREON** The whole breed of seers is in love with money. 20

**TEIRESIAS** And the race of tyrants is in love with corrupt gain.

**CREON** Do you realise it is your king that you insult?

**TEIRESIAS** I know; for it was with my help that you have saved this city.

Trans. D. Franklin (CUP)

- (a) Creon has decided to punish Antigone. Give **two** details of what Creon has decided to do to her.  
**Any two: Entomb [1] her alive [1] in a cave [1] with a small amount of food [1]** [2]
- (b) Give **two** details of what Teiresias has just told Creon.  
**Any two of: bad omens from augury [1] birds tearing each other [1] Sacrifices failed [1] offerings failed to burn [1] Gods are against [1] no longer accept prayer/sacrifice [1] Do not be stubborn [1] admit the mistake [1] yield to the dead man [1]** [2]
- (c) Give **two** aspects of Teiresias' character shown in this passage.  
**Any two of: calm [1] reasonable [1] quick witted [1] restrained [1] petulant [1] high-minded [1]** [2]
- (d) Give **two** details of what Teiresias predicts will happen after this passage.  
**Furies of Hades [1] will bring disaster [1]; Creon's son (Haemon – 1) will be dead very soon [1] a corpse in exchange for corpses [1]** [2]
- (e) What impression do you get of Creon from this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points + evidence: petulant – trading insults; angry; claiming superiority (king); suffering paranoia.** [4]

[Total: 12]

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

**Essays should be marked according to the marking-grid. Ideas below should only be treated as guidelines, and are not prescriptive.**

**Either**

**1** Which of Sophocles' plays *Oedipus the King* or *Antigone* do you think has the most exciting plot?

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

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- what Oedipus and Antigone do
- how Oedipus and Antigone suffer
- the arguments between Oedipus and other characters
- the arguments between Creon and other characters
- what make you think makes a plot exciting.

**Answers should outline the basic events for the plays including the actions of Oedipus (searching and attempting to help his people) and Antigone (burying her brother and taking the consequences) and the effects of these actions: Oedipus' physical and mental trauma, and the death of Antigone. The better answers will consider what makes the most effective drama, and look not just at the actions but also how they are presented on stage: the arguments between Oedipus and Tiresias and Creon, as well as Jocasta are all prime examples of material that could be used to show how things can be made dramatic. Likewise in the *Antigone*, Creon's arguments with the Sentry and Haemon can be used. Answers should consider what makes something dramatic and evaluate their material accordingly.**

**[16]**

**Or**

**2** 'Creon deserved to suffer, Oedipus did not.'

Do you agree?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from **both** *Oedipus the King* **and** *Antigone*.

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- what Creon decided to do and its effects
- what happened to Oedipus and what he decided to do
- how Creon and Oedipus responded to what happened to them
- why you think they might have deserved to suffer.

Creon's decision/proclamation and its effects, leading to the deaths of Antigone and Haemon. His refusal to listen to the advice of Teiresias. Answers might also note Creon's response to the Sentry as evidence. Oedipus' suffering, in the light of his decision to help his people and then continued determination to find the answer, despite the opposition of Jocasta. On the other hand, candidates might also consider Oedipus' approach to Tiresias in a more negative light. They should consider whether or not Oedipus and Creon deserved to suffer: is Oedipus only guilty of trying to help his people, whilst Creon is guilty of attempting to act as a selfish dictator and ignoring the religious/ethical traditions of the time?

[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.

*Pentheus explains his attitude towards Dionysus.*

**PAGE 13-15**

**PENTHEUS** I have been away from this land, but I hear of new evils in the city; that our women have abandoned their homes to take part in fake Bacchic revels, leaping around in the shadows of the mountains, dancing to honour this new god, Dionysus – whoever he is. Among the dancing bands stand full bowls of wine, and one by one the women creep off to hide in secret places and serve the lusts of men. They claim to be maenads offering sacrifice, but they put Aphrodite before the Bacchic god. Those I have caught are guarded by warders in the public prison, their hands bound. Those still at large I will hunt from the mountains – Ino, and Agave, who bore me to my father Echion; and the mother of Actaeon – Autonoe, I mean; I will catch them in iron nets and put a stop to this obscene revelry. 4  
5  
10

They say that a foreigner has come here, a magical enchanter from the land of Lydia, his blond hair smelling of perfume, his cheeks flushed, with the charms of Aphrodite in his eyes. Day and night he mingles with young girls, holding out to them his rites of ecstasy. But if I catch him under this roof, I will put a stop to him pounding his thyrsus and tossing his hair – by cutting his head from his body! 14  
15  
16

Trans. D. Franklin (CUP)

- (a) (i) Explain why Dionysus has come to Thebes.  
**To punish the Thebans/to show them that he is a god + as they have refused to worship him** [2]
- (ii) Give **two** details of the birth of Dionysus.  
**Two of: Zeus had an affair with Semele [1]; struck Semele with lightning killing her [1]; saved her unborn baby (Dionysus) [1]; sewed him in his thigh until born again [1]** [2]
- (b) 'I will put a stop to him pounding his thyrsus and tossing his hair' (lines 15-16).  
Give **two** details of what happens when Pentheus tries to imprison Dionysus.  
**Two of: Pentheus tied up a bull instead of Dionysus by mistake/confusion of phantom fire on Semele's tomb/earthquake/Dionysus escaped** [2]
- (c) 'Day and night he mingles with young girls, holding out to them his rites of ecstasy' (lines 14-15).  
Give **two** details of how Dionysus affects the women elsewhere in the play.  
**Details from Chorus, p.5-11 and messenger p.41-45: sending them mad/into a frenzy/making them devoted to him/running into countryside etc.** [2]
- (d) What impression do you get of Pentheus in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points with evidence, such as: angry: threat to behead Dionysus etc.; Authoritarian: put a stop to this revelry; concerned for public decency: obscene revelry** [4]

[Total: 12]

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

*Pentheus prepares to go to Mount Cithaeron with Dionysus.*

**PAGE 57-59**

**DIONYSUS** The god is with me now – he was not so friendly before. Now he is our ally. Now you see what you should see.

**PENTHEUS** But how do I look? Isn't the way I stand just like Ino, my aunt, or my mother Agave?

**DIONYSUS** I seem to see them when I look at you! But this curl has fallen out of place. It isn't where I fastened it under your headband. 5

**PENTHEUS** I must have thrown it out of place when I was dancing as a bacchant inside the palace, shaking my head up and down. 7 8

**DIONYSUS** Well, my job is to look after you, so I will put it back in place. Keep your head still. 10

**PENTHEUS** Here, you arrange it: I am in your hands now.

**DIONYSUS** Your belt is loose, and the folds of your dress don't hang smoothly to your ankles.

**PENTHEUS** Yes, I think you're right about the right leg. But on this side the dress falls neatly to the heel. 15

**DIONYSUS** I am sure you will call me your best friend when you see the bacchants behaving more modestly than you expect.

**PENTHEUS** Do I look more like a bacchant when I hold the thyrsus in my right hand, or in my left?

**DIONYSUS** You must hold it in your right hand, and lift it at the same time as your right leg. 20

I congratulate you on your change of mind!

**PENTHEUS** Am I not strong enough to lift the ridges of Mount Cithaeron on my shoulders, and the bacchants with them? 23

**DIONYSUS** You could, if you wished. Your perceptions were confused before, but now your mind is as it should be. 25

**PENTHEUS** Should we take tools, crowbars? Or shall I tear up the mountain with my bare hands, putting my shoulder and arm to its crags?

Trans. D. Franklin (CUP)

- (a) 'When I was dancing as a bacchant inside the palace' (lines 7-8).  
Give **two** reasons why Pentheus dressed up and danced as a bacchant.  
**Two of: Pentheus wants to see the Bacchants/Dionysus has persuaded him to dress up like a Bacchant/Pentheus has been caught up in the whole experience of acting like one.** [2]
- (b) What impression do you get of Dionysus in this passage? Support your answer with details from the passage.  
**Any one of: attention to detail: curl out of place; has Pentheus under full control: keep your head still; deceiving: call me your best friend (actually tricking him)/my job is to look after you (leading him to his death)** [2]
- (c) Give **two** details of what Pentheus does when he goes to Mount Cithaeron (line 23).  
**Two of: sits in a copse quietly and unseen/hears maenads singing/climbs cliff/climbs pine/fir tree to see more clearly. (p.67)** [2]

- (d) Give **two** details of how Pentheus is killed.  
**Two of: hurled down from pine/fir tree (torn from ground)/Agave (mother) tears his shoulder from its socket/Ino tears his flesh/body torn apart totally (p.69)** [2]
- (e) Do you feel sorry for Pentheus in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points with evidence:**  
**No: silly the way he is preening himself – how do I look? / has been cavorting/dancing inside the palace**  
**Yes: duped by Dionysus – change of mind/my job is to look after you / totally under Dionysus' control – I am in your hands now etc.** [4]
- [Total: 12]**

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

*With the first part of her plan complete, Medea tells the Chorus of the next part of her plan.*

**PAGE 87**

**MEDEA** Friends, I am resolved as quickly as I can  
 To kill the boys and leave this land:  
 Not to delay and give them to another's hand  
 Less merciful than mine to murder.  
 They have to die. And since they must, 5  
 I who gave them birth will kill them.  
 Come, arm yourself, my heart. Why do I hesitate  
 To act? It is dreadful, but there is no choice.  
 Take the sword, my cursed hand, take it,  
 Go to where life's misery begins. 10  
 Do not weaken; have no thoughts  
 Of children, that you loved them, that they are yours.  
 For this one short day forget your children;  
 Then mourn: though you kill them,  
 You did love them. Mine is a hapless woman's fate. 15

**CHORUS**

Earth and radiant beam of the Sun,  
 Look down! Look at this lost woman  
 Before she lifts her murderous hand to the children,  
 Shedding her own blood.  
 For they were born of your golden race 20  
 And for the blood of a God to be spilled  
 By Man is a fearful thing.  
 Heaven-born light, restrain her, stop her,  
 Get her out of the house, the murderous  
 Accursed fiend of vengeance. 25

Trans. J. Harrison (CUP)

- (a) (i) Give **two** details of how Medea killed Jason's new bride.  
**Sent poisoned dress / with children / set her on fire when she put on the crown** [2]
- (ii) Give **one** reason why she did this  
**One of: to spite Jason/because he had left Medea (for Glauce)** [1]

- (b) (i) Give **two** details of how she escapes after killing the children.  
**On a chariot + with the help of the Sun God** [2]
- (ii) Give **one** reason why she was able to escape in this way.  
**She was the granddaughter of the Sun God** [1]
- (c) Give **two** aspects of Medea's character shown in this passage.  
**Any two of: Vengeful; Blood-thirsty; Indecisive** [2]
- (d) How well does this passage grab your attention? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points + evidence:**  
**Answers can be positive or negative, but must be supported with evidence. Might include:**  
**Speed of action – kill boys as quickly as possible/no delay**  
**Strength of decision – they have to die/arm yourself**  
**Action – taking sword etc.**  
**Change of pace - chorus** [4]

[Total: 12]

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

**Essays should be marked according to the marking-grid. Ideas below should only be treated as guidelines, and are not prescriptive.**

**Either**

**1** Whose side would you take, Jason's or Medea's?

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

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- what Medea does for Jason
- how Jason treats her in return
- how Medea takes revenge
- whether Jason causes Medea's actions
- which you think is a better person.

**Answers could include details of Medea's actions before the play: the help that she has given Jason in Colchis and her desertion of her family; Jason's rejection of Medea and his arguments for establishing a close relationship with the royal family in Corinth: discussion could centre on both the actions themselves and how Jason presents them to Medea. Details of Medea's thought processes and her final decision to kill the children, including the discussions with the chorus; the method of killing Glauce and the children; discussion of whether Medea is to blame might be included in considering which is the better person.** [16]

Or

2 Do you find *Bacchae* frightening?

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

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- what Dionysus intends to do in Thebes
- the dancing and happiness which Dionysus causes
- the destruction of the palace in Thebes
- the death of Pentheus
- what you think makes a play frightening.

**Details of what Dionysus intended to do in Thebes should centre around the establishment of his divinity and the frightening techniques which he employs to do this, including the destruction of the palace and the state into which he drives the women. Answers may balance this with the details of the dancing and happiness which seems to come from the worship, including details of Cadmus' and Tiresias' enthusiasm for worship. Details of the graphic description of Pentheus' death and the effects of Dionysus on his relationship with Agave should be included. Answers should evaluate whether these events make the play frightening.**

[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 exposes the corruption of the Athenian Ambassador after his return from a mission.*

**PAGE 17-18**

**DIKAIOPOLIS:** Wide carts indeed! You're nothing but a great big liar. Get off with you! I'll do the interrogating myself. [*The AMBASSADOR and his colleagues docilely leave. DIKAIOPOLIS confronts PSEUDARTABAS, raising a fist at his face.*] Look at this and tell me the truth, or I'll paint your face Lydian purple. Is the Great King going to send us gold? [*PSEUDARTABAS indicates the answer is 'no'.*] So those ambassadors were talking total and utter boloney? [*PSEUDARTABAS gravely nods; so do the 'EUNUCHS'.*] Strange these guys should nod the way Greeks do. I verily believe they *are* Greeks! In fact [*examining one of the 'eunuchs' closely*] I seem to know this one very well indeed. Cleisthenes, isn't it, the famous wrestler? 'O thou that shavest close thy passionate arse!' You cheating monkey – with a beard like yours, you come here got up as a eunuch! And who's the other? Not Strato, by any chance? 5  
**CRIER:** Silence! Sit down! – The Council hereby invite the Great King's Eye to dinner in the City Mansion. 10  
 [*Exit PSEUDARTABAS, attended by the 'EUNUCHS'.*] 13  
**DIKAIOPOLIS:** Doesn't all this just choke you? Am I supposed to hang around here, while people like that get endless free meals? I'm going to do something really awesome. Amphitheus! are you still there? 17  
 18

Trans. Alan H. Sommerstein (Penguin)

- (a) Where is Dikaiopolis when he makes this speech?  
**In the assembly** [1]
- (b) Who is the Great King (line 4)?  
**King of Persia** [1]
- (c) Give **two** details of the 'Great King's Eye' (line 13).  
**Any two: No nose/no mouth/one large eye in place of mouth** [2]
- (d) 'I'm going to do something really awesome' (lines 17-18).  
 (i) Give **three** details of what Dikaiopolis is going to do.  
**Send Amphitheus [1] to make peace with Sparta [1]/for himself and his family (personal) [1]** [3]  
 (ii) What do Dikaiopolis' fellow citizens threaten to do to him?  
**to punish or kill him (stone him to death)** [1]
- (e) What impression do you get of Dikaiopolis from this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points + evidence: critical of ambassador (calls him a liar); angry: threatens Pseudartabas with his fist; perceptive: sees through Eunuchs' disguises; cynical: free meals for the eunuchs and others.** [4]

[Total: 12]

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

*Lamachus and Dikaiopolis give orders to their slaves.*

**PAGES 56-7**

**LAMACHUS:** Boy! bring me out my ration-bag.

**DIKAIOPOLIS** [*mimicking him – as often hereafter*]: Boy! Bring me out my dinner box.

**LAMACHUS:** Bring some salt flavoured with thyme, and some onions.

**DIKAIOPOLIS:** I'm fed up with onions; bring me some slices of fish. 5

**LAMACHUS:** Now some salt fish in a fig-leaf – stale, please.

**DIKAIOPOLIS:** Yes, a fig-leaf of pork fat would be nice. I'll cook it when I get there.

**LAMACHUS:** Bring me the two plumes for my helmet.

**DIKAIOPOLIS:** Bring me the pigeon and thrush. 10

**LAMACHUS:** This ostrich feather is lovely and white.

**DIKAIOPOLIS:** This pigeon's meat is lovely and brown.

**LAMACHUS** [*turning haughtily to Dikaiopolis*]: Would you please, my man, not make fun of my equipment?

**DIKAIOPOLIS:** Would you please, my man, not look hungrily at my thrush? 15

**LAMACHUS:** Would you please, my man, not presume to speak to me?

**DIKAIOPOLIS:** It's just that my boy and I have a little argument going. [*To his slave*] Let's make a bet of it, and let Lamachus be the judge: which is nicer to eat, locusts or thrushes?

**LAMACHUS:** Damn your insolence! 20

**DIKAIOPOLIS:** He'd much rather have the locusts, obviously!

Trans. Alan H. Sommerstein (Penguin)

- (a) (i) Who was Lamachus?  
**A general [1] (or any other relevant historical detail)** [1]  
(ii) Give **one** aspect of Lamachus' character shown in this passage.  
**One of: authoritative; demanding; commanding; arrogant** [1]
- (b) Give **two** aspects of Dikaiopolis' character shown in this passage.  
**Two of: Insolent/prone to mocking/flippant/frivolous** [2]
- (c) In this passage, Lamachus represents war, Dikaiopolis represents peace.  
Give **two** details which show this contrast between war and peace.  
**War leads to food shortages (ration bag/stale salt-fish)/peace allows luxuries (lovely pigeon flesh/thrush/fish)** [2]
- (d) Give **two** details of what happens to Lamachus after this passage.  
**Goes to fight/sprains ankle/falls and bangs head/returns injured.** [2]
- (e) Do you think that this passage is funny? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points with evidence (candidates who suggest that it is not, should be credited if they explain why with relevant details): Dikaiopolis echoes Lamachus (ration bag/dinner bag etc.); mocking of Lamachus (ostrich feather/pigeon meat). Accept negative answer if supported by evidence.** [4]

[Total: 12]

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

*The Magistrate and Lysistrata argue about who should control the state money on the Acropolis.*

**PAGE 160**

**MAGISTRATE:** You in charge of state money?

**LYSISTRATA:** Well, what's so strange about that? We've always been in charge of all your housekeeping finances.

**MAGISTRATE:** But that's not the same thing.

**LYSISTRATA:** Why not? 5

**MAGISTRATE:** Because the money here is needed for the war!

**LYSISTRATA:** Ah, but you shouldn't be *at* war.

**MAGISTRATE:** How else can we keep the City safe?

**LYSISTRATA:** *We'll* see it's kept safe.

**MAGISTRATE:** *You!!!* 10

**LYSISTRATA:** Us.

**MAGISTRATE:** This is intolerable!

**LYSISTRATA:** We're going to save you, whether you like it or not.

**MAGISTRATE:** What an outrageous thing to say!

**LYSISTRATA:** Annoyed, are you? It's still got to be done! 15

**MAGISTRATE:** But, Demeter! It's against Nature!

**LYSISTRATA** [*very sweetly*]: *We must* see that you're safe, my dear sir.

**MAGISTRATE:** Even if I don't want you to?

**LYSISTRATA:** All the more if you don't!

**MAGISTRATE:** Anyway, how do *you* come to have taken an interest in matters of war and peace? 20

Trans. Alan H. Sommerstein (Penguin)

- (a) 'The money here is needed for the war.' (line 6).
- (i) Give **one** detail about the war.  
**Between Athens and Sparta/against Sparta** [1]
- (ii) Lysistrata wants the women to help her stop the war. What does she ask them to do?  
**women to wear an oath [1] to abstain from sex [1] to leave their husbands [1]** [1]
- (iii) Give **two** details about the women who are going to help her.  
**From all over Greece [1] from Sparta [1] Thebes [1]** [2]
- (b) Give **two** details of how the women have taken control of the Acropolis.  
**Two details: Older women in advance entered Acropolis/pretending to sacrifice/stayed in occupation/others followed and barred doors** [2]
- (c) Give **two** details of how the men tried to regain control of the Acropolis.  
**Fire to smoke them out and crowbars etc** [2]
- (d) What impression do you get of Lysistrata from this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points + evidence: forceful/strong minded/strong willed: we must see that you're safe/it's got to be done; persistent/quick thinking: has answers for every objection from the magistrate** [4]

[Total: 12]



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

**Essays should be marked according to the marking-grid. Ideas below should only be treated as guidelines, and are not prescriptive.**

**Either**

**1** Which character impresses you more, Dikaiopolis or Lysistrata?

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

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- their aims in the plays
- how they treat other people
- whether they gain other people's support
- whether they succeed or not
- why one impresses you more than the other.

**Answers should give details of the aims of both characters in attaining peace with Sparta: Details of how they treat others might include the interaction between Dikaiopolis and Lamachus and earlier the members of the Assesmbly, whilst in Lysistrata's case her work with other women can be considered; Dikaiopolis fails to persuade others, and then makes his own peace; Lysistrata gets the women's support initially and has some limited success; their leadership should be considered: Dikaiopolis fails in this area, and treats his subordinate rather roughly, Lysistrata has more success in gaining support from women, including Lampito; success: private peace vs. wish for peace in Lysistrata. Any relevant evaluative points on a successful character should be credited**

**[16]**

**Or**

**2** Do you think Aristophanes' plays have anything serious to say?

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

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- what the plays say about Athens
- how each of the plays deals with peace
- whether Dikaiopolis or Lysistrata are serious characters
- what other messages you think Aristophanes wished to give to his audience.

**The answers might focus on what the plays say about the state of Athens and the need for peace both in Athens and the Greek world. The opening of the *Acharnians* suggests that Athens is not in a healthy state, with hardly anyone attending the assembly or taking it seriously; likewise the character of Lamachus as a general; in the *Lysistrata* the idea that the men have made such a mess of things that the women have to take over could be considered. The need for peace is clearly outlined in each play, and the message behind each play is serious: they did need peace at this time. The effects of war/peace as outlined**

in each play should also be considered: prosperity/sex vs. suffering and hardship of war. The comic aspects of the plays: sexual humour, the ludicrous nature of the events, and the dialogue could all be included to show how A. makes the plays funny. Details of the characters should be given: D. as a farmer trying to get his own way, but very determined; L. as a strong, determined leader. Answers should evaluate what they think might make these plays serious: is there a difference between the underlying message and the presentation.

[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 2* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

*Herodotus describes the battle at Marathon.*

**PAGES 22-23**

The Athenians were in position on some land sacred to Heracles. There they were joined by the Plataeans. Every man in Plataea came to the aid of Athens because the Plataeans had previously made an alliance with the Athenians, who had done a great deal for them.

The Athenian generals were divided. Some were against fighting (they thought they were too few to take on the army of the Medes), others, Miltiades amongst them, were in favour of it. So the voting was split and the weaker course of action might have been adopted, but there was an eleventh vote – the Polemarch's. ... Miltiades went to Callimachus, who was Polemarch at this time, and said, 'Now it depends on you, Callimachus. You can either enslave Athens or you can make her free, leaving a memorial for yourself as long as men live; not even Harmodius and Aristogeiton have such a memorial. For now Athens is in very great danger, the greatest danger the city has ever faced. If Athens surrenders to the Medes, Hippias will return to power but, if Athens survives, she can go on to be the leading city of Greece. Your vote will decide this; we ten generals are equally divided, half for fighting, half against. If we don't fight now, I can see Athens will fall apart – the result will be a sell-out to the Persians.'

Trans. W. Shepherd (CUP)

- (a) Who was King of the Persians at the time of the battle of Marathon?  
**Darius** [1]
- (b) Give **two** reasons why the Persians were attacking the Athenians.  
**Two of: Athenians supported Ionian revolt/sacked Sardis/punishment-revenge** [2]
- (c) Give **one** detail of the Persian forces at Marathon.  
**One of: Archers/cavalary/lightly armed/ large numbers** [1]
- (d) 'If Athens surrenders to the Medes, Hippias will return to power' (lines 10-11).  
Give **two** reasons why the Athenians did not want Hippias to return to power.  
**Any two: unpopular tyrants/had been overthrown before/preferred Democracy they had instead** [2]
- (e) Give **two** details of how the Athenians fought at the battle of Marathon.  
**See p.22-4 for details: might include two of: in position on sacred land; Persians thought them mad; ran into battle; in a long line; showed lack of fear; fighting for a long time; weak centre; strong flanks; allowed Persians to break through centre; then trapped them** [2]
- (f) What impression do you get of Miltiades from this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points + evidence: pro-Democracy – not want Hippias to return to power; Determined – not accept weaker course; cunning – personal appeal to Callimachus; logical thinker – chain of argument; patriotic – Athens to be leading city of Greece** [4]

[Total: 12]

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

*The first battle at Artemisium gets underway.*

**PAGES 50-51**

The Aeginetan ship gave the Persians some trouble. Pytheas, one of the hoplites, distinguished himself that day. His ship was taken but he went on fighting until he was terribly hacked about. Finding he was still breathing when he fell, the Persians he had fought with did everything they could to keep him alive because of his bravery and dressed his wounds with ointment and linen bandages. Then they took him back to their base and put him on display for the whole army to see. They showed their admiration for him by treating him kindly but they treated everyone else from the ship as slaves. 5

So two ships were taken while the third ran aground in the mouth of the Peneus. The Persians captured the ship itself, but not its Athenian crew. The moment they had run the ship aground the men jumped ashore and made their way back to Athens through Thessaly on foot. The Greeks positioned at Artemisium were told what had happened by fire signals from Sciathos. The information frightened them and they withdrew to Chalcis, intending to hold the Euripus channel. But they left lookouts on high ground in Euboea. 10 15

Trans. W. Shepherd (CUP)

- (a) Artemisium was a good place to fight. Give **two** details of why the Greeks thought this.  
**Able to prevent Persians using their numerical advantage/using cavalry; see passes through a narrow channel (p.49/50)** [2]
- (b) Another battle at Artemisium followed lasting three days. Give **two** details of how the second battle at Artemisium ended.  
**Any two: Inconclusive/both sides lost many ships and men; Persians lost more than Greeks; Greeks took a battering; Athenians had half their ships damaged.** [2]
- (c) Give **four** details of the battle of Thermopylae.  
**Any four of: at Thermopylae/300 Spartans/narrow pass/Persians shown route round/Spartans surrounded/fought to death/Xerxes commander of Persians; see Ch.5 for further details** [4]
- (d) Do you find this passage gripping? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points + evidence: some trouble for Persians – Aeginetan ship; Pythea’s story – hacked about/kept alive/his bravery; ship ran aground – ship captured, escape of Athenian crew, jumped ashore; Greeks frightened – fire signals and withdrawal.** [4]

[Total: 12]

- 3 Read the following passage from *Chapter 10* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

*The events after the battle of Plataea.*

**PAGE 125**

After the battle Pausanias gave orders that no-one was to touch the spoils and had everything collected up by the helots. They moved through the camp and found tents and the furniture in them encrusted with gold and silver; they found golden flasks, goblets and dishes; and they found wagons loaded with sacks full of gold and silver vases. They stripped the dead of their gold bracelets, necklaces and daggers, and hardly bothered with their fine, richly coloured clothing. The helots stole a lot and sold it to the Aeginetans, though there was much that they could not hide. The Aeginetans laid the foundations for their great wealth on this occasion by buying gold from the helots at the price of bronze!

When it had all been gathered together, a tenth of it was dedicated to Apollo at Delphi, a tenth to Zeus at Olympia and a tenth to Poseidon at the Isthmus. The rest was divided, each Greek taking a share of the Persians' concubines, gold, silver and oxen according to his entitlement. I could not find out how much was set aside for the men who distinguished themselves most in the battle, but I think they were all rewarded. For Pausanias ten times as much was set aside as for anyone else – women, horses, bullion, camels, everything.

Trans. W. Shepherd (CUP)

- (a) Who was Pausanias (line 1)?  
**Spartan King/Commander** [1]
- (b) Who were the helots (line 2)?  
**Any one of: Messenians/Spartan's slaves/peasants/military batmen** [1]
- (c) Give **two** detail of what Pausanias did when he saw Xerxes' tent after the events of this passage.  
**Ordered Persian chefs & cooks [1] to prepare a Persian dinner [1]** [2]
- (d) Give **four** details of how the Greeks had defeated the Persians in the battle of Plataea.  
**Any four of: Greek tactical redeployment of forces/Persians chased in pursuit/Persians' shield barricade/firing arrows at Spartans/Spartan charge broke barricade/better armed hoplites smashed lighter armed Persians who were less skilful/Persians turned and ran/Persian camp breached and overrun (p.121-123)** [4]
- (e) What impression do you get of the Greek forces from their behaviour in the Persian camp? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points + evidence: given to luxury; helots keen to take/steal what they could; Aeginetans clever traders; religious – dedications at Delphi etc.; rewarded bravery and commander.** [4]

[Total: 12]

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

**Essays should be marked according to the marking-grid. Ideas below should only be treated as guidelines, and are not prescriptive.**

**Either**

**1** Do you think that Herodotus' work is a great read?

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

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- how he describes the battles
- how he describes the Persians
- how he describes the Greeks
- whether you think he makes events exciting
- what you think makes his work good to read.

**Or**

**Answers may focus on different areas as outlined below. Coverage of all areas is not expected. Answers could include details of any of the battles studied: Marathon, Thermopylae, Artemisium, Salamis and Plataea; details that are included, e.g. numbers at Marathon, moments of decision at Marathon and Salamis, the role of Themistocles at Salamis might be included; details of the Persians, both their numbers and their weaknesses in fighting might be included; details of the individuals he talks about and the anecdotes/digressions about these and other matters – do they enhance or detract from the work?; what aspects of these seem to make the story exciting and whether this, or any other factor – research etc. – makes this a great read.**

**[16]**

**2** 'Herodotus' writing is only interesting when he is describing particular people.' Do you agree?

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

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- what he tells you about particular people
- the kinds of people he includes
- the way he describes events
- the speeches he includes
- whether you find his writing interesting.

**Details of the roles of key individuals should be included. These might include Miltiades, Callimachus and Darius at Marathon; Xerxes and Leonidas at Thermopylae; Themistocles and Xerxes at Salamis; Answers should consider at least two individuals. They should consider how these relate to the over-all structure of the story and the events described, and whether their presence makes the story/history more interesting.**

**[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.

*Aeneas appears and speaks to Dido.*

**PAGE 26**

So then he addressed the queen, suddenly appearing to everyone's 1  
amazement, and said: 'Here, the man you are looking for, Aeneas of Troy, here 2  
I am, saved from the Libyan waves. My lady, no one but you has felt any pity for  
Troy's terrible anguish! We are the few left alive by the Greeks, exhausted by all  
our disasters on land and sea; we've nothing – yet you offer a share in your city, 5  
your home! We've no means of repaying your kindness, Dido, none of the  
Trojans has, wherever they are, scattered all over the world. But if ever the  
powers above take note of the goodness of men, if there's any justice at all,  
anywhere, any innate notion of right, may the gods grant you the reward you  
deserve. What golden age were you born in? What great parents produced 10  
such a daughter? As long as the rivers run down to the seas, as long as the  
shadows sweep over the slopes of the mountains, and the sky keeps the stars  
alight, your name shall live for ever in honour and praise, no matter what land I  
am called to.'

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) (i) Where is Aeneas?  
**In Carthage/Dido's palace** [1]
- (ii) What had happened to Troy?  
**It has been destroyed** [1]
- (b) Aeneas was driven to Carthage by a storm. Give **two** details of how this storm came about.  
**Two of: whipped up by Juno [1] sent by Aeolus** [2]
- (c) 'So then he addressed the queen, suddenly appearing to everyone's amazement' (line 1). What caused Aeneas to appear in this way? Give **two** details.  
**Any two: Venus had guided him to the palace [1] and covered him in a cloud/mist [1] to protect him [1] so he arrived unseen [1] mist suddenly disappeared [1] to reveal him [1]** [2]
- (d) Give **two** details of how Dido reacts to Aeneas' speech in this passage.  
**Any two of: she was dumbfounded [1]; thought of his misfortunes [1] asked him about himself [1] remembers Teucer [1] and Trojan War [1] welcomes them [1] (see p.26-27 for details)** [2]
- (e) What impression do you get of Aeneas from this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points + evidence, such as: able to take initiative (appears and speaks immediately), pitiful state (exhausted by disasters/we are the few left alive), grateful to Dido (no means of repaying kindness/may gods grant reward/your name shall live in honour and praise), religious (reference to gods)** [4]

[Total: 12]

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

*The Trojans question a Greek captive, Sinon.*

**PAGE 35**

'And then they caught sight of a man, with his hands bound behind him; some Trojan shepherds were hauling him noisily up to the king: the stranger had come up and surrendered to them of his own accord, for just this purpose, to lay Troy open to the Greeks. He put his trust in his wits, ready to succeed in his schemes or to face certain death if he failed. The young Trojans came pouring round him, eager to stare at the prisoner, outdoing each other in mocking him. Hear how the Greeks deceived us, learn what they are all like from this one man's villainy! 5

'He stood there with all eyes upon him, confused and defenceless, peering round at the army of us Trojans. "Help! Is there any land left, any sea that will take me? What remains for me now at the end of my misery, when I can't go back to the Greeks anywhere, and the Trojans are enemies too, and after my blood?" 10

'At this pitiful cry of anguish our feelings changed and our violent anger abated. We urged him to say who he was, what he could tell us, and to explain what he was up to in letting himself be captured.' 15  
16

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) Where were the rest of the Greeks when the Trojans found Sinon?  
**Hiding in the horse [1] hiding behind a nearby island/Tenedos [1]** [1]
- (b) Give **three** details of how the Greeks planned to use the horse to capture Troy.  
**Any three: Men hidden in horse/Trojans persuaded to take horse into city/knocking hole in wall/men in horse emerge/let fellow Greeks into city.** [3]
- (c) 'We urged him to say who he was' (line 13).  
Give **two** details of the story Sinon later told the Trojans to make them feel sorry for him.  
**Any two details: Greeks needed to sacrifice someone to win gods' favour/Sinon selected for that sacrifice/escaped/ran away and hid from Greeks** [2]
- (d) Give **two** aspects of the Trojan's character shown in this passage.  
**Any two of: welcoming; kind; easily deceived; inquisitive;** [2]
- (e) What impression do you get of Sinon in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points + evidence, such as: cunning (trust in his wits/succeed in his schemes/lay Troy open to the Greeks/one man's villainy); able to invoke pity (confused and defenceless/peering round at the Trojans/pitiful cry of anguish); plausible speaker (help! – my misery/Greeks and Trojans as enemies/cry of anguish/caused Trojan anger to abate)** [4]

[Total: 12]



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

*Dido responds to Aeneas' unwelcome message.*

**PAGE 72**

All the time he was speaking Dido kept her head turned to one side, but watched him, letting her eyes roam all over him, without uttering a sound. Then furiously she spoke her mind.

'You're not the son of a goddess, you treacherous lout, or of fine old Trojan stock! The harsh rocks of the Caucasus gave you birth, Caspian tigers their milk! Why should I hide my feelings? – there cannot be worse to come! Did he sigh when I wept? Did he spare me a glance? Did he soften, show any sorrow, or pity me when I loved him? I'd hardly know what to put first. At the moment great Juno and almighty Jove himself have lost all sense of justice. Nowhere can trust be trusted. I welcomed him when he was shipwrecked and destitute; like a mad fool I gave him a share in my kingdom. I found him his missing fleet, and rescued his friends from death (I'm on fire, and shaking with frenzy!). Now, so he says, it's Apollo, god of prophecy, now the Lycian oracles, now the messenger of the gods as well, despatched by Jupiter himself that brings through the air the command he dreads. As if the gods above would be bothered with this, or let this disturb their tranquillity!'

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) Give **two** reasons why Dido is angry at what Aeneas has just said.  
**Any two of: resents being abandoned by him/feels they were married/claims he has broken his vows/feels threatened (hostile neighbouring tribes)/broken her vow of chastity to Sychaeus to no good effect** [2]
- (b) 'You're not the son of a goddess' (line 4). Which goddess was in fact Aeneas' mother?  
**Venus/goddess of love** [1]
- (c) Give **one** detail of what the messenger of the gods (line 13) told Aeneas.  
**Must leave Carthage/go to found a new city/ordered by Jupiter/must honour Ascanius** [1]
- (d) Give **two** details of what Aeneas has done in Carthage up to this point in the story.  
**Any two of: told the story of the fall of Troy etc/helped building the city/been hunting with Dido/spent time in the cave with Dido;** [2]
- (e) Give **two** details of what Aeneas does after Dido's speech in this passage.  
**Any two of: he returns to his fleet/then prepares to sail/orders ships down to the sea/launches them/makes new oars** [2]
- (f) In what ways does this passage grab your attention? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Two points + evidence: initial suspense (how will Dido react to his speech – she watched him, eyes all over him, no sound); Instant transformation (fury/anger of Dido/furious accusation/treachery/I'm on fire/shaking with frenzy); Her 3<sup>rd</sup> party speaking of rather than to Aeneas (Did he sigh/I welcomed him etc.); Dido's bitterness (sarcasm re gods' involvement – as if the gods..)** [4]

[Total: 12]

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

**Essays should be marked according to the marking-grid. Ideas below should only be treated as guidelines, and are not prescriptive.**

**Either**

**1** Do you think Dido is a great leader?

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

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- what Dido does for her city
- how Dido's relationship with Aeneas develops
- what Dido's people think of her
- how Dido's life ends
- what you think makes a leader.

**Details of the development of Carthage under Dido as it was first seen by Aeneas and his marvelling at this; how things stop once she is in love with Aeneas; the first meeting between Dido and Aeneas, and the welcome he receives from her; Juno driving Aeneas to Carthage, and then the pact between Juno and Venus to get Aeneas and Dido to fall in love (including the involvement of Cupid); details of the marriage put forward by Juno and the events in the cave; Dido's final moments and suicide, including are statements about eternal enmity between Aeneas' peoples and her own; details of what might make a leader – her ability to get things to happen and to speak might be considered.**

**[16]**

**Or**

**2** 'Aeneas' story of the Fall of Troy proves that he is a great story-teller.'

Do you agree?

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

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- the details Aeneas includes in this story
- how he describes events
- how he describes people
- what you think makes a great story-teller.

**Answers should include details of Aeneas' story, such as the burning of the city, loss of Creusa, his decision to leave the city and the things which prompted him to take this course, as well as the details of how the Greeks tricked the Trojans into allowing the wooden horse into the city and its effects. The emotional nature of the story and the personal aspects which**

are brought out when Aeneas describes to Dido his own experiences should be evaluated. Candidates may argue that this is either a strength or weakness of the narrative, but they should engage both with this and the detail of the description which he includes. The focus of the evaluation should be on whether Aeneas is a great story-teller and what the candidate understands makes a great story-teller: this might include both use of language and the structure of the narrative.

[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 decides what to do about Jason.*

**PAGE 250**

If he can do such a thing and prefer a rival to me, the ungrateful traitor can die! – Yet when I think of that face, of that noble, heroic soul, of that strong and beautiful body,	5
I cannot fear he'd be false or forget my help. To make certain, he'll give me his word in advance and I'll force him to swear to our pact in the name of the gods. All's safe; there is nothing to fear. So be done	10
with delay, and to action! Jason will always be in my debt. The rites of the wedding torch will unite us. In all the cities	15
of Greece great throngs of women will praise me for saving their sons. – What now? Shall I sail away on the wind and abandon my father, my brother, my sister, the gods and soil of my native country? –	20
Why shouldn't I leave such a heartless father, a barbarous land and a brother who's only a child? My sister's prayers go with me.	25
The greatest of gods is alive inside me! I'll not forsake greatness but rather pursue it: the glory of saving the sons of Greece.	

trans. D. Raeburn (Penguin)

- (a) Give **two** details of what Jason has to do in Colchis.  
**Any two of: yoke fire-breathing bulls/and plough a field, sow dragon's teeth/fight warriors that spring up/get past an unsleeping dragon** [2]
- (b) Give **two** details of how Medea helps Jason.  
**Any of the pairs: Herbs [1] to protect against fire of bulls[1]/herbs [1] to protect him from warriors [1]/chanted spell [1] against warriors [1] /herbs [1] to put dragon to sleep [1]** [2]
- (c) (i) What does Medea do to Jason's father?  
**Rejuvenates Jason's father (Aeson)** [1]  
(ii) What does Medea do to Jason's uncle?  
**kills him/Pelias** [1]

- (d) (i) Why does Medea later want to punish Jason?  
**Abandoned her for another bride [1]** [1]  
(ii) Give **one** detail of this punishment.  
**One of: poisoned the bride/Glauce [1] killed her children [1]** [1]
- (e) What impression do you get of Medea from this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points + Evidence:** [4]  
**Besotted – that face, noble heroic soul, beautiful body**  
**Indecisive – torn between love of Jason and betrayal of her father**  
**Determined/calculating – I'll force him to swear to our pact**  
**Ruthless – the ungrateful traitor can die**  
**Glory-seeking – I'll not forsake greatness**

[Total: 12]

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

*Ariadne is abandoned by Theseus.*

**PAGE 302-303**

Rewinding the thread that she gave him, he found the  
elusive entrance

which none had regained before him. He carried the  
princess off

and sailed to Naxos, but there on the shore he cruelly  
abandoned

5

his loving companion. She wept and wailed in her  
lonely plight,

till Bacchus swept her up in his arms and came to her  
rescue.

10

'My star,' he declared, 'you must shine for ever!'

Removing the crown

from her forehead, he launched it skyward. It whirled  
and spun through the air,

and during its flight the gems were changed into brilliant  
fires,

15

coming to rest once more in the shape of a jewelled circlet  
between the Kneeler and bright Ophiucus, who holds the  
Snake.

Trans. D. Raeburn (Penguin)

- (a) '... he found the elusive entrance' (lines 1-2).  
(i) Without Ariadne's help, Theseus would have been trapped in a building. Give **two** details of this building.  
**Any two of: Labyrinth; designed by Daedalus; maze; impossible to find your way out of; beneath palace; built to house Minotaur** [2]
- (ii) What threat did Theseus face in this building? Give **two** details.  
**Minotaur** [1]
- (ii) What did Ariadne do to help Theseus? Give **two** details.  
**Any two of: gave him a sword [1] to kill the minotaur [1] gave him thread [1] to retrace his steps out of the labyrinth [1]** [2]

- (b) Theseus is now returning home to his father. Where is Theseus' home?  
**Athens** [1]
- (c) Do you feel sorry for Ariadne in this passage? Explain **one** reason for your opinion.  
**Points + evidence:** [2]  
**Distraught – abandoned, wept, wailed, lonely**  
**Heartbroken – loving companion**  
**Pitied by the gods/a celebrity – rescued by Bacchus, transformed into a star, gems/shine/jewelled circlet**  
**Regal – crown on her forehead**
- (d) Do you find this passage exciting? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points + evidence:** [4]  
**Drama of getting out of passage (elusive entrance/none...)**  
**Romance - carrying off Ariadne**  
**Cruelty – abandoning of Ariadne**  
**Role of Bacchus – picking up Ariadne**  
**Change/Metamorphosis – Ariadne becoming a star (with details)**

[Total: 12]

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

*Philemon and Baucis come to the end of their lives.*

**PAGE 328**

As the tops of the trees spread over their faces, they spoke to each other once more while they could. "Farewell, my beloved!" they said in a single breath, as the bark closed over their lips and concealed them for ever. 5

Still to this day the peasants of Phrygia point to the oak and the linden nearby which once were the forms of Philemon and Baucis. 7

The story was told me by trustworthy elders who had no reason to lie or deceive. I saw for myself the wreaths that were hanging upon the branches and, placing a fresh wreath, murmured, "Let those who are loved by the gods be gods, and those who have worshipped be worshipped." 15

trans. D. Raeburn (Penguin)

- (a) (i) Philemon and Baucis have just been granted a wish. Give **two** details of what they had wished for.  
**Two be priests of the gods and die at the same time** [2]
- (ii) Name **one** of the gods who granted them this wish.  
**Jupiter/Mercury** [1]
- (iii) Philemon and Baucis looked after the gods in their home. Give **two** details of what they did for the gods.

- Any two of: prepared warm water for them; rekindled fire; prepared home-grown vegetables; wanted to kill goose etc.** [2]
- (b) 'Still to this day the peasants of Phrygia point to the oak' (line 7-8). This oak grew where Philemon and Baucis were standing. Give **one** detail of where they were standing.
- In front of the steps [1] of their temple [1]** [1]
- (c) Explain **one** aspect of the relationship between Philemon and Baucis shown in this passage.
- Close/devoted love – farewell my beloved in a single breath** [2]
- (d) Do you think this is a suitable ending for the story of Philemon and Baucis? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.
- Any two points + evidence: happy ending – fitting reward for their piety (let those loved by gods be gods, those worshipped be worshipped); closeness in real life matched by having become two trees side by side; lives celebrated by having wreaths. Negative should also be credited, if supported by evidence.** [4]
- [Total: 12]

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

**Essays should be marked according to the marking-grid. Ideas below should only be treated as guidelines, and are not prescriptive.**

**Either**

**1** What lessons have you learned from reading *Metamorphoses*?

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

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- the benefits or dangers of doing particular things
- how things came to be as they are
- the lessons that Ovid includes in his stories
- what you have learned from these stories.

**Answers should include details from a range of different stories. The focus should not just be on Medea and Baucis and Philemon, but other stories such as Daedalus and Icarus, the Calydonian boar and events surrounding Aeson. Any stories from books 7-8 may be used. Candidates should be free to decide whether the stories make sense in their own way (such as the trees at the end of Baucis and Philemon), and should consider what lessons they have learned from the individual stories which they choose.**

[16]

Or

2 Do you think Ovid's stories are supposed to be funny or serious?

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

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- the episodes where funny things happen
- the episodes where people die or are hurt
- what the gods do to men
- what you think makes the stories funny or serious.

**Answers should include details from a range of different stories. Details should be included of insights which are not funny, such as death of Icarus, the Calydonian boar, as well as those which can be seen as more humorous, such as Baucis and Philemon bustling around their house. Candidates should be free to choose their own evidence, but it must extend beyond the examples given in Section 1 (Theseus, Medea, Baucis and Philemon). Lessons which can be drawn from the stories such as Icarus' behaviour or the reward for hospitality in Baucis and Philemon should be included. Candidates should consider what they think makes these stories either funny or serious, and evaluate the stories accordingly.**

[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 to Cornelius Tacitus, telling him what he said to the father of a young boy from his home town.*

**Page 27**

'You fathers ought to know how important it is that your children should study here rather than anywhere else. Their own town is the most pleasant place for them to be. In their own town they can be properly brought up under the very eyes of their parents. It also costs less. It doesn't take much to set up a fund and hire some teachers. Pay them what you now spend on lodgings, fares to and from Milan, and all the other things the children have to buy because they are not at home. When you are not at home, you have to buy everything. No, I'll go further. You know that I do not have any children of my own but I think of our town as a daughter or a parent. I am willing to give you a third of whatever money you raise.'

I would have promised to give them all of it but I was afraid someone one day would take advantage of my generosity.

Trans.C. Greig (CUP)

- (a) Name Pliny's home town.  
**Comum.** [1]
- (b) Pliny has just met a young boy and his father.  
Give **four** details of the meeting.  
**Son of citizen came to pay respects/ Pliny asked him if he went to school /and where. /The boy told him his school was in Milan. /Pliny wanted to know why not in his home town. /The father of the boy, who was with him,/ explained that there was no school in Comum. Four details** [4]
- (c) What impression do we get of teachers in Roman times from this passage?  
**Paid for directly by parents /wouldn't cost too much/ Pliny makes out that they are easy to get hold of (a point contradicted by his later actions.) Or similar inferences from the passage.** [1]
- (d) What favour does Pliny go on to ask Tacitus? Give **two** details.  
**Pass on details of good students /who go to Tacitus/ for interview in Comum. Two points.** [2]
- (e) What do you find to admire or criticise in what Pliny says in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points + evidence:  
He seems pompous / aloof/ tries to appear devoted to education /and his own town/generous/cautious/a bit dismissive of teachers. Any of the above with references from the passage.** [4]

[Total: 12]

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

*Trajan sends a letter to Pliny in Bithynia.*

**Page 64**

I wish that you could have got to Bithynia without the slightest harm to your poor self or your people. I also wish that your journey from Ephesus had been as easy as your voyage there. I know, my dearest Pliny, from your letter the day on which you reached Bithynia. Those who live in that province will know that I am looking after them. You must also put yourself out to show them that I have chosen you to stand for me. The first thing you must do is this. You must 'shake out' the accounts of the cities. Everyone knows they are in a mess. 5

I do not have enough surveyors for the building that has to be done in and around Rome. There are surveyors who can be trusted. You will find them in every province. All you have to do is to work hard and 'shake them out' too! 10

Trans. C. Greig (CUP)

- (a) (i) Who was Trajan?  
**Emperor** [1]
- (ii) What was Pliny's job in Bythynia  
**Governor or explanation** [1]
- (b) Pliny used **two** different methods of travelling from Ephesus to Bythynia. Name both.  
**Carriage and boat** [2]
- (c) Give **two** difficulties that he had during his journey.  
**Two of: troubled by heat / then a fever / winds in the wrong direction when trying to go round the coast.** [2]
- (d) Pliny claimed he was lucky to have arrived in Bythynia on a special occasion. What was the special occasion?  
**Trajan's Birthday** [1]
- (e) Give **one** thing he says about what people in Bythynia think about Trajan.  
**Love him /good feelings towards him or equivalent.** [1]
- (f) If you had been Pliny, is Trajan's reply in this passage what you would have wanted from him? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points + evidence:  
Reward for either opinion. Candidates may refer to the fact that Trajan seems caring /concerned for health / he does say my 'dearest Pliny' / Trajan very firm about what he wants done though / Pliny is not getting a free hand / obviously thinks that Pliny is a capable man with a good brain /nevertheless he is not getting the surveyors he asked for.  
Reward any sensible opinion backed up by evidence from the passage.** [4]

[Total: 12]

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

*Pliny writes about his uncle's attempt to save a friend from a volcanic eruption.*

**Page 14**

The wind helped my uncle's ship to get there very quickly. My uncle greeted Pomponianus, told him not to worry and cheered him up. He wanted to get rid of his friend's fear by showing how calm he was. So he ordered the bath to be made ready for him. After his bath, he lay down and had dinner. He was happy or he looked happy. And that was as good as being happy. 1  
5

While they were having dinner, huge sheets of flame shot up all over the place and great walls of fire flashed in answer to them. When it got dark, the fire and flames seemed brighter than ever.

Trans. C. Greig (CUP)

- (a) Which mountain had erupted?  
**Vesuvius** [1]
- (b) Pliny earlier describes a cloud. Give **three** details of what Pliny says about the cloud.  
**Flat head/like a pine tree/long trunk/ broke into branches/became heavy/ fanned out/white or dirty /blotchy. Three details.** [3]
- (c) On what type of ship did his uncle sail over to meet Pomponianus  
**Warship** [1]
- (d) What did Pliny say his uncle did while sailing over?  
**Made notes** [1]
- (e) 'The wind helped me uncle's ship to get there.' (line 1). How had this same wind caused problems for Pomponianus? Give **two** details.  
**Loading possessions on boat/tried to sail out/ wind stopped him. Two details.** [2]
- (f) Pliny's uncle 'wanted to get rid of his friend's fear' (lines 2-3). Do you think his behaviour in this passage would have done this? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points + evidence:  
Candidates may say he cheered him up, referring to the fact that he ordered bath/dining /having a rest/expression of happiness+ explanations of the effect of any two.** [4]

[Total: 12]

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

**Essays should be marked according to the marking-grid. Ideas below should only be treated as guidelines, and are not prescriptive.**

**Either**

**1** If you had been bought as a new slave by Pliny, would you have felt that you were going to a good slave master?

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

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- what he says he does when slaves are ill
- what he says about the character of his slaves
- what he says about slaves dying
- what he says about how others treat slaves
- what we learn from the story of the murder of Makedo.

**Candidates may consider a number of letters.**

**Pliny sets some slaves free/but often when freed he keeps them working for him/ allows them to make a will which is generous / treats it as binding/ seems anxious and fearful of his slaves/looks after them when ill/ but that's in his interests any way ie: one slave was spitting up blood / Pliny sent him to Egypt /let him recover / now strained his voice / Pliny wants to send him off again to recover / seems very caring / genuinely thinks of mankind's suffering/ talks a lot about their value as people but how genuine is that? /slaves can rebel /says they have instincts like animals/ highlights the story of Makedo: in the baths / one slave gets his throat / another hits him in the face /another in the chest, stomach and groin / drop him onto hot tiles to see if he is dead /then carry him out as if fainted / he recovered but died later.**

**[16]**

**Or**

**2** Imagine you are a woman in Roman times. Judging by the letters Pliny writes to Calpurnia, would he be the kind of man you would want as a husband or not.

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

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- what he says he likes about Calpurnia
- what he says about when she is ill
- what he says about how she supports him in his work
- how he speaks about her to others
- what he says about her when they are apart.

Candidates may cover a number of different aspects and situations.

While Calpurnia is in Campania recovering from illness Pliny is busy at work as lawyer in Rome / afraid of what may happen to her / temptations of Campania / worried + wants news (loves her so much?) '*I invent all sorts of things happening to you*'. Like a child who is away from her parents perhaps. (Page 17). Would she be flattered?

He stresses he appreciates her devotion to him: had all his books / had learnt them by heart / listened behind curtain when Pliny read books to friends / lapped up applause when they clapped / had set some of poems to music/ lyre accompaniment. Shows true respect for one so young here – or is he stressing her devotion rather than her intellect?

Discussion of whether these qualities represent a marriage based on love or an arrangement which does service to Pliny's ego / rarely recognises her worth or role as a wife in the home with traditional virtues / expresses burning passion, but perhaps this is cliché / wants to talk, i.e. companionship, rather than anything more passionate. Then again we must remember that she was 14 he was 39. Producing children was a key element and in many families it was the be all and end all. There seems genuine affection in Pliny's letters even though at times they seem patronising (esp Page 19). Could Calpurnia feel anything other than belittled here? Look for reasonable opinions.

[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 1* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

*Tacitus describes events leading up to the death of Augustus.*

**PAGE 17**

The transformation of the state was complete, the good old ways were gone 1  
for ever. ... This had caused no immediate anxiety as long as Augustus was fit 2  
and well and in full control of himself, his family and ... affairs. But now he was  
approaching eighty and worn out by illness: as his end came near there were  
hopes of some change. A few men talked uselessly of the benefits of liberty, 5  
many were afraid of war, some even wanted it. The majority gossiped  
disparagingly about possible successors ...

While rumours flourished, Augustus' health deteriorated, and there was even  
some suspicion that Livia was responsible ... Whatever the truth may be, 9  
Tiberius was summoned by an urgent letter ... . Whether Augustus was still 10  
alive when Tiberius reached Nola, or already dead, cannot now be established: 11  
Livia had posted sentries to seal off the house and surrounding streets, and  
from time to time hopeful bulletins were issued. But as soon as the necessary  
precautions had been taken, it was announced simultaneously that Augustus'  
life was over and that Tiberius was in command. 15

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) 'The transformation of the state was complete, the good old ways were gone for ever' (lines 1-2).  
Give **two** details of this transformation of the state.  
**Republican to imperial form of government/power transferred from senate to Emperor (senior magistrates to one man)** [2]
- (b) What position did Augustus hold in the Roman state?  
**Emperor/princeps** [1]
- (c) (i) How was Livia (line 9) related to Augustus?  
**Wife** [1]  
(ii) Give **one** reason why she might have wished him dead.  
**To ensure her son Tiberius succeeded as Emperor** [1]
- (d) Who was Tiberius (line 9)?  
**Stepson of Augustus/adopted son/next emperor** [1]
- (e) Give **two** details of what Tiberius did as soon as it was announced that he 'was in command' (lines 14- 15).  
**Gave password to Praetorian Guard/summoned senate** [2]
- (f) This was a tense time in Roman history. Do you think Tacitus shows this in the passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points + evidence:**  
**Speed of events – quick succession described in passage**  
**Rumours re changes – 'few men...'**  
**Augustus' position – ill-health (details)**  
**Livia as a schemer – possibly responsible for Augustus' demise**  
**Livia in control – posted sentries/necessary precautions taken** [4]

[Total: 12]

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

*The senate try to meet with Sejanus in Campania.*

**PAGE 36-37**

The senate were not worried about what happened on the frontiers, no matter how shameful it might be: it was the situation at home that terrified them. They tried to find some relief for their worries in flattery. Although the senate had met to discuss quite different matters, they now voted that altars should be built to Mercy and Friendship, and that on either side should be set statues of Tiberius and Sejanus. Again and again the senate asked for the chance to see them. But neither of them came to Rome or anywhere near it, thinking it good enough to leave the island and appear on the coast of Campania that faced it. So the senators went there, with the knights and many of the ordinary people, their eyes fixed anxiously on Sejanus. But to meet and talk to him was more difficult – only bribery, or collaboration in his schemes, opened his door. It became clear that his arrogance fed on the sight of such base and open servility. In Rome, scurrying crowds are to be seen every day, and the size of the city conceals what one man is doing. But there in Campania, queuing in the fields or on the shore, they had to put up with pompous and insolent doormen by day and by night. In the end, even this was forbidden. Anyone Sejanus had not chosen to see or talk to, hurried back to Rome overwhelmed with anxiety.

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) 'So the senators went there, with the knights and many of the ordinary people, their eyes fixed anxiously on Sejanus' (lines 8-9).
- (i) Give **three** details of why Sejanus was so powerful in Rome  
**Acted as Tiberius agent in Rome/controlled visits to Tiberius/Tiberius absent from the city/Sejanus had ingratiated himself with Tiberius/saved him in the rockfall** [3]
- (ii) Give **one** reason why the senate would have been troubled by Sejanus' influence.  
**Any one: military strength he had from position as prefect of Praetorian guard/wielding power as if emperor when not so/preventing them from access to Tiberius** [1]
- (b) Tiberius, the emperor was not in Rome at this time.
- (i) Where was Tiberius?  
**In Capri** [1]
- (ii) Why had Tiberius left Rome?  
**One of: Had withdrawn to Capri/supposedly worn out after (12) years in government** [1]
- (c) Give **two** details of what finally happened to Sejanus.  
**Became distrusted by Tiberius [1] he was arrested [1] and killed [1] (see p.37 for further details)** [2]
- (d) What impression do you get of Sejanus from this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points + evidence:**  
**elusive – absent from Rome/difficult to meet and talk to him;**  
**controlling – anyone Sejanus had not chosen to see;**  
**arrogant – enjoyed people being servile to him**  
**exponent of skull-duggery – bribery or collaboration in his schemes** [4]

[Total: 12]

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

*Fire breaks out in Rome.*

**PAGE 61**

This calamity was still fresh in people's minds when an unusually destructive fire 1  
broke out in the city and reduced the Caelian Hill to ashes. People began to call  
it an unlucky year; the emperor's decision to leave Rome was a bad omen, they  
said, trying, as people will, to find someone to blame for what was merely bad  
luck. However, Tiberius answered this criticism by making grants to cover the 5  
losses. His action won him the thanks of the nobles in the senate and the 6  
applause of the people in the streets. For he made generous grants without 7  
favouritism to anyone who applied: it did not matter if they were unimportant, or  
made their claims by themselves without their family to plead their case.

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) 'This calamity was still fresh in people's minds' (line 1).  
Give **three** details of this calamity.  
**Any three of: Collapse of amphitheatre/at Fidenae (near Rome)/packed with spectators/weak structure/foundations not solid (see p.60 for further details)** [3]
- (b) 'His action won him the thanks of the nobles in the senate and the  
applause of the people in the streets' (lines 6-7).  
Give **one** reason why the support of the nobles in the senate was  
important to Tiberius.  
**In theory they had power** [1]
- (c) Give **two** details of **other** things which made Tiberius popular.  
**Any two: compensation for lost houses in a later fire in Rome / fixed  
reduced price for corn / commissioning a temple for Augustus / new  
stage for Pompey's theatre** [2]
- (d) Give **two** details of **other** things which made Tiberius unpopular.  
**Treason Trials + allowing Sejanus such great power + withdrawing  
to Capri** [2]
- (e) What impression do you get of Tiberius from this passage? Give reasons  
for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
**Any two points + evidence:**  
**Not popular – criticised for leaving Rome/blamed for disasters**  
**Scrupulously fair – grants without favouritism**  
**Concerned about people's welfare – grants to cover losses** [4]

[Total: 12]



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

**Essays should be marked according to the marking-grid. Ideas below should only be treated as guidelines, and are not prescriptive.**

**Either**

**1** Do you think that Tiberius was an evil ruler?

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

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- what Tiberius did to the Senate
- the deaths under Tiberius
- how Tiberius treated the common people
- what you think made Tiberius act as he did.

**Answers should include details of Tiberius' relations with the Senate, including the treason trials. They should show how he made them obsequious in Tacitus' account. The number of deaths in Tiberius' reign should be considered, especially that of Agrippa. The difficulties of Tiberius' position and his wish to withdraw from politics at the end should be considered, as well as the difficulties inherent in his position as the successor to Augustus in a new political system.**

**[16]**

**Or**

**2** Did you find Tacitus' writing interesting?

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

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- the people Tacitus describes
- the deaths and murders he describes
- the dramatic episodes he includes
- his reasons for writing
- the reasons why you found it interesting or not.

**Answers should include any details from the text which the candidate finds interesting. These might include the descriptions of events surrounding Tiberius, Sejanus, Germanicus, Livia and Agrippina. In each case the candidates should develop the answers with details from the narrative. Particular focus should be given to the idea of writing without anger or bias and whether this makes his work more interesting.**

**[16]**

## Essay Marking Grid

FACTUAL CONTENT	EVALUATION
<p><b>8</b></p> <p>Full range of relevant, well-chosen factual information and evidence. Does not need to include every possible detail, but should reflect a very sound overview.</p>	<p><b>8</b></p> <p>Full (though not necessarily exhaustive) evaluation showing depth of understanding of what the question is asking. This score should reflect the candidate's ability to make a coherent argument, with regular evaluative commentary. QWC should be sound.</p>
<p><b>6-7</b></p> <p>Good range of relevant factual information and evidence. Some significant point(s) may have been omitted but there will still be a solid range.</p>	<p><b>6-7</b></p> <p>Good evaluation of the question but there will be a lack of depth. There may be some incoherence and some weaknesses in structure and expression.</p>
<p><b>4-5</b></p> <p>Reasonable range of factual information and evidence. There will be some noticeable gaps in anticipated facts and some additional factual detail that lacks relevance.</p>	<p><b>4-5</b></p> <p>Reasonable evaluation of the question but with some incoherence and lack of depth. There may also be some weaknesses in structure and expression.</p>
<p><b>2-3</b></p> <p>Some relevant factual information and evidence, but significant gaps in knowledge.</p>	<p><b>2-3</b></p> <p>Some evaluation but lacks coherence and does not address the question consistently. There may also be significant weaknesses in structure and expression.</p>
<p><b>1</b></p> <p>Little relevant factual information.</p>	<p><b>1</b></p> <p>Little understanding or evaluation of the question.</p>
<p><b>0</b></p> <p>No relevant factual information / evidence from the text.</p>	<p><b>0</b></p> <p>No argument delivered in answer to the question. May be a few wide generalisations only.</p>

- Put marks at the end of each essay as *FC mark + E mark* and then ring the total as the mark for the complete essay.
- If an essay is good, don't be afraid to award full marks on either column. These are GCSE level only!
- Conversely, don't get carried away with a candidate who knows a lot of details (high FC) but doesn't argue the case (low E).
- Remember that the levels may be very different on each column.
- Remember that you are awarding factual content marks on range and relevance. Watch that you don't over-reward lots of corroborative details on the same point or lots of interestingly accurate facts that don't focus on the question.

**OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)**  
**1 Hills Road**  
**Cambridge**  
**CB1 2EU**

**OCR Customer Contact Centre**

**14 – 19 Qualifications (General)**

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: [general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk](mailto:general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk)

**[www.ocr.org.uk](http://www.ocr.org.uk)**

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

**Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations**  
is a Company Limited by Guarantee  
Registered in England  
Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU  
Registered Company Number: 3484466  
OCR is an exempt Charity



**OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)**  
Head office  
Telephone: 01223 552552  
Facsimile: 01223 552553