



H

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION  
CLASSICAL CIVILISATION**

**1940/23/24**

Paper 2 Greek and Roman Literature Topics 11–20  
(Higher Tier)

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

**OCR Supplied Materials:**

- 8 page Answer Booklet

**Other Materials Required:**

None

**Friday 28 May 2010  
Afternoon**

**Duration:** Component 23: 1 hour 30 minutes  
Component 24: 2 hours 15 minutes



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **either** two topics (Component 23); **or** three topics (Component 24).
- Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2 of each topic.
- Write your answers in the separate answer booklet.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for each topic is **40**.
- You will be awarded marks in Section 2 for the quality of your written communication.
- This document consists of **44** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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**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.*

‘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) Give **one** reason why Odysseus decided to stay in the Cyclops’ cave. [1]
- (b) Give **one** detail of how Odysseus’ men reacted when they first arrived at the Cyclops’ cave. [1]
- (c) Explain **one** aspect of Odysseus’ character shown in this passage. [2]
- (d) ‘I answered with plausible words ... hurled it on the rocks’ (lines 2-5). Explain why Odysseus responded to the Cyclops in this way. [2]
- (e) ‘We ... lifted up our hands to Zeus’ (line 11). Explain **one** reason why the Cyclops would have had no respect for this action. [2]
- (f) How does Homer make this passage vivid? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

**[Total: 12]**

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

*Odysseus speaks to Eurycleia after killing the suitors.*

‘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’ (line 2) had done wrong. [2]
- (b) (i) Who did Odysseus spare after killing the suitors? [1]  
(ii) Why did he spare this man? [1]
- (c) ‘But what of the women-servants in the house?’ (line 5). Explain **one** reason for Odysseus’ treatment of the women-servants. [2]
- (d) Explain **one** aspect of Odysseus’ character shown in this passage. [2]
- (e) How does Homer bring out Eurycleia’s character in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

*Odysseus and Penelope talk.*

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

‘What a strange woman you are!’ he exclaimed. ‘The gods of Olympus gave you a harder heart than any other women. 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.’ 5

‘What a strange man *you* are,’ said the cautious Penelope. ‘I am not being 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 from Ithaca in your long-oared ship. Come, Eurycleia, move the great bed outside the bedroom that he himself built and make it up with fleeces and blankets and brightly coloured rugs.’ 10  
11

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). Give **two** details of how Odysseus’ appearance had been changed. [2]
- (b) ‘Come, Eurycleia, move the great bed outside the bedroom’ (line 11). Explain why this would not have been possible. [2]
- (c) Explain **one** aspect of Penelope’s character shown in this passage. [2]
- (d) Explain **one** way in which Homer shows Odysseus and Penelope to be similar to one another in this passage. [2]
- (e) How typical is this passage of Homer’s style of story-telling? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

**[Total: 12]**

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

**Either**

**1** 'Odysseus' treatment of the suitors is completely just.'

Do you agree?

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

**Or**

**2** 'Odysseus is so good at telling stories that he makes us believe that he can achieve the impossible.'

Do you agree?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from Books 9 and 10 of *The Odyssey*. **[16]**

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

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

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

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

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

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. ....'

5

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.

10

Trans. M. Hammond (Penguin)

- (a) Explain **one** reason why Achilles is so angry at this point. [2]
- (b) Explain **one** reason why Agamemnon feels that he must act in a way which will anger Achilles. [2]
- (c) Why does Achilles not kill Agamemnon at this point? [2]
- (d) Explain **one** aspect of Agamemnon's character shown in this passage. [2]
- (e) In what ways is Agamemnon's speech particularly insulting towards Achilles? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

*Hektor and Achilleus finally meet in battle.*

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, Achilleus, I will give your body back to the Achaians – and you do the same.’

5

10

Trans. M. Hammond (Penguin)

- (a) Give **two** details of how Athene has encouraged Hektor to fight Achilleus. [2]
- (b) Give **two** details of how Achilleus responded to Hektor’s speech. [2]
- (c) Explain why Hektor thought it was important that his body should be treated properly after his death. [2]
- (d) Explain **one** aspect of Hektor’s character shown in this passage. [2]
- (e) How does Homer make this passage appeal to our emotions? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

*Priam visits Achilles in the Greek camp.*

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) Explain how Priam was able to come safely to Achilles in the camp. [2]
- (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. [2]
- (c) Explain **one** reason why Priam might have been angered at the sight of Hektor's body. [2]
- (d) Explain **one** aspect of Achilles' character shown in this passage. [2]
- (e) How well does this passage show Homer's skills as a story-teller? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]



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

**Either**

**1** 'In Book 9 our view of Achilles changes. He loses our sympathy.'

Do you agree?

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

**Or**

**2** 'In *The Iliad* mortals and their actions are of no importance to the gods.'

Do you agree?

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

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

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

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

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

*Oedipus speaks to Jocasta about his worries.*

<b>OEDIPUS</b> 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	9
Drunkenly claimed I was not my father's son. 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	10
At the insult and at the man who had let it fly. I was pleased by their response, but even so The insult rankled – for the word had spread. So without my mother and father knowing, I went	15
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. [2]
- (b) 'A man ... claimed I was not my father's son' (lines 9-10). Explain one reason why this was a significant moment in Oedipus' life. [2]
- (c) Explain **two** aspects of Oedipus' character shown in this passage. [4]
- (d) The passage reveals Sophocles' skill at writing a long speech. Explain **two** ways in which this skill is shown here. Support your explanation with details from the passage. [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.*

**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!' 5  
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. 10  
**CREON** What is it that makes you afraid?

Trans. D. Franklin (CUP)

- (a) Give **two** details of what the Sentry tells Creon after this passage. [2]
- (b) Explain **one** reason why this news is likely to anger Creon. [2]
- (c) Explain **one** aspect of the Sentry's character shown in this passage. [2]
- (d) Explain **one** way in which you think Sophocles makes this passage dramatic. [2]
- (e) How effectively do you think Sophocles makes the audience feel pity for the Sentry in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

*Teiresias and Creon continue their argument.*

**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. 16

**TEIRESIAS** Yet you are riddled with that disease. 16

**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.

**TEIRESIAS** And the race of tyrants is in love with corrupt gain. 20

**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) Give **two** details of what Teiresias has just told Creon. [2]
- (b) Explain **one** aspect of Creon's character shown in this passage. [2]
- (c) Explain **one** aspect of Teiresias' character shown in this passage. [2]
- (d) 'Yet you are riddled with that disease' (line 16). Give **two** reasons why Teiresias believes that Creon is riddled with folly. [2]
- (e) How does Sophocles make this passage dramatically effective? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

**[Total: 12]**

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

**Either**

**1** In which play, *Oedipus the King* or *Antigone*, do the minor characters contribute most?

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

**Or**

**2** 'Power and passion make men suffer.'

Which play, *Oedipus the King* or *Antigone*, shows this most clearly?

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

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

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

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

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

*Pentheus explains his attitude towards Dionysus.*

**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. 5

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! 10  
14  
15

Trans. D. Franklin (CUP)

- (a) Explain why Dionysus has come to Thebes. [2]
- (b) 'I will put a stop to him pounding his thyrsus and tossing his hair' (lines 14-15). Give **two** details of what happens when Pentheus tries to imprison Dionysus. [2]
- (c) Explain **one** aspect of Pentheus' character shown in this passage. [2]
- (d) Explain **one** aspect of Dionysus' character shown in this passage. [2]
- (e) How effectively does Euripides express Pentheus' concerns about Dionysus in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

**[Total: 12]**

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

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

**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?

**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. [2]
- (b) (i) Explain **one** aspect of Pentheus' state of mind shown in this passage. [2]  
(ii) Explain **one** way in which his behaviour in this passage is different from elsewhere in the play. [2]
- (c) Do you think Euripides expected his audience to feel pity for Pentheus in this passage? Explain your answer. [2]
- (d) How does Euripides bring out the relationship between Pentheus and Dionysus in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

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

**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. 5  
 They have to die. And since they must,  
 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. 20  
 For they were born of your golden race  
 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) Give **two** details of how Medea has already harmed Jason. [2]
- (b) Explain **one** reason why Medea wanted to harm Jason. [2]
- (c) Explain **one** aspect of Medea's character shown in this passage. [2]
- (d) Explain **one** way in which this passage shows a change in the Chorus' attitude to Medea. [2]
- (e) Do you think Euripides expected the audience to feel pity for Medea at this point? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

**[Total: 12]**



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

**Either**

**1** To what extent do you think Jason deserved his punishment?

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

**[16]**

**Or**

**2** 'Euripides makes us question how men and women should behave.'

Which play do you think does this more effectively, *Medea* or *Bacchae*?

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

**[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.*

**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?

**CRIER:** Silence! Sit down! – The Council hereby invite the Great King's Eye to dinner in the City Mansion.

[*Exit PSEUDARTABAS, attended by the 'EUNUCHS'.*]

**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. Amphytheus! are you still there?

Trans. Alan H. Sommerstein (Penguin)

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| (a) Where is Dikaiopolis when he makes this speech?   | [1] |
| (b) Who is the 'Great King' (line 4)?   | [1] |
| (c) Explain why the Ambassador had asked for gold from the Great King.  | [2] |
| (d) Give <b>two</b> details of what Dikaiopolis asks Amphytheus (line 18) to do.  | [2] |
| (e) Explain <b>one</b> aspect of Dikaiopolis' character shown in this passage.  | [2] |
| (f) How does Aristophanes bring out the humour in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. | [4] |

**[Total: 12]**

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

*Lamachus and Dikaiopolis give orders to their slaves.*

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

**DIKAIOPOLIS:** 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.

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

5

**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.

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

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

10

**LAMACHUS:** Would you please, my man, not make fun of my equipment?

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

**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. Let's make a bet of it, and let Lamachus be the judge: which is nicer to eat, locusts or thrushes?

15

**LAMACHUS:** Damn your insolence!

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

Trans. Alan H. Sommerstein (Penguin)

- (a) What success has Dikaiopolis achieved earlier in the play? [1]
- (b) What was Lamachus' role in Athens at this time? [1]
- (c) What happens to Lamachus after this scene? Give **two** details. [2]
- (d) Do you think that Aristophanes makes this passage humorous? Explain **one** reason for your opinion. [2]
- (e) Aristophanes includes political messages in this passage. Explain **one** message which he includes. [2]
- (f) How does Aristophanes contrast the characters of Dikaiopolis and Lamachus in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

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

**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) Give **two** details of what Lysistrata has already done to achieve her aims. [2]
- (b) Explain why the money on the Acropolis was significant for the war. [2]
- (c) Explain **one** aspect of Lysistrata's character shown in this passage. [2]
- (d) Explain **one** way in which Aristophanes makes this passage amusing. [2]
- (e) How does Aristophanes bring out the tension between the two characters in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

**Either**

- 1 'Dikaiopolis and Lysistrata are admirable characters because they will not let anything stand in their way.'

Do you agree?

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

**Or**

- 2 Which play do you think is more humorous, *Acharnians* or *Lysistrata*?

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

### Topic 16: Herodotus: *The Persian War*

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

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

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

*Herodotus describes the battle at Marathon.*

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) Explain **one** reason why the Persians were attacking the Athenians. [2]
- (b) 'If Athens surrenders to the Medes, Hippias will return to power' (lines 13-14). Explain why the Athenians did not want Hippias to return to power. [2]
- (c) Explain **one** reason why the Athenians were victorious at the battle of Marathon. [2]
- (d) Explain **one** aspect of Miltiades' character shown in this passage. [2]
- (e) How does Herodotus make this passage dramatic? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

**[Total: 12]**

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

*The first battle at Artemisium gets underway.*

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. 1  
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) Just before this the Persians caught a Troezenian ship. Give **two** details of how they treated its crew. [2]
- (b) Explain **one** reason why the Greeks decided to fight at Artemisium. [2]
- (c) Explain **one** aspect of the character of the Persians shown in this passage. [2]
- (d) Explain **one** reason why you think Herodotus focuses on Pytheas (line 1). [2]
- (e) How typical is this passage of Herodotus' style of writing? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

**[Total: 12]**

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

*The events in the Persian camp after the battle of Plataea.*

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)? [1]
- (b) Who were the helots (line 2)? [1]
- (c) Explain what Pausanias did when he saw Xerxes' tent after the events in this passage. [2]
- (d) Explain **one** aspect of Pausanias' character shown in this passage. [2]
- (e) Explain **one** aspect of the Persians' character which Herodotus emphasises in this passage. [2]
- (f) How does Herodotus make this passage vivid? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]



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

**Either**

**1** 'Herodotus' descriptions of battles make his history both entertaining and informative.'

To what extent do you agree with this view?

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

**Or**

**2** 'Herodotus' focus on individuals prevents him from writing accurate history.'

Do you agree?

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

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

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

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

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

*Aeneas appears and speaks to Dido.*

So then he addressed the queen, suddenly appearing to everyone's amazement, and said: 'Here, the man you are looking for, Aeneas of Troy, here 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, 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 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.'

5

10

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) Explain how Venus has just helped Aeneas. [2]
- (b) Explain **one** aspect of how Aeneas is shown in this passage. [2]
- (c) To what extent was Aeneas fair in his later treatment of Dido? Explain **two** reasons for your opinion. [4]
- (d) How typical is this passage of Virgil's story-telling? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

**[Total: 12]**

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

*The Trojans question a Greek captive, Sinon.*

'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.'

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) Immediately before this the Trojans were given a clear warning about the horse. Give **two** details of what happened. [2]
- (b) Give **two** details of the role played by Sinon in the Greeks' scheme. [2]
- (c) Explain **one** way in which Sinon makes the Trojans feel pity for him in this passage. [2]
- (d) Explain **one** reason why you think Virgil wished to emphasise the treachery of the Greeks. [2]
- (e) How does Virgil make this scene dramatic? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

*Dido replies to Aeneas' unwelcome message.*

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!'

5

10

15

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) Explain **one** reason why Dido is furious. [2]
- (b) Give **two** details of what Aeneas does after Dido's speech in this passage. [2]
- (c) Explain **two** aspects of Dido's character shown in this passage. [4]
- (d) Do you think Virgil expects the reader to feel pity for Dido in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

**Either**

**1** 'Dido is a greater leader than Aeneas.'

Do you agree?

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

**Or**

**2** 'Gods and goddesses cause all the trouble in *The Aeneid*.'

Do you agree?

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

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) Explain why Jason needed Medea's help. [2]
- (b) Explain **one** reason why it has been a difficult decision for Medea to decide to help Jason. [2]
- (c) Explain **one** way in which Jason later betrays Medea. [2]
- (d) Explain **one** aspect of Medea's character shown in this passage. [2]
- (e) How well does Ovid convey the effects of love on Medea in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

**[Total: 12]**

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

*Ariadne is abandoned by Theseus.*

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) Theseus had been in Crete before he came to Naxos. Explain **one** reason why he had been in Crete. [2]
- (b) Ariadne had helped Theseus earlier. Explain **two** reasons why he needed her help. [4]
- (c) Explain **one** way in which Ovid emphasises Ariadne's helpless position in this passage. [2]
- (d) How typical is this passage of Ovid's story-telling? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

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

As the tops of the trees spread over their faces, they	1
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	5
them for ever.	
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.	
The story was told me by trustworthy elders who had	10
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	15
who are loved by the gods be gods, and those who	
have worshipped be worshipped."	

Trans. D. Raeburn (Penguin)

- (a) Philemon and Baucis had been granted a wish. Explain why their wish was granted. [2]
- (b) 'As the tops of the trees spread over their faces' (line 1). Explain **one** reason why this was happening to Philemon and Baucis. [2]
- (c) Explain **one** way in which Ovid emphasises the close relationship between Philemon and Baucis in this passage. [2]
- (d) Do you think this is a suitable ending for the story of Philemon and Baucis? Explain your answer. [2]
- (e) How does Ovid keep the reader interested in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]



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

**Either**

**1** 'Ovid loved variety, speed and the unexpected in his stories.'

Do you agree?

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

**Or**

**2** 'Enjoyable, but meaningless.'

Is this an accurate description of Ovid's stories in *Metamorphoses*?

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

### Topic 19: Pliny: Letters

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

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

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

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

'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.'

5

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

10

Trans. C. Greig (CUP)

- (a) Name Pliny's home town. [1]
- (b) Pliny has just met a young boy and his father. Give **two** questions which Pliny asked when he met them. [2]
- (c) Later in the letter Pliny explains why he thinks it should be the parents who raise the money for a school. What is his reason for believing this? Give **two** details. [2]
- (d) (i) What favour does he ask of Tacitus? [1]  
 (ii) Explain **one** reason why Pliny believes Tacitus is the right person to ask. [2]
- (e) What impression of himself is Pliny trying to create in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

*Trajan sends a letter to Pliny in Bithynia.*

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) Where was Bithynia? [1]
- (b) Give **two** details of the difficulties that Pliny encountered on his journey to Bithynia. [2]
- (c) According to Pliny, what feelings did the people of Bithynia have towards Trajan? [1]
- (d) Explain **two** reasons why Trajan was concerned about the province of Bithynia. [4]
- (e) What impression do you get from this letter about the relationship between Pliny and Trajan? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the letter. [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.*

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) Give **two** difficulties that Pliny's uncle had encountered earlier when he approached Pompeii. [2]
- (b) 'The wind helped my uncle's ship' (line 1). Give **two** details of how this same wind had caused problems for Pomponianus. [2]
- (c) Explain **two** ways in which Pliny tries to stress how calm his uncle was. [4]
- (d) What does the behaviour of Pliny's uncle in this passage make you think about Pliny's uncle? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

**Either**

- 1 Pliny says, 'Slaves always have two sides to their nature. They act with reason like men. They also act by instinct like animals.'

Do you think that this is an accurate reflection of Pliny's attitude to slaves?

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

**Or**

- 2 'Pliny and Calpurnia definitely deserve each other!'

Do you agree?

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

**Topic 20: Tacitus: *Empire and Emperors***

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

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

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

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

The transformation of the state was complete, the good old ways were gone for ever. ... This had caused no immediate anxiety as long as Augustus was fit 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, 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, Tiberius was summoned by an urgent letter ... . Whether Augustus was still alive when Tiberius reached Nola, or already dead, cannot now be established: 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.

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- 1  
2  
5  
8  
9  
10  
13  
15
- (a) 'The transformation of the state was complete, the good old ways were gone for ever' (lines 1-2). Explain what Tacitus means by this. [2]
- (b) 'Augustus' health deteriorated, and there was even some suspicion that Livia was responsible' (lines 8-9). Explain **one** reason why Livia might have wanted Augustus to die. [2]
- (c) Explain **one** way in which Tacitus attempts to stress Livia's influence in this passage. [2]
- (d) 'It was announced simultaneously that Augustus' life was over and that Tiberius was in command' (lines 13-15). Explain **one** reason why it was important that Tiberius' appointment was announced at the same time as Augustus' death. [2]
- (e) How does Tacitus make this passage gripping? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

**[Total: 12]**

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

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

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 **two** ways in which Sejanus was influencing Roman politics at this time. [2]
- (ii) Explain **one** reason why Sejanus was so influential in Roman politics at this time. [2]
- (b) Explain **one** aspect of Sejanus’ character shown in this passage. [2]
- (c) Explain **one** reason why Tacitus emphasises the role of Sejanus at this time. [2]
- (d) In what ways does this passage reflect Tacitus’ strengths and weaknesses as a historian? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

*Fire breaks out in Rome.*

<p>This calamity was still fresh in people's minds when an unusually destructive fire 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 losses. His action won him the thanks of the nobles in the senate and the applause of the people in the streets. For he made generous grants without 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.</p>	<p>1 5 6 7</p>
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Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) 'This calamity was still fresh in people's minds' (line 1). Give **two** details of this calamity. [2]
- (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).
- (i) Explain **one** reason why the support of the nobles in the senate was important to Tiberius. [2]
- (ii) Explain **one** reason why the support of the people in the streets was important to Tiberius. [2]
- (c) Explain **one** aspect of Tiberius' character shown in this passage. [2]
- (d) How typical is this passage of Tacitus' portrayal of Tiberius? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]



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

**Either**

**1** 'We can never know the real Tiberius: Tacitus was so negative towards him.'

Do you agree?

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

**Or**

**2** 'A well-researched and well-balanced account of the times.'

Is this an accurate description of Tacitus' work?

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





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