



# GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION CLASSICAL CIVILISATION

A353/01

Community Life in the Classical World (Foundation Tier)

Candidates answer on the question paper.

OCR supplied materials:

None

Other materials required:

None

Monday 6 June 2011 Morning

**Duration:** 1 hour



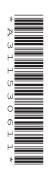
Candidate forename				Candidate surname			
Centre number	ər			Candidate nu	ımber		

#### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- There are **two** options in this paper:
  - Option 1: Sparta, with questions starting on page 2.
  - Option 2: Pompeii, with questions starting on page 16.
- Answer guestions from either Option 1 or Option 2.
- Answer all questions from Section A and two questions from Section B of the option that you have studied.
- 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
- The total number of marks for this paper is 60.
- You will be awarded marks in Section B for the quality of written communication of your answer.
- This document consists of 32 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



# **Option 1: Sparta**

Answer all of Section A and two questions from Section B.

#### Section A

1

Match the descriptions to the people. Choose your answers from the list below. One has been done for you.

# **Descriptions**

looked after the children until the age of seven
made the pottery and weapons
were in charge of the money
were made to exercise naked
were professional soldiers
were slaves who did all the hard work

People	Descriptions
Spartan women	looked after the children until the age of seven
Spartan men	
Helots	
Perioikoi	
Spartan girls	

**Example** 

[4]

Tick the correct answer. One has been done for you.

Which S	parta	an women could vote?			
	A	all			
	В	none	<b>✓</b>	Example	
	С	royal women			
	D	those over 30 years old			
(a)	Who	o were in charge of declaring war?			
	A	Ephors			
	В	Helots			
	С	kings			
	D	women			
				[-	1]
(b)	Who	o commanded the Spartan army in battle?			
	A	a King			
	В	a phalanx			
	С	the tallest Spartan			
	D	Xerxes			
				ן:	1]
(c)	Hov	v long did <i>Ephors</i> keep their job?			
	A	all their life			
	В	one year			
	С	two years			
	D	ten years			

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[1]

(d)	Wha	at was the <i>Gerousia</i> ?		
	A	council of Elders (old men)		
	В	dining club		
	С	meeting house		
	D	part of the army		
				[1]
(e)	How	$\eta$ did Spartans vote for who they wanted in the $G$	erousia?	
	A	shouted		
	В	waved red cloaks		
	С	with pieces of broken pots		
	D	with voting stones		
				[1]
(f)	Who	were in the Assembly (Ecclesia / Apella)?		
	A	men over 16 years old		
	В	men over 18 years old		
	С	men over 21 years old		
	D	men over 30 years old		
				[1]
(g)	How	many kings did Sparta have at a time?		
	A	one		
	В	two		
	С	three		
	D	four		
				[1]

The following are statements about Spartan soldiers. Some are true and some are false.

Tick the 'true' box if the statement is true, tick the 'false' box if it is not.

One has been done for you.

Spartan	soldiers	TRUE	FALSE	
	wore special boots so they could run faster in battle.		<b>✓</b>	Example
(a)	ate fox meat because they thought it made them braver.			
(b)	covered themselves in red dye before going into battle.			
(c)	had beds made out of animal skins.			
(d)	learnt patriotic songs so that they would love Sparta more.			
(e)	went home to see their wives every night.			
(f)	were ready to die for Sparta because that was a heroic death.			
(g)	were used to fighting because they practised in the agoge.			
(h)	would be picked on if they went home defeated.			
(i)	worked well as a team because they trained from an early age.			
				[9]

Tick the	corr	ect answers. The first one has been done	for yo	u.	
How did	d the	Spartan women make their sons tough?			
	A	They fed them lots of food.			
	В	They gave them dangerous toys.			
	С	They gave them small meals.	1	Example	
	D	They only kissed them once a day.			
(a)	Hov	w did the elders decide if a baby was wort	th kee <sub>l</sub>	ping?	
	A	They checked the size of the feet.			
	В	They inspected the baby.			
	С	They listened to the baby cry.			
	D	They measured the head.			
					[1]
(b)	Hov	w did Spartan women make sure the men	were	not cowards in battle?	
	A	They laughed at cowards.			
	В	They refused to sleep with cowards.			
	С	They starved cowards.			
	D	They whipped cowards.			
					[1]
(c)	Wh	y did the Spartan women not make clothe	es for t	heir husbands?	
	A	They did not know how to do it.			
	В	They did not need many clothes.			
	С	They preferred Athenian clothes.			

[1]

D

They thought the slaves should do it.

(d)	Wh	y did Spartan women need an education?		
	A	Educated women had more babies.		
	В	Men could not write.		
	С	Women had to run the household.		
	D	Women liked writing books.		
				[1]
(e)	Wh	y did Spartan women have to do exercise?		
	A	So they could join in battles.		
	В	So they could run away from the enemy.		
	С	So they were healthy for childbirth.		
	D	So they could do the housework more easily.		
				[1]
<b>(f)</b>	Wh	y did the Spartan women end up owning a lot o	f property?	
	A	The men died in battle and left it to them.		
	В	They were good at saving up.		
	С	They were very greedy.		
	D	They won it by gambling.		
				[1]

Match up the reasons with the statements about Sparta. The first one has been done for you.

#### Reasons

blood did not show

everyone was equal

mothers could spend more time cleaning

they became good friends

they could dance better

they could start their education

they had something to talk about at dinner

they looked nice

they would learn to love their country

Statement	Reason
Lycurgus set up Spartan society	so that everyone was equal
Spartan soldiers learnt poems by Tyrtaios	so that
Spartan men ate together at dining clubs	so that
Spartan boys had to leave home at age seven	so that
Spartans wore red cloaks	so that

**Example** 

[4]

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Turn over for Option 1, Section B

### **Section B**

## **Option 1: Sparta**

Answer any two questions; you must answer all parts of the questions you choose.

### **EITHER**

6 Read the quotation below and then answer all the questions that follow.

'When they were twelve years old they stopped wearing tunics and were given only one cloak to last a year...'

Plutarch, Life of Lycurgus 16.6

(a)	How did the Spartan education system (agoge) prepare boys for life in the army? Use the quotation to help you explain your answer.
	[5]

(b)	Describe the duties of the <i>krypteia</i> ('secret police').
	[5]
(c)	Explain why the Spartans treated the Helots harshly.
	[5]

# OR

7 Read the quotation below and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

'A Spartan mother handed her son his shield and said: "Either come back with this or on it." '

Plutarch, Moralia 241 (adapted)

(a)	How did Spartan mothers bring up their sons? Use the quotation to help you to explain your answer.
	[5]

(b)	What other things did Spartan women do to help Sparta?
	[5]
(c)	Explain what other Greeks thought about Spartan women.
	[5]

### OR

8 Read the passage below and then answer all the questions that follow.

'All the Spartans acted bravely, but people said that Dienekes showed the greatest courage of all by what he said before the battle. He was told that there were so many of the enemy that when they shot their arrows, they would block out the sun. He was not afraid, but said, "Good, then we shall fight in the shade."

Herodotus, Histories 7. 226 (adapted)

(a)	Use the passage to help you explain Spartan fighting methods.
	[5]

	Briefly outline what happened at Thermopylae.
•	
	Explain why the army was important to the survival of Sparta.
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# Option 2: Pompeii

Answer all of Section A and two questions from Section B.

### **Section A**

9

Match the people and dates with the descriptions. Choose your answers from the list below. One has been done for you.

<u>Eumachta</u>
Fiorelli
In 59AD
In 62AD
In 79 AD
Pliny

# Example

	made casts of the dead people
	Mount Vesuvius erupted
Eumachia	paid for a building
	there was an earthquake in Pompeii
	wrote an eye-witness account of the eruption

[4]

Tick the correct answer. One has been done for you.

Which b	uildin	g was a market?	
	A	comitium	
	В	domus	
	С	horreum	
	D	Macellum	✓ Example
(a)	Wha	at was the Basilica?	
	A	dance hall	
	В	dining room	
	С	law court	
	D	temple	
			[1]
(b)	Wha	at was kept in granaries?	
	A	animals	
	В	dead bodies	
	С	grain	
	D	grapes	
			[1]
(c)	Who	ose statues were in the forum?	
	A	beautiful Queens'	
	В	egyptian Pharaohs'	
	С	good Kings'	
	D	leading Pompeians'	
			[1]

(d)	Wh	at was the Weights and Measures table for?	
	A	to control the height of new buildings	
	В	to make sure no one drank too much	
	С	to make sure trade was fair	
	D	to weigh Pompeians	
			[1]
(e)	Wh	at happened at the altars in front of the temples?	
	A	vegetables were sold	
	В	animals were sacrificed	
	С	animals performed	
	D	young men fought	
			[1]
(f)	Wh	at were in the open area of the forum?	
	A	cages for prisoners	
	В	exercise grounds	
	С	gardens	
	D	market stalls	
			[1]
(g)	Wh	ch god's temple was in the forum?	
	A	Jupiter	
	В	Mars	
	С	Pluto	
	D	Venus	
			[1]

The following are statements about the baths. Some are true and some are false.

Tick the 'true' box if the statement is true, tick the 'false' box if it is not.

One has been done for you.

The Pomp	The Pompeians TRUE FALSE		
е	exercised in the <i>palaestra</i> to get fit.	<b>✓</b>	Example
<b>(a)</b> c	overed themselves in oil and then had it scraped off.		
<b>(b)</b> to	ook a shower after being rubbed down.		
<b>(c)</b> u	sed animal fur to get dry after bathing.		
<b>(d)</b> u	sed the <i>caldarium</i> to sweat out the dirt.		
<b>(e)</b> u	sed the frigidarium to cool off and close their pores.		
<b>(f)</b> u	sed the tepidarium to prepare for the caldarium.		
<b>(g)</b> w	vore bathing suits at the baths.		
<b>(h)</b> w	wore wooden shoes at the baths so they did not burn their feet.		
			[8]

Tick the correct answers. One has been done for you.

How did	the I	Pompeians make sure everyone could see at the	theatre?	
	A	children sat at the front		
	В	gave out binoculars		
	С	tall people sat at the back		
	D	the seating was tiered	✓ Example	
(a)	Wh	y might an awning be needed at the theatre?		
	A	as a wind-break		
	В	if the theatre was not big enough		
	С	to catch escaped animals		
	D	to keep the sun off the audience		
				[1]
(b)	Wh	at kind of plays is Plautus famous for?		
	A	comedy		
	В	historical		
	С	satyr		
	D	tragedy		
				[1]
(c)	Wh	ich of these was <b>not</b> a stock character in a Roma	n play?	
	A	cheeky slave		
	В	cruel step mother		
	С	strict father		
	D	young master		
				[1]

(d)	Which of these would usually be worn by an actor in Pompeii?			
	A	earrings		
	В	make-up		
	С	mask		
	D	stilts		
				[1]
(e)	Wh	at shape was the large theatre in Pompeii?		
	A	circular		
	В	oval		
	С	rectangular		
	D	semi-circular		
				[1]

Match up the reasons with the statements about Pompeii. Choose your answers from the list below. One has been done for you.

#### Reasons

people who stayed in Pompeii were killed

gods must have been important
goods went straight to market
people grew grapes
people must have been very bored
there must have been wealthy
Pompeians
the people had a water supply nearby
traders could get meals

Statement	Reason
The streets in Pompeii had fountains	so the people had a water supply nearby
There were lots of inns and thermopolia	so
The forum was near the gate to the harbour	so
The land around Pompeii was very fertile	so
The pyroclastic flows covered Pompeii	so
There were three temples in the forum	so
There were lots of big houses in Pompeii	so

**Example** 

[6]

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Turn over for Option 2, Section B

## Section B

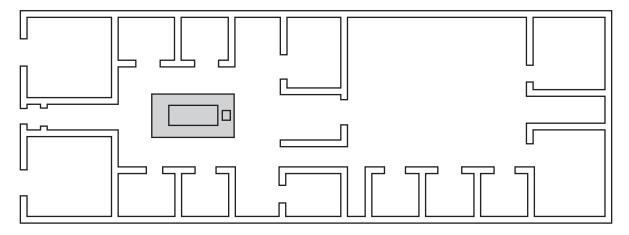
# **Option 2: Pompeii**

Answer any two questions; you must answer all parts of the questions you choose.

## **EITHER**

(a)

14 The plan below shows a typical Pompeian town house (*domus*). Study the plan and answer **all** the questions that follow.



Describe the layout of a typical town house (domus).
[5]

<b>b</b> )	Explain the advantages this type of layout gave a Pompeian family.
	[5
(c)	Explain how a typical Pompeian town house (domus) might have been decorated.
	[§

OR
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15	The text below is a translation of some writing on a wall in Pompeii. Study the text and then answer
	all the questions that follow.

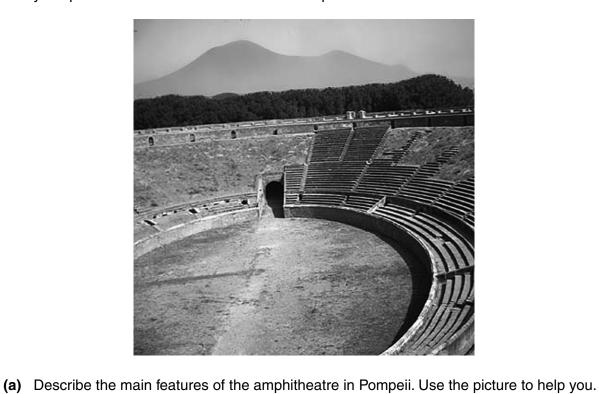
'All the fruit-sellers with Helvius Vestalis call for Marconius Holconius Priscus as duovir for lawsuits.'

(a)	Explain how candidates tried to get people to vote for them. Use the text to help you.

(b)	For what other purposes did people write on walls in Pompeii?
	[6]
	[5]
(c)	Outline the duties and responsibilities of the aediles (magistrates).
	re1
	[5]

OR

16 Study the picture below and then answer all the questions that follow.



ıs

										 		•
olain wh	ny the r	iot bro	ke out	t in th	e Pon	npeiaı	n amp	hithea	atre.			
•••••						•••••	•••••			 	•••••	

## 30

# **ADDITIONAL PAGES**

If you use the following lined pages to complete the answer(s) to any question(s), write the question number(s) in the margin.

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