

GCSE

1941/04

CLASSICAL GREEK

Paper 4 Greek Civilisation
Topics 1–5

TUESDAY 12 JUNE 2007

Morning

Time: 45 minutes

Additional materials: Answer Booklet (8 pages)



* C U P / T 4 6 0 0 3 *

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Answer **one** topic.
- Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.
- Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

ADVICE TO CANDIDATES

- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

Index

Topic 1: Greek Religion	2
Topic 2: Home and Family in Athens	6
Topic 3: Greek Athletic and Theatrical Festivals	10
Topic 4: Greek Art and Architecture	14
Topic 5: Sparta and the Spartan System	19

This document consists of **22** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

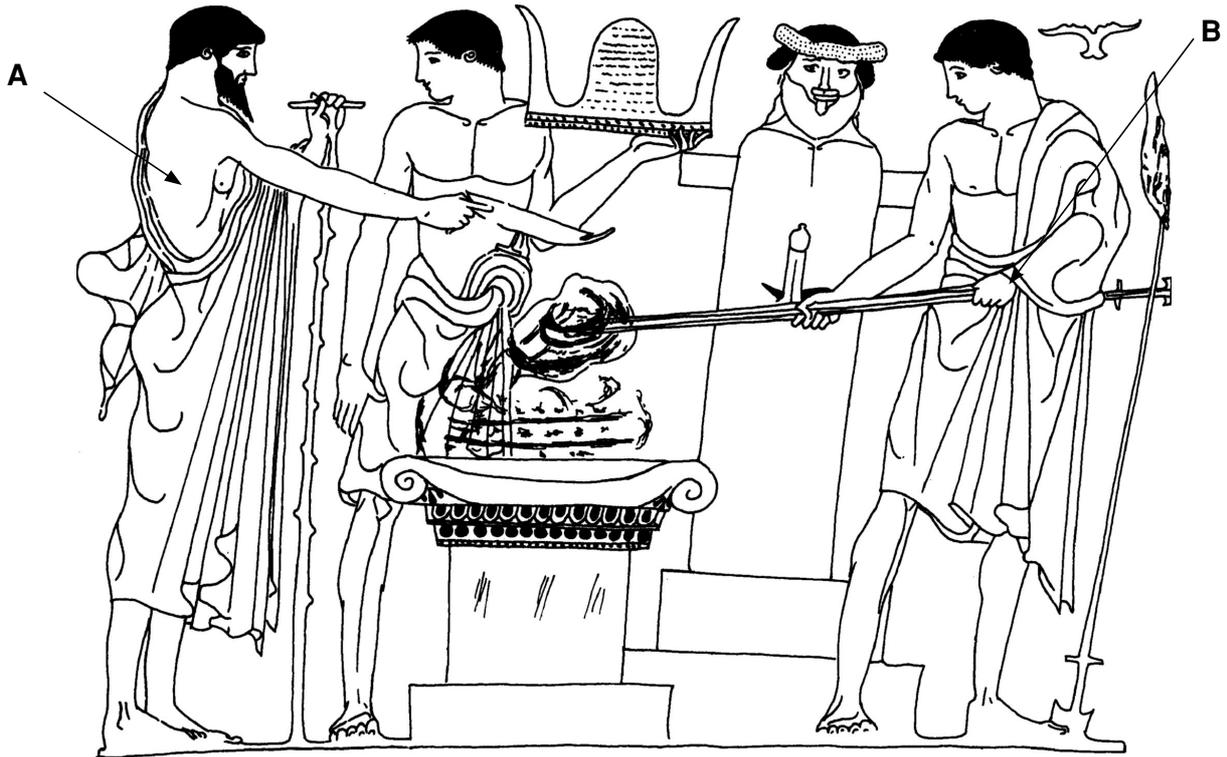
Topic 1: Greek Religion

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

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

1 The picture below shows a scene from a sacrifice.

Study the picture and then answer **all** the questions that follow.



- (a) Where is this scene taking place? [1]
- (b) What is **A** doing? [1]
- (c) (i) What is **B** doing? [1]
(ii) Why is he doing this? [1]
- (d) Give **four** details of what took place before this scene. [4]
- (e) Explain **two** reasons why ancient Greeks valued sacrifice as an important part of their worship. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

An image has been removed due to copyright restrictions.

Details:

Image of Dionysus reclining in a ship with grapes growing around the soil.

Image from R Nichols & K McLeish, *Through Greek Eyes*

- (a) (i) Which god is shown in the picture? [1]
 (ii) How can you tell? [1]
 (iii) Give **two** of his responsibilities. [2]
- (b) Name **two other** gods or goddesses.
 (i) Say why **each** of them was important to the lives of ancient Greeks. [2]
 (ii) Say how **each** might be typically represented in Greek art. [2]
- (c) Do you think it was a good idea for the ancient Greeks to portray their gods in human form? Explain **two** reasons for your opinion. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

For the Athenians had sent envoys to Delphi and were ready to consult the god; and when they had performed the customary rites around the shrine and had entered the inner hall and sat down there, the Pythia gave the following oracular response.

HERODOTUS

- (a) Suggest **two** reasons why city states such as Athens might have sent envoys to Delphi to consult the oracle. [2]
- (b) Give **three** details of what the 'customary rites' were. [3]
- (c) Give **three** details of what the Pythia did in order to give her oracular response. [3]
- (d) Explain **two** reasons why oracles might be valued by ancient Greeks as a means of communicating with their gods. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

Either

1 To what extent did the cult at Eleusis help to reinforce the Greeks' belief in their gods?

Explain your opinions.

[16]

Or

2 To what extent was the Great Panathenaia a political as well as a religious festival?

Explain your opinions.

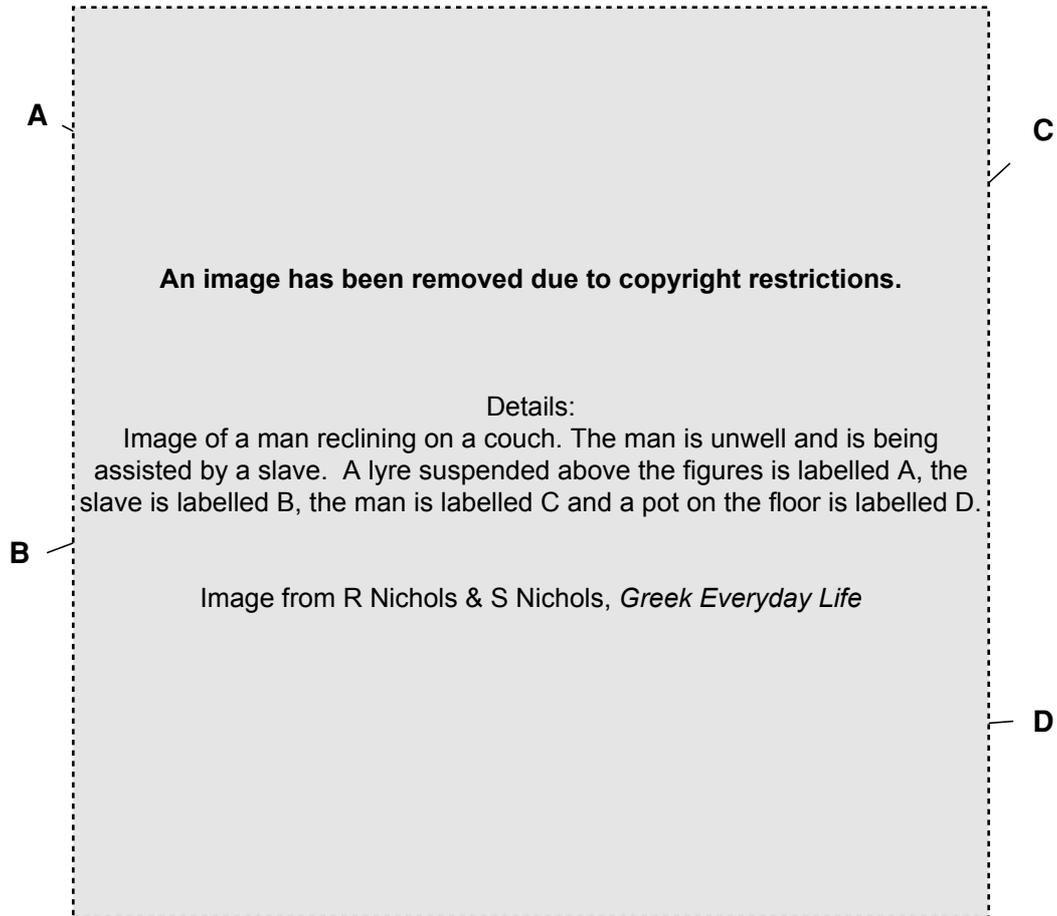
[16]

Topic 2: Home and Family in Athens

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

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

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



- (a) What occasion is this scene part of? [1]
- (b) Refer to **B**, **C** and **D** and say what you think is happening in the picture. [3]
- (c) Why do you think **A** was included in this scene? [1]
- (d) Give **three other** details of how men were entertained at these occasions. [3]
- (e) Explain **two** reasons why these occasions were important to an Athenian household. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

'Please tell me, my friend, whether you trained your wife yourself, or whether, when she came to you from her family, she already knew how to look after a husband and a household.'

'She could not have known much, Socrates, when I married her. She wasn't even fifteen and had lived a very sheltered life, seeing and hearing very little and asking even less.'

XENOPHON

- (a) Give **two** things that a wife would be trained to do before she was married **and** say why **each** was important. [2+2]
- (b) Explain **one** reason why a father was in charge of choosing a husband for his daughter. [2]
- (c) Using the passage, explain **one** thing that it illustrates about men's attitude to women in ancient Greece. [2]
- (d) Did a girl benefit from being married or not? Explain **two** reasons for your opinion. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

An image has been removed due to copyright restrictions.

Details: an image of the vase shown in J. Boardman, *Athenian Red Figure Vases The Classical Period*, Fig. 68, Thames and Hudson, reprinted 1997, ISBN: 0500202443. The man on the right is labelled A.

- (a) (i) Who is **A**? [1]
(ii) How can you tell? [1]
- (b) Explain two reasons why he was important to an Athenian boy's education. [4]
- (c) Explain **one** reason why you think Greeks chose to show scenes such as this. [2]
- (d) Without repeating what you have already said in (a) to (c), explain **two** ways in which their education prepared Athenian boys for adult life. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

Either

- 1 'Religious ritual dominated a funeral to such an extent that the dead family member became less of a consideration.'

Is this a fair assessment of a funeral in ancient Athens?

Explain your opinions.

[16]

Or

- 2 To what extent did the self-sufficiency of an Athenian household depend solely on slavery?

Explain your opinions.

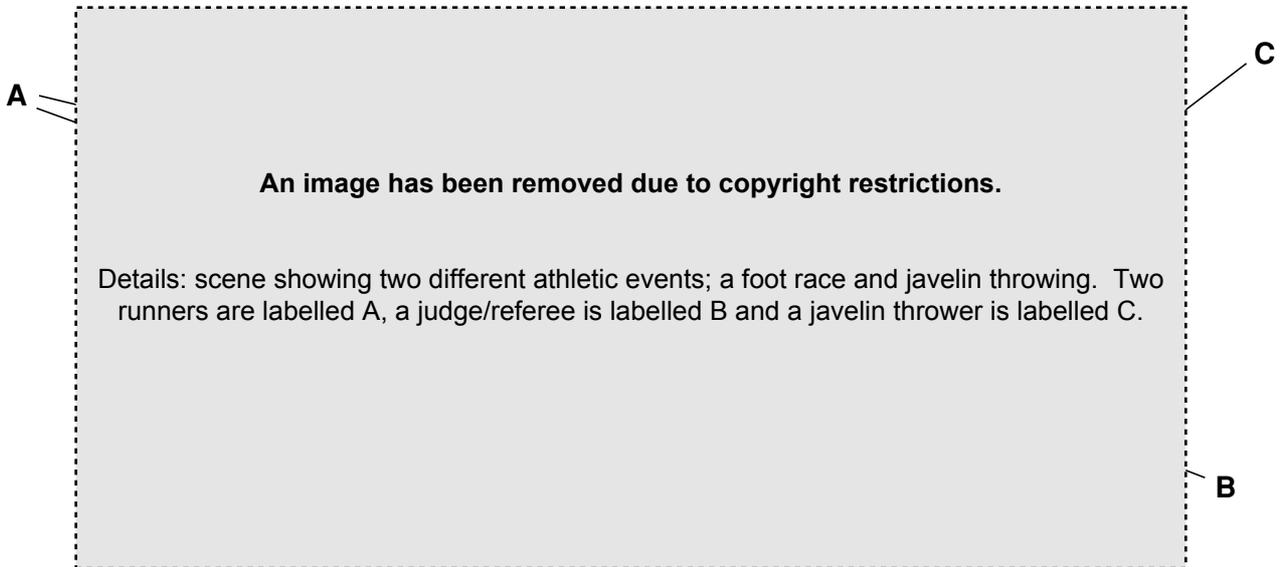
[16]

Topic 3: Greek Athletic and Theatrical Festivals

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

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

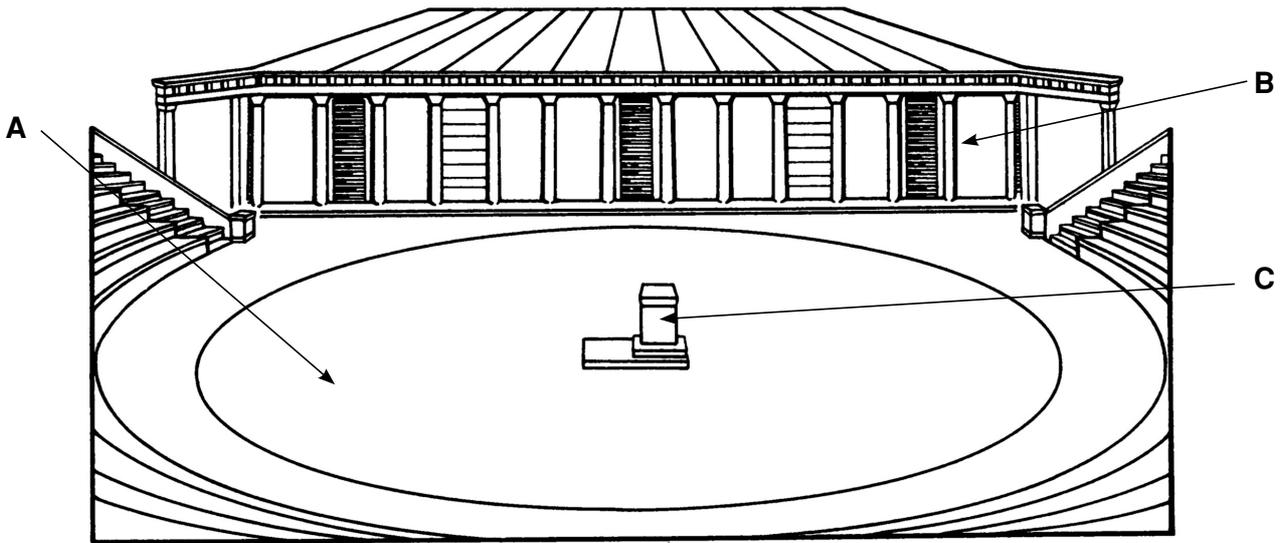
1 Study the picture below and then answer **all** the questions that follow.



- (a) Explain what athletes **A** are doing at this point in their event. [2]
- (b) (i) Who is **B**? [1]
 (ii) What is his job at this point? [1]
 (iii) What would he normally hold in his hand? [1]
- (c) What is **C** doing? [1]
- (d) Give **two** things that athletes had to do before they were allowed to compete in the ancient Olympic Games. [2]
- (e) Explain **two** ways in which the role of the ancient Olympics differs from that of the modern. [4]

[Total: 12]

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



- (a) (i) Name area **A**. [1]
 (ii) Who usually performed there? [1]
 (iii) Explain **one** reason why their role was important. [2]
- (b) Give **two** things that building **B** was used for. [2]
- (c) Explain the importance of **C**. [2]
- (d) To what extent do you think that the stage machinery used by the ancient Greeks improved the quality of the play? Explain **two** reasons for your opinion. [4]

[Total: 12]

3 The picture below shows a victory procession.

Study the picture and then answer **all** the questions that follow.



- (a) By referring to **A**, **B** and **C**, explain what is happening. [3]
- (b) Give **two** benefits that winning an Olympic event brought to a competitor. [2]
- (c) (i) Which god were the Olympic Games dedicated to? [1]
(ii) Give **two** details of how he came to be associated with the Games. [2]
- (d) Do you think that the religious element dominated the games? Explain **two** reasons for your opinion. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

Either

1 To what extent was drama the only important element of the Great Dionysia?

Explain your opinions.

[16]

Or

2 Explain the difficulties and advantages for a Greek tragic playwright putting on a play in ancient Athens. [16]

Topic 4: Greek Art and Architecture

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

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

1 Study the pictures of the Erechtheum below and answer **all** the questions that follow.

A

Two images have been removed due to copyright restrictions.

Details:

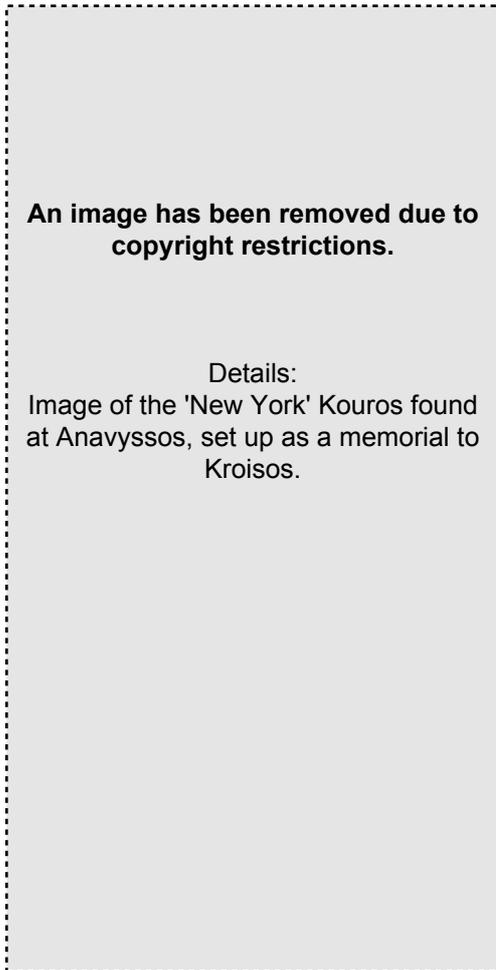
A photo and line drawing showing the same view of the Erechtheion (viewed from the West). The antefixe is labelled A.

- (a) (i) Which order of architecture does this building belong to? [1]
 (ii) Give **two** pieces of evidence that tell you this. [2]
- (b) Give **two** ways in which this temple was different from other Greek temples. [2]
- (c) Explain **one** reason why the architect chose to design the building so differently. [2]
- (d) Why did Greek temples have antefixes (labelled **A**)? [1]
- (e) This design of temple was never repeated. Why do you think that was? Without repeating what you have already said in (a) to (c), explain **two** reasons for your opinion. [4]

[Total: 12]

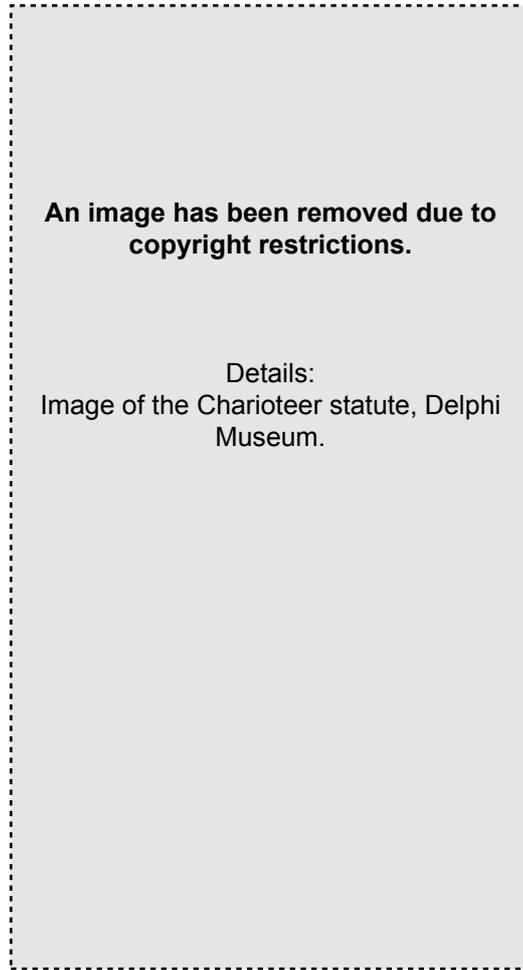
2 Study the pictures below and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Statue A



Kouros from the Archaic period

Statue B



Male statue from the early Classical period

- (a) (i) What material was statue **A** made out of? [1]
- (ii) Choose **one** Archaic statue which was sculpted later than statue **A** and explain **one** way in which it shows an improvement on statue **A**. [2]
- (b) (i) What material was statue **B** made out of? [1]
- (ii) Some features of statue **B** were made possible by the use of this material. Explain how **one** of these features has enhanced the statue's appearance. [2]
- (iii) For what purpose was statue **B** sculpted? [1]
- (c) Give **one** other Classical statue made around the same time as statue **B**. [1]
- (d) Which do you think is the better statue, **A** or **B**? Explain **two** reasons for your opinion. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 3 The picture below shows the spear-bearer (Doryphoros) sculpted by Polykleitos. Study the picture and answer **all** the questions that follow.

An image has been removed due to copyright restrictions.

Details:
Image of Doryphoros (spear-bearer) by Polykleitos.

- (a) Explain **one** reason why this statue was important in the development of the free-standing male statue. [2]
- (b) Polykleitos also sculpted a bronze statue called the Diadoumenos.
- (i) Give **two** details about what the Diadoumenos looked like. [2]
- (ii) Explain **one** reason why sculptors in the Classical period liked to use bronze for their sculpting. [2]
- (c) Give **two** ways in which colour was used on Greek statues. [2]
- (d) Do you think this statue is a fine piece of art or not? Explain **two** reasons for your opinion. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 4 The picture below shows a pot painted by the Amasis Painter. Study the picture and then answer **all** the questions that follow.



- (a) What event is depicted in this painting? [1]
- (b) Apart from the fact that the figures are black, give **one** detail of this picture that is typical of black-figure painting. [1]
- (c) (i) What type of pot is this picture painted on? [1]
 (ii) Explain **one** way in which this painting is or is not suitable as a decoration for the pot. [2]
- (d) Choose **one other** pot which the Amasis Painter painted.
- (i) What scene is shown on the pot you have chosen? [1]
 (ii) Explain **one** reason why you would or would not recommend it to a friend. [2]
- (e) By referring to the pot shown in the picture above, explain **two** reasons why you think the Amasis Painter was or was not a skilful artist. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

Either

- 1** How far are the sculptures on the Parthenon appropriate to their positions on the temple and to their overall setting as part of the Acropolis development project?

Explain your opinions. [16]

Or

- 2** 'All Greek sculptures are wonderful but the statues of Praxiteles are the best of all.'

Do you agree that Praxiteles' statues improved upon the work of those before him?

Explain your opinions. [16]

Or

- 3** Compare the works of Exekias and Euphronios to show the strengths and weaknesses of the black and red figure techniques in Greek vase painting.

Explain your opinions. [16]

Topic 5: Sparta and the Spartan System

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 then answer **all** the questions that follow.

He freed them from softness and delicacy by demanding that the maidens, no less than the youths, wore only tunics in processions, and at certain festivals they should dance and sing when young men were present as spectators. They sometimes even mocked young men who misbehaved and sang the praises of those who had shown themselves worthy.

PLUTARCH

- (a) Who do you think 'He' refers to in the first line of this passage? [1]
- (b) Why were women encouraged to dance and sing in front of men wearing so little? [1]
- (c) Explain **one** reason why women were encouraged to mock or praise the men of Sparta. [2]
- (d) Give **two** opinions that other Greeks had of Spartan women **and** say why they had these opinions. [2+2]
- (e) Explain what a Spartan woman would consider to be her **two** most important roles in Spartan society. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

The Spartans made a proclamation to them to choose any who claimed that they had proved themselves excellent fighters for Sparta during wartime. The Spartans then said that they would set them free. They did this as a test, for they believed that those who thought themselves worthy of being set free would be the ones most likely to attack the Spartans.

THUCYDIDES

- (a) Which class of Spartan society does this extract refer to? [1]
- (b) Explain **one** reason why the Spartans considered these people to be a threat to Sparta. [2]
- (c) Give **three** details of how the Spartans treated these people badly. [3]
- (d) Explain **one** way in which these people contributed to the success of Spartan society other than by fighting in wars. [2]
- (e) Do you admire the way the Spartan social system was organised? Explain **two** reasons for your opinion. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

You are the unconquered blood of Heracles.
So be brave, fear not the number of the enemy
Stand straight in the front rank with your shield before you
And see your life as your enemy; the darkness of
Death should be as welcome as the light of the sun.

TYRTAIOS

- (a) How is the content of this passage typical of the work of Tyrtaios and other Spartan writers? [1]
- (b) Give **four** details of how the Spartan army advanced and fought against their enemies. [4]
- (c) (i) What colour was a Spartan warrior's cloak? [1]
(ii) Why was it this colour? [1]
- (d) What was the greatest honour for a Spartan warrior? [1]
- (e) Explain **two** ways in which events at Thermopylae illustrate the attitudes of the Spartans. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

Either

1 'Harsh but fair, and tremendously successful.'

Is this an accurate conclusion about the education of Spartan boys?

Explain your opinions.

[16]

Or

2 'The reality was that the Ephors controlled everything; therefore the other sections of Spartan government were irrelevant.'

Is this an accurate conclusion about the government of Sparta?

Explain your opinions.

[16]

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (OCR) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.