

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
CLASSICAL GREEK

1941/04

Paper 4 Greek Civilisation
Topics 1–5

MONDAY 9 JUNE 2008

Morning
Time: 45 minutes

Additional materials (enclosed): None

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



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	9
Topic 4: Greek Art and Architecture	13
Topic 5: Sparta and the Spartan System	19

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

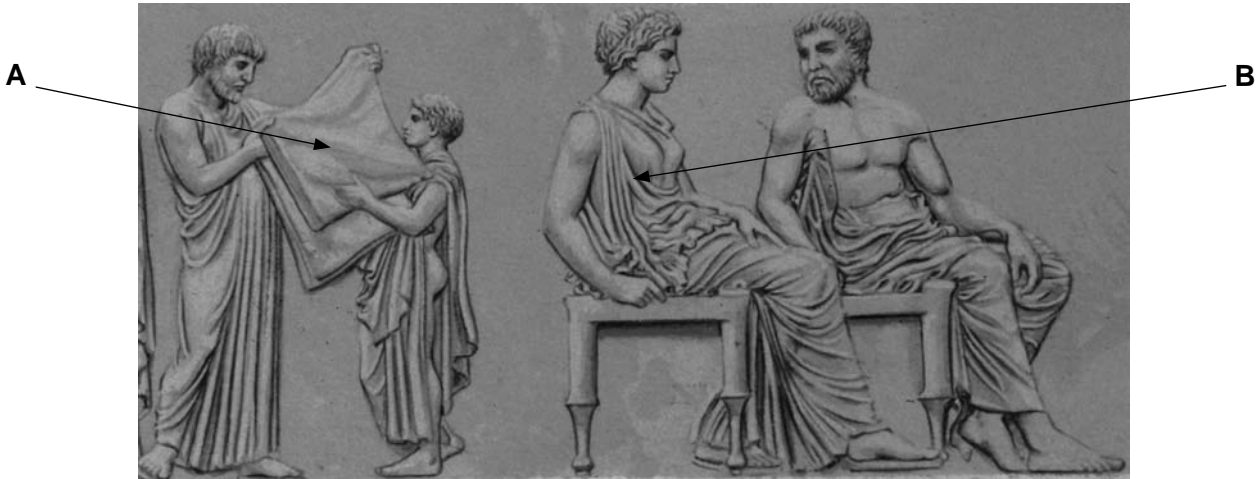
Topic 1: Greek Religion

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 the Great Panathenaia.

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



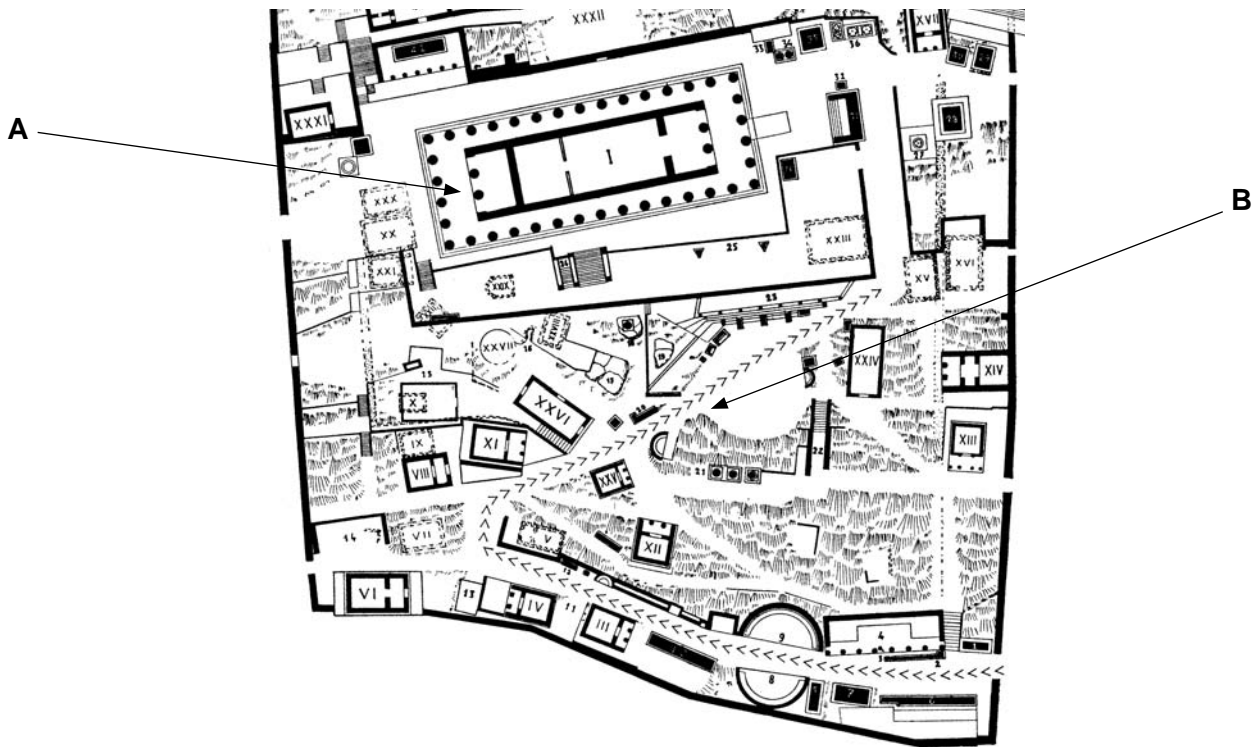
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- (a) (i) What is **A**? [1]
 (ii) What was its significance in the festival? [1]
- (b) Goddess **B** is Athena. Explain how her portrayal here is different from how we would normally see her in Greek art. [2]
- (c) Without repeating what you have already said, give **two** details of what took place at the festival and explain the importance of **each**. [2+2]
- (d) Was the Panathenaia important only for the people of Athens? Explain **two** reasons for your opinion. [4]

[Total: 12]

2 The plan below shows part of the site of Delphi.

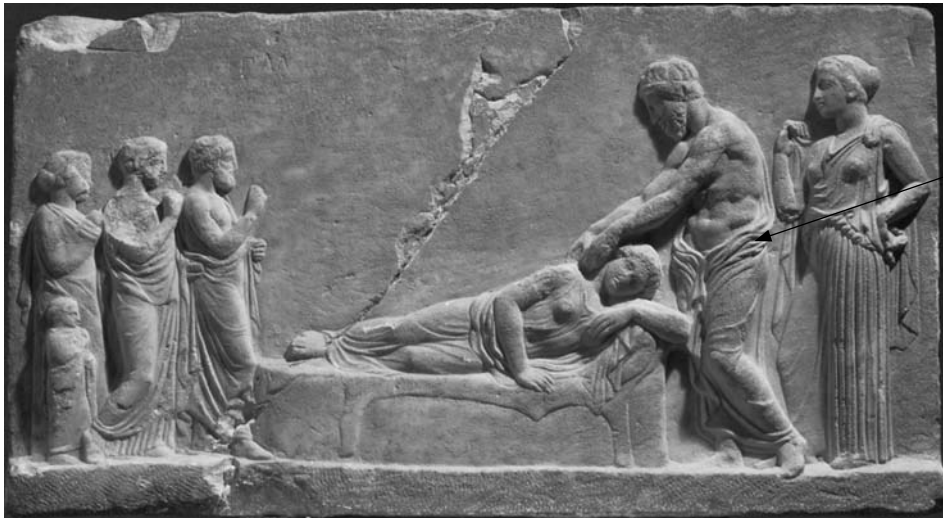
Study the plan and then answer **all** the questions that follow.



- (a) Which god was consulted in temple A? [1]
- (b) Explain the importance of the path labelled B. [2]
- (c) How did Greeks purify themselves before consulting the god? [2]
- (d) What animal was also sacrificed? [1]
- (e) Give **two** details of the consultation which a Greek visiting the temple for the first time might find disturbing. [2]
- (f) Did oracles play a significant role in Greek life? Explain **two** reasons for your opinion. [4]

[Total: 12]

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



© Gianni Dagli Orti / CORBIS

- (a) The god labelled **A** is Asklepios. Explain how you can tell from the picture. [2]
- (b) (i) Who was supposed to be Asklepios' father? [1]
 (ii) Give **two** details of how Asklepios' father might be portrayed in Greek art. [2]
- (c) (i) What material has the ancient Greek artist used to create the image above? [1]
 (ii) Give **two other** materials which ancient Greek artists used to portray their gods. [2]
- (d) Explain **two** reasons why ancient Greeks would or would not appreciate seeing their gods in human form. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

Either

- 1 'It is difficult to decide, when discussing the purpose of a state sacrifice in ancient Greece, whether it was designed to please a god or to demonstrate to the public the importance of State Religion.'

Is this a fair assessment?

Explain your opinions.

[16]

Or

- 2 Were the Eleusinian Mysteries an important addition or an alternative to the state religion practised in ancient Greece?

Explain your opinions.

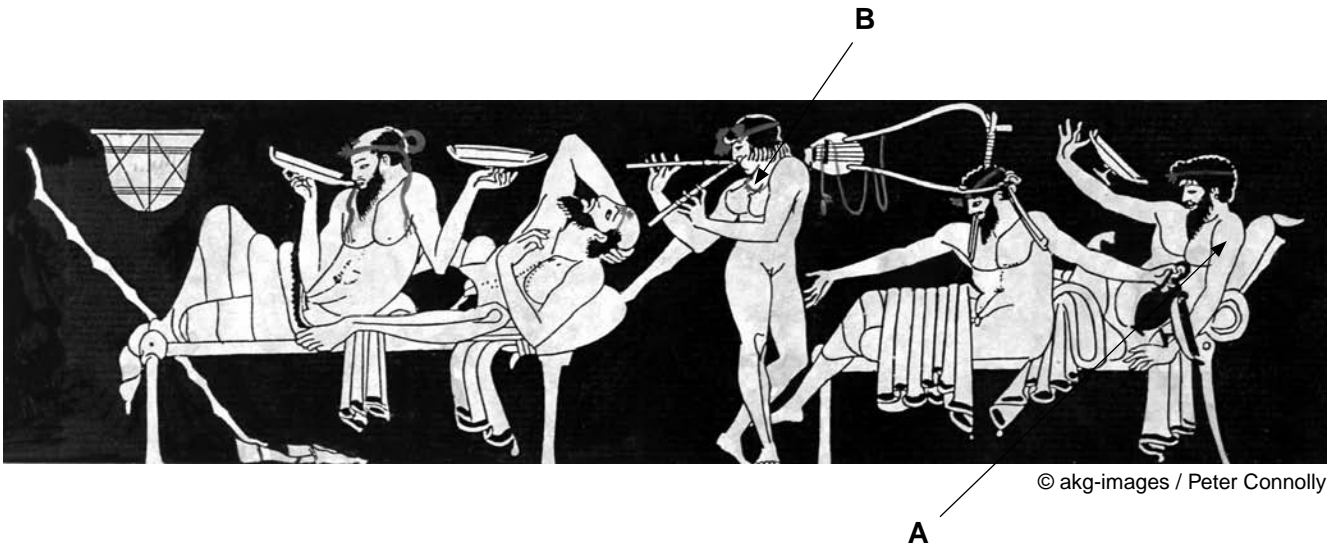
[16]

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 event is taking place in the picture? [1]
- (b) Give **three** details of the game which **A** is playing. [3]
- (c) Give **three** reasons why people such as **B** attended these occasions. [3]
- (d) Which family members were not allowed to attend? [1]
- (e) Explain **two** reasons why such occasions were considered important to Athenian families, **other than** purely for enjoyment. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

One thing alone brings shame to the slaves; the fact that they are called slaves at all: apart from that, a slave, as long as he or she is well behaved and obedient, is often no worse off than anyone who is free.

EURIPIDES: *Ion*

- (a) Give **two** ways in which a person might become a slave. [2]
- (b) (i) How might a slave be punished if he was not obedient? [1]
 (ii) Give **two** rewards a slave might expect if he or she served well. [2]
- (c) Give **one** way in which a slave might be considered '*no worse off than anyone who is free*'. [1]
- (d) Explain **one** reason why some slaves were more expensive than others. [2]
- (e) Do you think life was worse for male or female slaves? Explain **two** reasons for your answer. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

Perhaps I should say something about the kind of good character we expect from a wife, and also a widow, as some of you now are. Just a few words of advice perhaps: people will think most highly of you if you behave in the best way you can, and if men say as little about you as possible, whether they are praising your good sense or criticising you for not having any.

PERICLES, The Funeral Speech.

- (a) Give **three** examples of what Pericles might consider to be a wife's good behaviour when in the company of others. [3]
- (b) What do you think a wife's most important duty in the home was? Explain your opinion. [2]
- (c) Give **three** details of how a Greek marriage suggested the inferiority of a wife compared to her husband. [3]
- (d) Explain **two** reasons why some might argue that, for a woman, being married was better than not being married. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

Either

- 1 To what extent does our knowledge of the houses of the ancient Greeks tell us a good deal about family life in ancient Athens?

Explain your opinions. [16]

Or

- 2 To what extent did the education of an Athenian boy prepare him for his adult role as *kyrios* in an Athenian family?

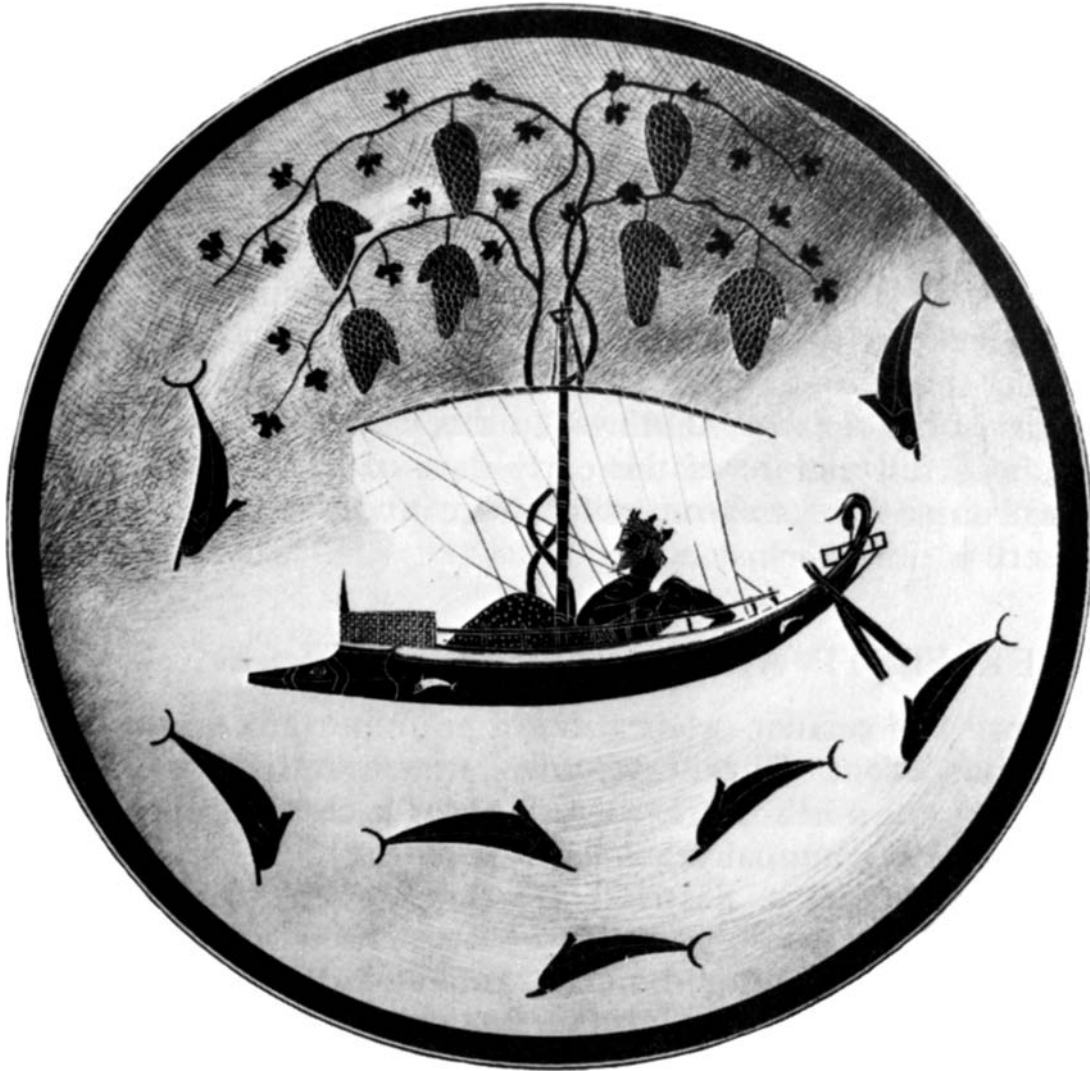
Explain your opinions. [16]

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.



© Time & Life Pictures/Getty Images

- (a) How can you tell this god is Dionysos? [1]
- (b) Explain why March was the month in which the City Dionysia was held in his honour. [2]
- (c) Give **three** details of how Dionysos was presented to the people of Athens at the start of the festival. [3]
- (d) Give **two** ways in which Dionysos was honoured during this festival at the theatre. [2]
- (e) Explain **two** ways in which this festival was more than just the religious celebration of a god. [4]

[Total: 12]

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



© iStockphoto.com / Brianna May

- (a) Who performed in area **A**? [1]
- (b) Give **two** ways in which they contributed to a play in ancient Greece. [2]
- (c) Describe **three** special effects which were used in ancient Greek plays. [3]
- (d) Give **two** ways in which the design of a theatre, such as the one in the picture, maximised the audience's enjoyment of a play in ancient Greece. [2]
- (e) Do you think a modern audience would prefer the plot of a Greek tragedy or comedy? Explain **two** reasons for your opinion. [4]

[Total: 12]

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



© akg-images / Peter Connolly

- (a) (i) What event did the athlete shown above compete in? [1]
 (ii) How can you tell? [1]
- (b) Do you think that a modern audience would prefer to watch this event in its modern or ancient form? Explain **one** reason for your opinion. [2]
- (c) Give **two** rules which applied to anyone wishing to compete in the Olympic Games. [2]
- (d) Explain **one** way in which the site of Olympia would have impressed a visitor in ancient times. [2]
- (e) Refer to events **other than** the one shown here and explain **two** ways in which the ancient Olympics might be considered more barbaric than the modern games. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

Either

- 1 To what extent did the religious aspect of the ancient games make the competitive element less important for the athletes and the visitors to Olympia?

Explain your opinions. [16]

Or

- 2 To what extent did the costumes used in ancient Greek plays make the plays more impressive for the audience?

Explain your opinions. [16]

Topic 4: Greek Art and Architecture

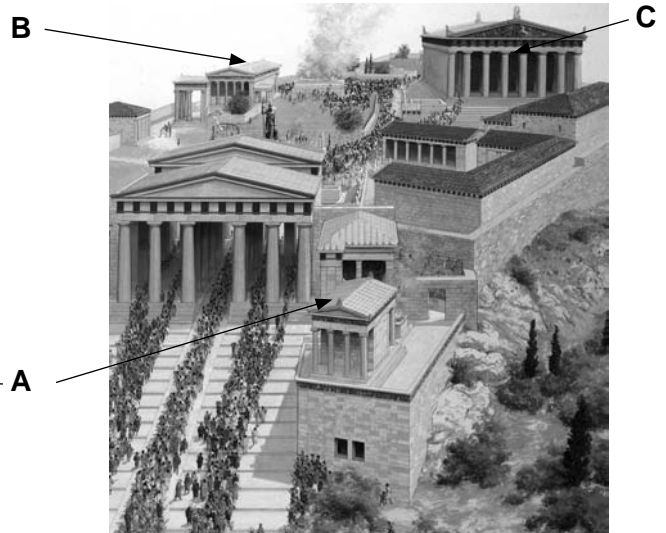
Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.

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

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



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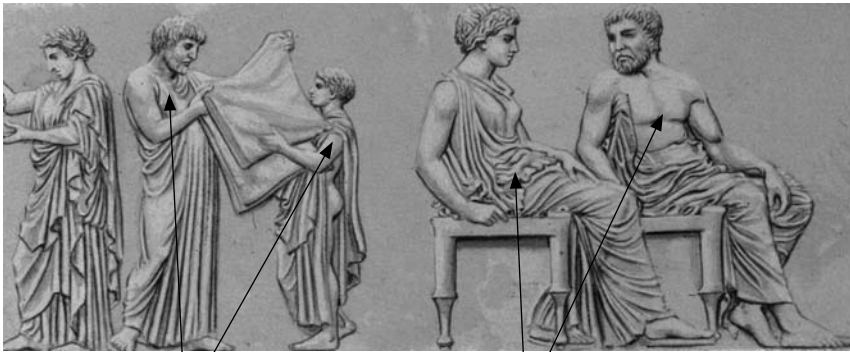
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- (a) Which goddess is Temple **A** dedicated to? [1]
- (b) Temple **B** is the Erechtheion.
- (i) Give **three** ways in which the Erechtheion is different from Temple **A**. [3]
- (ii) Give **one** way in which it is the same as Temple **A**. [1]
- (iii) How does the pediment of Temple **C** differ from the other two temples? [1]
- (c) Explain **one** way in which Greek temples are different from modern places of worship. [2]
- (d) Pericles intended to make the rest of Greece admire Athens because of these buildings. Do you think they would have been impressive to an ancient Greek visitor? Explain **two** reasons for your opinion. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

Picture 1



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A

B

Picture 2



© Andrew Holt / Alamy

(a) Picture 1 is part of the continuous frieze on the Parthenon.

- (i) Explain **one** way in which the sculptor of Picture 1 has shown his skill. [2]
- (ii) Choose another part of the frieze and explain **one** way in which you think the sculptor has shown his skill there. [2]

(b) Picture 2 is a metope.

- (i) Where exactly on the building were the metopes situated? [1]
- (ii) What mythological scene does Picture 2 show? [1]

(c) Explain **one** difficulty that a sculptor would face when designing decoration for a metope. [2]

(d) Explain **two** ways in which the sculpture in Picture 2 is or is not a skilful work of art. [4]

[Total: 12]

3 The picture below shows a sculpture by Praxiteles.

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



© Visual Arts Library (London) / Alamy

- (a) What is this statue called? [1]
- (b) Give **two** features of this figure that make it recognizable as Praxiteles' work. [2]
- (c) Praxiteles also sculpted a statue of Aphrodite, which is today called the Aphrodite of Knidos. Explain **one** reason why Praxiteles was admired for this sculpture. [2]
- (d) (i) Give **one other** statue sculpted by Praxiteles. [1]
 (ii) Explain **one** reason why you like or dislike the statue you have chosen. [2]
- (e) Explain **two** ways in which the statue in the picture above shows Praxiteles' skills as a sculptor. [4]

[Total: 12]

4 The picture below shows a pot painted by Euphronios.

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



- (a) (i) Who is Figure **A**? [1]
 (ii) Who is Figure **B**? [1]
- (b) Give **two** details about the myth that this picture shows. [2]
- (c) Euphronios also painted a pot with Amazons and Herakles on it.
- (i) Who were the Amazons? [1]
 (ii) How can you tell this from the painting? [1]
 (iii) Give **two** ways in which you can easily identify Herakles on the pot. [2]
- (d) Euphronios was experimenting with the new red figure technique. Explain **two** ways in which the painting in the picture above shows his skill. [4]

[Total: 12]

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



- (a) (i) Who is figure **A**? [1]
 (ii) Explain **one** way in which you can identify this figure. [2]
- (b) (i) Who is figure **B**? [2]
 (ii) Explain why figure **B** is able to handle this difficult situation. [2]
- (c) Give **one** feature, apart from the fact that the figures are red, that is typical of red figure painting. [1]
- (d) How well does this painting reveal the skills of this artist? Explain **two** reasons for your opinion. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

Either

- 1 How did architects in Ancient Greece deal with the difficulties they met when designing and building temples?

Explain your opinions using particular temples as evidence. [16]

Or

- 2 Why would an artist in Ancient Greece have preferred to use bronze instead of marble as the material for his sculptures?

Explain your opinions using particular statues as evidence. [16]

Or

- 3 'Greek vase painters chose their scenes effectively to suit the shapes and functions of their pots.'

Do you agree?

Explain your opinion using examples of particular paintings that you have studied. [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.

Before the battle at Thermopylae the Persian King is told about the Spartans.

They are free – yes – but not entirely free, for they have a master and that master is the law, which they fear as much as your subjects fear you. Whatever that master commands, they do; and his command never varies; it is never to retreat in battle, however great the odds, but always to stand firm, and to conquer or to die.

HERODOTUS: *Histories*

- (a) Name the person who, according to tradition, created Spartan law. [1]
- (b) Give **two** details of how a Spartan warrior could be recognised in battle. [2]
- (c) Spartan warriors prepared for war even when there were no wars. Explain the importance of **one** way in which they did this. [2]
- (d) Give **three** details of Spartan tactics in battle. [3]
- (e) Explain **two** ways in which events at Thermopylae confirmed the speaker's view of Spartan discipline. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

Suppose, for example, that the city of Sparta were to become deserted and that only the temples and foundations of buildings remained, I think that future generations would, as time passed, find it very difficult to believe that this place had really been so powerful. The city is not regularly planned and contains no temples or monuments of great magnificence, but is simply a collection of villages.

THUCYDIDES: *History*

- (a) Give **two** reasons why Sparta did not concentrate on making its buildings impressive. [2]
- (b) Name the area near to Sparta which the Spartans took control of. [1]
- (c) (i) Give **two** ways in which they treated the people of that area badly. [2]
(ii) Explain **one** reason why they treated them badly. [2]
- (d) What was the main role of the Perioikoi in Sparta? [1]
- (e) Do you think that the Spartan social system was entirely cruel? Explain **two** reasons for your opinion. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

Therefore, as they grew in age, their bodily exercise was increased; their heads were close-clipped, and they were accustomed to going barefoot, and to playing for the most part without clothes. When they were twelve years old, they no longer had tunics to wear and received only one cloak a year.

PLUTARCH

- (a) At what age did Spartan boys leave home? [1]
- (b) (i) Give **two** details of how they were then organised. [2]
(ii) Explain **one** reason why they were organised in this way. [2]
- (c) Give **two** ways in which they were treated after the age of twelve. [2]
- (d) At what age did a Spartan begin his final stage of education? [1]
- (e) Spartan boys also learned music, poetry and dance. Explain **two** reasons why any **two** of these were an important part of their education. [4]

[Total: 12]

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

Either

- 1 'Assessment of Spartan women often dwells too much on their role as producers of children and gives them little credit for their overall contribution to Spartan society.'

To what extent do you agree that there was more to Spartan women than just their role as child-producers?

Explain your opinions.

[16]

Or

- 2 'It was a system of counterbalances which left no single section of government in complete control.'

Is this a fair assessment of Sparta's system of government?

Explain your opinions.

[16]

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With Topic 4 Section 1 Q.2 Picture 1

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With Topic 4 Section 1 Q.2 Picture 2

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Topic 4 Section 1 Q.5 photo

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