

General Certificate Secondary of Education
June 2004



CLASSICAL GREEK
Paper 1

3024/1

Friday 18 June 2004 9.00 am to 11.00 am

In addition to this paper you will require:

- a 12-page answer book;
- a Greek - English vocabulary list (enclosed).

Time allowed: 2 hours

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is 3024/1.
- Answer **either** Questions 1, 2 and 3 (Minoans, Mycenaeans and Homer)
or Questions 1, 2 and 4 (Religion and Theatre).
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.
- Write your translations in answer to Question 1, Passages B and C, on alternate lines.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 100.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- The meanings of words underlined in Questions 1 and 2 are given in the Greek-English vocabulary list provided on a separate sheet.

Advice

- You are reminded of the need for clear presentation.

Answer **either** Questions 1, 2 and 3
or Questions 1, 2 and 4.

QUESTION 1

Total for this question: 50 marks

SPARTAN OVERCONFIDENCE LEADS TO A RARE DEFEAT FOR HER SOLDIERS

Passage A Read this passage and answer the questions which follow.

The Spartan commander, Agesilaos, succeeds in capturing the city of Peiraion with one part of his army.

*τῇ δὲ τετάρτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, ὁ Ἀγησίλαος τὸν στρατὸν πρὸς τὸ Πείραιον ἤγε·
οἱ οὖν ἐν τῇ πόλει εἰς τὸ Ἑραῖον ἔφυγον. ἔπειτα δὲ, τοῦ Ἀγησιλάου
τὴν πόλιν λαβόντος, ἐκεῖνοι ἐξ Ἑραίου ἐξῆλθον ἵνα ἑαυτοὺς παραδοῖεν.
καὶ πρῶτον μὲν Ἀγησίλαος τοῖς γενομένοις ἤσθη, τότε δὲ ἰππεύς τις
τάχιστα πρὸς τὸν στρατηγὸν προσήλαυνεν.*

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- (a) Refer to line 1 (*τῇ δὲ...ἤγε*).
- (i) What did Agesilaos do? (2 marks)
- (ii) When did he do it? (1 mark)
- (b) Look at line 2 (*οἱ οὖν ἐν τῇ πόλει εἰς τὸ Ἑραῖον ἔφυγον*). What did the inhabitants of Peiraion do? (1 mark)
- (c) Refer to lines 2-3 (*ἔπειτα δὲ...παραδοῖεν*).
- (i) What did the inhabitants of Peiraion do after Agesilaos captured their city? (1 mark)
- (ii) What was their purpose in doing this? (1 mark)
- (d) Look at lines 4-5 (*καὶ πρῶτον...προσήλαυνεν*).
- (i) Which of the following is the best translation of *Ἀγησίλαος τοῖς γενομένοις ἤσθη*?
- A Agesilaos was pleased at what had happened.
B Agesilaos happened to be pleased.
C Agesilaos was pleased this was happening.
D Agesilaos would be pleased whatever happened. (1 mark)
- (ii) What then happened? (3 marks)

Passage B Translate the following passage into English. Write your translation on alternate lines.

Agesilaos learns that the other part of his army which was besieging the town of Lechaion has been unexpectedly defeated. This defeat causes mixed emotions among his men.

καὶ ὁ στρατηγός, ἄκουσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἰππέως τοὺς ἄλλους στρατιώτας ἐν μάχῃ νικηθέντας, εὐθύς βοῶν, τὸν κῆρυκα ἐκέλευσε τοὺς πολεμάρχους καλεῖν. ὡς δὲ οὗτοι συνέδραμον καὶ τὴν τῶν πολεμίων νίκην ἔγνωσαν, μάλιστα ἐθαύμαζον· οἱ γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐ πολλάκις τῇ τοιαύτῃ συμφορᾷ ἐχρῶντο. καὶ πολλοὶ μὲν ἐκ τῶν στρατιωτῶν διὰ τοῦτο ἄθυμοι ἐγένοντο· πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ ἐνόμισαν καλὸν εἶναι, εἰδότες πατέρας καὶ φίλους ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος ἐν μάχῃ πεσόντας.

(15 marks)

Passage C Translate the following passage into English. Write your translation on alternate lines.

Agesilaos is told how the defeat occurred. The other part of his army had been outside the town of Lechaion and unprepared for combat. The enemy decided to attack. Many were killed, and a sea-borne rescue attempt from Lechaion to save the rest failed.

καὶ Ἀγησιλάῳ ἠγγέλθη πῶς οἱ στρατιῶται αὐτοῦ περὶ τὸ Λέχαιον ἐνικήθησαν. “οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι”, ἔφη ὁ ἄγγελος, “ἤσθοντο τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἔξω τῶν Λεχαίου τειχῶν οὕτως ἀτάκτους ὄντας, ὥστε πιστεῦσαι ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι αὐτοῖς προσβαλεῖν. εἰ μὲν γὰρ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν πορεύοιντο, οὐποτε ἂν οἱοί τ’ εἶεν ἑαυτοὺς φυλάσσειν· εἰ δὲ αὐτοὶ πειρῶντο τοὺς πολεμίους διώκειν, ἐκεῖνοι ἂν ραδίως φύγοιεν.” τῶν οὖν πολεμίων προσβαλόντων, πολλοὶ ἐκ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, καίπερ ἀνδρειότατα μαχεσάμενοι, ἀπέθανον. οἱ δὲ περιγιγνόμενοι, πρῶτον μάλα ἀποροῦντες, ἐπὶ μικρῷ λόφῳ τέλος ἐτάσσοντο. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν Λεχαίῳ μείναντες, οἱ εἶδον τί γίγνεται, εἰς τὰς ναῦς εἰσβάντες, ἐκ τοῦ λιμένος ἐπλευσαν ὅπως τοῖς στρατιώταις βοηθήσαιεν μάτην δέ. οἱ γὰρ ἐπὶ τῷ λόφῳ, οὐκέτι ἐλπίζοντες ὑπὸ τῶν ναυτῶν σωθήσεσθαι, τοῖς πολεμίοις τὰ ὄπλα ἔδωσαν.

XENOPHON, *Hellenica*, IV. v. 3-18 (adapted with omissions)

(25 marks)

QUESTION 2

Read the following **two** extracts, which are taken from the set text which you have studied, and answer the questions which follow.

Total for this question: 30 marks

ANTIPHON, *THE MURDER OF HERODES*

Passage A *ἐγὼ δὲ τὸ παράπαν οὐκ ἐξέβην ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου τῆς νυκτὸς ἐκείνης. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία, ἐπειδὴ ἀφανῆς ἦν ὁ ἀνὴρ, ἐζητεῖτο οὐδέν τι μᾶλλον ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων ἢ καὶ ὑπ' ἐμοῦ· καὶ εἴ τῳ τῶν ἄλλων ἐδόκει δεινὸν εἶναι, καὶ ἐμοὶ ὁμοίως. καὶ εἷς τε τὴν Μυτιλήνην ἐγὼ αἴτιος ἦ πεμφθῆναι ἄγγελον, καὶ τῇ ἐμῇ γνώμῃ ἐπέμπετο. καὶ ἄλλου 5 οὐδενὸς ἐθέλοντος βαδίζειν, οὔτε τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ πλοίου οὔτε τῶν αὐτῷ τῷ Ἡρώδῃ συμπλεόντων, ἐγὼ τὸν ἀκόλουθον τὸν ἐμαυτοῦ πέμπειν ἔτοιμος ἦ· καίτοι οὐ δήπου γε κατ' ἐμαυτοῦ μηνυτὴν ἔπεμπον εἰδώς.*

Four Greek Authors, page 37, lines 28-37

- (a) Translate line 1 (*ἐγὼ δὲ... νυκτὸς ἐκείνης*). (2 marks)
- (b) Refer to lines 2-4 (*τῇ δ' ὑστεραία... ἐμοὶ ὁμοίως*). What information does Euxitheus give here to support his claim of innocence? (3 marks)
- (c) Look at lines 4-5 (*καὶ εἷς τε... γνώμῃ ἐπέμπετο*).
- (i) What facts does Euxitheus mention here that he feels assist his case? (2 marks)
- (ii) Give **one** reason why you think the jury might not be convinced by these facts. (1 mark)
- (d) Refer to lines 5-8 (*καὶ ἄλλου... ἔτοιμος ἦ*).
- (i) What does Euxitheus say that he was ready to do? (1 mark)
- (ii) Why, according to Euxitheus, was he ready to do this? (2 marks)
- (iii) How, by his use of language, does Euxitheus emphasise the point he is making? You **must** support your comment by quoting from the Greek text. (1 mark)
- (e) Look at lines 8-9 (*καίτοι οὐ... ἔπεμπον εἰδώς*).
- (i) What point is Euxitheus making here? (1 mark)
- (ii) Explain how Euxitheus emphasises this point by his use of language. You should make **two** points and you **must** support your comments by quoting from the Greek text. (2 marks)

Passage B

ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγὼ μὲν φροῦδος ἦ πλέων εἰς τὴν Αἴνον, τὸ δὲ πλοῖον ἦκεν εἰς τὴν Μυτιλήνην ἐν ᾧ ἐγὼ καὶ ὁ Ἡρόδης ἐπίνομεν, πρῶτον μὲν εἰσβάντες εἰς τὸ πλοῖον ἠρεύνων, καὶ ἐπειδὴ τὸ αἶμα ἠῦρον, ἐνταῦθα ἔφασαν τεθνάναι τὸν ἄνδρα· ἐπειδὴ δὲ αὐτοῖς τοῦτο οὐκ ἐνεχῶρει, ἀλλ' ἐφαίνετο τῶν προβάτων ὄν αἶμα, ἀποτραπόμενοι 5
τούτου τοῦ λόγου συλλαβόντες ἐβασάνιζον τοὺς ἀνθρώπους. καὶ ὄν μὲν τότε παραχρῆμα ἐβασάνισαν, οὗτος μὲν οὐδὲν εἶπε περὶ ἐμοῦ φλαῦρον· ὄν δ' ἡμέραις ὕστερον πολλαῖς ἐβασάνισαν, ἔχοντες παρὰ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς τὸν πρόσθεν χρόνον, οὗτος ἦν ὁ πεισθεὶς ὑπὸ τούτων καὶ καταψευσάμενος ἐμοῦ. παρέξομαι δὲ τούτων τοὺς 10
μάρτυρας.

Four Greek Authors, page 39, lines 78-91

- (f) Refer to lines 1-4 (ἐπειδὴ δὲ...τὸν ἄνδρα).
- (i) What does Euxitheus tell us here? (4 marks)
- (ii) The words ἐνταῦθα ἔφασαν τεθνάναι τὸν ἄνδρα contradict what was stated about the murder of Herodes earlier in the speech. Give one example of a contradiction. (1 mark)
- (g) Look at lines 4-6 (ἐπειδὴ δὲ...τοὺς ἀνθρώπους).
- (i) According to these lines, in what way was the prosecution's case weakened? (1 mark)
- (ii) Translate ἀποτραπόμενοι τούτου τοῦ λόγου συλλαβόντες ἐβασάνιζον τοὺς ἀνθρώπους. (2 marks)
- (h) Refer to lines 6-10 (καὶ ὄν μὲν...καταψευσάμενος ἐμοῦ).
- (i) How did the timing of the men's torture differ? (1 mark)
- (ii) What different reactions to their torture did they show here? (3 marks)
- (iii) ἐβασάνισαν. Why was it allowed for the prosecution to do this? How would it have been done? (2 marks)
- (i) Look at lines 10-11 (παρέξομαι δὲ τούτων τοὺς μάρτυρας). What would have happened at this point in the trial? (1 mark)

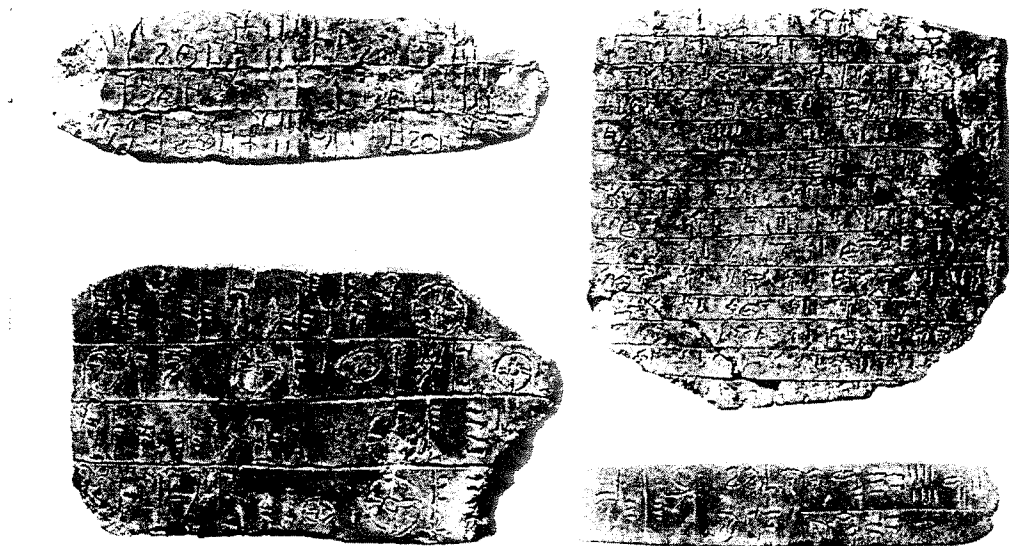
Answer **either** Question 3 or Question 4.

QUESTION 3 MINOANS, MYCENAEANS AND HOMER

Study **Source A** and **Source B** and answer the questions which follow each source.

Total for this question: *20 marks*

Source A



Source: H D AMOS and A G P LANG, *These Were The Greeks* (Duckworth 1996)

- (a) (i) What is the name of the script depicted above? *(1 mark)*
- (ii) Describe the material on which this script is written. What had happened to this material to enable it to survive? *(2 marks)*
- (iii) This script is known as 'syllabic'. Explain what this means. *(1 mark)*
- (iv) Name the man who deciphered this script. What was he surprised to discover about it? *(2 marks)*
- (b) What deductions have some archaeologists felt able to make about what happened to Minoan Crete from the discovery and decipherment of this evidence? Answer as fully as possible. *(4 marks)*

Source B In the Ionian area the first works of Greek literature were created. The epic poems of Homer, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, belong to the end of the Dark Ages. They are generally agreed to be the final version of songs which had been passed on orally for some centuries previously. The Greeks who had migrated in the face of the Dorians kept alive the traditional songs about the heroes of the Mycenaean age, which they naturally regarded as the good old days. These would be recited, to the accompaniment of the lyre, by minstrels or 'bards'.

Source: H D AMOS and A G P LANG, These Were The Greeks (Duckworth 1996)

- (c) We know nothing for certain about 'Homer'. State **two** things the ancient world commonly believed about Homer, in addition to his being the author of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. (2 marks)
- (d) (i) Who has given us so much information about the 'Mycenaean Age' as a result of his archaeological work in 1876 and subsequently? (1 mark)
- (ii) What archaeological discoveries did this man make at Mycenae? (3 marks)
- (iii) What major error did this man make in his understanding of what he had discovered? (1 mark)
- (e) (i) Identify and comment briefly on **two** characteristics of 'oral poetry'. (2 marks)
- (ii) What modern evidence is there which supports the idea that ancient bards could memorise long passages of poetry? (1 mark)

TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 4

Do not answer Question 4 if you have attempted Question 3.

QUESTION 4 RELIGION AND THEATRE

Study Source A and Source B and answer the questions which follow each source.

Total for this question: 20 marks

Source A



Source: H D AMOS and A G P LANG, *These Were The Greeks* (Duckworth 1996)

- (a) The vase painting above shows Hermes, Apollo and Artemis.
- (i) How can you identify each of them? (3 marks)
- (ii) Why is the figure on the right painted white? (1 mark)
- (b) The Greeks frequently celebrated their gods at festivals throughout the Greek world. State **three** things which happened at a sacrifice in such a festival. (3 marks)
- (c) The Greeks thought that the gods made their will known to humans by means of omens. State **three** ways in which the gods made their wishes known, apart from animal sacrifice. (3 marks)

Source B We may judge the importance attached to drama by the Athenians from the degree to which the state was involved. As official religious festivals the competitions were organized and considerably financed by the city. Even the members of the audience from the time of Pericles seem to have had their admission charge paid by the state. A "Theoric Fund" was set up for this purpose, and later on a law was passed punishing by death anyone who suggested that the money be used for military reasons in time of peace.

Source: H D AMOS and A G P LANG, These Were The Greeks (Duckworth 1996)

- (d) (i) Describe the process by which a playwright would get his plays accepted and produced for competition. (2 marks)
- (ii) The role of the *choregos* involved spending a lot of money. State **one** thing this money was used for. (1 mark)
- (iii) The money spent by the *choregos* might be considered as a form of ancient income tax. Do you think that a man required to pay money for this purpose would be any happier than a modern person paying income tax? Give **one** reason for your answer. (1 mark)
- (e) The Greeks held dramatic festivals to honour a god.
- (i) Name the god. (1 mark)
- (ii) Apart from tragedy and comedy, there was a third type of play at these festivals, which took its name from the attendants of the god of the theatre. What is the name for these plays? (1 mark)
- (f) Identify and comment briefly on **four** characteristics of a Greek tragedy. (4 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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CLASSICAL GREEK
Paper 1
Vocabulary List

INSERT TO 3024/1

Friday 18 June 2004 9.00 am to 11.00 am

Words which are expected to be known are not included.

Greek-English

Ἄγησίλαος, -ου ὁ	Agesilaos (the Spartan general)
ἄθυμος, -ον	depressed
ἀπορέω	I am in difficulties
ἄτακτος, -ον	disorganised
ἔξω	outside
ἡδομαι (aorist=ἤσθην)	I am pleased
Ἡραῖον, -ου τό	the temple of Hera (outside the city of Peiraion)
ἵππεύς, -έως ὁ	horseman
καλέω	I call, summon
κήρυξ, κήρυκος ὁ	herald
Λακεδαιμόνιοι, -ων οἱ	Spartans
Λέχαιον, -ου τό	Lechaion (a port town)
λόφος, -ου ὁ	hill
μάτην	in vain
παραδίδωμι	I surrender, hand over
πατρίς, πατρίδος ἡ	native land
Πεῖραιον, -ου τό	Peiraion
περιγίγνομαι	I survive
πίπτω (aorist=ἔπεσον)	I fall
πλέω (aorist=ἔπλευσα)	I sail
πολέμαρχος, -ου ὁ	senior officer
προσβάλλω (+dative)	I attack
προσελαύνω	I ride up
συμφορά, -ᾶς ἡ	disaster
συνέδραμον	aorist of συντρέχω
συντρέχω	I run up
χράομαι (+dative)	(here=) I suffer