



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2003

## CLASSICAL STUDIES - HIGHER LEVEL

THURSDAY, 19 JUNE – MORNING, 9.30 to 12.00

There are questions on **ten topics**.

The topics are divided as follows:

Topics 1 - 5 = **SECTION A** - The Greek World  
Topics 6 - 10 = **SECTION B** - The Roman World

Candidates are required to answer on **five topics**, as follows:

**two** topics from **SECTION A**;  
**two** topics from **SECTION B**;  
a **fifth** topic - from either **SECTION A** or **B**.

There are 80 marks for each topic.

Total marks for the paper =  $(80 \times 5) = 400$ .

Photographs required for answering some of the questions are provided on a separate paper marked **X**, which accompanies this paper.

<b>SECTION A - The Greek World</b>	<b>SECTION B - The Roman World</b>
Topic 1: The Wrath of Achilles.	Topic 6: The Quest of Aeneas.
Topic 2: Greece and Persia.	Topic 7: The Roman Theatre – Comedy.
Topic 3: The Life and Death of Socrates.	Topic 8: The Life and Times of Julius Caesar.
Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy.	Topic 9: A Roman City – Pompeii.
Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis.	Topic 10: The Roman Army.

## SECTION A

### The Greek World

#### Topic 1: The Wrath of Achilles.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) What is oral poetry?
  - (ii) In which year of the Trojan War did the events of the **Iliad** take place?
  - (iii) In Book 1 of the **Iliad**, why was Calchas afraid to speak at the assembly called by Achilles?
  - (iv) How did Helen treat Hector when he went to her house in search of Paris?
  - (v) In Book 16 of the **Iliad**, what part did Ajax play in the defence of the Greek ships?
  - (vi) Who was Sarpedon? What became of him? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Apart from Zeus, name **two** gods or goddesses who were involved in the Trojan War. (8)
  - (ii) In the case of **each** god or goddess you have named, briefly describe how he/she was involved in the war. (16)
  - (iii) What do you think of Zeus's behaviour during the war? Give reasons for your answers. (8)
- (c) Look at Photograph 1 on Paper X, and then answer the questions which follow.
- (i) What scene from Book 24 of the **Iliad** is shown here? (8)
  - (ii) What result followed from the scene shown here? (8)
  - (iii) Do you think the men shown here were heroes? Give a reason for your answer. (8)

(80 marks)

## Topic 2: Greece and Persia.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) In which century B.C. did Herodotus write **The Histories**?
  - (ii) What position did Aristagoras hold at the beginning of the period you have studied?
  - (iii) In 480 B.C., what advice **and** information did Alexander of Macedon send the Greeks who had sailed to Tempe?
  - (iv) What did the Persians find strange about the behaviour of the Spartan forces gathered at Thermopylae? How did Demaratus explain this behaviour?
  - (v) What did Tigranes learn about the Greeks, which made him say: "They compete for no reward except honour"?
  - (vi) After the battle of Mycale, why did the Greeks sail to the Hellespont? Why did they change their plans on arrival? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Give **two** of the reasons which Themistocles put to the Greek allies for fighting at Salamis. (8)
  - (ii) What message did Themistocles' slave, Sicinnus, bring to the Persians? (8)
  - (iii) Briefly describe the battle which took place at Salamis. (16)
- (c) Read the following passage from **The Histories** of Herodotus, and then answer the questions which follow.
- The opinion I have expressed about the extent of Egypt is supported by an oracle delivered from the shrine of Ammon which came to my notice after I had formed my own conclusions.
- About why the Nile behaves precisely as it does I could get no information from the priests or anyone else. What I particularly wished to know was why the water begins to rise at the summer solstice, continues to do so for a hundred days, and then falls again at the end of that period, so that it remains low throughout the winter until the summer solstice comes round again in the following year. Nobody in Egypt could give me any explanation of this, in spite of my constant attempts to find out what was the peculiar property which made the Nile behave in the opposite way to other rivers, and why – another point on which I hoped for information – it was the only river to cause no breezes.
- Certain Greeks, hoping to advertise how clever they are, have tried to account for the flooding of the Nile in three different ways. Two of the explanations are not worth dwelling upon. The third theory is much the most plausible, but at the same time furthest from the truth; according to this, the water of the Nile comes from melting snow, but as it flows from Libya through Ethiopia into Egypt, that is, from a very hot into a cooler climate, how could it possibly originate in snow? Obviously, this view is as worthless as the other two.
- (i) From this passage, what do we learn about Herodotus' method of collecting and considering information? (10)
  - (ii) Do you think that his methods of collecting information were sensible? Give a reason for your answer. (6)
  - (iii) Do you feel that a modern historian would act in the same way? Give a reason for your answer. (8)

(80 marks)

### Topic 3: The Life and Death of Socrates.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

(a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.

- (i) What group of people did Socrates consider even more formidable than Anytus and the later accusers? Why was this?
- (ii) According to Socrates himself, how was he portrayed in the play by Aristophanes?
- (iii) When they were ordered to fetch Leon of Salamis for execution, what did Socrates and the four other men do?
- (iv) When he visited him in prison before dawn, why did Crito not awaken Socrates?
- (v) Phaedo says of Socrates' death: "It never occurred to me to feel sorry for him as you might have expected me to feel at the deathbed of a very dear friend." How does Phaedo explain his feelings?
- (vi) Crito asked Socrates: "But how shall we bury you?" What did Socrates say in reply? (24)

- (b)
- (i) Imagine that you are a reporter at the trial of Socrates. Write an article for your newspaper based on what you see and hear at the trial. Remember to keep the story simple, but interesting, for the readership. (24)
  - (ii) As a reporter, do you feel the Athenians behaved reasonably at the trial? Give reasons for your answer. (8)

(c) Read the following passage from Plato's dialogue **Euthyphro**, and then answer the questions which follow.

SOCRATES: I dare say; and you shall tell me them at some other time when I have leisure. But just at present I would rather hear from you a more precise answer, which you have not as yet given, my friend, to the question, 'What is "piety"?' When asked, you only replied, 'Doing as you do, charging your father with murder'.

EUTHYPHRO: And what I said was true, Socrates.

SOCRATES: No doubt, Euthyphro; but you would admit that there are many other pious acts?

EUTHYPHRO: There are.

SOCRATES: Remember that I did not ask you to give me two or three examples of piety, but to explain the general form which makes all pious things to be pious.

EUTHYPHRO: I remember.

SOCRATES: Tell me what is the nature of this form, and then I shall be able to say that such and such an action is pious, such another impious.

EUTHYPHRO: I will tell you, if you like.

SOCRATES: I should very much like.

EUTHYPHRO: Piety, then, is that which is dear to the gods, and impiety is that which is not dear to them.

- (i) Socrates is trying to find a definition of piety. What is the first definition that Euthyphro had given him? (6)
- (ii) Why does Socrates not agree with this definition? (6)
- (iii) What is this type of questioning called? (6)
- (iv) Why do you think this type of questioning made Socrates unpopular with some people? (6)

(80 marks)

#### Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

(a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.

- (i) In what citadel did old King Nestor live?
- (ii) What is shown in Photograph 2 on Paper X?
- (iii) What was the Treasury of Atreus?
- (iv) Who was Clytemnestra? What happened to her?
- (v) Who was Eris? What was her connection with the Trojan War?
- (vi) What did Carl Blegen contribute to our knowledge of Troy? (24)

- (b)
- (i) What arguments would you use from mythology, literature and archaeology to support the view that the Trojan War really took place? In your answer, you should refer to **both** Mycenae and Troy. (24)
  - (ii) Why is Schliemann so important in the story of Troy? (8)

(c) Read the following quotation, and then answer the questions which follow.

During the last few weeks, I have come to the conclusion that the Knossos and Pylos tablets must, after all, be written in Greek – a difficult and archaic Greek, seeing that it is 500 years older than Homer and written in a rather abbreviated form, but Greek nevertheless.

- (i) Who made this announcement in 1952? (4)
- (ii) To what tablets was he referring? (4)
- (iii) Briefly describe these tablets **and** explain how they have been preserved for more than 3000 years. (8)
- (iv) What information do these tablets give us about the Mycenaean World? (8)

(80 marks)

**Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis.**

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

(a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.

- (i) Who was Pheidias? Why is he associated with the Acropolis?
- (ii) Why is the Erechtheum so called?
- (iii) How did Athene become patron of Athens?
- (iv) *A peplos* was presented to Athene at her festival. From where did it come?
- (v) What is a peripteral temple?
- (vi) What is shown in Photograph 3 on Paper X? Where was it found? (24)

- (b)
- (i) Explain the origins of the Delian League. (8)
  - (ii) Explain fully the connection between the development of this League and the temples on the Acropolis. (16)
  - (iii) What do you think Pericles meant when he said: "Our city is an education to Greece"? (8)

(c) Photographs 4 and 5 on Paper X show different styles of Greek sculpture. Look at them and then answer the questions which follow.

- (i) What names are given to these **two** styles of sculpture? (8)
- (ii) By using the visual evidence of these photographs, indicate what are the **differences** between the two styles. (8)
- (iii) Which do you prefer? Give a reason for your answer. (8)

(80 marks)

## SECTION B

### The Roman World

#### Topic 6: The Quest of Aeneas.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) Where is Aeneas when the **Aeneid** begins?
  - (ii) While Troy is falling, who appears to Aeneas in a dream? What does he look like?
  - (iii) What happens when Aeneas and his men try to rescue Cassandra?
  - (iv) What makes Aeneas realise that he must leave Carthage?
  - (v) Mention **two** things the Sibyl tells Aeneas he must do before going to the Underworld.
  - (vi) What was Cerberus? How did the Sibyl treat him? (24)
- (b)
- (i) In Book 1 of the **Aeneid**, what complaint does Venus make to her father, Jupiter, when she goes to him with “her shining eyes brimming with tears”? (8)
  - (ii) What promises does Jupiter then make to her? (16)
  - (iii) Describe **one** other incident in Book 1 of the **Aeneid** where Venus makes an appearance. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 4 of the **Aeneid**, and then answer the questions which follow.
- No sooner had these words passed the lips of the Cyllenian god than he disappeared from mortal view and faded far into the insubstantial air. But the sight of him left Aeneas dumb and senseless. His hair stood on end with horror and the voice stuck in his throat. He longed to be away and leave behind him this land he had found so sweet. The warning, the command from the gods, had struck him like a thunderbolt. But what, oh what, was he to do?
- (i) On the evidence of this passage only, what do we learn about the character of Aeneas? (8)
  - (ii) Mention **one** other situation where Aeneas seems to have similar feelings. (8)
  - (iii) Mention **one** situation where he shows a different side to his character. (8)
- (80 marks)

## Topic 7: The Roman Theatre - Comedy: The Swaggering Soldier.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) Who was Pleusicles? Where was his home?
  - (ii) Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of wearing a mask on stage.
  - (iii) Artotrogus says: "I was thinking about that elephant in India and how you broke his ulna with a single blow of your fist." Who is Artotrogus, and what point is he making here?
  - (iv) "What are you doing here, Philocomasium?... Philocomasium, I'm talking to you." At this point, why does Philocomasium take no notice of Sceledrus?
  - (v) "Try to stop crying now. There's a good girl." To whom does Palaestrio say this, and why is she crying?
  - (vi) In this play, what does the stage-set represent? (24)
- (b) In the Prologue to this play Palaestrio says:  
"And we're going to play some laughable tricks on him..... and persuade him he hasn't seen what he thinks he has seen."
- (i) Who is the person referred to in this quotation? (4)
  - (ii) What has he seen? (4)
  - (iii) Explain how Palaestrio persuades him that "he has not seen what he thinks he has seen." (12)
  - (iv) In the final section of the play another plot is carried out. Explain the purpose of this second plot, and say how it is carried out. (12)
- (c) Read the following passage from Plautus' play, **The Pot of Gold**, and then answer the questions which follow.
- [*The SLAVE returns in high glee, with the pot of gold in his possession.*]  
SLAVE: Look at me! I'm richer than the Griffins who live in the Golden Mountains! I'm richer than – but I can't mention all those other kings, mere paupers anyway. I'm richer than King Philip himself. Oh glorious day!... I went from here, as you saw, and got to the place well before the old man, and had plenty of time to get up into a tree, and from there I watched while he buried the gold. When he had gone I jumped down from the tree and dug up the pot crammed full of gold! Then I nipped out of the way, just in time to see him go back to the place a second time. But he didn't see me; and I kept off the road on the way back ... Look out! Here he comes now ... I'm going to put this away safe at home. [*He hurries off.*]
- (i) In **The Swaggering Soldier**, which character do you think has most in common with the slave in this passage? Give a reason for your answer. (8)
  - (ii) Why would Roman audiences find such a character amusing? (8)
  - (iii) How did the use of Greek characters in a Greek setting help to make these plays funny for a Roman audience? (8)

(80 marks)

## Topic 8: The Life and Times of Julius Caesar.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

(a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.

- (i) Why did Sulla confiscate the dowry of Caesar's wife, Cornelia?
- (ii) Why did Caesar aim to be only the second best in the field of political oratory?
- (iii) Why did Caesar object to the death penalty for the Catilinarian conspirators?
- (iv) Why did Caesar find it difficult to leave Rome for Spain, when he was appointed to that province after his praetorship?
- (v) When Caesar was consul, why did so few senators attend the meetings he presided over?
- (vi) What boundary was formed by the river Rubicon? (24)

(b) Read the following passage from Plutarch's **Life of Caesar**, and then answer the questions which follow.

Nevertheless, in the remoter districts there now began to appear the first signs of the greatest and most dangerous of all Caesar's wars in Gaul. The seeds of this war had for a long time been sown in secret and had been tended by the most powerful men among the chief military nations of the country; and now the movement had gained strength.

- (i) Describe the main stages of this final rebellion of the Gauls against Julius Caesar. In your answer, you should mention those involved, the role of Vergentorix/Vercingetorix, the importance of Alesia, and the difficulties Caesar had to overcome. (24)
- (ii) What would you consider Caesar's most important quality as a military leader? Give a reason for your answer. (8)

(c) Read the following passage from Plutarch's **Life of Pompey**, and then answer the questions which follow. (The "two men" in line 3 are Caesar and Pompey.)

For now immediately the city began, as it were, to roll and heave like the sea before a storm. Everything was in a state of agitation and every speech that was made tended towards division, now that there no longer existed between the two men this marriage relationship which hitherto had disguised rather than restrained their rival ambitions. Before long, too, the news arrived of how \_\_\_\_\_ had lost his life in Parthia. So was removed another factor which had been an important obstacle to the outbreak of civil war, since it was largely through fear of \_\_\_\_\_ that up to now Pompey and Caesar had continued to behave reasonably correctly to each other. Now, however, fortune had, as it were, removed from the ring the third competitor, who might have taken on whichever was the winner of the other two.

- (i) What was the "marriage relationship" mentioned in line 3? What became of it? (8)
- (ii) Who "lost his life" (line 5) in Parthia? From the evidence of this passage, what influence did he have on Caesar and Pompey? (8)
- (iii) Shortly after the situation described here, what position did Pompey obtain in the state? Why was he appointed to this position? (8)

(80 marks)

**Topic 9: A Roman City - Pompeii.**

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) What was Campania?
  - (ii) Name **two** temples in the forum in Pompeii.
  - (iii) How were public events, such as games, advertised in Pompeii?
  - (iv) What did the duovirs do?
  - (v) Where would you have seen a *retiarius* in action, and what would he have been doing?
  - (vi) What is shown in Photograph **6** on Paper **X**? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Name **two** of the public baths in Pompeii. (8)
  - (ii) Describe the facilities offered in a typical bath house. (16)
  - (iii) What part did these baths play in the life of the Romans? (8)
- (c) Look at Photographs **7** and **8** on Paper **X**, which show scenes from a Roman funeral, and then answer the questions which follow.
- (i) Name the street shown in Photograph **7**, and state where in Pompeii it was to be found. (8)
  - (ii) By using the evidence of both photographs, briefly describe a Roman funeral. (10)
  - (iii) On the evidence of Photograph **8**, what do you find remarkable about Roman sculpture? Give a reason for your answer. (6)

(80 marks)

## Topic 10: The Roman Army.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) What was the Praetorian Guard?
  - (ii) What was the job of the Camp Prefect (*Praefectus Castrorum*)?
  - (iii) Why were auxiliaries usually stationed away from their own country?
  - (iv) What exactly is meant by decimation?
  - (v) What did the Emperor Claudius and the Roman army do in A.D. 43?
  - (vi) Briefly explain **either** *corona civica* **or** *colonia*. (24)
- (b) Imagine you are a surveyor with the Roman army and you are given the job of finding a suitable site **and** of laying out a new fort on it.
- (i) Explain how you would choose the site for the new fort. (8)
  - (ii) Explain how you would lay out the fort. Mention the tools and instruments you would use and the positioning of the main buildings and defences. (24)
- (c)
- (i) What is shown in Photograph 9 on Paper X? (4)
  - (ii) For what was it used? (4)
  - (iii) Name **one** other piece of equipment which the Romans might use when besieging a town. Describe how it would be used. (8)
  - (iv) Describe **two** ways in which the defenders of the besieged town might try to defend themselves. (8)

(80 marks)

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