



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2005

CLASSICAL STUDIES - HIGHER LEVEL

THURSDAY, 23 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.

SECTION A - The Greek World	SECTION B - The Roman World
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) When Chryses comes to ask for the release of his daughter, what **two** things does he bring with him?
 - (ii) According to Achilles, why can the Achaeans not find another prize for Agamemnon in place of Chryseis?
 - (iii) When Hector returns to Troy from the battle, what does he ask Helen to do?
 - (iv) After Sarpedon's death he is carried home. Where is his home?
 - (v) What oath does Hector ask Achilles to swear when he faces him outside the walls of Troy?
 - (vi) How is Hermes disguised when he is sent to guide Priam? (24)
- (b)
- (i) How do warriors such as Hector and Achilles view war? (10)
 - (ii) How does the view of war held by women such as Hecuba and Andromache differ from that held by the warriors? (10)
 - (iii) Which character of the **Iliad** would you most like to be? Give **two** reasons for your answer. (12)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 4 of the **Iliad**, and then answer the questions which follow.
- So he spoke, and Agamemnon passed on, well pleased. In his tour of the throng of men, he came upon the two brothers, Ajax and Teucer. The pair were putting on their helmets and had a cloud of infantrymen at their back. As a goatherd in his lookout sees a cloud approaching across the sea, driven by a roaring west wind; the goatherd is some way off but, black as pitch, the cloud advances at him across the sea bringing a great whirlwind in its wake, and he shudders when he sees it and drives his flocks into a cave – such were the close-packed ranks of Olympian-bred young men under the two brothers, dark, bristling with shields and spears as they moved off into battle.
- (i) Identify the simile in this passage. (8)
 - (ii) Do you think it is a good simile? Give a reason for your answer. (8)
 - (iii) Give an example of **one** other simile that you have read in the **Iliad** which concerns nature. (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) What advice did Hecataeus give Aristagoras?
 - (ii) After the battle of Marathon, why did Miltiades sail to Paros?
 - (iii) Why did the people of Abydos build a throne of white stone on a hill?
 - (iv) What did Themistocles persuade the Athenians to do when they received an unexpectedly large sum of money from the silver mines at Laurium?
 - (v) Why did the Thessalians go over to the Persian side at an early stage in Xerxes' invasion?
 - (vi) After the battle of Thermopylae, what was surprising about Xerxes' treatment of the body of the Spartan king, Leonidas? (24)
- (b)
- (i) What reasons did Xerxes give to his council for his wish to invade Greece? (10)
 - (ii) In your opinion, why did the invasion of Xerxes fail, despite the huge size of his forces? (12)
 - (iii) In your opinion, which Greek state contributed most to his defeat? Give reasons for your answer. (10)
- (c) Read the following passage from **The Histories** of Herodotus, and then answer the questions which follow.
- The Lydians took down the Priestess' answer and returned with it to Sardis. When the other messengers came back with the answers they had received, Croesus opened all the rolls and read what they contained. None had the least effect upon him except the one which contained the answer from Delphi. But no sooner had this one been read to him than he accepted it with profound reverence, declaring that the oracle at Delphi was the only genuine one in the world, because it had succeeded in finding out what he had been doing. And indeed it had; for after sending off the messengers, Croesus had thought of something which no one would be likely to guess, and with his own hands, keeping carefully to the prearranged date, had cut up a tortoise and a lamb and boiled them together in a bronze cauldron with a bronze lid.
- (i) What is an oracle? (6)
 - (ii) In this passage, why does Croesus, King of Lydia, have most respect for the oracle at Delphi? (8)
 - (iii) From your study of Herodotus, briefly describe **one** other occasion when the oracle at Delphi was consulted. (10)

(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) Give **one** reason why Socrates thinks he is not an orator.
 - (ii) “Socrates goes whirling round proclaiming that he is walking on air and uttering a great deal of other nonsense.” Name the play in which this is said to happen. Name the author of the play.
 - (iii) Why did Socrates try to find a wise man?
 - (iv) Socrates maintains that a man “has only one thing to consider in performing any action.” What is this “one thing”?
 - (v) Why did the Athenians send a ship to Delos every year?
 - (vi) What reply did Socrates make when Crito asked, “How shall we bury you”? (24)
- (b) Imagine that you are a young Athenian who would like to study with Socrates, but first you have to convince your father. Write down the arguments you would use to persuade him. (32)
- (c) Read the following passage from Xenophon’s **Recollections of Socrates**, and then answer the questions which follow.
- LAMPROCLES: But I’ve never said or done anything to her to make her ashamed of me...
- SOCRATES: So you’re angry with your mother, although you know that, whatever she says, she doesn’t bear you any malice. On the contrary, she wants you, of all people, to do well. You don’t really think she feels any ill will towards you, do you?
- LAMPROCLES: Oh no.
- SOCRATES: So this mother of yours wishes you well, devotedly nurses you back to health when you’re sick, takes care that you don’t lack anything, and what’s more, she offers prayers and makes vows to the gods that you may be blessed. And yet you say she’s a great trial to you. In my opinion, if you can’t put up with a mother like her, you can’t put up with anything that’s good for you.
- (i) What do you call the style of argument that Socrates is using in the conversation in the passage above? (8)
 - (ii) In the passage, how does Socrates try to show that Lamprocles is wrong to be angry with his mother? (8)
 - (iii) Do you think Socrates might have annoyed Lamprocles in giving him this advice? Give a reason for your answer. (8)

(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) Why did Agamemnon sacrifice his daughter, Iphigenia?
 - (ii) In the competition for the Golden Apple, what bribe did Aphrodite offer Paris?
 - (iii) What name is commonly given to the region around Mycenae?
 - (iv) Name the king of Troy and **one** of his sons at the time of the Trojan War.
 - (v) What is shown on Photograph 1 on Paper X?
 - (vi) What is shown on Photograph 2 on Paper X? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Give a brief account of the life of Heinrich Schliemann. (16)
 - (ii) In your opinion, which of Schliemann's excavations was more important: Troy or Mycenae? In your answer, refer to **both** sites. (16)
- (c) Study Photograph 3 on Paper X, and then answer the following questions.
- (i) Study the figures on the vase and describe how a soldier of that time was dressed **and** armed. (12)
 - (ii) Do you think that soldiers such as those on the vase could have captured a walled city like Troy? Give a reason for your answer. (6)
 - (iii) Why is pottery such an important source of information for archaeologists? (6)
- (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) Which Greek statesman was responsible for building the Parthenon?
 - (ii) Why was the Parthenon dedicated to Athene?
 - (iii) What was a *peplos*?
 - (iv) What was the connection between the Delian League and the building of the Parthenon?
 - (v) What was the connection between the god Poseidon and the Erechtheum?
 - (vi) What is shown in Photograph 4 on Paper X? (24)
- (b) Imagine that you are a teenager in Ancient Athens who has just taken part in the Great Panathenaea. Describe the festival to someone who knows nothing about it. You should mention the reasons for the festival, where and when it takes place, the groups of people who are involved in it, and any other relevant information. (32)
- (c)
- (i) What is the name given to the triangular areas of sculpture shown in Photograph 5 on Paper X? (6)
 - (ii) Where on a temple would these triangular areas be found? (You may use a sketch as your answer). (6)
 - (iii) Explain the story of **either one** of the pictures in Photograph 5. (6)
 - (iv) Why did the sculptor need to be very skilful to do such carving? (6)
- (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) When Aeneas lands on the coast of North Africa, who is the first person he meets?
 - (ii) What does Aeneas see in the new city of Carthage which first gives him hope for the future?
 - (iii) Who was Hector? What does he order Aeneas to do?
 - (iv) What finally persuades Anchises to leave Troy?
 - (v) Who was Iarbas? What did he want Dido to do?
 - (vi) How did Aeneas find the Golden Bough? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Briefly describe the Underworld to which Aeneas is taken by the Sibyl. (20)
 - (ii) Which part of Virgil's description of the Underworld do you find most interesting? Give reasons for your answer. (12)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 1 of the **Aeneid**, and then answer the questions which follow.

'I come to you, Aeolus, because the Father of the Gods and King of Men has given you the power to calm the waves of the sea or raise them by your winds. A race of men hateful to me is sailing the Tyrrhenian sea carrying Ilium to Italy, along with the Penates, their defeated gods. Whip up your winds. Overwhelm their ships and sink them. Drive their fleet in all directions and scatter their bodies over the sea. I have fourteen nymphs of the rarest beauty and the loveliest of them all is Deiopea. I shall make her yours and join you in lawful wedlock. If you do me this service, she shall spend all her years with you and make you the father of beautiful children.'

- (i) Who speaks the words in the passage above? (6)
- (ii) Who are "a race of men hateful to me" (line 3)? (6)
- (iii) Explain why these men are hateful to the speaker. (6)
- (iv) How does the speaker try to persuade Aeolus to carry out this request? (6)

(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) When did Plautus write his plays:
1200 B.C.; 200 B.C.; A.D. 200?
 - (ii) On what occasions were plays performed in ancient Rome?
 - (iii) “The only thing to be said for him is his cook makes a marvellous olive salad.” Who speaks these words? Who owns this cook?
 - (iv) “I shall say that Philocomasium has a twin sister who has just arrived from Athens.” Why does Palaestrio want to pretend that Philocomasium has a twin sister?
 - (v) Who is described as “a model of middle-aged manners, a child of the nursery of Venus”?
 - (vi) “In the first place, then, here is a love token for you.”
What is this love token, and to whom is it supposed to belong? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Describe the character of the swaggering soldier, Pyrgopolynices, as he appears in this play. In your answer, mention some of the things he says or does. (20)
 - (ii) In your opinion, has Pyrgopolynices changed by the end of the play?
Give a reason for your answer. (6)
 - (iii) Do you feel any sympathy for him? Give a reason for your answer. (6)
- (c) Read the following passage and answer the questions which follow. The passage is the whole prologue from Plautus’ play, **Pseudolus**.
- Prologue: If anyone wants to stand up and stretch his legs, now is the time to do it. The next item on the programme is a play by Plautus – and a long one.
- (i) Mention **either** one similarity **or** one difference between this prologue and the prologue of **The Swaggering Soldier**. (8)
 - (ii) Mention **one** unusual feature of the prologue of **The Swaggering Soldier**. (4)
 - (iii) Why did Roman comic playwrights like a play to have a Greek setting? (8)
 - (iv) Other than Plautus, name **one** Roman writer who adapted Greek plays for the Roman theatre. (4)

(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) How did Catulus try to persuade Caesar not to stand for the position of *Pontifex Maximus* (Chief Priest)?
 - (ii) What did Caesar propose should happen to those involved in the Catiline conspiracy?
 - (iii) What place did Caesar receive as his province after his praetorship?
 - (iv) In what circumstances is Caesar reported to have said, “I would rather be the first man here than the second in Rome”?
 - (v) Name the battle after which Caesar is reported to have said, “I came, I saw, I conquered.” Whom did he defeat in this battle?
 - (vi) What was the signal for the beginning of the fatal attack on Caesar in Pompey’s theatre? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Describe how Caesar fought against **and** defeated the Germans. (12)
 - (ii) Mention **one** other tribe he fought against **and** how he defeated them. (12)
 - (iii) Apart from his fighting skills, mention **two** other qualities which Caesar showed in these campaigns. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from **The Twelve Caesars** by Suetonius and then answer the questions which follow.
- Some of his friends suspected that, having no desire to live much longer because of his failing health, he had taken no precautions against the conspiracy, and neglected the warnings of soothsayers and well-wishers. It has also been suggested that he placed such confidence in the Senate’s last decree and in their oath of loyalty, that he dispensed even with the armed Spaniards who had hitherto acted as his permanent escort.
- (i) Give **one** example from the passage above of how Caesar ignored a warning about his death. (8)
 - (ii) Who persuaded Caesar to go to the Senate House on the day that he died? (8)
 - (iii) What type of death did Caesar say he would like when he was asked by his friends? (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) How was the destruction of Pompeii in A.D. 79 different from the destruction of Herculaneum?
 - (ii) Why is the Villa of the Mysteries so well known?
 - (iii) What was the connection of the Roman general, Sulla, with Pompeii?
 - (iv) What type of performances took place in the Odeon (small theatre) in Pompeii?
 - (v) What is shown in Photograph 6 on Paper X?
 - (vi) What event is shown in Photograph 7 on Paper X? (24)
- (b) You have been given the job of writing a tourist brochure for Pompeii in A.D. 70. Describe the town and its attractions. In your brochure include information on: public buildings, entertainment, shopping, eating out and any other relevant details. (32)
- (c) Photograph 8 on Paper X shows a mosaic called 'The Unswept Floor'.
- (i) What sort of information about Roman life can we get from this mosaic? (8)
 - (ii) Mention an example of a mosaic from Pompeii and say what it tells us about life in Pompeii. (8)
 - (iii) Would you have liked to live in Pompeii 2000 years ago?
Give **two** reasons for your answer. (8)
- (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) In the Roman army, what was a cohort?
 - (ii) What was the job of a centurion?
 - (iii) Which emperor took part in the invasion of Britain in A.D. 43?
 - (iv) What was the *praetorium* in a Roman fort?
 - (v) What is shown in Photograph **9** on Paper **X**? Why was it important to the army?
 - (vi) What is shown in Photograph **10** on Paper **X**? For what was it used? (24)
- (b) Imagine that you are a legionary soldier in the Roman army. Write a letter home to your brother encouraging him to join you in the army. In your letter you should mention your experiences on the march and in action, your daily routine, your living conditions and your hopes for the future. (32)
- (c) Photograph **11** on Paper **X** shows a reconstruction of a Roman legionary in his armour. Study the Photograph and answer the following questions.
- (i) What was the legionary's helmet made of, and how was it designed for protection?(8)
 - (ii) What was so clever about the design of his body armour? (8)
 - (iii) Give a brief description of how **either** the legionary's spear **or** shield worked in battle. (8)
- (80 marks)

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