



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

**SCÉIMEANNA MARCÁIL
MARKING SCHEME**

**SCRÚDÚ AN TEASTAIS SHOISEARAIGH, 2005
JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2005**

**LÉANN CLASAICEACH
CLASSICAL STUDIES**

**ARDLEIBHÉAL
HIGHER LEVEL**

SECTION A

The Greek World

Topic 1 – The Wrath of Achilles.

- (a) (i) 4+4
(ii) 8
(iii) 8
(iv) 8
(v) 8
(vi) 8
- (b) (i) 5+5
(ii) 5+5
(iii) 6 + 6
- (c) (i) 8
(ii) 8 (by impression.)
(iii) 8 (by impression.)

Topic 2 – Greece and Persia.

- (a) (i) 8
(ii) 8
(iii) 8
(iv) 8
(v) 8
(vi) 6+2
- (b) (i) 5+5
(ii) 6+6
(iii) 5+5
- (c) (i) 6 (by impression)
(ii) 8 (by impression)
(iii) 10 (by impression)

Topic 3 – The Life and Death of Socrates.

- (a) (i) 8
- (ii) 4+4
- (iii) 8
- (iv) 8
- (v) 8
- (vi) 8

- (b) 8+8+8+8

- (c) (i) 8
- (ii) 8 (by impression)
- (iv) 8 (by impression)

Topic 4 – Mycenae and Troy.

- (a) (i) 8
- (ii) 8
- (iii) 8
- (iv) 4+4
- (v) 8
- (vi) 8

- (b) (i) 16 (6+5+5)
- (ii) 16 (6+5+5)

- (c) (i) 12 (6+6)
- (ii) 6 (by impression.)
- (iii) 6 (by impression.)

Topic 5 – The Athenian Acropolis.

- (a) (i) 8
- (ii) 8
- (iii) 8
- (iv) 8
- (v) 8
- (vi) 8

- (b) 32 (4+4+6+6+6+6)

- (c) (i) 6
- (ii) 6
- (iii) 6 (by impression.)
- (iv) 6 (by impression.)

SECTION B

The Roman World

Topic 6 – The Quest of Aeneas.

- (a) (i) 8
- (ii) 8
- (iii) 4+4
- (iv) 8
- (v) 4+4
- (vi) 8

- (b) (i) 20 (5+5+5+5)
- (ii) 12

- (c) (i) 6
- (ii) 6
- (iii) 6
- (iv) 6

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

- (a) (i) 8
- (ii) 8
- (iii) 4+4
- (iv) 8
- (v) 8
- (vi) 4+4

- (b) (i) 20 (5+5+5+5)
- (ii) 6 (by impression)
- (iii) 6 (by impression)

- (c) (i) 8 (by impression)
- (ii) 4
- (iii) 8 (by impression)
- (iv) 4

Topic 8 – The Life and Times of Julius Caesar

- (a) (i) 8
- (ii) 8
- (iii) 8
- (iv) 8
- (v) 4+4
- (vi) 8

- (b) (i) 12 (6+6)
- (ii) 12 (6+6)
- (iii) 8 (4+4)

- (c) (i) 8
- (ii) 8
- (iii) 8

Topic 9 – A Roman City – Pompeii.

- (a) (i) 8
- (ii) 8
- (iii) 8
- (iv) 8
- (v) 8
- (vi) 8

- (b) 32 (8+8+[4+4]+8)

- (c) (i) 8 (by impression.)
- (ii) 8
- (iii) 6+2 (by impression.)

Topic 10 – The Roman Army

- (a) (i) 8
- (ii) 8
- (iii) 8
- (iv) 8
- (v) 4+4
- (vi) 4+4

- (b) 32 (4+6+6+6+6+4)

- (c) (i) 3+3+2
- (ii) 8 (by impression)
- (iii) 8 (by impression)

NOTES

N.B. These notes are not definitive. Candidates may make valid points other than those listed.

Topic 1: The Wrath of Achilles

(a)

- (i) He has the staff and head-dress of the god with him; also a ransom for his daughter.
- (ii) They do not have a store of spare prizes ready anywhere.
- (iii) He asks Helen to get Paris to get up and go out to fight quickly.
- (iv) He is from Lycia.
- (v) He asks for an oath to say that whoever wins the fight should return the body of the loser to his family for proper burial.
- (vi) He is disguised as a young Myrmidon soldier.

(b)

- (i) For both Achilles and Hector, even though they are very different characters, war is the driving force in their lives. They both live for the honour of fighting in battle. In Book 1 Agamemnon says that fighting and killing is "the breath of life" to Achilles. We know that Achilles is destined to die young in Troy, but still chose to go there. Fighting is his *raison d'être*, which is why he is so annoyed at being 'forced out' by Agamemnon in Book 1 and deprived of the opportunity to win further glory. He returns to battle to avenge Patroclus and sees war as a way to restore both his own and Patroclus' honour. In Book 6, Hector says to Andromache that he was bred to fight in the front line and that he could not hang back in the fighting as it would go against the grain and he would be ashamed to face the Trojans. When he is outside the walls, instead of escaping from Achilles, he faces him there on his own in Book 22. Death is preferable to dishonour. Hector prays that his son will be a fine warrior. Any **two** developed points will suffice here.
- (ii) Andromache begs Hector to stay inside the walls, she calls him "possessed" because he wants to fight in the front line. She pleads with him not to leave her a widow and his son an orphan. She reminds him that she has already lost her father and brothers to Achilles in the war. She predicts a terrible life for her son if Hector dies in battle. Hecuba begs her son to come inside the walls and not to face Achilles alone. Like Andromache she sees the terrible price paid for bravery in war and points out to Hector that if he is killed by Achilles, he will not get a proper burial, but rather he will be thrown to the dogs. Candidates will probably refer to the pleas of Hector's wife and mother as outlined above. The women see war as tragic. They fear the dishonour which

can be meted out to dead warriors as well as the consequences for themselves i.e. slavery and their children. Andromache in particular points out to Hector that she has lost her father and seven brothers in war already. Again any **two** developed points will suffice here.

- (iii) Obvious choices here are Hector or Achilles, alternatively one of the gods could be chosen. Candidates will most likely choose Achilles or Hector. Valid reasons could include Achilles' bravery, prowess in battle or moral courage in confronting Agamemnon in Book 1. For Hector it could be his courage, his concern for his family and his city, his sense of honour when compared to Achilles' brutality or the fact that what he achieves happens without the help of the gods. Any **two** developed points here. Other characters are acceptable here as long as there is appropriate development.
- (c)
- (i) The simile is a comparison between armies of Ajax and Teucer as they gather to fight and a storm cloud seen at sea by a goatherd.
 - (ii) The simile is a very vivid image of a threatening, dark, dangerous storm which gives a good idea of the frightening nature of these armies.
 - (iii) Big range of choices here, especially from Book 22.

Topic 2: Greece and Persia

- (a)
- (i) Hecataeus advised Aristagoras not to go to war against the King of Persia.
 - (ii) After battle of Marathon Miltiades sailed to Paros to attack them because of a personal grudge.
 - (iii) White throne built on a hill at Abydos for Xerxes to review his troops.
 - (iv) Themistocles persuaded them to spend the money on the fleet.
 - (v) The Thessalians went over to the Persian side at early stage because they had no allies left to help them defend such an exposed area against the Persians.
 - (vi) After Thermopylae Xerxes cut off Leonidas's head and impaled it on a stake.
- (b)
- (i) Reasons Xerxes gave to his council why he wanted to invade Greece include: he wanted to live up to his predecessors' achievements in extending the empire; to win honour and more land; also to get revenge on the Athenians for the harm they did to Persia and to Darius; so that the Persian empire will end only where the sky begins.
 - (ii) Reasons given might include: Superior skill, training and equipment of the Greek armies; superior tactics of the Greek generals; effect of greater motivation of the Greek soldiers fighting for their liberty as opposed to the "slavish" mentality of the Persian troops. At least two specific references to the events should be given here. Candidates could make specific reference to the defeats suffered by Xerxes at Salamis and Plataea as well as the heroic resistance offered by Leonidas at Thermopylae that showed the Greeks superior patriotism and the fact that they were fighting for their country's

freedom while the Persians were “following orders” as well as fighting for Xerxes’ vanity. The Greek warriors were better trained and their commanders showed better tactical ability at Salamis and Plataea.

- (iii) Choice of either Athens or Sparta here. Athens main contribution was at Salamis and also at Artemisium, and the key factor of their superiority at sea. Sparta’s was her overall leadership of the Greeks as well as Leonidas’ courage at Thermopylae and the decisive victory on land at Plataea.

(c)

- (i) An oracle was a sacred place where a priest or priestess would speak the words of a god (usually Apollo). This was where people would go to find out about important events in the future.
- (ii) Because it knew what he was doing, and it was something that could not have been guessed.
- (iii) The Athenians consulted it before the invasion of Xerxes and were told that only their wooden walls would save them.

Topic 3: The Life and Death of Socrates.

(a)

- (i) He says he does not speak in flowery language like his accusers but in very plain ordinary language.
- (ii) The Clouds by Aristophanes
- (iii) He wanted to test the truth of the Oracle of Apollo which had said that he was wiser than any other man
- (iv) He says the one thing you need to consider before you perform any action is whether or not you are acting rightly or wrongly, like a good man or a bad one.
- (v) The ship went to Delos every year in honour of Apollo. It could also be to commemorate the death of the Minotaur at the hands of Theseus, or to celebrate the liberation from having to send young men and women to feed the Minotaur.
- (vi) That it did not matter, since he will be elsewhere and it will only be his body so it doesn't matter.

(b)

A candidate may mention Socrates’ pursuit of the truth by his honest questioning of public figures and his conclusion that they lack the type of wisdom and knowledge they claim. Socrates does this in obedience to Apollo’s oracle at Delphi that had told his best friend Chaerephon that there was no man wiser than Socrates. As such Socrates shows he believes in the state gods. This contradicts the claim of his accusers that Socrates believes in gods of his own invention. Socrates has also been unfairly criticised in the past in plays like The Clouds. Socrates isn’t as disreputable as the sophists and doesn’t charge fees - his poverty is proof of this. Similarly he doesn’t actively encourage a ‘cult following’ and the young, including the writer, follow him of their own free will. Socrates also claims the only thing he knows is that he knows nothing and that the unexamined life is not worth living. Candidates should use this

type of information to point to the sincerity of Socrates' convictions and the fact that he wasn't afraid of being unpopular.

- (c)
- (i) Socratic dialogue/method/dialectic/elenchus
- (ii) He points out all that Lamprocles' mother has done for him and that she cares only for his well being.
- (iii) Nobody likes to be told so clearly that they are wrong, unreasonable or stupid about something.

Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy

- (a)
 - (i) He was told that he had to do this to get a fair wind to Troy; to appease Artemis.
 - (ii) She offered him the most beautiful woman in the world – Helen.
 - (iii) The Argolid (candidates may say Argos).
 - (iv) Priam and one of: Hector, Paris, Helenus, Polites.
 - (v) A figure of eight shield.
 - (vi) A tholos or beehive tomb or Treasury of Atreus.
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- (b)
 - (i) There is a lot of information here. The most relevant points would be his German background, the interest in the tales of Ancient Greece that was stimulated in his childhood, particularly the story of the Fall of Troy. It became his life's work to show that these tales had some basis in fact. Schliemann finished his formal education early but showed a flair for languages, ancient and modern. This proved invaluable as he pursued his business interests later in life. Schliemann travelled extensively and married twice. He made Frank Calvert's acquaintance and conducted excavations at Hisarlik. His archaeological methods were frequently crude e.g. at Troy and he exaggerated his findings e.g. at Mycenae, 'gazing upon the face of Agamemnon' and at Troy where he claimed to have discovered Homer's Troy as well as 'Priam's Treasure' and 'The Jewels of Helen.' History hasn't always been kind to him - before he died at the age of 68 in 1890 he admitted that Dorpfeld was closer to the truth with his assertion that Troy 6 was Homer's Troy. Nevertheless his failures and successes have been the basis of research about Troy ever since. His thesis about the existence of a Trojan War and its location is still widely accepted. If Troy is chosen the following points could be included: He excavated a place that was hugely famous and established that there were very ancient remains there; He made archaeology and the site at Hisarlik very famous and created a major public interest in it; He found the remains of 9 settlements one on top of the other; He found the "Treasures of Priam" including the "Jewels of Helen". If Mycenae is chosen the following points could be included: He found the Grave Circle containing the shaft graves with the bodies covered in gold; also there he found the dagger with the hunting scene, the gold face masks and the boar's tusk helmet;

he found the remains of the palace and of other dwellings plus a secret reservoir. Unlike Troy, the site of Mycenae was already established though, it did not need to be "found".

- (ii) Schliemann's main findings at Troy were the location of the site, the 9 habitation levels, the Jewels of Helen and Treasures of Priam (even if spurious!). At Mycenae his main discoveries were the shaft graves and Grave Circle, the daggers and face masks as well as palace remains and the secret reservoir. In the long term perhaps the discoveries at Troy were more significant as he showed some archaeological basis for Homer's descriptions of Troy and there have been 3 major excavations subsequently (Dorpfeld's, Blegen's and the most recent Troia project, 1988-2003.)
- (c)
 - (i) The soldiers are wearing short fringed tunics; greaves (shin guards); a cuirass (breast plate), perhaps made of metal or leather; metal helmets with a textured surface and horns on the front and a plume on the top; they are carrying spears and shields.
 - (ii) Candidates could say that they don't look as if they have the equipment to capture a strongly walled town (no artillery) or that if there were enough of them and they were really determined they could besiege the town for long enough to take it.
 - (iii) It lasts very well and it often shows how skilful or artistic people were. The pictures painted onto pottery often tell us a lot about life in the past.

Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis

- (a)
 - (i) Pericles
 - (ii) She was the patron goddess of the city of Athens.
 - (iii) It was a type of dress.
 - (iv) The Delian League money was used to pay for the building of the Parthenon.
 - (v) Poseidon threw his trident and it landed on the spot where the Erechtheum was built.
 - (vi) It shows the capital of an Ionic column.

(b)

The rationale for the festival was its commemoration of Athene's birthday and her patronage of Athens. Athene's birth was very unusual. The Great Panathenaea was every 4 years with a Panathenaea every year. It took place in July/August-the 28th day of the Greek month Hecatombion and the festival itself lasted several days. Its high point was the procession in which the specially woven peplos was carried from the Dipylon Gate, through the Agora, up through the Propylaea or gateway and onto the Acropolis where it ended up at the Erechtheion and where it draped the ancient olive wood statue of Athene. Other events included sprinting as part of a pentathlon (also featuring long jump, discus, javelin and wrestling), horse races, relay races, boxing, racing in armour. Those who took part in the procession included the girls who wove the peplos, charioteers, warriors, singers, olive bearers and many more.

As this is an 'imagine' questions, candidates will be expected to engage with the spirit of the question.

(c)

- (i) Pediments
- (ii) One at each end of the building (east and west) under the roof.
- (iii) Top one shows the birth of Athene from the head of Zeus, taking place at dawn as the horses of Selene sink to the right and the horses of Helios rise up from the left. Other gods are witnessing the event. The bottom one shows the contest between Athene and Poseidon to be patron god of Athens. Athene offers the city an olive tree. Poseidon throws his trident creating a salt spring on the Acropolis. Other gods are present and the corner figures probably represent the rivers of Athens.
- (iv) Any one point will do here: the way all of the figures blend together to make a good composition; the natural and realistic forms of the figures; the way the clothing or horses look so realistic; the wide variety of the poses; the dramatic effect of the sculptures; the scale of the work (over life size).

Topic 6: The Quest of Aeneas

(a)

- (i) His mother, Venus.
- (ii) People who are building a new city which includes a temple showing scenes from the Trojan War.
- (iii) He was the great Trojan hero who was a cousin of Aeneas/son of Priam. He orders him to escape from Troy, rescuing the images of the Trojan gods from the city.
- (iv) When the hair of Ascanius (Iulus) goes on fire and a comet appears in the sky.
- (v) Iarbas was a Numidian king, son of Jupiter, who wanted Dido to marry him.
- (vi) He was led to it by two doves sent by his mother.

(b)

- (i) Aeneas visits a gloomy area inhabited by ghosts of old age, despair etc. as well as encountering spirits of monsters such as the Chimaera that he draws his sword against. The Sibyl tells him not to bother as they are only spirits. Aeneas meets Charon who controls the crossing of the river Styx. Charon is shown the Golden Bough and so Aeneas and the Sibyl can cross. The Sibyl drugs the guard dog Cerberus. Aeneas also meets Palinurus before he crosses. After crossing Aeneas comes across the area where the victims of unhappy love are, suicides etc. Dido is here but she refuses to speak to him. Aeneas also gets a view of Tartarus but the sibyl wishes to hurry him along until he arrives at Elysium, the place of the blest where his father Anchises resides and where he has been told to go. This is a bright and beautiful place. Here Anchises shows Aeneas the souls gathering at the river Lethe waiting to be reborn as their descendants and as famous Romans. This includes Julius Caesar,

- Pompey, Augustus, Marcellus and many others. Aeneas and the Sibyl leave by the gate of ivory.
- (ii) Any section could be chosen here, two specific references to Virgil's account needed.
- (c)**
- (i) Juno, Queen of the gods
 - (ii) The Trojans.
 - (iii) Juno hates the Trojans for three reasons: the main one is that they are destined to found a new race (the Romans) who are fated to destroy her favourite city, Carthage, in the future. She also resents the fact that Paris did not choose her to win the golden apple (the Beauty Contest), and she is jealous of Ganymede, the Trojan boy who is Jupiter's cup-bearer. (The first reason would be enough here)
 - (iv) She bribes him with the offer of a beautiful nymph.

Topic 7: The Roman Theatre

- (a)
 - (i) 200 B.C.
 - (ii) Only on special festival days in honour of the gods
 - (iii) Artotrogus says these words, the cook is owned by Pyrgopolynices, the Swaggering Soldier.
 - (iv) Because she has been spotted kissing her lover by a slave; wants to fool Sceledrus.
 - (v) Periplectomenus, the old man next door.
 - (vi) The love token is a ring. It is supposed to belong to the wife of Periplectomenus. Candidates may say Periplectomenus.
- (b)**
 - (i) He is boastful and arrogant. He thinks the world of himself and constantly compares himself to great heroes. He grossly exaggerates his military exploits and loves to listen to flattery, no matter how dishonest. He thinks he is beautiful and he assumes that all women fancy him and is constantly on the lookout for new conquests. He is a gullible fool and easily tricked by Palaestrio, a clever slave. The general points about his character would be his arrogance, his vanity, his womanising i.e. his capture of Philocomasium and his chasing after Acroteleutium, his gullibility i.e. he falls for the flattery of Artotrogus and Palaestrio. He is a man who seems to have no scruples whatsoever but he is also a bit of an idiot e.g. he doesn't suspect Palaestrio's schemes to win his freedom and reunite Philocomasium and Pleusicles until it is too late. He also falls for Artotrogus' wildly exaggerated tallies of the men he has killed.
 - (ii) He claims to have seen the error of his ways as he is being beaten up by the slaves from next door, but even then, he wonders has Philocomasium left yet (i.e. he still thinks he might get her back) so he probably has not really changed. Candidates can argue either way.

- (iii) It is difficult to feel sympathy for such a wretch, but perhaps it could be argued that he is foolish rather than bad!
- (c)
- (i) The obvious difference is that it is really short compared to that of the Swaggering Soldier and it does not set the scene at all. The similarity is that the character directly addresses the audience and tries to settle them down as the play is starting.
 - (ii) One unusual feature of the prologue of the Swaggering Soldier is that it is delayed.
 - (iii) Most of these plays came from stories that were originally Greek. Roman playwrights may have been reluctant to cause offence with a specifically Roman setting or they may have had a condescending view of the Greeks, etc.
 - (iv) Terence.

Topic 8: The Life and Times of Julius Caesar

- (a)
- (i) He tried to bribe him
 - (ii) That they should each get a separate trial. Caesar proposed a type of house arrest where the conspirators would be dispersed throughout Italy. He was adamant that they should not be put to death without trial as they were Roman citizens.
 - (iii) Spain.
 - (iv) In a tiny little village, crossing the Alps.
 - (v) The Battle of Zela (or Pontus) where he defeated Pharnaces.
 - (vi) Signal for the beginning of the attack on Caesar was that Tillius took hold of his toga and pulled it down from his neck.
- (b)
- (i) Although Caesar had made the Germans allies, they were intolerable neighbours to the tribes under his control. Caesar's officers were afraid of them and so Caesar told them to go home, that he would fight them alone with his tenth legion. The tenth legion was delighted with this but the other men were furious. All were now eager for action. Caesar approached very near which damaged the morale of Ariovistus and his men. The German women now, reading the currents in the rivers, said they should not fight till the new moon appeared. Caesar heard of this prophecy and engaged the Germans in this disheartened state, forcing them to fight. He won a brilliant victory and pursued the Germans for 40 miles filling the plain with their bodies. 80,000 dead. The description could also include Caesar's massacre of the Usipes and Tencteri several years later. They were also a German tribe and he crossed the Rhine to 'pacify' Germany and prevent further revolts from that quarter.
 - (ii) Candidates could pick the Helvetii, the Nervii or the united Gallic tribes under Vercingetorix at Alesia where Caesar showed his genius in defeating two armies at once and conducting a very successful siege of an almost impregnable fortress. The Helvetii attacked his men on the march, but Caesar

fell back on a strong position and insisted on leading his men into the attack on foot. There was a huge struggle at the wagons with even the women and children of the Helvetii fighting. The battle did not end till midnight. He then allowed the defeated to go back to their own lands and resettle them. The Nervii fell on Caesar's men while they were fortifying a camp, routing the cavalry, surrounding the 7th and 12th legions. They would have been defeated except that Caesar himself took up a shield and ran to the front, hurling himself on the natives, only to be joined by the 10th legion. Only 500 of 60,000 Nervii were supposed to have survived. The other obvious choice is the victory over the Gauls led by Vercingetorix at Alesia where Caesar besieged the town but was then besieged in turn. Still he managed to inflict a major defeat on the Gauls, first defeating the army outside the town, then continuing the siege and bringing down the town itself.

- (i) Apart from his fighting skills two other qualities Caesar showed in these campaigns could be his ability to withstand great hardship of all kinds along with his men, his great tactical insight, his ability to look ahead and see what would be most effective against the enemy; his capacity for great ruthlessness and great mercy depending on circumstances.
- (c)
- (i) Stopped using the Spanish bodyguards; 'he neglected the warnings of soothsayers and well-wishers'.
 - (ii) Brutus Albinus/Decius/ Decimus Brutus/ Brutus.
 - (iii) An unexpected one.

Topic 9: A Roman City Pompeii

- (a)
- (i) It was buried in ash and pumice, Herculaneum was buried in molten rock. Candidates may refer to the distance between the two locations and Vesuvius as a cause of difference.
 - (ii) Because of its mysterious frescoes with life-size figures.
 - (iii) He fought against it and other cities in the Social War/ established colony.
 - (iv) Music recitals or poetry readings.
 - (v) Strigils, an oil bottle and a ladle carried by a slave at the baths.
 - (vi) The Nuceria Riots of 59 AD.
- (b) Under public buildings candidates could discuss some of the buildings of the forum and their functions e.g. temples, the basilica, etc. A well developed description of one of the bath houses would also suffice here as long it described the different rooms, hypocaust, changing and recreational areas, etc. Under entertainment information on the theatres and the amphitheatre and games would be expected. Shopping would refer to market stalls in the forum for fruit, meat etc. and could also cover bars, bakeries and various trade and craft outlets. This could also cover eating out. Other relevant details could include Pompeii's scenic location, generic or specific descriptions of private houses, information on how the city is run – elections, etc. Candidates will be expected to engage with the spirit of the question.

(c)

- (i) The kind of food they ate and what they thought might look good on a dining room floor/untidy. Also the skills they had.
- (ii) Obvious choices here would be the Cave Canem mosaic; the mosaic showing actors preparing for a performance; a sea scene or a wild beast scene could be used, or even the Battle of Issus.
- (iii) A very open question. The two reasons would need to be well rooted in historical facts about the town.

Topic 10: The Roman Army

(a)

- (i) A tenth of a legion (480 men)
- (ii) The job of a centurion was to command a Century (80 men), lead men into battle, administrative duties, responsible for disciplining soldiers.
- (iii) Claudius took part in the invasion of Britain in 43 AD.
- (iv) A praetorium in a Roman fort was the general's tent or Headquarters.
- (v) Photograph 9 shows a Roman standard; it was held before each legion so the soldiers could see it in battle. It was a symbol of Roman greatness.
- (vi) Photograph 10 shows the *testudo* or tortoise defensive tactic used by the Roman infantry under attack.

(b)

Under the heading of the army on the march: Soldiers were woken by a trumpet call at dawn and had a very light breakfast before forming into their cohorts for roll call. On the march the auxiliaries usually led the way while the Romans followed behind their legionary standards carrying their kit on their back- *Marius' mules*. The army in action covers battles, weaponry and siege tactics. The main weapons would include a shield-*scutum*, a throwing spear-*pilum*, a sword-*gladius* as well as a dagger or *pugio* for hand to hand combat. Kit would also have included pick axes for felling trees, road building etc. Combat would include tactics such as the *testudo* in siege warfare as well as specialist artillery e.g. the *catapulta* that fired metal bolts and arrows and the *ballista* that was a stone thrower. There was also the *onager* or 'wild ass.' Accounts of open battle could include a speech by the general beforehand, the auxiliaries advancing first, the Romans withstanding the enemy charge as they picked them off with missiles before rushing forward with a battle cry as the eagle was raised. Soldiers tried to keep their eyes on the eagle and standards at all times and to keep them safe as they set about hacking the enemy to pieces. Daily routine could include route marches, tactical drills, weapons training, road and camp building, chores such as cleaning armour as well as punishments e.g. cleaning latrines, not the most likely to encourage your brother to join the army. Living conditions could be either in temporary camps made of turf or timber or permanent forts made of stone. Soldiers could have slept in tents or in barrack blocks. Conditions were generally Spartan though. Hopes for the future would perhaps centre on promotion to centurion or even

first centurion for the whole legion-the *primus pilus* or 'first spear.' This however was for a very experienced soldier. At a more junior level an ordinary soldier could first win promotion to an orderly sergeant or *tesserarius* in charge of the password and from there to standard bearer or *signifier* or the more prestigious eagle bearer or *aquilifer*. After this a soldier could become a deputy centurion or *optio* and the senior *optio* was known as 'the deputy with the hope of promotion' or *optio ad spem ordinis*. Otherwise hopes for the future would turn to survival, retirement with a diploma and gratuity and the possibility of farming or running a business or staying on as a veteran. Other enjoyable aspects of army life would include legionary entertainments e.g. baths, exercise in the palaestra, gambling etc. as well as the standard pleasures of wine, women and song while on leave. It would be important for the candidate to engage with the question on the matter of encouraging the brother.

(c)

- (i) Helmet made of metal/iron/bronze. Designed for protection with a neck-guard, ear-guard, cheek-piece, and visor in front.
- (ii) Body armour combined flexibility in design and strength in material, protective and light. Flexibility of arms.
- (iii) The top of the spear came off on impact so it could not be thrown back at you. The shield was used defensively against missiles and could be used in the *testudo*.