



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2013

CLASSICAL STUDIES - HIGHER LEVEL

THURSDAY 20 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

- Topic 1: The Wrath of Achilles.
- Topic 2: Greece and Persia.
- Topic 3: The Life and Death of Socrates.
- Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy.
- Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis.

SECTION B - The Roman World

- Topic 6: The Quest of Aeneas.
- Topic 7: The Roman Theatre – Comedy.
- Topic 8: The Life and Times of Julius Caesar.
- Topic 9: A Roman City – Pompeii.
- 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 were Achilles' men called?
 - (ii) In Book 6 why was Astyanax frightened?
 - (iii) Who was Peleus?
 - (iv) What sign did Zeus send to show that Priam would have a safe journey?
 - (v) Who was Nestor?
 - (vi) Study Photograph 1 on Paper X which shows a scene from Book 24 of the **Iliad**. Explain what is happening. (24)
- (b)
- (i) Briefly describe the events leading up to the death of Patroclus in Book 16 of the **Iliad**. (16)
 - (ii) In your opinion, was his death due to Destiny (Fate) or to his own pride, or to a combination of both of these? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
 - (iii) Explain why Achilles' Destiny made Thetis cry in Book 24 of the **Iliad**. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 5 of the **Iliad** and then answer the questions which follow.
- Pallas Athene spoke to Diomedes: 'Now Diomedes, you can fight the Trojans in full confidence! I have filled your heart with fearless determination. Also, I have swept the mist from your eyes and made you able to distinguish gods from men. Now, in case a god comes here to try you out, do not fight with any of them – with one exception only. If Aphrodite daughter of Zeus comes into battle, stab her with your sharp spear.' Diomedes went and engaged once more with the front ranks. Even without Athene he had been determined to fall on the enemy again, and now he possessed three times the determination, like a lion which a shepherd in charge of the fleecy sheep on an outlying farm has wounded as it leaps over the fence but failed to kill. He only rouses the lion to greater fury, but now he cannot keep it off, so it gets in among the folds, and the abandoned sheep run off in panic. They are left piled up in heaps against each other, and the lion, as determined as ever, jumps the high wall and escapes – with such determination did mighty Diomedes charge the Trojans.
- (i) How does Athene help Diomedes? (6)
 - (ii) What instructions does she give Diomedes? (6)
 - (iii) Mention **one** way in which she helps Achilles in Book 22. (4)
 - (iv) Find the simile describing Diomedes. Is it an effective way of describing his return to the battlefield? Give reasons 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) Name the Spartan king who accompanied Xerxes as an adviser.
 - (ii) Study Photograph 2 on Paper X. What type of ship is shown?
 - (iii) Who were the Immortals?
 - (iv) To which god was the island of Delos sacred?
 - (v) When Pausanias came upon Mardonius' tent after the Greek victory at Plataea, what did he do?
 - (vi) What happened to Themistocles in 472 BC? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Mention **two** places captured by the Persians on their journey across the Aegean Sea to Marathon in 490 BC. (8)
 - (ii) What was the only city to help the Athenians at the battle of Marathon? (8)
 - (iii) Briefly describe the battle of Marathon. You may use a sketch as part of your answer. (16)
- (c) Read the following passage from **The Histories** of Herodotus and answer the questions which follow.
- When Persians meet in the streets one can always tell by their mode of greeting whether or not they are of the same rank; for they do not speak but kiss – their equals upon the mouth, those somewhat superior on the cheeks. A man of greatly inferior rank prostrates himself in profound reverence. After their own nation they hold their nearest neighbours most in honour, then the nearest but one – and so on, their respect decreasing as the distance grows, and the most remote being the most despised. Themselves they consider in every way superior to everyone else in the world, and allow other nations a share of good qualities decreasing according to distance, the furthest off being the worst.
- (i) According to Herodotus, how do Persians greet their superiors **and** equals in the street? (6)
 - (ii) In contrast, what does a man of greatly inferior rank do? (6)
 - (iii) What do the Persians think of themselves **and** of their neighbours? (6)
 - (iv) Based on your reading of **this** passage, what is your opinion of the Persians? (6)

(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) In what century was Socrates born? (24)
- (ii) Name **one** of the groups of people whom Socrates questioned in order to test the oracle he had received about himself.
- (iii) Name **one** of the places Socrates served as a soldier.
- (iv) Why did the Athenians send a boat to Delos each year?
- (v) How was Crito able to get into prison to visit Socrates?
- (vi) Who was Evenus of Paros? (24)

- (b)
- (i) Outline the main accusations made against Socrates in Plato's **Apology**. (8)
 - (ii) What were the arguments Socrates used to defend himself? (12)
 - (iii) What reasons did Socrates give Crito for not escaping from Athens? (6)
 - (iv) Do you admire Socrates? Give reasons for your answer. (6)

(c) Read the following passage from the Greek comedy **The Clouds**, and answer the questions which follow.

STREPSIADES: *(pulling the bedclothes over his head)* Yow! It's those bugs again!
SOCRATES: Now don't wriggle. And if an idea gets you into any difficulty, let go of it, withdraw for a bit, and then get your brain to work again shifting it around and weighing it up. *[He is about to go off when a shout calls him back]*
STREPSIADES: *[getting eagerly and thankfully out of bed]*: Socrates! Socrates, my very own!
SOCRATES: Yes, what is it?
STREPSIADES: I've got an idea for dodging interest.
SOCRATES: Tell me what it is.
STREPSIADES: Suppose I bought a Thessalian slave, a witch, and got her to draw down the moon one night, and then put it in a box like they do mirrors and kept a close watch on it.
SOCRATES: What good would that do you?
STREPSIADES: Well if the moon never rises, I never pay any interest.
SOCRATES: Why not?
STREPSIADES: Why not? Because it's reckoned by the month, of course.
SOCRATES: That's very good.

- (i) What does Socrates tell Strepsiades to do if he has trouble with an idea? (8)
- (ii) What is Strepsiades' idea for not paying interest? What is Socrates' reaction to this? (8)
- (iii) How does the Socrates shown in this passage compare with the Socrates you have studied in your texts? (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) What was the Simois?
 - (ii) What is shown in Photograph 3 on Paper X?
 - (iii) Who was Orestes? What woman did he kill?
 - (iv) What is shown in Photograph 4 on Paper X? Where was it found?
 - (v) Name the king of Troy and **one** of his sons.
 - (vi) What did the Greeks and Trojans call the narrow strip of water to the North of Troy? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Describe the events that led to the Trojan War. (12)
 - (ii) Give an account of Heinrich Schliemann's excavations at Troy. (12)
 - (iii) What contribution did Wilhelm Dorpfeld make to our understanding of this site? (8)
- (c)
- (i) Study the plan of Mycenae in Photograph 5 on Paper X, and identify the features marked **A** and **B**. (6)
 - (ii) How did Michael Ventris help us to understand Mycenae? (6)
 - (iii) Name a famous tholos tomb. Briefly describe the features of a tholos tomb. You may use a correctly labelled diagram as part of your answer. (8)
 - (iv) Apart from Mycenae, name **one** other Mycenaean palace. (4)

(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) What is meant by the word Acropolis?
 - (ii) Who was Mnesicles?
 - (iii) Who is shown in Photograph 6 on Paper X? What is he wearing on his head?
 - (iv) Where was the ancient olive wood statue of Athene kept?
 - (v) Name **one** Greek playwright whose plays were performed in the Theatre of Dionysus.
 - (vi) What happened to the Parthenon in 1687? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Describe the **Ionic** order of architecture using the correct terms. You may use a labelled diagram as part of your answer. (12)
 - (ii) Why was the Parthenon called a peripteral temple? (4)
 - (iii) Describe **three** of the following architectural features of the **Doric Order**: Metope; triglyph; pediment; a Doric column. You may use a labelled diagram as part of your answer. (12)
 - (iv) Why was the Parthenon dedicated to Athene? (4)
- (c)
- (i) Study the statue shown in Photograph 7 on Paper X. What type of statue is it and where was it to be found? (6)
 - (ii) Study the sculpture from the Parthenon frieze shown in Photograph 8 on Paper X. Where exactly on the Parthenon was this frieze to be found? You may use a diagram as part of your answer. (6)
 - (iii) Do you like this sculpture? Give reasons for your answer. (6)
 - (iv) Why is this frieze an unusual feature on a temple like the Parthenon? (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) Why did Augustus Caesar want Virgil to write the **Aeneid**?
 - (ii) What reward did Juno promise Aeolus for creating a storm at sea?
 - (iii) “I am afraid of the Greeks, particularly when they bring gifts.” Who said this and to what was he referring?
 - (iv) How, and by whom was Priam killed?
 - (v) Who was Creusa and what happened to her?
 - (vi) What makes Aeneas realise that he must leave Carthage? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Mention **two** deeds that Aeneas has to do before he can enter the Underworld. (8)
 - (ii) Give an account of what Aeneas sees at the entrance to the Underworld. (8)
 - (iii) Describe Aeneas’ journey in the Underworld. Mention the people that he meets and explain what he learns about his future. (16)
- (c) Study Photograph 9 on Paper X. Aeneas is shown with his family.
- (i) Explain why Ascanius is shown with wings. (9)
 - (ii) What was Aeneas’ father called? (5)
 - (iii) Give one other name Ascanius was known by. (5)
 - (iv) Where did Ascanius rule after the Trojans arrived in Italy? (5)

(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) In the play, why did the actors sometimes use ‘asides’?
 - (ii) “Yes, a hundred and fifty in Cilicia, a hundred in Scytholatronia ... Macedonians sixty killed, that is in one day alone.” Who says this and to whom is he speaking?
 - (iii) Who was Pleusicles? Where was his home?
 - (iv) Why was Milphidippa called a “despatch boat”?
 - (v) When were plays usually performed in Ancient Rome?
 - (vi) “Try to stop crying now. There’s a good girl.” Who says this and to whom is he speaking? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Who is Periplectomenus? What is his opinion of himself? (12)
 - (ii) Explain why he does not want to have a wife or children. (12)
 - (iii) Who is Acroteleutium?
Write a brief note on her role in **The Swaggering Soldier**. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from another play by Plautus called **Pseudolus**. This passage is the whole prologue.
- 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) Give **one** similarity **and one** difference between this prologue and the prologue of **The Swaggering Soldier**. (8)
 - (ii) Who speaks the prologue in **The Swaggering Soldier**? (6)
 - (iii) From your reading of the prologue in **The Swaggering Soldier**, what is your opinion of Pyrgopolynices? Give reasons for your answer. (10)

(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) Who said this of Caesar: “In this boy there are many Mariuses”?
 - (ii) What did Caesar study under Apollonius of Rhodes?
 - (iii) Who discovered Clodius’s presence in Caesar’s house at the festival of the Good Goddess?
 - (iv) Why did Caesar burst into tears when reading the history of Alexander the Great?
 - (v) How did Cleopatra first get herself noticed by Caesar?
 - (vi) Who was Calpurnia? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Trace the course of Caesar’s life from the time he became consul (60 BC), until he crossed the Rubicon in 49 BC. In your answer you should refer to his successes as a politician and as a military leader. (24)
 - (ii) Identify **one** aspect of Caesar’s character that you admire **or** do not admire. Give reasons for your answer. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Shakespeare’s **Julius Caesar** and then answer the questions which follow.
- Soothsayer:** Beware the Ides of March.
Caesar: What man is that?
Brutus: A Soothsayer bids you beware the Ides of March.
Caesar: Set him before me; let me see his face.
Cassius: Fellow, come from the throng; look upon Caesar.
Caesar: What sayst thou to me now? Speak once again.
Soothsayer: Beware the Ides of March.
Caesar: He is a dreamer, let us leave him: pass
- (i) What was a soothsayer? (6)
 - (ii) What was the “Ides of March”? (6)
 - (iii) According to Plutarch’s **Life of Caesar**, there were warnings of Caesar’s approaching death. Give an example of **one** of these warnings or omens. (6)
 - (iv) What was the signal for the fatal attack on Caesar in Pompey’s theatre? (6)

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 is shown in Photograph **10** on Paper **X**? Who would wear it?
 - (ii) Study Photograph **11** on Paper **X**.
What area of Pompeii is shown? Give **one** piece of evidence to support your answer.
 - (iii) What is *garum*?
 - (iv) What did the aediles do?
 - (v) What is a *palla*?
 - (vi) What is an *impluvium*? Where was it to be found? (24)
- (b) Write a description of any **two** of the following aspects of life in Pompeii:
- (i) Public entertainment
 - (ii) The life of a slave
 - (iii) Education. (16 x 2)
- (c)
- (i) What is shown in Photograph **12** on Paper **X**? Where would it have been located? (6)
 - (ii) Who was the patron goddess of Pompeii?
Who set up the Roman colony at Pompeii? (6)
 - (iii) Name **two** other gods or goddesses who had temples at Pompeii. (6)
 - (iv) Which god was worshipped in the Villa of the Mysteries? (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 a cohort in the Roman army?
 - (ii) State **one** of the promises made by a Roman legionary recruit when he joined the army.
 - (iii) What was the Praetorian Guard?
 - (iv) Name **two** buildings in a Roman fort.
 - (v) What was meant by decimation?
 - (vi) Who was Mithras? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Write an account of a successful battle fought by the Romans against the Celts. Include in your answer:
 - the routine that takes place before the battle
 - the methods of attack and the artillery used by the Romans during battle
 - how the Celts defended themselves
 - any other relevant detail. (24)
 - (ii) Name **two** awards a soldier might be given for bravery in battle. (8)
- (c) Photograph **13** on Paper **X** shows a picture of a Roman legionary in his armour. Study the photograph and answer the following questions.
- (i) What was the legionary's helmet made of? Give **two** ways in which it gave protection to the legionary. (9)
 - (ii) What was so clever about the design of his body armour? (5)
 - (iii) How were his sandals designed for long marches? (5)
 - (iv) Why were Roman soldiers called Marius's mules? (5)

(80 marks)

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