



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit**  
**State Examinations Commission**

**Junior Certificate 2015**

**Marking Scheme**

**Classical Studies**

**Higher Level**

## **Note to teachers and students on the use of published marking schemes**

Marking schemes published by the State Examinations Commission are not intended to be standalone documents. They are an essential resource for examiners who receive training in the correct interpretation and application of the scheme. This training involves, among other things, marking samples of student work and discussing the marks awarded, so as to clarify the correct application of the scheme. The work of examiners is subsequently monitored by Advising Examiners to ensure consistent and accurate application of the marking scheme. This process is overseen by the Chief Examiner, usually assisted by a Chief Advising Examiner. The Chief Examiner is the final authority regarding whether or not the marking scheme has been correctly applied to any piece of candidate work.

Marking schemes are working documents. While a draft marking scheme is prepared in advance of the examination, the scheme is not finalised until examiners have applied it to candidates' work and the feedback from all examiners has been collated and considered in light of the full range of responses of candidates, the overall level of difficulty of the examination and the need to maintain consistency in standards from year to year. This published document contains the finalised scheme, as it was applied to all candidates' work.

In the case of marking schemes that include model solutions or answers, it should be noted that these are not intended to be exhaustive. Variations and alternatives may also be acceptable. Examiners must consider all answers on their merits, and will have consulted with their Advising Examiners when in doubt.

## **Future Marking Schemes**

Assumptions about future marking schemes on the basis of past schemes should be avoided. While the underlying assessment principles remain the same, the details of the marking of a particular type of question may change in the context of the contribution of that question to the overall examination in a given year. The Chief Examiner in any given year has the responsibility to determine how best to ensure the fair and accurate assessment of candidates' work and to ensure consistency in the standard of the assessment from year to year. Accordingly, aspects of the structure, detail and application of the marking scheme for a particular examination are subject to change from one year to the next without notice.

**SECTION A**  
**The Greek World**  
**Topic 1 – The Wrath of Achilles**

**(a)**

- (i) The 10<sup>th</sup> (8) Final or last (4)
- (ii) Patroclus
- (iii) Andromache
- (iv) Simois, Scamander
- (v) Son of Zeus, fighting for the Trojans, He was leader of the Lycians, his home was in Lycia
- (vi) The lives of Achilles and Hector. **(3 × 8)**

**(b)**

- (i) **Apollo Pro Trojan 16 (4 + 4 + 4 + 4)**

**In Book 1.** Agamemnon had captured Chryseis, daughter of Chryses, priest of Apollo. Chryses came to the ships with a ransom to recover his daughter. Agamemnon refused to return her and Apollo then inflicted a plague on Agamemnon's army destroying the animals and then the men. When Agamemnon is advised to return the girl to her father, he demands another girl in turn – Achilles' girl Briseis. This results in Achilles withdrawing from the battlefield. A ship with a crew and Odysseus as leader is sent to return Chryseis to her father. The delighted Chryses makes a sacrifice to Apollo who then stops the plague. The men continue feasting for the rest of the day and sing and dance in honour of Apollo who listens with delight.

At the end of Book 1 the gods feast and listen to music played by Apollo on his lyre.

**In Book 16,** Glaucus is asked by the dying Sarpedon not to let the Greeks strip his body of armour. Glaucus has been wounded and is unable to help and prays to Apollo who then heals his wounds. The Greeks and Trojans fight over Sarpedon's body. Zeus tells Apollo to take Sarpedon from the battlefield to a distant spot, cover him in an immortal robe, then send him away with Sleep and Death back to Lycia for an honourable burial. Patroclus tries to climb the walls of Troy three times, each time he is knocked off by Apollo. On the fourth attempt Apollo tells Patroclus that it is not his destiny or even Achilles' to capture Troy.

Hector, who has left the battlefield is persuaded to return by Apollo disguised as Hector's uncle Asius.

Apollo also intervenes in the death of Patroclus. Apollo, wrapped in a thick mist, hits Patroclus from behind on the back and shoulders with the flat of his hand. He makes Patroclus' eyes spin and knocks his helmet off. Apollo then unties the body armour on Patroclus' chest. Eurphorbos and Hector then finish him off. Patroclus, as he lay dying, says that it was Zeus and Apollo who had killed him.

**In Book 22,** Apollo tricks Achilles. Apollo, disguised as Agenor, leads Achilles away from the gate of Troy. The Trojans who had been trapped outside now return to the city. Apollo taunts Achilles, telling him that the Trojans have returned to the city. Achilles rages at Apollo saying that he would pay him back if only he had the power.

Before the duel between Hector and Achilles, Zeus puts the fates of Achilles and Hector on his golden scales. The fate of Hector sinks down, signalling that he is about to die. Apollo then abandons Hector.

**In Book 24**, Achilles continues to dishonour Hector's body by tying it to his chariot and hauling him around Patroclus's grave. Apollo feels pity for Hector and wraps him in a golden aegis to protect the flesh from disfigurement. After eleven days Apollo speaks out on behalf of Hector to the other gods. He says that Hector was a good man who never failed to sacrifice to the gods. He criticises Achilles' behaviour which then provokes a quarrel with Hera.

### **Athene Pro Greek**

**In Book 1**, Athene is sent by Hera to stop Achilles from killing Agamemnon. She stood behind him and grabbed him by the hair. No one else could see her. Achilles asked her why she had come.

She told him that Hera had sent her to stop him from killing Achilles but he was to insult him with words instead. The day will come when he will have splendid gifts three times as valuable as what he has lost.

**In Book 6**, Diomedes is on a killing spree and many of the Trojans have been slaughtered. Hector asks his mother Hecabe and the women of Troy to make sacrifice to Athene hoping that she will stop the slaughter. They sacrifice a robe and twelve heifers but she would not listen and the slaughter continued.

**In Book 22** she intervenes in the duel between Hector and Achilles.

When Zeus pities Hector and is thinking about saving him, Athene reminds him that it is Hector's destiny that he should die. Zeus tells her that he was not in earnest and that she act as she sees fit. She leaves Mt Olympos to go to Troy. Hector has run away from Achilles and is being chased by him. Athene comes up to Achilles and tells him that she is going to help him kill Hector. She tells him to stay there and recover his breath while she persuades Hector to fight him. Athene then disguised herself as Hector's brother Deiphobus. She told Hector that she would help him and that he was to go straight at Achilles. Achilles threw his spear at Hector; it missed and stuck in the ground. Athene pulled it out and brought it back to Achilles without Hector noticing. When Hector threw his spear it hit Achilles' shield and rebounded. When he called to Deiphobus for another, Deiphobus had disappeared. He then realised that he had been tricked by Athene.

**In Book 24** the gods are unhappy with Achilles' treatment of Hector's body. They urge Hermes to steal the body. Athene and Hera are against this idea because of the Judgement of Paris.

(ii) Thetis is the mother of Achilles who is the best warrior on the Greek side. She asks Zeus to make the Trojans start winning the battle against the Greek Army. This is because Agamemnon has taken Achilles' prize Briseis. Achilles, feeling greatly dishonoured by this, has withdrawn from the battlefield taking his Myrmidons with him. Achilles wants the Trojans to beat the Greeks so that they realise how valuable he is to them and show him the respect he feels entitled to be given by the Greek Army leader.

**4 + 4**

(iii) (1) Hermes guides Priam safely to the Greek camp. He puts the sentries to sleep allowing Priam to enter without been seen by the Greek army. (2) He gives Priam advice on how to talk to Achilles, telling him to speak about Achilles' father Peleus and thus finding his weak spot. (3) He also comes to Priam as he is sleeping outside Achilles' hut telling him it is not safe to stay, if the Greeks find him they will capture him. Hermes tells him to return to Troy. **4 + 4**

(c)

- (i) Not to return Helen. 4
- (ii) Not to kill them, but to take them captive and their rich father would pay a ransom. 6
- (iii) He said that their father had once argued that Menelaus (his brother) who had come to Troy with Odysseus on an embassy be killed on the spot. 6
- (iv) Possible answers -Agamemnon cruel, ruthless, good warrior, loyal - cares about his brother Menelaus. The sons of Antimachus, cowardly in not fighting, were relying on their rich father to save them. 4 + 4

## Topics 2: Greece and Persia

(a)

- (i) They sent ships and soldiers to the Ionians who had revolted against the Persian
- (ii) Aeschylus, Euripides
- (iii) Apollo
- (iv) To tell them that the Persians were attacking and to ask them for help.
- (v) Because a storm had destroyed his bridge, built to get his army across the water.
- (vi) Halicarnassus (3 × 8)

(b)

(i) When hope of persuading the Athenians to accept terms failed, he set fire to Athens and flattened everything. He made this move because Attica is the wrong sort of country for cavalry operations and because if he had wanted to retreat after being defeated in battle, the only escape route would have been a narrow pass which could be closed by a small force. His plan was to fall back on Thebes and fight there in good cavalry country with a friendly city behind him. 4 + 4

(ii) The Greeks and Persians were facing each other across the River Asopus for several days. The Greek army had 40,000 hoplites and thousands of light armed troops.

There were three distinct phases, the fighting took place over 8 miles x 4 with the Greeks close to the base of Mount Cithaeron and the Persians two miles away.

### **First phase**

The Greeks made no move down to the plain. Mardonius sent all his cavalry against them. The Persian cavalry attacked the Greeks causing a lot of damage. The Megarians were in a lot of trouble and sent to Pausanias for help. The Athenians send 300 hoplites. Masistius the Persian is killed. The Persians then fight to get body back, the Athenians were having a hard time until reinforcements arrived – Persians abandon Masistius and return to Mardonius. The Greeks paraded Masistius. The Greeks move downhill towards Plataea. The Athenians are given the honour of flank position. Mardonius made no move during this manoeuvre.

### **Second Phase**

Both sides sacrifice and the omens are good for the Greeks. Both sides stay on the defensive. Eight days pass and reinforcements start arriving for the Greeks. Mardonius successfully cuts off the arrival of reinforcements.

On day 11 Artabazus advised Mardonius to move behind the walls of Thebes – he refuses and decides to go into battle. He sends his cavalry into battle who inflict casualties. The Persians also fouled up the Greek's water supply. The Greeks were also low on food supplies and made the decision to move to a piece of land known as 'the

Island.’ It was agreed to do this at night so the Persians would not see them. When they reached the Island the intention was to send half their force up on Mount Cithaeron to bring down the supply convoys which were cut off there.

### **Third Phase**

Some of the Greeks moved off but they did not go to the new position, instead they moved towards the city of Plataea. Pausanias ordered the Spartans to move but Amompharetus the Spartan commander refused to disgrace the Spartans by retreating. They argue all day but eventually all troops move. This is where the Persian cavalry attacked in full force. When the cavalry attacked, Pausanias sent horsemen to the Athenians for help. The Athenians moved to help but were attacked by Greek troops fighting for the Persians. The Persians began showering the Spartans and Tegeans with arrows. The Tegeans charged the Persians, then after Pausanias prayed to Hera the Spartans joined in and there was fierce fighting by the Temple of Demeter. It was only when Mardonius was killed that the Persians began to retreat. Artabazus also retreats and heads towards the Hellespont. The Greeks chase the fleeing Persians – complete rout. **16 (4 + 4 +4 + 4)**

(iii) He ordered Mardonius’ chefs and pastry cooks to prepare him dinner as they would for Mardonius. He also had his servants cook a Spartan dinner. Then he sent for the Greek generals “*so that they could see how foolish the commander of the Persians was. He lived in such luxury yet came to Greece to take our poverty from us.*” **8**

### **(c)**

(i) Their mode of life resembles the Bactrians and they are the most warlike of the Indian tribes. **4+4**

(ii) The gold is obtained from the sand in the desert. Ants as big as dogs burrow underground, throw up the sand which has a rich content of gold. They wait until the ants are driven underground by the noon heat and fill their bags with sand and leave for home with speed. **4+4**

(iii) Unlikely that ants as big as this could exist or gold obtained in this way, could argue otherwise. He does say ‘if we may believe the Persians’ story’ **4 + 4**

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

(a)

- (i) A teacher who charged a fee to teach public speaking / debating.
- (ii) Is there any man wiser than Socrates?
- (iii) Politicians, poets, craftsmen.
- (iv) His wife Xanthippe. Socrates told Crito that someone should take her home.
- (v) That if his sons should put money or anything else before goodness, to plague them as Socrates had plagued the Athenians. If they fancy themselves for no reason, or neglect the important things they should be scolded.
- (vi) Free dining in the Prytaneum (3 × 8)

(b)

(i) Socrates must die the day after the boat arrives. 6

(ii) That Socrates should escape because he is endangering the good reputation of his friends. There is no need to worry about danger to his friends who want to help him. Also money is no problem to pay cost of rescue; he should escape so he can look after his children. Crito also says that it is cowardice not to attempt to flee. 4 + 4

(iii) Socrates argues that one should always take the best advice rather than majority advice, this applies especially to matters concerning the soul, one should never commit an act of injustice. He says that he cannot abandon this line of argument he has used in the past because of what has happened to him. He uses the illustration of the man in training, does he pay attention to all the praise and criticism or only when it comes from a qualified person such as a doctor or trainer. If this person were to ignore the advice of this person and prefer the advice of many then he would suffer. Then he relates this to his own predicament and argues that to live well amounts to the same thing as living honourably and justly. He argues that it would be an unjust thing to accept advice and flee from Athens.

As to the expense, reputation and bringing up children he asks is it just to pay money and show gratitude to the people who are going to rescue him? Dying or suffering should not make him act unjustly. He argues that to commit an injustice is in every case bad and dishonourable for the person who does it. So if he were to leave Athens without first persuading the state to let him go he would not be sticking by his just agreements.

He also talks about the Laws of Athens. Justice requires him to stay and face death; escaping is unjust because it would be a step towards his own destruction. He compares it to an agreement between a son and his parents. The parents require obedience in return for his upbringing. This obedience is expected regardless of the dangers he may face. He could try to persuade them of the injustice of his case but if he fails it is his duty to obey. Socrates argues that he will achieve nothing by escaping, he will be branded a law-breaker and make a mockery of his past moral views. This will not help his sons and when he faces the judges of the Underworld he will be in a difficult position. 4 + 4

(iv) Candidates could admire his determination to carry out his activities on behalf of the god Apollo. Unlike Evenus of Paros he has never taken payment for his teaching; his poverty is evidence of that. That is why he went around questioning those deemed wise; poets, politicians, craftsmen, but he could not find a man wiser than he. This resulted in hostility and poverty, but he persisted in finding out the truth, so he is searching in obedience to the god. His good name was slandered before he came to court, so it is

difficult for him to get a fair trial. It is not his fault if sons of the wealthy follow him about and then copy his methods of inquiry. Socrates always stood by his post when he served his country in battle. He is a good man who is questioning things he finds wrong with Athenian society and it must be because of this criticism that Socrates is on trial. Socrates refused to appeal to the jury to be lenient. He could have used his age, his service to his country and his family as reasons for leniency, but he chose not to. He refused to escape and talks about the Laws of Athens. Justice requires him to stay and face death. Escaping is unjust because it would be a step towards his own destruction.

On the other hand his methods of inquiry could be criticised, he could be seen as annoying and perhaps offensive. His tone of voice could make him appear quite arrogant. **4 + 3 + 3**

**(c)**

(i) They are the Clouds of heaven, great goddesses; to them we owe all, thoughts, speeches, trickery, roguery, boasting, lies, sagacity. **8**

(ii) Socrates believed in the state gods, he believed in Apollo whose oracle in Delphi said that Socrates was the wisest man and Socrates decided to check out the truth of this. He believed in the Underworld. **4 + 4**

(iii) Candidates could argue either way, but should use evidence from the passage. They could comment on things like the tone of the conversation, the image of the clouds looking like women. **4 + 4**

#### **Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy.**

**(a)**

(i) Dorpfeld was convinced that Homer's Troy, which was destroyed by an earthquake, was in level VI.

(ii) A Tholos tomb / Treasury of Atreus

(iii) Michael Ventris

(iv) Cyclopean Wall, because the blocks are so big it was thought that a one-eyed giant, the Cyclopes must have built the walls.

(v) The Hellespont

(vi) Hermes, Aphrodite (with Eros) Athene. **(3 × 8)**

**(b)**

(i) Tiryns, Sparta, Thebes, Pylos, Gla **4**

(ii) The main rooms in a palace were the Megaron, a large room with a hearth in the centre surrounded by four pillars; the throne room, which was usually right beside the megaron, an elaborate porch / portico and a large bathroom which may have been used by important guests. **4 + 4**

(iii) Schliemann went to Mycenae in 1876 and began to excavate there. The location of this site was always known, but it was overgrown and unstudied. Pausanias talked about the burial of kings of Mycenae inside the walls, and scholars thought he referred to larger walls around the tholos tomb. Schliemann thought Pausanias meant inside the walls and so he began to dig just inside the lion gate. There he found five rectangular shaft graves, the first of which had the remains of nineteen adults and two infants, all literally covered in gold. The men's faces were covered with magnificent gold masks; on their breasts gold decorations, one of the women a gold diadem; bronze weapons, some with gold hilts and



gold and silver inlay. There were gold and silver drinking cups, gold boxes, ivory containers and plaques, and hundreds of gold disks. Schliemann thought he had found Agamemnon. Pausanias said there were five kings: Schliemann found five graves; there was even a tradition that Cassandra had two infant sons who were killed with her. In the last grave Schliemann found three male bodies richly adorned with gold and bronze weapons, and gold burial masks. The first two were utterly decomposed, but the third had been preserved under its golden mask, both eyes perfectly visible. The mouth, which owing to the enormous weight that had pressed upon it was wide open, showed two beautiful teeth. News spread and thousands flocked to Mycenae. Schliemann tried to preserve the body but failed. He sent the King of Greece a telegram saying '*Today I have gazed upon the face of Agamemnon*'. **20**

**(c)**

- (i) Schliemann made mistakes and failed to preserve evidence during the original excavation. It is also a complex site with many levels. **3 + 3**
- (ii) Priam, Hecabe **3 + 3**
- (iii) Sophie wife of Heinrich Schlieman, the jewels of Helen. **3 + 3**
- (iv) Paris a Trojan prince kidnapped Helen wife of King Menelaus of Sparta and brought her to Troy. Menelaus with his brother Agamemnon assembled a huge army of Greeks to get her back. **6**

### **Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis**

**(a)**

- (i) To house their gods.
- (ii) Protective walls from Athens to the port of Piraeus.
- (iii) Pericles.
- (iv) A peplos, a dress
- (v) Dionysus
- (vi) A Sculptor in charge of all the sculpture on the Acropolis **(3 × 8)**

**(b)**

(i) A = the Parthenon, B = The Erechtheum, C = The Propylaea, D = The Temple of Athene Nike. **4 × 3**

(ii) Candidates could mention the huge size of the Parthenon. Mostly built with pentelic marble it had 17 X 8 columns and because of its size columns were needed inside to hold up the roof. Unusually the temple had two rooms; the back room had 4 Ionic columns. The main room in the naos had a huge statue of Athene made of gold and ivory and was surrounded by a double tier of Doric Columns. The height and size of the statue must have been very impressive to look at. Phidias made the statue.

The beauty of the sculpture could also be discussed, the metopes on the Doric frieze, the Ionic or continuous frieze, the sculpture on the pediments.

There are 92 metopes - all carved. The theme of the sculpture is of war, they include the Trojan War, the battle between the Amazons and the Athenians, the battle between the Giants and the Gods, battle between the Centaurs and Lapiths. This is meant to represent

civilisation versus barbarism. The carving is shallow and metopes measure 1.2 metres high x 1.25 metres wide. Most had two figures.

There is another frieze – another unusual feature in a Doric temple. This frieze is ionic and is continuous on the outside wall of the cella or naos. The carving on this frieze shows the Panathenaic Procession. Figures include horsemen preparing for the procession, charioteers, Athenian elders, musicians, playing diaulos, and lyre, metoikoi or foreigners carrying cakes in metal trays, sacrificial animals, gods, Artemis, Aphrodite, Eros, Zeus, Athene, and Hera, a girl handing the peplos for Athene. Red, blue and yellow paint was used to paint the sculptures.

There are two pediments and the sculpture on the East pediment shows the birth of Athene and on the West the contest between Athene and Poseidon.

The roof was tiled and the marble for these came from Paros. There are two types of tiles, Pan-tiles and cover-tiles. The ends of the cover-tiles are decorated with antefixes. Use of refinement. The lines of the Parthenon look straight but they are curved to correct the optical illusion. Stylobate and entablature curve upwards and the columns lean outwards. Also the columns are built with a slight bulge (entasis) in the middle to make them appear straight. **3 + 3 + 3 + 3**

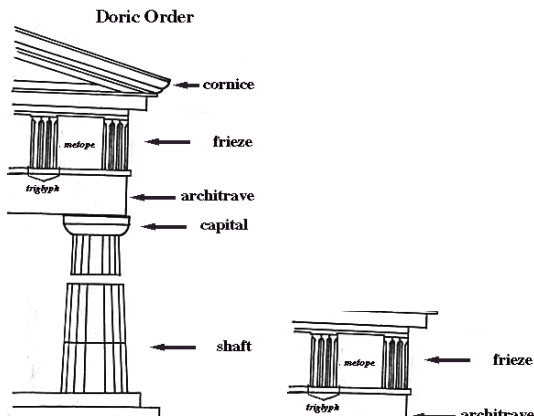
(iii) After the Persian wars it was decided among the Greek city-states that there should be a league of Greek states to protect the Ionians and all of Greece against any further Persian attacks. Athens was offered the leadership. The treasury was to be kept on the island of Delos under the protection of the god Apollo. An Athenian called Aristides was chosen to be in charge of deciding what each state should supply. The League had considerable success. Persian Garrisons were evicted from the cities along the North Aegean. Piracy was no longer a problem and most importantly the Persian fleet was overrun on the River Eurymedon in Southern Turkey.

C. 448 BC Peace terms with Persia was negotiated. This gave Athens the chance to pursue ambitions of building up a maritime (sea) empire. Athens began to extend its power – no one was allowed to leave the Delian League. Laws were passed to tighten up collection of the tribute and to make coinage weights and measures obligatory. Athens rule was reinforced by its fleet, by garrisons and by the confiscation of land and the establishment on that land of Athenian colonists, whose task it was to ensure Athens' continuing control of the area. Also the Delian Treasury had been moved to Athens.

Pericles wanted visible power – to show the greatness of the Athenian empire, which had grown considerably since they controlled the Delian League. Pericles sent out heralds to all the Greek cities to come to a conference to discuss the building of new temples and policing the seas. No one came to the conference (448 BC) which went ahead and it was decided to start a new building programme on the Acropolis, the Parthenon was to be dedicated to Athene and Pericles recommended that it contain a statue of Athene covered in gold and ivory. He also argued that enough money be set aside to maintain the fleet. The new temple would be beautiful and show how cultured Athens was. **8** (-2 for no mention of the fact that Delian League money paid for the temples.)

(c)

(i) A = Doric, B = Ionic, C = Caryatid **3 + 3 + 3**



(ii)

(iii) Mnesicles was an architect. He is responsible for the design of the Propylaea and the Erechtheum. **3 + 3**

## SECTION B

### Topic 6: The Quest of Aeneas.

(a)

- (i) He wanted Virgil to praise Rome and Augustus.
- (ii) Juno promised him the most beautiful nymph, Deiopeia in marriage.
- (iii) His mother Venus.
- (iv) He was guided by two doves sent by Venus.
- (v) She drugged him with honeycakes. (-2 for no mention of honeycakes)
- (vi) On Charon's boat. **(3 × 8)**

(b)

(i) The Greeks sailed off pretending they had abandoned their attempts to take the city of Troy. They left behind an offering of a huge horse to Minerva. The people were undecided whether to take it into their city when Laocoon came running down from the city shouting at them not to be fools, that this offering was a trick. He told them that there were Greeks hiding inside, or else it is a siege engine. He told them he was afraid of Greeks, even when they bear gifts. Then he threw a great spear with all his strength into the beast's side. Just then Sinon a Greek prisoner was dragged in and he told his story of how he had escaped from the Greeks. Meanwhile a priest of Neptune was sacrificing a huge bull at the holy altar when suddenly there came over the water from Tenedos, two huge serpents, their eyes blazing and flecked with blood. They made straight for Laocoon. First they seized his two sons, then when Laocoon came to their rescue, sword

in hand, they seized him and crushed him. When this was over they made their way to Athene's temple and sheltered under her feet. Laocoon had guessed what the Greeks were planning with their trick of the wooden horse and Athene who was on the Greeks' side sent the serpents to silence Laocoon. Also the Trojans felt that Laocoon had been punished for sticking his spear into the horse and decided to take it into their city. **10** (-2 for not explaining why he had been killed.)

(ii) He was killed on the altar in his palace. Pyrrhus (Neophtholemus) son of Achilles drove a sword through his side. **4 + 4**

(iii) Aeneas saw Helen hiding near the temple of Vesta. When Aeneas saw her he was overcome with the desire for revenge his country. As he thought about killing her his mother Venus appeared and told him to go and see his father, his wife Creusa and his son Ascanius. She told him it was not Helen or Paris' fault that Troy was falling but the gods, Jupiter, Juno, Minera and Neptune had decided Troy must fall. She told him to escape with all haste and that she would see him safely to his door. **4 + 4**

(iv) A flame appeared above Ascanius' head. It also thundered and there was a shooting star. **3 + 3**

**(c)**

(i) Carthage **4**

(ii) Sychaeus, Pygmalion. **4 + 4**

(ii) Dido, Yes, she had allowed herself to fall in love with Aeneas after saying she could never love again after her husband had died. Aeneas had been with her for a year and appeared to love her, but had decided to leave her and go to Italy. She felt she had let her people down. Candidates could argue otherwise, she had let her people down by having a relationship with Aeneas and allowed the Trojans to stay in Carthage. **4 + 4 + 4**

### **Topic 7: The Roman Theatre – Comedy: The Swaggering Soldier**

**(a)**

- (i) The stage backdrop/scenery.
- (ii) Artotrogus, elephant
- (iii) Ephesus, Turkey
- (iv) To free Philocomasium / trick Pyrgopolynices
- (v) Cario the Cook to Pyrgopolynices.
- (vi) The fake twin sister of Philocomasium **(3 × 8)**

**(b)**

(i)  
Palaestrio is known as the 'Master-Planner' because he devises the two plans in the play. The first plan to trick Sceledrus into believing that he didn't see the two lovers kissing. Sceledrus tells Palaestrio that he was up on the roof chasing his monkey and saw Philocomasium kissing a strange man. Palaestrio tells him that he will be in trouble if he says anything. One, if it's true then he hadn't been doing his job as gaoler properly and two, if it's not true, then he has insulted the Master's girl. Sceledrus tells Palaestrio to go into Periplectomenus's house, when Palaestrio comes back he tells Sceledrus that Philocomasium is at home in Pyrgopolynices house. Sceledrus doesn't believe this and stands outside Periplectomenus' house. Palaestrio goes into Pyrgopolynices' house and

gets Philocomasium. Sceledrus is really confused now. Philocomasium pretends to be really angry with Sceledrus and calls him a villain.

Philocomasium cleverly tells Sceledrus that she had dreamt about her identical twin sister who had come to Ephesus from Athens with her lover. She then goes back into Pyrgopolynices' (the Captain) house. Sceledrus is even more confused now. Next Philocomasium is seen through Periplectomenus' door giving orders to slaves. She looks the same but her manner is different. Sceledrus speaks to her but she pretends not to know him or Palaestrio. She says her name is Honoria. Sceledrus tries to drag her away but she escapes back into Periplectomenus' house.

Palaestrio goes in after her, but comes back and says that Philocomasium is at home in the Captain's house (Pyrgopolynices). More confusion for Sceledrus! Finally to finish poor Sceledrus off, Periplectomenus comes out and pretends to be really angry with Sceledrus for insulting the girl who is staying as a guest in his house. This finally convinces Sceledrus. Periplectomenus says "upon my word, the man has less brains than a dead pig, the way he allowed himself to be persuaded that he didn't see what he did see!"

The Second Plan is to get Philocomasium away from Pyrgopolynices so that she can go back to Athens with her lover Pleusicles and to humiliate Pyrgopolynices.

Palaestrio asks Periplectomenus to get him two things, 1, a ring & 2 a woman of desirable appearance. The ring is to be a love token and the woman of desirable appearance is to pretend to be married to Periplectomenus but madly in love with Pyrgopolynices. Acroteleutium is the woman and she is helped by her maid Milphidippa who hands the ring over to Pyrgopolynices. Palaestrio tells Pyrgopolynices all about the woman who is madly in love with him. Of course he is interested. When he wonders what to do about Philocomasium, Palaestrio advises him to get rid of her and by chance her mother and twin sister are in Ephesus looking for her. He also suggests that she be allowed keep all the jewellery and presents given to her. Milphidippa arrives and has a conversation with Palaestrio and Pyrgopolynices is listening in the background. Eventually she talks to him and tells him her mistress is dying for love of him. Pyrgopolynices tells her that he will meet Acroteleutium. Pleusicles is given instructions to dress like a sailor and to come to the house with a message from Philocomasium's mother. Acroteleutium and Milphidippa talk on stage with Pyrgopolynices listening. Acroteleutium pretends to be dying of love for him. Milphidippa tells Pyrgopolynices to go to Periplectomenus' house where Acroteleutium is waiting for him, saying that Acroteleutium has left her husband. Pleusicles comes saying that Philocomasium must leave for the harbour. Palaestrio leaves too. When Pyrgopolynices enters Pyrgopolynices' house thinking he will see Acroteleutium, he gets beaten up by Periplectomenus' slaves; his money, sword, cloak are taken from him. He has lost his dignity, his girl, his money all embarrassing for him, but also his sword and cloak, symbols of his army position. Palaestrio has totally humiliated Pyrgopolynices. **24**

(ii) Palaestrio does very well for himself as Pleusicles gives him his freedom and he returns to Athens with Philocomasium and Pleusicles. **1 + 4 + 3**

(c)

- (i) Periplectomenus. 4
- (ii) Sceledrus 4
- (iii) Yes, the way that Sceledrus is depicted chasing his monkey over the roof...  
No, flogging is cruel just because he was on the roof..... 4 + 4
- (iv) Slaves were treated with contempt, could be flogged/beaten. 4 + 4

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

(a)

- (i) He went into hiding to avoid capture by Sulla. He was captured by Sulla's soldiers and after offering their leader a bribe went to stay with Nicomedes for a short time.
- (ii) That they should be put in chains and kept under arrest. The senate could decide in a time of peace what was best to be done in each individual case.
- (iii) She rolled herself up in a Persian carpet and was given to him.
- (iv) Italy would fill with armies.
- (v) Zela
- (vi) 56            (3 × 8)

(b)

(i) Julius Caesar was captured by pirates as he was sailing across the Aegean Sea. First, when the pirates demanded a ransom of twenty talents, Caesar burst out laughing. They did not know, he said, who it was that they had captured, and he volunteered to pay fifty. Then, when he had sent his followers to the various cities in order to raise the money and was left with one friend and two servants among these Cilicians, about the most bloodthirsty people in the world, he treated them so highhandedly that, whenever he wanted to sleep, he would send to them and tell them to stop talking. For thirty-eight days, with the greatest unconcern, he joined in all their games and exercises, just as if he was their leader instead of their prisoner. He also wrote poems and speeches which he read aloud to them, and if they failed to admire his work, he would call them to their faces illiterate savages, and would often laughingly threaten to have them all hanged. They were much taken with this and attributed his freedom of speech to a kind of simplicity in his character or boyish playfulness.

However, the ransom arrived from Miletus and, as soon as he had paid it and been set free, he immediately manned some ships and set sail from the harbour of Miletus against the pirates. He found them still there, lying at anchor off the island, and he captured nearly all of them. He took their property as spoils of war and put the men themselves into the prison at Pergamon. He then went in person to Marcus Junius, the governor of Asia, thinking it proper that he, as praetor charge of the province should see to the punishment of the prisoners. Junius, however, cast longing eyes at the money, which came to a considerable sum, and kept saying that he needed time to look into the case. Caesar paid no further attention to him. He went to Pergamon, took the pirates out of prison and crucified the lot of them, just as he had often told them he would do when he was on the island and they imagined that he was joking.

It could be argued that Caesar was arrogant, confident, had a high opinion of himself, he told the prisoners they didn't know who he was and said he was worth 50 talents more than double the money they were looking for. Also the way he treated the pirates when in captivity could be mentioned. It can be deduced that Caesar was also a man of his word; he said he would have them killed and he did just that. When Marcus Junius was reluctant to punish the pirates Caesar seized the initiative and did it himself. 4 + 4 + 2

(ii)

**Julia** was Caesar's daughter by his wife Cornelia Cinna and his only child in marriage. She became the 4<sup>th</sup> wife of Pompey the Great in April 59BC when Caesar was seeking a strong political alliance in forming the First Triumvirate. She was over 20 years younger than Pompey. She died in childbirth and after that Caesar's and Pompey's alliance broke down and led to civil war.

**Pompeia** was the second wife of Caesar and the grand-daughter of Sulla. Her mother was Cornelia the daughter of Sulla. Pompeia was divorced by Caesar because of the scandal involving Clodius. Pompeia was in charge of the celebrations in Caesar's house of the Festival of the Good Goddess to which only women were present. Clodius disguised himself as a female flute-player and was brought into the house by a female slave. He was spotted by one of Aurelia's slaves. Caesar divorced Pompeia because he said that his wife ought not to have been suspected and should be above suspicion. **6**

(iii) Caesar besieged the town of Alesia where Vercingetorix had taken refuge. The place was regarded as impregnable because of its strength and size and the great number of defenders. While he was besieging the town he was threatened from outside by three hundred thousand men who had assembled from all over Gaul. He had to divide his army and have two systems of fortifications, one facing the city, and one facing the army. His men defeated the army outside the city and eventually forced the defenders inside to surrender. Vercingetorix was taken away as prisoner. **16 (4 + 4 + 4 + 4)**

(c)

(i) They ensured that when he and Bibulus had completed their term, both should govern provinces of the smallest possible importance, designated as 'woods and mountain pastures'. **6**

(ii) Because they were so slow in approving the steps that he had taken to defeat King Mithridates of Pontus. **4**

(iii) They swore to oppose all legislation of which any one of them might disapprove. **4**

(iv) Clever, cunning, ambitious, opportunistic. The aristocrats wanted to make sure that after the consulship Caesar's power would be diminished, he cleverly allied himself with two important men and together they would control the passing of new legislation. **5 + 5**

## Topic 9: A Roman City - Pompeii.

(a)

- (i) A mosaic, seen on walls and floors of Roman buildings.
- (ii) A strigil and oil jar 4 + 4
- (iii) The river running beside Pompeii.
- (iv) Campania.
- (v) Exercising.
- (vi) He set up a colony for his soldiers in Pompeii. (3 × 8)

(b)

(i)

**The Amphitheatre** was situated at the SE of the city and could seat the whole population of Pompeii. (20,000). It was oval in shape, the seats rising in tiers from the arena. The arena was covered with sand to hide the blood from the wounded animals and Gladiators. The arena is surrounded by a wall, 2 metres high, originally painted with scenes of the hunt and gladiatorial fights. Entrance was by staircases on the outside of the building and corridors which were paved for wagons. Poles were erected to hold a linen awning to shade the spectators

Spectators would have seen Gladiator fights, animals fight. You went early in the morning, and paid for your ticket, and sat in your seat. Sometimes all the seats were free, if a rich person had given money to pay for the show. Other times, you had to pay, and it cost more money for the good seats than for the bad seats, so the poor people had to sit way high up where it was hard to see.

First men in armour came out and fought against wild animals, like bears or bulls or alligators or ostriches or lions or tigers. They captured the animals in faraway places and brought them to the stadiums specially. Then the Romans treated the animals badly to make them hungry and mean so they would fight. Usually the men killed the animals, but sometimes the animals killed the men, which everyone thought was very exciting. The Murmillo is a heavy weight gladiator, carrying a large, oblong shield (scutum) and an infantry sword (gladius) which he uses to thrust at his opponent. The Retiarius is the most vulnerable of all gladiators. He only has a shoulder-guard left arm to protect him. He moves nimbly to inflict blows with his trident at relatively long range employs his net (rete) to whip, ensnare or trip his opponent and then closes in with his short dagger for the face off. He usually was paired with the Secutor. Other Gladiators include the Hoplomachus, Samnite, Thracian, Esedarii. Large numbers of animals were hunted to death in various ways and men too, were made to fight each other, the loser often paying with his life. Bodies were dragged by hooks out of the arena. Once a riot broke out between the Pompeians and the Nuceria people from a nearby town in which many people died. The amphitheatre was closed down for 10 years by the emperor Nero. 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4

(ii) There were many ways in which to earn a living in Pompeii, fulling, bakeries and farming were particularly important.

### **Fulling**

Raw wool was washed, stretched and dyed and dirty garments were cleaned.

There were small vats in which the wool or cloth was cleaned by workers who trod it in a mixture of fuller's earth, potash, carbonate of soda and urine. This also tightened the fibres. Urine was collected outside the door in a pot which passers-by were asked to make a donation.

After this treatment the cloth was rinsed in larger vats and then hung over canes or lines to dry in the sun. Once it was dry, the cloth was combed to bring up the nap. White woollens were whitened by bleaching. The cloth was spread across a cage over burning sulphur. The wool was dyed with a mineral or vegetable dye. The colours were made fast by soaking the



cloth in vinegar, or something similar, heated in stoves.

### **Bakeries**

There were many bakeries in Pompeii. Large stone mills ground the grain into flour. Slaves or donkeys were used to turn the mill. The dough was made, shaped and placed in ovens. The bread was then sold on site.

The soil around Pompeii was very fertile and **farming** was an important business. Huge quantities of wine were made. The olive crop was also important, as it was used for lighting, cooking and cleaning.

There were many shops selling leatherwork, clothes, pottery, jewellery, meat, the macellum or produce market supplied the city with fish and other produce. **6 + 6**

### **(c)**

- (i) The Forum. **4**
- (ii) It was the heart / centre of the city and the centre of political, economic and religious activities. It was where the Pompeians went to find out about important upcoming events. **4 + 4**
- (iii) Jupiter, Apollo, the Lares, Vespasian or temple to the Emperors. Temple of Venus **3 + 3**
- (iv) The Comitium (election building) the Macellum/fish and produce market, The Headquarters of the Fulling industry in the Building of Eumachia, The Aediles and Duumviri offices, Basilica. **3 + 3**

## **Topic 10: The Roman Army.**

### **(a)**

- (i) Trajan's Column.
- (ii) Never run away in battle, obey all orders, be loyal to the Emperor.
- (iii) The Centurion.
- (iv) The Principia was the headquarters building.
- (v) Long range artillery weapon that shot out rocks/boulders
- (vi) The arch of Titus. **(3 × 8)**

### **(b)**

(i) Romans got up early, before dawn. The men put away their straw mattresses and washed. They did not have breakfast and were ready for morning parade in a very short time. They were inspected by an officer and given their orders for the day. Legionaries had to stay physically fit and training was an important part of life in the army. They had to do running, tree felling, jumping and something like a modern assault course. They also had to practise drilling, this was practice for the actual formations and movements in battle, square, half circle, saw, straight lines.

They also practised using their weapons, swords, shields, javelins and some soldiers practised using the artillery weapons. Training stopped at sunset, the camp or barracks then cooked its evening meal, corn made into a kind of porridge, bread, lard, soups and vegetables.

When the army was not fighting, soldiers could go on leave if their officer gave them permission.

Digging ditches, repairing boots, cleaning and tidying the barracks, guarding the gates, cleaning officers uniforms were jobs that were done when not training.

They were also engaged in building roads and bridges. They were sometimes required to gather barley, corn and wood for the legion.

In their free time they could write letters home and depending on where they were stationed they could visit towns where they could find inns and taverns, visit bath houses, gamble, go to amphitheatres. **16 (4 + 4 + 4 + 4)**

(ii) Protective features of a Soldier's equipment

Soldiers wore a helmet made of bronze which protected the head, neck and cheek. It had an inner plate and a leather skull-cap to take the shock of the blows. It had hinged cheek-pieces, small peak at the front and a plate curving at the back.

His upper body armour was called the lorica segmentata. The armour was designed to protect the chest and upper arms. It was made of segments buckled carefully together so that the shoulders and upper arms can move freely and no sword can penetrate. The chest strips are firmly secured by leather cords at the front and the back, and gave combination of mobility and real protection against sword blows.

The Shield was made of wood, covered in leather and had a bronze rim. It had a central boss to give space for the soldier to lift the shield. It was large enough for a soldier to crouch behind and curved to help ward off blows. **6 + 6**

(iii) The emperor's bodyguards, 10,000 men. **4**

**(c)**

(i) They are enthusiastic looters but slack and reluctant workers. Falling out on the march, fighting without orders, sentry duty performed without arms, digging at earthworks without side arms. **4 + 4**

(ii) Yes, he was very strict, ruthless but they need discipline to be good soldiers. No, too ruthless/severe, might make the soldiers react against and rebel. **4 + 4**

(iii) Forms of punishment in the Roman Army.

Decimation was a form of punishment in which every 10<sup>th</sup> man in a cohort was killed by stoning or clubbing. This was carried out by his fellow soldiers. Another punishment would be to make soldiers stand outside the fort all night, another given inferior rations like barley instead of wheat. Relegation to inferior services or duties like cleaning latrines was another punishment. Dishonourable discharge was another. **4 + 4**

## **Ordinary Level: B Sections**

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

- (i) Agamemnon had captured the daughter of Chryses who was priest of Apollo. Chryses went to Agamemnon with a ransom to get Chryseis back. Agamemnon rudely refused the ransom and dismissed Chryses. Apollo sent a plague to punish the Greeks for dishonouring his priest. **4 + 4**
- (ii) Athene. To sting him with words instead. **4 + 4**
- (iii) Thetis Achilles asked her to go to Zeus and ask him to allow the Trojans to start winning in the battle against the Greeks. This would make the Greeks realise how much they needed Achilles in battle. **4 + 4**
- (iv) Hermes was disguised as a Myrmidon. **8**

### **Topic 2: Greece and Persia**

- (i) According to Herodotus, ten thousand men were assembled in one place, packed closely together, then a line was drawn round them and a wall was built, about waist high. The rest of the troops were marched through this enclosure until the whole army had been counted. **8**
- (ii) Evacuate Athens using their Navy/Wooden ships walls and fight the Persians at sea. **8**
- (iii) Commander of the Persians **8**
- (iv) He ordered Mardonius' chefs and pastry cooks to prepare him dinner as they would for Mardonius. He also had his servants cook a Spartan dinner **8**

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

- (i) The Athenians made a vow to Apollo that if the seven youths and seven maidens were saved from the minotaur they would send a solemn mission to Delos every year. **8**
- (ii) That Socrates should escape because he is endangering the good reputation of his friends, there is no need to worry about danger to his friends who want to help him. Also money is no problem to pay cost of rescue, he should escape so he can look after his children. Crito also says that it is cowardice not to attempt to flee. **8**
- (iii) It would be unjust. Socrates argues that one should always take the best advice rather than majority advice, this applies especially to matters concerning the soul, one should never commit an act of injustice. He says that he cannot abandon this line of argument he has used in the past because of what has happened to him. He uses the illustration of the man in training, does he pay attention to all the praise and criticism or only when it comes from a qualified person such as a doctor or trainer? If this person were to ignore the advice of this person and prefer the advice of many then he would suffer. Then he relates this to his own predicament and argues that to live well amounts to the same thing as living honourably and justly. He argues that it would be an unjust thing to accept advice and flee from Athens. As to the expense, reputation and bringing up children he asks is it just to pay money and show gratitude to the people who are going to rescue him? Dying or suffering should not make him act unjustly. He argues that to commit an injustice is in every case bad and dishonourable for the person who does it. So if he were to leave Athens without first persuading the state to let him go he would not be sticking by his just agreements.

He also talks about the Laws of Athens. Justice requires him to stay and face death escaping is unjust because it would be a step towards his own destruction. He compares it to an agreement between a son and his parents. The parents require obedience in return for his upbringing. This obedience is expected regardless of the dangers he may face. He could try to persuade them of the injustice of his case but if he fails it is his duty to obey.

Socrates argues that he will achieve nothing by escaping, he will be branded a law-breaker and make a mockery his past moral views. This will not help his sons and when he faces the judges of the Underworld he will be in a difficult position. **8**

(iv) Like: His determination to search for the meaning of Apollo's oracle, even though it made him extremely unpopular and led to his death. His refusal to escape.

Dislike: His offhand manner in the courtroom. He might be seen as annoying, rude and offensive. **8**

#### **Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy**

(i) Tiryns, Sparta, Gla, Thebes **6**

(ii) Schliemann went to Mycenae in 1876 and began to excavate there. The location of this site was always known, but it was overgrown and unstudied. Pausanias talked about the burial of kings of Mycenae inside the walls, and scholars thought he referred to larger walls around the tholos tomb. Schliemann thought Pausanias meant inside the walls and so he began to dig just inside the lion gate. There he found five rectangular shaft graves, the first of which had the remains of nineteen adults and two infants, all literally covered in gold. The men's faces were covered with magnificent gold masks; on their breasts gold decorations, one of the women a gold diadem; bronze weapons, some with gold hilts and gold and silver inlay. There were gold and silver drinking cups, gold boxes, ivory containers and plaques, and hundreds of gold disks. Schliemann thought he had found Agamemnon. Pausanias said there were five kings: Schliemann found five graves; there was even a tradition that Cassandra had two infant sons who were killed with her. In the last grave Schliemann found three male bodies richly adorned with gold and bronze weapons, and gold burial masks. The first two were utterly decomposed, but the third had been preserved under its golden mask ... both eyes perfectly visible, also the mouth, which owing to the enormous weight that had pressed upon it, was wide open and showed two beautiful teeth. News spread and thousands flocked to Mycenae. Schliemann tried to preserve the body but failed. **10**

(iii) The Lion Gate **6**

(iv) He thought that he had found Agamemnon. **10**

#### **Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis**

(i) ) A = the Parthenon, B =The Erechtheum, C = The Propylaea, D = The Temple of Athene Nike. **16**

(ii) Iktinos, Kallikrates **8**

(iii) It also contained the gigantic chryselephantine statue of Athene, made of gold and ivory. Athene is represented as the goddess of war and is holding a figure of Victory or Nike. The inside of the statue was made with wood. It was of Athene, very tall approx 10 metres, her face, arms and feet were covered in ivory, her clothes were covered in gold. The eyes were made with precious stones. Phidias was the sculptor. **8**

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

(i) Laocoon was a priest of Neptune. The Greeks sailed off pretending they had abandoned their attempts to take the city of Troy. They left behind an offering of a huge horse to Minerva. The people were undecided whether to take it into their city when Laocoon came running down from the city shouting at them not to be fools, that this offering was a trick. He told them that there were Greeks hiding inside, or else it is a siege engine. He told them he was afraid of Greeks, even when they bear gifts. Then he threw a great spear with all his strength into the beast's side. Just then Sinon a Greek prisoner was dragged in and he told his story of how he had escaped from the Greeks. Meanwhile Laocoon was sacrificing a huge bull at the holy altar when suddenly there came over the water from Tenedos, two huge serpents, their eyes blazing and flecked with blood. They made straight for Laocoon. First they seized his two sons, then when Laocoon came to their rescue, sword in hand, they seized him and crushed him. When this was over they made their way to Athene's temple and sheltered under her feet. Laocoon had guessed what the Greeks were planning with their trick of the wooden horse and Athene who was on the Greeks' side sent the serpents to silence Laocoon. Also the Trojans felt that Laocoon had been punished for sticking his spear into the horse and decided to take it into their city. **8**

(ii) Because she is the cause of the Trojan war and the destruction of his city. She had run away with Paris, a Trojan Prince. Menelaus her husband came with the Greek army to get her back. **8**

(iii) They made a huge wooden horse and sailed away pretending that they were returning to Greece, there were Greek soldiers inside the horse. **8**

(iv) Creusa was Aeneas' wife. She was killed by the Greek army. She tells Aeneas to leave Troy and establish a new kingdom in the west. **8**

### **Topic 7: The Roman Theatre – Comedy: The Swaggering Soldier.**

Palaestrio previously lived in Athens with his master Pleusicles. Philocomasium was Pleusicles' girlfriend. When Pleusicles was away on business in Naupactus, Pyrgopolynices wormed his way into the household, giving gifts to Philocomasium's mother. Then he kidnapped Philocomasium and took her back to Ephesus. Palaestrio, a loyal slave, then set out to tell his master what had happened. On the way he was captured by pirates and given to Pyrgopolynices as a present so he too ended up in Pyrgopolynices' house in Ephesus. **10**

(ii) Palaestrio does very well for himself as Pleusicles gives him his freedom and he returns to Athens with Philocomasium and Pleusicles. **10**

(iii) Pyrgopolynices gets beaten up by Periplectomenus' slaves, his money, sword, cloak are taken from him. He has lost his dignity, his girl, his money all embarrassing for him, but also his sword and cloak, symbols of his army position. The last scene could make the reader feel sympathy for Pyrgopolynices. He has lost everything, including his reputation and had been thoroughly humiliated. Or it could be argued that he got what he deserved. Candidates might say that he had it coming to him and refer to his kidnapping of Philocomasium and his arrogance and stupidity throughout the play. **12**

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

(i) Julius Caesar was captured by pirates as he was sailing across the Aegean Sea. First, when the pirates demanded a ransom of twenty talents, Caesar burst out laughing. They did not know, he said, who it was that they had captured, and he volunteered to pay fifty. Then, when he had sent his followers to the various cities in order to raise the money and was left with one friend and two servants among these Cilicians, about the most bloodthirsty people in the world, he treated them so highhandedly that, whenever he wanted to sleep, he would send to them and tell them to stop talking. For thirty-eight days, with the greatest unconcern, he joined in all their games and exercises, just as if he was their leader instead of their prisoner. He also wrote poems and speeches which he read aloud to them, and if they failed to admire his work, he would call them to their faces illiterate savages, and would often laughingly threaten to have them all hanged. They were much taken with this and attributed his freedom of speech to a kind of simplicity in his character or boyish playfulness.

However, the ransom arrived from Miletus and, as soon as he had paid it and been set free, he immediately manned some ships and set sail from the harbour of Miletus against the pirates. He found them still there, lying at anchor off the island, and he captured nearly all of them. He took their property as spoils of war and put the men themselves into the prison at Pergamon. He then went in person to Marcus Junius, the governor of Asia, thinking it proper that he, as praetor charge of the province should see to the punishment of the prisoners. Junius, however, cast longing eyes at the money, which came to a considerable sum, and kept saying that he needed time to look into the case. Caesar paid no further attention to him. He went to Pergamon, took the pirates out of prison and crucified the lot of them, just as he had often told them he would do when he was on the island and they imagined that he was joking. **12**

(ii) Pompey married Julia, Caesar's daughter. This was a political marriage and cemented the alliance between Pompey and Caesar. **12**

(iii) Helvetii, Tigurini, Belgians, Nervii. **4**

(iv) Vergentorix/Vercingetorix **4**

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

(i) The Amphitheatre was situated at the SE of the city and could seat the whole population of Pompeii. (20,000). It was oval in shape, the seats rising in tiers from the arena. The arena was covered with sand to hide the blood from the wounded animals and Gladiators. The arena is surrounded by a wall, 2 metres high, originally painted with scenes of the hunt and gladiatorial fights. Entrance was by staircases on the outside of the building and corridors which were paved for wagons. Poles were erected to hold a linen awning to shade the spectators

Spectators would have seen Gladiator fights, animal fights. You went early in the morning, and paid for your ticket, and sat in your seat. Sometimes all the seats were free, if a rich person had given money to pay for the show. Other times, you had to pay, and it cost more money for the good seats than for the bad seats, so the poor people had to sit way high up where it was hard to see.

First men in armour came out and fought against wild animals, like bears or bulls or alligators or ostriches or lions or tigers. They captured the animals in faraway places and brought them to the stadiums specially. Then the Romans treated the animals badly to make them hungry and mean so they would fight. Usually the men killed the animals, but sometimes the animals killed the men, which everyone thought was very exciting.

The Murrillo is a heavy weight gladiator, carrying a large, oblong shield (scutum) and an infantry sword (gladius) which he uses to thrust at his opponent. The Retiarius is the most

vulnerable of all gladiators. He only has a shoulder-guard left arm to protect him. He moves nimbly to inflict blows with his trident at relatively long range employs his net (rete) to whip, ensnare or trip his opponent and then closes in with his short dagger for the face off. He usually was paired with the Secutor. Other Gladiators include the Hoplomachus, Samnite, Thracian, Esedarii. Large numbers of animals were hunted to death in various ways and men too, were made to fight each other, the loser often paying with his life. Bodies were dragged by hooks out of the arena. Once a riot broke out between the Pompeians and the Nuceria people from a nearby town in which many people died. The amphitheatre was closed down for 10 years by the emperor Nero. **16**

(ii) Outside the city walls near one of the gates. This was for superstitious reasons.

(iii) Fulling

Raw wool was washed, stretched and dyed and dirty garments were cleaned. There were small vats in which the wool or cloth was cleaned by workers who trod it in a mixture of fuller's earth, potash, carbonate of soda and urine. This also tightened the fibres. Urine was collected outside the door in a pot which passers-by were asked to make a donation. After this treatment the cloth was rinsed in larger vats and then hung over canes or lines to dry in the sun. Once it was dry, the cloth was combed to bring up the nap. White woollens were whitened by bleaching. The cloth was spread across a cage over burning sulphur. The wool was dyed with a mineral or vegetable dye. The colours were made fast by soaking the cloth in vinegar, or something similar, heated in stoves.

### **Topic 10: The Roman Army.**

Some of the following could be used by candidates in their answers. His uniform consisted of a woollen tunica which he wore under his body armour called lorica segmentata. He also had a cloak which could be used as a blanket. He also wore thick three-quarter inch soled sandals with hobnails. He had a Linen under-vest. Strips of fur were worn inside his sandals in winter and woollen leggings.

A helmet made of bronze with an inner plate and a leather skull-cap to take the shock of the blows. It had hinged cheek-pieces, small peak at the front and a plate curving at the back. Scabbard and 2 feet long sword. Upper body armour called lorica segmentata. Cingulum a belt

Shield made of wood, covered in leather and bronze rim. It had a central boss to give space for the soldier to lift the shield. 2 throwing spears. When spear struck the enemy shield the point would go in, but the weight of the long handle would bend the soft iron. The enemy could not use his shield.

To become physically fit, soldiers had to do running, tree felling, jumping and jump over a number of obstacles in full armour with weapons. They would go on three eighteen-mile marches per month. They had to be able to cover this distance in a day carrying 60 pounds of equipment plus armour and weapons.

They also learnt to drill, which was practising actual movements in battle. They learnt to march in straight lines, open and close ranks on the march, form squares and half circles. They had to learn to use weapons. Training was copied from that used in schools for gladiators.

Free Time. After the evening meal, soldiers not on guard duty were free to go out of camp. If they were near a city they could go to a bar. If the fort was not near a city or town the soldiers could go to a bath house, and spends hours gambling and talking. Some forts had amphitheatres nearby and soldiers could watch. Soldiers were also given leave to visit family. Soldiers were not allowed to marry, but many did and their families lived outside the fort, and

in their free time would visit their wives and families. Soldiers could also spend free time writing letters to family.

In battle, soldiers had to obey all orders given by the centurions. Enemies were usually less sophisticated in terms of equipment, organisation and training. Formations like the Testudo were used in battle and Roman soldiers were adept at carrying out sieges as well as battles. A range of siege equipment was used by Roman armies. Romans used cavalry and auxiliary troops like archers as well as infantry. Candidates will be given equal merit for liking or disliking life in the army. Marks awarded for explanation of reasons why, rather than the choice. 32