

## AN ROINN OIDEACHAIS AGUS EOLAÍOCHTA

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 JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2002
 

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 CLASSICAL STUDIES - ORDINARY LEVEL
 

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WEDNESDAY, 19 JUNE - AFTERNOON, 2.00 to 4.30

There are questions on **ten topics**.

The topics are divided as follows:

Topics 1 - 5 = **SECTION A** - The Greek WorldTopics 6 - 10 = **SECTION B** - The Roman WorldCandidates are required to answer on **five topics**, as follows:**two** topics from **SECTION A**;**two** topics from **SECTION B**;a **fifth** topic - from either **SECTION A** or **B**.

There are 80 marks for each topic.

Total marks for the paper =  $(80 \times 5) = 400$ .Photographs required for answering some of the questions are provided on a separate paper marked **X**, which accompanies this paper.

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

## SECTION A

### The Greek World

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

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

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) According to Achilles, why were the Achaeans unable to give Agamemnon another prize in place of Chryseis?
  - (ii) Whom did Hector find “in the bedroom, fussing over his exquisite armour”?
  - (iii) Who was Astyanax? By what other name was he known?
  - (iv) Why did Hera not approve of Zeus’ wish to rescue Sarpedon from the battle?
  - (v) How did Andromache learn of Hector’s death?
  - (vi) Who was Iris? In Book 24 of the **Iliad**, why did she visit Priam? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Who was Patroclus? (6)
  - (ii) In Book 16 of the **Iliad**, what instructions did Achilles give to Patroclus as he was about to go out to battle? (8)
  - (iii) What did Patroclus try to do? (8)
  - (iv) Describe what happened to him. (10)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 5 of the **Iliad**, and then answer the questions which follow:
- So speaking Athene put a hand to Sthenelos and hauled him out from behind the horses, pushing him to the ground – and he quickly jumped clear. And she, determined goddess, mounted the chariot beside godlike Diomedes: the oak axle creaked loud under the weight, carrying a fearful goddess and the noblest of men. Athene caught up the whip and the reins, and held the strong-footed horses straight against Ares first of all. He was stripping the enormous Periphas, far the best of the Aitolians, the splendid son of Ochesios. Ares the murderer was stripping him: but Athene put on the helmet of Hades the invisible, so that monstrous Ares should not see her.
- (i) From this passage, what is your opinion of the goddess, Athene? (8)
  - (ii) From your own reading of the **Iliad**, mention another situation where Athene behaves in a similar way. (8)
  - (iii) Mention a situation where she behaves in a different way. (8)

(80 marks)

**Topic 2: Greece and Persia.**

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

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) What advice did Hecataeus, the historian, give to Aristagoras?
  - (ii) When the Ionians revolted in 494 B.C., what did the Athenians do to help them?
  - (iii) After the first expedition to Greece, why did Darius dismiss Mardonius as commander of the Persian army?
  - (iv) Why did Xerxes order the Hellespont to be given three hundred lashes?
  - (v) While watching the battle of Salamis, what did Xerxes ask his scribes to write down?
  - (vi) Who was the leader of the Greek army at the battle of Plataea in 479 B.C.? What other battle took place on the same day? (24)
- (b)
- (i) What kind of place was Thermopylae? (8)
  - (ii) Why did the Spartans believe they had to fight there? (8)
  - (iii) Why did the Spartans lose the battle? (8)
  - (iv) Although defeated, did the Spartans and the other Greeks achieve anything? Briefly explain your answer. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from **The Histories** of Herodotus, and then answer the questions which follow:

So much for what Persians and Phoenicians say; and I have no intention of passing judgement on its truth or falsity. I prefer to rely on my own knowledge, and to point out who it was in actual fact that first injured the Greeks; then I will proceed with my history, telling the story as I go along of small cities no less than of great. For most of those which were great once are small to-day; and those which used to be small were great in my own time. Knowing, therefore, that human prosperity never abides long in the same place, I shall pay attention to both alike.

- (i) From the evidence of this passage, mention **two** things you have learned about Herodotus' method of writing history. (10)
- (ii) Why does Herodotus propose to write about both small and large cities? (6)
- (iii) In your opinion, is Herodotus a good historian? Give reasons for your answer. (8)

(80 marks)

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

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

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) When Socrates says “I am a complete stranger to the language of this place,” to what place is he referring?
  - (ii) Name the play in which “Socrates is lifted around, proclaiming that he is walking on air.” Who wrote this play?
  - (iii) Why did Socrates say to Meletus that the writings of Anaxagoras could be bought in Athens for a drachma?
  - (iv) According to Socrates himself, why did he have to “confine himself to private life and leave politics alone”?
  - (v) What “one favour” did Socrates ask for his sons, when they grew up?
  - (vi) How was Crito able to get into prison, even before dawn, to visit Socrates? (24)
- (b)
- (i) What **two** features of Socrates’ character do you admire? (12)
  - (ii) What **two** features of his character would you criticise? (12)
  - (iii) Would you like to have been a student of Socrates? Give a reason for your answer. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Xenophon’s **Conversations of Socrates**, and then answer the questions which follow:
- SOCRATES: I have no need of more money and am rich enough. But you seem to me to be quite poor, Critoboulus, and at times I feel quite sorry for you.
- CRITOBOULUS: And how much would your property fetch at a sale do you suppose, Socrates, and how much would mine?
- SOCRATES: Well, if I found the right buyer, I think the whole of my goods, including my house, would readily sell for five minae.\* But yours, I’m certain, would fetch more than a hundred times that amount.
- CRITOBOULUS: And yet you really think you have no need of money and pity me for my poverty?
- SOCRATES: Yes, because my property is enough to satisfy my needs, but I don’t think that, even if your fortune were three times as large as it is, you would have enough to keep up the style you are living in and to maintain your reputation.
- \*minae = a very small sum of money.
- (i) Why does Socrates feel sorry for Critoboulus? (8)
  - (ii) In comparison with Critoboulus, why does Socrates consider himself rich? (8)
  - (iii) In the modern world, should the opinions of Socrates be relevant to rich people? Give a reason for your answer. (8)
- (80 marks)

**Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy.**

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

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) Who killed the Minotaur? Name **one** woman who helped this person.
  - (ii) How long did Odysseus take to return home after the Trojan War? Where was his home?
  - (iii) What is a *tholos*? Name one **or** draw a diagram of one.
  - (iv) How did Michael Ventris help us to understand Mycenae?
  - (v) Name **two** items found by archaeologists at Pylos.
  - (vi) Who is shown in Photograph **1** on Paper **X**? What is the significance of the jewellery she is wearing? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Name Mycenae's famous gate. In Mycenae, where exactly did Schliemann carry out his excavations? (8)
  - (ii) What name is given to the group of graves he found there? Whose gold death mask did he believe he had found? (8)
  - (iii) Imagine that you are Schliemann, as an old man, thinking back on your life. What regrets would you have? Give reasons for your answer. (16)
- (c) Look at the diagram in Photograph **2** on Paper **X**, which shows parts of a Mycenaean palace, and then answer the questions which follow:
- (i) Name the areas on the diagram marked **A** and **B**. (8)
  - (ii) Describe what area **B** would have looked like before its destruction. (8)
  - (iii) For what purpose would area **B** have been used? (8)
- (80 marks)

**Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis.**

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

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) What temple, on the Acropolis, was sacred to both Athene and Poseidon?
  - (ii) What building is shown in Photograph 3 on Paper X? In what order of architecture was it built?
  - (iii) Name **two** of the stories shown on the metopes of the Parthenon.
  - (iv) Of what material exactly was the Parthenon mostly built? Where in Ireland might you find similar material?
  - (v) How did Pericles provide the money for the building of the Parthenon?
  - (vi) What was the connection between the god, Dionysus, and the Acropolis? (24)
- (b) Briefly describe what happened at the Great Panathenaic festival in Athens. In your answer, refer to the procession and to the different groups of people in it; describe what was carried in the procession and explain why. You may include any other relevant information. (32)
- (c) Look at Photograph 4 on Paper X, which is a memorial stone or grave *stèle*, and then answer the questions which follow:
- (i) To what period of Greek sculpture does this work belong? Give a reason for your answer. (8)
  - (ii) What features does it have in common with any one sculpture on the Acropolis? (8)
  - (iii) Do you like this sculpture? Give a reason for your answer. (8)
- (80 marks)

## SECTION B

### The Roman World

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

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

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) Who was Aeolus? Why did he cause trouble for Aeneas?
  - (ii) In Book I of the **Aeneid**, why did Aeneas send Achates back to the ship?
  - (iii) "I am afraid of the Greeks, particularly when they bring gifts." Who said this, and to what was he referring?
  - (iv) In Book 2 of the **Aeneid**, what prevented Aeneas from killing Helen?
  - (v) Who was Sychaeus? Who killed him?
  - (vi) Why did Virgil write the **Aeneid**? (24)
- (b)
- (i) What caused Aeneas to fall in love with Dido? (12)
  - (ii) Why did Aeneas decide to leave Dido? (8)
  - (iii) In your opinion, was he wise to do so? Give reasons for your answer. (12)
- (c) Look at Photograph 5 on Paper X, which shows a piece of sculpture that was carved about one hundred years before Virgil wrote the **Aeneid**, and then answer the questions which follow:
- (i) In Book 2 of the **Aeneid**, what does Virgil tell us about Laocoon? (8)
  - (ii) Do you think Virgil was influenced by this piece of sculpture, when he was writing about Laocoon? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
  - (iii) On the evidence of this photograph, what do you find remarkable about this piece of sculpture? Give a reason for your answer. (8)

(80 marks)

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

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

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) Why did Pleusicles go to Naupactus?
  - (ii) “My master ... is a man wrapped up in an elephant’s hide; he has no more intelligence than a stone.”  
Who spoke these words, and about whom was he speaking?
  - (iii) Who was advised to eat less darnel, and why?
  - (iv) According to Sceledrus, how alike were Philocomasium and Honoria?
  - (v) What was Lurcio’s job? For whom did he work?
  - (vi) In this play, why did the actors sometimes use ‘asides’? (24)
- (b)
- (i) A coincidence is when two events or circumstances happen together unexpectedly. Describe **one** such situation in the play, **The Swaggering Soldier**. (8)
  - (ii) How does this situation affect what happens in the play? (8)
  - (iii) Who is Artotrogus? What is his role in the play? (8)
  - (iv) In your opinion, which character is the most amusing? Give a reason for your answer. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from **Pseudolus**, another play by Plautus, and then answer the questions which follow:
- PSEUDOLUS [*to Callipho*]: I’d like you, sir, if you will, to put yourself at my disposal for today, and cancel all your other engagements.  
CALLIPHO: I’m afraid I made arrangements yesterday to go to the country today.  
PSEUDOLUS: Couldn’t you change your plan of campaign?  
CALLIPHO: All right, I will. I’ll stay on your account. I wouldn’t miss that contest of yours for anything. And if I find he refuses to give you the money as agreed, I’ll give it you myself rather than have your scheme fall down.  
SIMO [*grumpily*]: I shan’t default.  
PSEUDOLUS: Of course you won’t ... [*Aside*] If you do, you’ll never hear the last of it... Come on, then, let’s have you two out of the way and leave me room to do my stuff.  
CALLIPHO: Right-o; you’re the boss.  
PSEUDOLUS [*apart to Callipho*]: Don’t forget I want you to be on hand at your house.  
CALLIPHO: I’ll be there. [*He goes into his house.*]  
SIMO: I’m going to town. I shan’t be long. [*He goes.*]  
PSEUDOLUS: Come back as soon as you like ... [*To the audience*] I imagine ... that you good people imagine... that I have no intention of doing what I’ve just said I’m going to do... that I’m only making these rash promises for the purpose of keeping you amused as long as the play lasts. Well, you’re wrong. I shall keep my word.
- (i) In **The Swaggering Soldier**, which character does Pseudolus most resemble? Give a reason for your answer. (8)
  - (ii) In **The Swaggering Soldier**, what situation is similar to this scene from **Pseudolus**? (8)
  - (iii) Would a Roman audience find this scene from **Pseudolus** amusing? Give a reason for your answer. (8)
- (80 marks)



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

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

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

- (i) After Sulla came to power, why did Caesar go into hiding?
- (ii) Name **two** of Caesar's wives.
- (iii) Name the richest man in Rome, who paid Caesar's debts, before Caesar set out for Spain.
- (iv) During Caesar's consulship, why did Bibulus shut himself up in his house?
- (v) State **one** memorable fact about Caesar's capture of Alesia.
- (vi) How did Cleopatra first get herself noticed by Caesar? (24)

(b) At Luca, in the winter of 57-58 B.C., Pompey, Crassus and Caesar held a meeting to patch up the differences that had arisen between them, since their first agreement in 60 B.C.

- (i) What is the name usually given to their first political agreement in 60 B.C.? (8)
- (ii) After the meeting at Luca, what did Caesar hope to gain? (8)
- (iii) What did Pompey hope to gain? (8)
- (iv) Write a paragraph, explaining why this agreement eventually failed. (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"? (5)
- (ii) What were the "Ides of March"? (5)
- (iii) According to Plutarch's **Life of Caesar**, what other warnings of his approaching death did Caesar receive? (14)

(80 marks)

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

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

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) By whom, and for what purpose, were the walls of Pompeii built?
  - (ii) Name **two** major industries in Pompeii.
  - (iii) What was the connection between Pliny the Elder and Pompeii?
  - (iv) Who exactly was a *retiarius* or net-man?
  - (v) What exactly was the purpose of the thick-soled wooden shoes, shown in Photograph 6 on Paper X?
  - (vi) What is shown in Photograph 7 on Paper X? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Imagine that you are the teenage child of a rich family living in Pompeii. Describe what you usually do in the morning. (12)
  - (ii) Name **two** places you might visit in the afternoon. (8)
  - (iii) Describe what usually happens at **one** of these places. (12)
- (c) Look at Photograph 8 on Paper X, which shows a *lararium* from the House of the Vetii in Pompeii, and then answer the questions which follow:
- (i) What was a *lararium*? Where was it usually situated? (8)
  - (ii) What evidence suggests that many religions existed in Pompeii? (8)
  - (iii) Were the Romans friendly to the early Christians? Give a reason for your answer. (8)
- (80 marks)

## Topic 10: The Roman Army.

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

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) In the Roman legion, what was the cohort?
  - (ii) Explain exactly what was a military tribune.
  - (iii) When the Roman legionary recruit swore the oath, state **one** of the promises he made.
  - (iv) What is shown in Photograph **9** on Paper **X**?
  - (v) In Roman Britain, for what is Hadrian best remembered? Why did he do this?
  - (vi) Briefly describe a ‘tortoise’ formation. (24)
- (b)
- (i) Draw the basic plan of a Roman camp **or** fort. (8)
  - (ii) Give **two** reasons why the camp **or** fort was designed like this. (8)
  - (iii) Name any **two** buildings in the camp **or** fort. State clearly for what **each** was used. (16)
- (c) Look at Photograph **10** on Paper **X**, which is a scene from Trajan’s Column, and then answer the questions which follow:
- (i) On the left of the picture, what are the soldiers carrying attached to their sticks? (6)
  - (ii) On the right of the picture, what are these soldiers carrying? (6)
  - (iii) Why were Roman soldiers called “Marius’ mules”? (6)
  - (iv) In your opinion, what is the name of the type of Roman soldier shown in this picture? (6)
- (80 marks)

AN ROINN OIDEACHAIS AGUS EOLAÍOCHTA

SCRÚDÚ AN TEASTAIS SHÓISEARAIGH, 2002

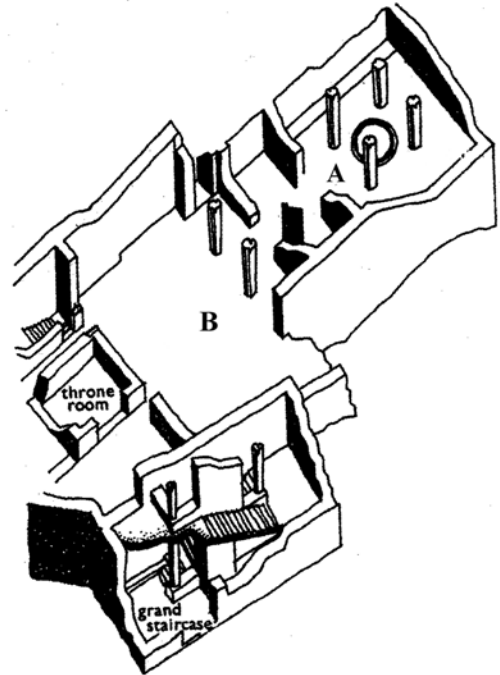
LÉANN CLASAICEACH – GNÁTHLEIBHÉAL AGUS ARDLEIBHÉAL

PÁIPÉAR X

1.



2.



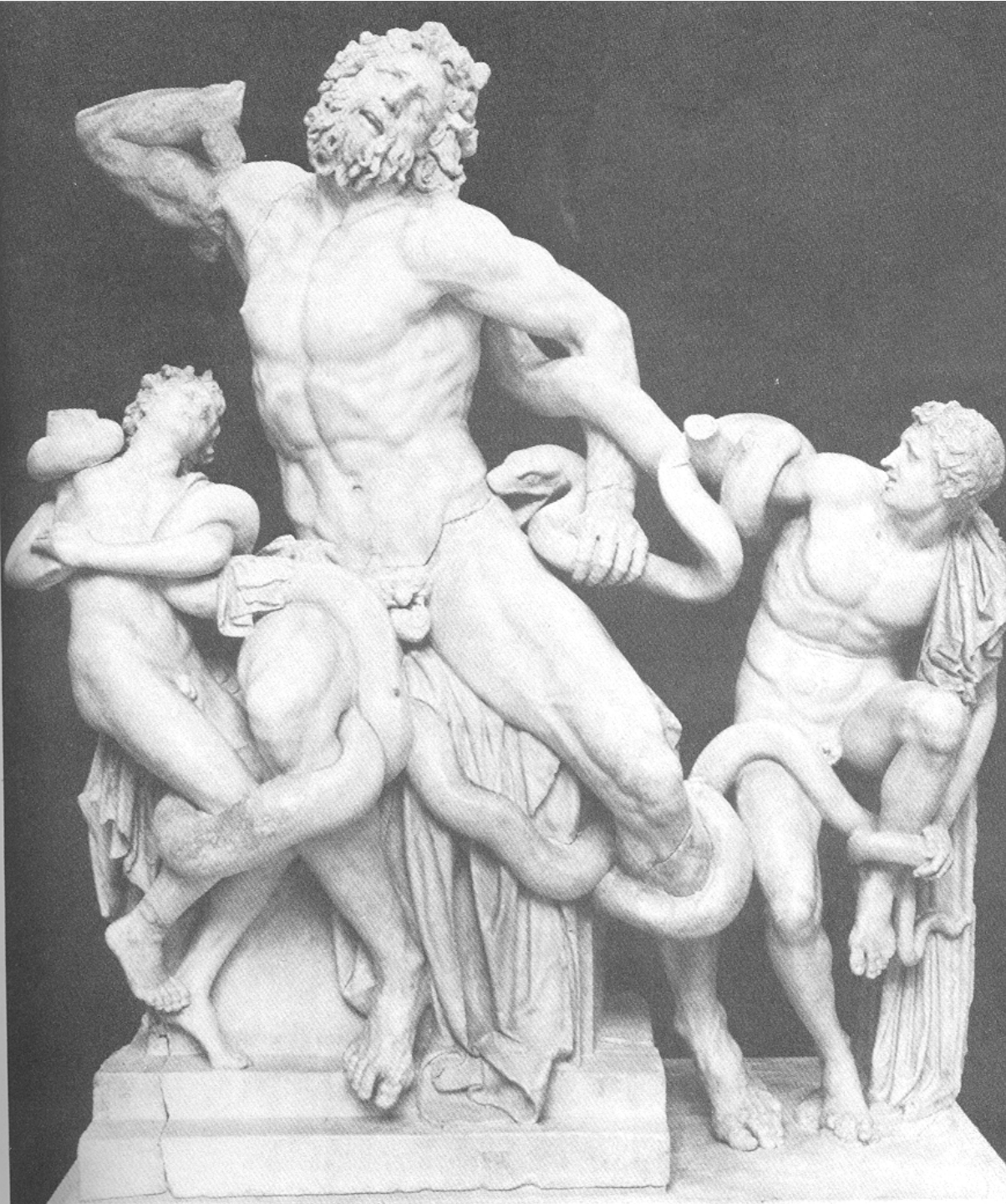
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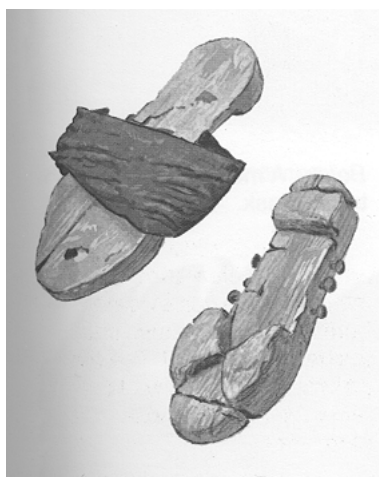
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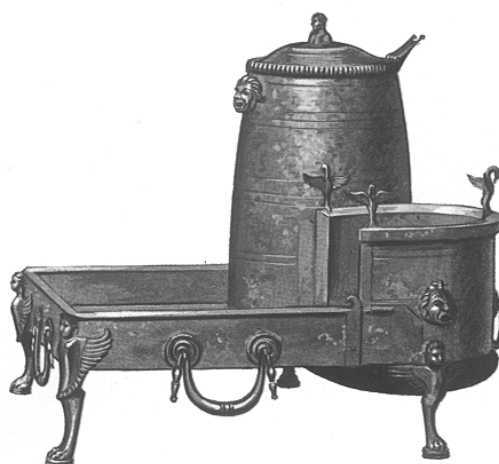
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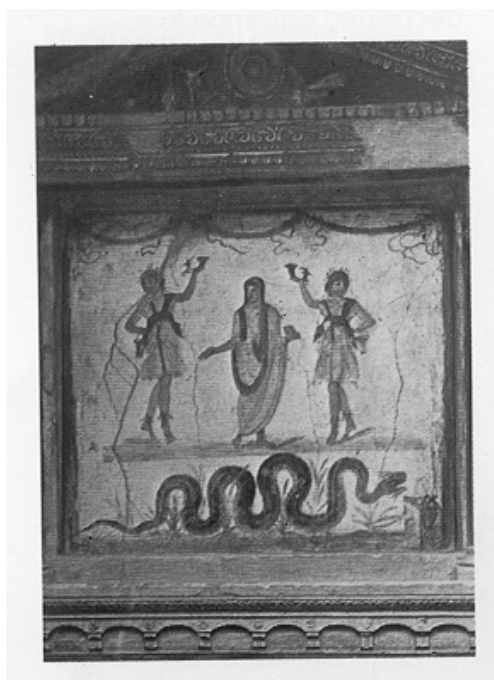
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7.



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10.

