

AN ROINN OIDEACHAIS AGUS EOLAÍOCHTA
LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1999

00996

CLASSICAL STUDIES— ORDINARY LEVEL
(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 24 JUNE — AFTERNOON 2.00 to 5.00

- There are questions on TEN TOPICS.
- The topics are divided into three groups as follows:
 - Group I : Topics 1 to 4.
 - Group II : Topics 5 to 7.
 - Group III : Topics 8 to 10.
- Candidates are required to answer questions on FOUR TOPICS as follows:
One topic must be chosen from *each* of the three groups and the *fourth* topic may be chosen from *any one* of the three groups.
- There are one hundred marks for each topic.
- Photographs required for answering questions on Topics 8 and 10 are provided on an accompanying paper marked X.

GROUP I: Topics 1 to 4

Topic 1. Athens at War.

[100]

Answer **any two** of the following questions. (Each question is worth fifty marks):-

- (i) Write a brief note on any **two** of the following: Cleon; Gylippus; Alcibiades.
- (ii) "What I would prefer is that you should fix your eyes on the 'greatness of Athens' as she really is, and should fall in love with her." (Thucydides, 2, 43).
In his Funeral Oration, what does Pericles say about the greatness of Athens?
- (iii) Describe how the Athenians finally defeated the Spartans who were occupying the island of Sphacteria.
- (iv) In 414 B.C., Nicias wrote a letter from Sicily to the Athenians.
 - (a) What does he say in that letter about the situation in Sicily?
 - (b) What does he ask the Athenians to do about the difficulties in which he found himself?

Topic 2. Alexander the Great.

[100]

Answer **any two** of the following questions. (Each question is worth fifty marks):-

- (i) Give an account of the Battle of the river Granicus: Alexander's first battle against the Persians.
- (ii) (a) Give a brief account of the death of Darius.
(b) How did Alexander treat Darius' successor, Bessus?
- (iii) (a) Why did Alexander decide to cross the Gedrosian desert?
(b) Give a brief description of the hardships which he and his men experienced in their journey across the desert.
- (iv) Mention and comment on **two** ways in which Alexander adopted Persian customs.

Topic 3. Life and Thought in the Late Roman Republic.

[100]

Answer **any two** of the following questions. (Each question is worth fifty marks):-

- (i) (a) Describe the Battle of Pharsalus in which Pompey was defeated by Caesar.
(b) Give a brief account of Pompey's death.
 - (ii) What did you learn of Catullus' love affair with Lesbia from the poems on your course?
 - (iii) Give an account of the conspiracy of Catiline and the way in which Cicero dealt with it.
 - (iv) In his letter to Atticus, Brutus criticised Cicero very severely for the way he was encouraging the young Octavian.
(a) Outline Brutus' criticisms.
(b) How was Brutus to be proved right a short time later?
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Topic 4. Roman Historians.

[100]

Answer **any two** of the following questions. (Each question is worth fifty marks):-

- (i) Livia was the wife of Augustus and the mother of Tiberius.
Briefly describe the part she played in the reigns of these emperors (i.e. Augustus and Tiberius).
 - (ii) Trace the rise to power of Sejanus in the reign of Tiberius.
 - (iii) Tacitus says that after Augustus' death "Intelligent people praised or criticized him in varying terms."
Summarize what people said:
(a) in praise of Augustus;
(b) in criticism of Augustus.
 - (iv) Based on your reading of Tacitus and Suetonius, what is your opinion of the character of Tiberius?
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GROUP II: Topics 5 to 7

Topic 5. Greek Drama.

[100]

Answer **any two** of the following questions. (Each question is worth fifty marks):-

- (i) (a) Give an account of the meeting of Medea and Aegeus, king of Athens, in Euripides' *Medea*.
(b) Why is this scene important in the plot of the play?
 - (ii) Trace the steps by which Oedipus discovers that he is himself the killer of his father in Sophocles' *King Oedipus*.
 - (iii) In Euripides' *Medea*, what does Medea say about the difficulties that women suffer?
 - (iv) (a) Describe what happened "at a place where three roads meet" in Sophocles' *King Oedipus*?
(b) What does this event tell us about the character of Oedipus?
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Topic 6. Ancient Epic.**[100]**

Answer **any two** of the following questions. (Each question is worth fifty marks):-

- (i) (a) Describe what happened after Aeolus gave Odysseus the bag of the winds.
(b) Who would you blame for the disastrous outcome? Give reasons for your answer, referring to the text.
- (ii) Give an account of the factors which persuaded the Trojans to take the wooden horse into their city in Book 2 of Virgil's *Aeneid*.
- (iii) What do the visits of Telemachus to Nestor at Pylos, and to Menelaus and Helen at Sparta, tell us about the laws of hospitality in Homer's *Odyssey*?
- (iv) What are the main differences between the Underworld in Book 11 of Homer's *Odyssey* and the Underworld in Book 6 of Virgil's *Aeneid*?

Topic 7. Writers of the Augustan Age.**[100]**

Answer **any two** of the following questions. (Each question is worth fifty marks):-

- (i) "What could he do, where go, his wife twice taken from him?" (Virgil, *Orpheus and Eurydice*).
 - (a) Explain how Eurydice was 'twice taken' from Orpheus.
 - (b) Describe Orpheus' death.
 - (c) What details of Virgil's story do you find moving?
- (ii) "Whilst we are talking, envious time doth slide;
This day's thine own; the next may be denied."
Show how Horace develops this theme in the odes, *We all must die*, *Gather ye rosebuds* and *Cease to Mourn*.
- (iii) (a) In his poem *Gone to Clitumnus*, why is Propertius happy that Cynthia has gone to the country?
(b) How does Propertius make fun of himself in this poem?
- (iv) Why does Livy in his *Preface* prefer looking back to Rome's origins and early history rather than at the Rome of his own days?

GROUP III: Topics 8 to 10

Topic 8. Art and Architecture in Greek Society.**[100]**

Answer **any two** of the following questions. (Each question is worth fifty marks):-

- (i) Photograph A on Paper X shows the Temple of Hera at Paestum.
 - (a) In which order was this temple built?
 - (b) What evidence is there that this temple is earlier in date than the Parthenon at Athens?
 - (c) Identify the features marked a, b and c on the photograph.
- (ii) Look at Photograph B on Paper X.
 - (a) What name is given to male figure such as this?
 - (b) To which period of Greek sculpture does this statue belong?
 - (c) What features of the statue are typical of this period?
- (iii) Photograph C on Paper X shows a metope from the Parthenon at Athens.
 - (a) Identify the figures shown in the metope.
 - (b) On a Greek temple, where are the metopes located?
 - (c) How has the sculptor conveyed a sense of movement and drama?
- (iv) Look at Photograph D on Paper X.
 - (a) What are figures such as this called?
 - (b) To what period of Greek sculpture does this statue belong?
 - (c) Comment on the artistic achievement of the sculptor.

Topic 9. The Philosopher in Society: A Study of Socrates and Plato.

[100]

Answer **any two** of the following questions. (Each question is worth fifty marks):-

- (i) "All right", I said, "I understand. We are to study not only the origins of society, but also society when it enjoys the luxuries of civilization." (Plato, *Republic* 2, 2).
 - (a) How does Socrates trace the development from a primitive to a civilized society?
 - (b) According to Socrates, why does this change make war inevitable?
 - (ii) (a) How does Socrates answer the objection that, while his ideal state is all very well in theory, it would not work in practice?
 - (b) In Socrates' view, what is the only way his ideal state can be achieved?
 - (iii) Give an account of Plato's Simile of the Cave.
 - (iv) "Have you noticed", I asked, "how a lifelong devotion to physical exercise, to the exclusion of everything else, produces a certain type of mind? Just as a neglect of physical exercise produces another type." (Plato, *Republic* 3, 2).
 - (a) How does Socrates go on to argue for a "perfect blend of the physical and the intellectual sides of education" in the training of the Guardians?
 - (b) In discussing physical education, what does Socrates have to say about diet?
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Topic 10. Roman Art and Architecture.

[100]

Answer **any two** of the following questions. (Each question is worth fifty marks):-

- (i) Photograph E on Paper X shows the plan of the Stabian Baths at Pompeii.
 - (a) Identify the main features of these baths, using correct terms.
 - (b) Why were baths such an important feature of city life in the Roman world?
 - (ii) Look at Photograph F on Paper X.
 - (a) Identify the building shown in the centre of the photograph.
 - (b) Which Roman emperor was responsible for this building?
 - (c) To whom is it dedicated?
 - (d) Give a brief description of the interior.
 - (iii) Look at Photograph G on Paper X.
 - (a) In what ways is this portrait typically Roman?
 - (b) What was the importance of portrait sculpture in Roman life?
 - (iv) Look at Photograph H on Paper X.
 - (a) What event is shown in this wall-painting?
 - (b) What do you find striking about the picture?
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PAPER X

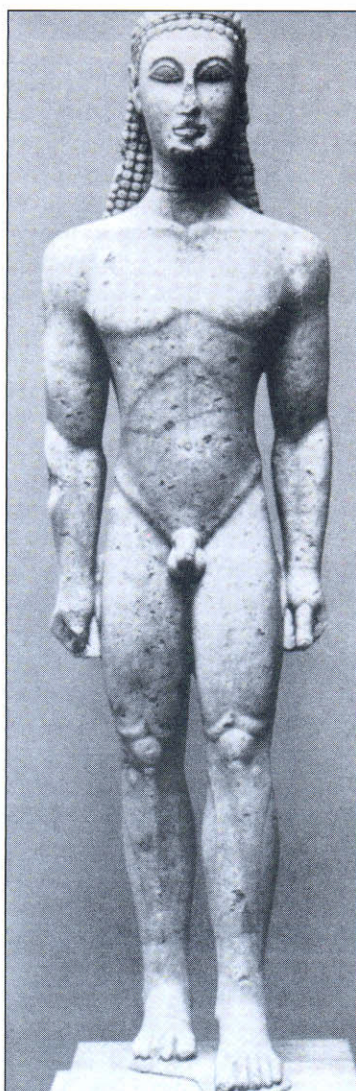


A

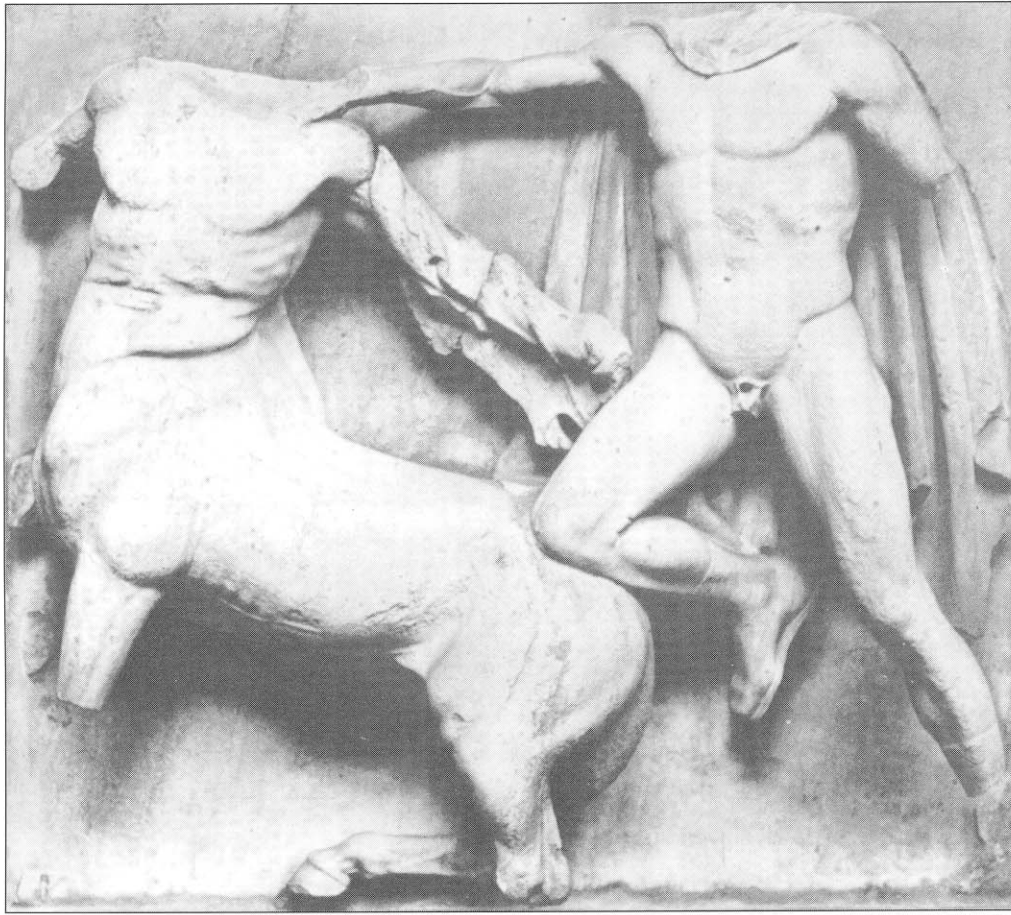
a

b

c



B

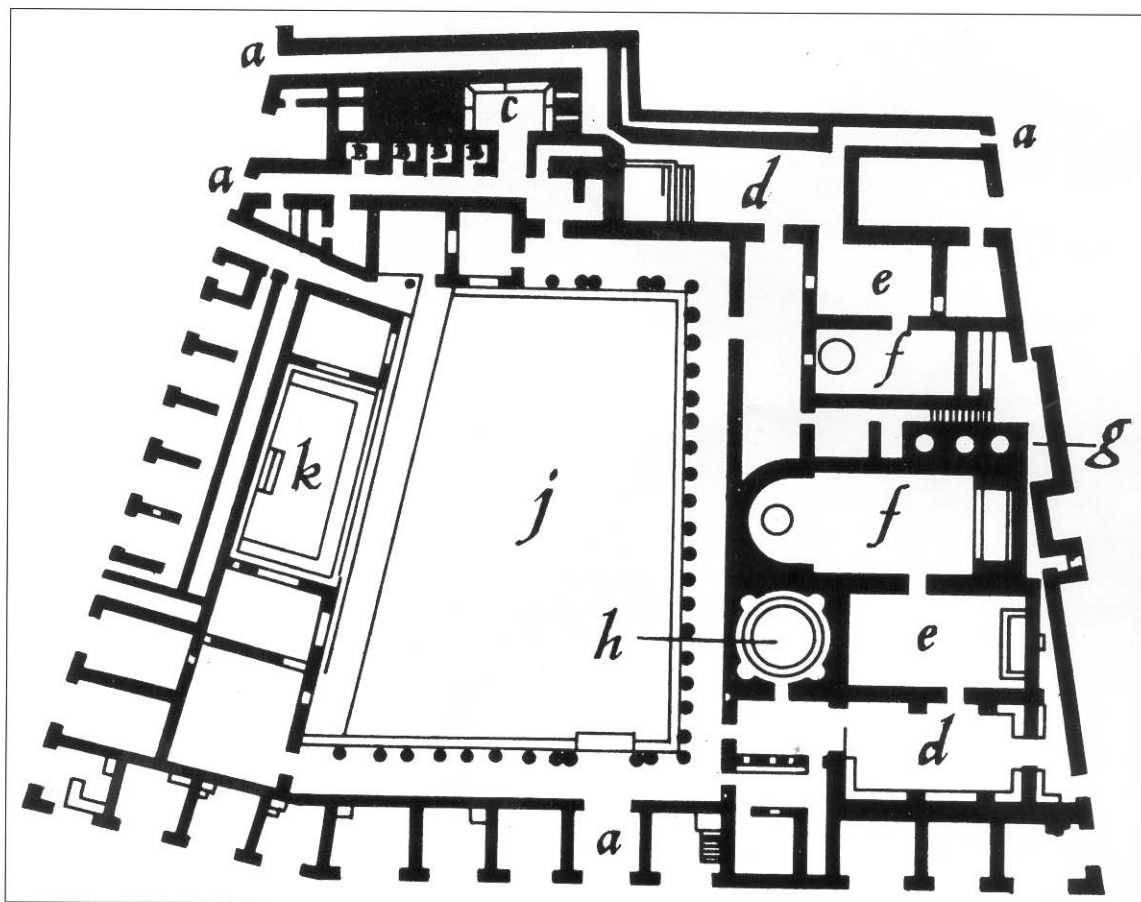


C

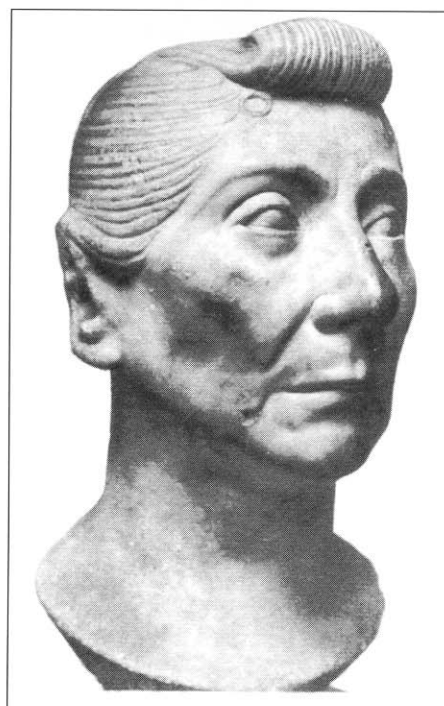
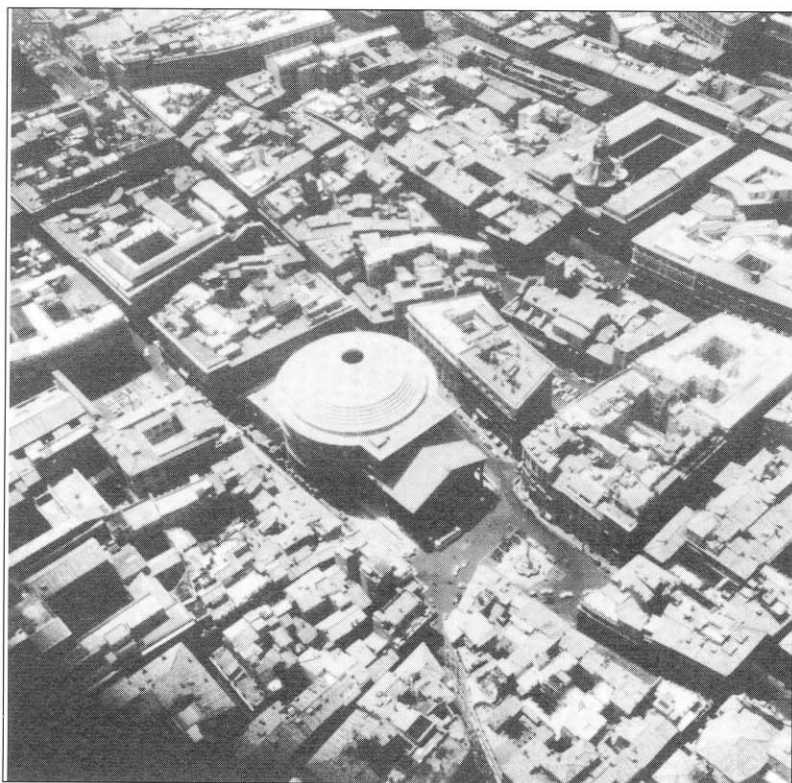


D

E



F



G



H

Photographs A, B, C and D are taken from *A Handbook of Greek Art*, G. Richter, Phaidon Press, 4th Edition 1995

Photographs E, F, G and H are taken from *Roman Art and Architecture*, M. Wheeler, Thames and Hudson, London 1964