



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

Scéimeanna Marcála

Scrúduithe Ardteistiméireachta, 2004

Léann Clasaiceach

Gnáthleibhéal

Marking Scheme

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2004

Classical Studies

Ordinary level



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**SCÉIMEANNA MARCÁIL
MARKING SCHEME**

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**LÉANN CLASAICEACH
CLASSICAL STUDIES**

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Marking Scheme and Notes

N.B. Answers may contain valid points other than those listed.

Topic 1. Athens at War.

(i) (a) 30 marks. (10,10,10)

Candidates can choose from a large number of claims made for Athens by Pericles in his Funeral Oration. They include: a system of government in which everyone is equal before the law, where ability is rewarded not membership of a particular class, where poverty is no bar to advancement; relations between citizens are marked by tolerance and freedom; there is obedience to authority and to all the laws; citizens work hard but then enjoy their leisure; unlike their enemies, Athenians are open and hide nothing in the name of security; they love what is beautiful and cultivate things of the mind.

(b) 20 marks (10,10)

Pericles speaks of “the courage and gallantry of these men”. They were “manly” in the true sense of the word. Whatever faults they may have had have been blotted out by their bravery. They willingly accepted the risks of battle in order to strike their enemy. “They thought it more honourable to stand their ground and suffer death than to give in and save their lives,”

(ii) (a) 35 marks (12,12,11)

A broad outline of the defeat at Delium will be enough. Candidates are not expected to go into great detail. Important points include: line-up of Boeotian and Athenian forces; victory of the Athenian right but loss of some of their men who were killed by mistake; victory of Thebans on the Athenian left; Pagondas sent cavalry unseen to help his left; panic among Athenians and flight.

(b) 15 marks.

There may be some overlap between (a) and (b). If so, credit must be given for any knowledge about Pagondas shown in (a).

The two most important points are his speech to his soldiers before the battle and his decisive move (see above) during the battle.

(iii) 25 marks. (13,12); 25 marks. (13,12)

Archidamus: King of Sparta; urged delay and caution in debate on going to war; led forces into Attica for the first years of the war; captured Plataea after long siege and presided over trial of those who surrendered.

Demosthenes: Athenian general; great success at Pylos; major role in later part of the Sicilian Expedition; death in Syracuse.

Cleon: Part in the Mytilene Debate; part in the Pylos and Sphacteria affair; leader of Athenians at Amphipolis where he died.

(iv) (a) 25 marks. (13,12)

Pericles' advice is summarised in Thucydides 2.65. "For Pericles had said that Athens would be victorious if she bided her time and took care of her navy, if she avoided trying to add to her empire during the course of the war, and if she did nothing to risk the safety of the city itself."

(b) 25 marks.

His advice was followed in some respects but not in others. Athens did take care of her navy but did not refrain from trying to add to her possessions (Sicilian Expedition, Delium).

Topic 2. Alexander the Great.

(i) (a) 40 marks. (20,20)

A *few* relevant points about the visit will suffice. For example, Alexander sacrificed to Athena, dedicated his armour and took some weapons preserved from the Trojan war; he made a sacrifice to Priam, was crowned by some friends (Arrian). He ran a race past the grave of Achilles, naked with his companions. Both writers comment on his wish that he had a Homer to sing of his deeds.

(b) 10 marks.

Any **one** point will be enough. He saw himself as a second Achilles (he claimed descent from him). He was very familiar with Homer's Iliad and wanted to visit the famous site.

(ii) 25 marks. (13,12); 25 marks (13,12).

Gordian Knot: Candidates do not need to tell the story of how the knot came into being; rather of its meaning and how Alexander solved its riddle.

Persepolis: Arrian records the burning of the palace, the advice of Parmenio, Alexander's answer and Arrian's own view. Candidates may also be familiar with Plutarch's more colourful account and should be given credit for it.

Aornos: A straightforward account of how Alexander took this stronghold will be sufficient.

(iii) (a) 40 marks. (14,13,13)

There is a wealth of detail in Arrian about the hardships endured by the Macedonians (thirst, hunger, flash floods, getting lost, falling by the wayside, drinking too quickly etc.)

(b) 10 marks.

Candidates need only recount the incident of the helmet of water.

- (iii) 25 marks** for what is admired and **25 marks** for what is not admired.

In **each** case, one quality adequately illustrated will be sufficient. (Courage, leadership, generosity, daring etc or ruthlessness, violent temper, excessive drinking etc.)

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

- (i) (a) 40 marks (14, 13, 13)**

Three points from Sulpicius' words of comfort will be needed for high marks. The most important are: Cicero's private trouble is over-shadowed by the woeful state of affairs in the Roman world; Tullia may well be fortunate not to have lived (or had children) to see such a dreadful state of affairs; the demise of great cities such as Corinth puts our deaths into proportion; Tullia, in her life, experienced much happiness; remember who you are.

- (b) 10 marks.**

Any sensible engagement with the question is enough.

- (ii) (a) 30 marks. (10,10,10)**

A coherent narrative covering the main events of the battle is needed. Relevant points include the line-up of both sides, the immobility of Pompey's infantry, Gaius Crassinus' promise to Caesar and his death, Caesar's tactic to upset Pompey's cavalry, the flight of Pompey and the rout of his army.

- (b) 20 marks. (10,10)**

Again, a coherent narrative which includes the important points will be enough.

(iv) 50 marks. (17,17,16)

Candidates will be required to cover the three areas of love, hate and friendship though not necessarily at equal length or detail.

The relevant poems on the course are: *The Same, Love and Harsh Words, The Effects of Love, Happiness, Love and Hatred, A Prayer, Evening with Licinius, Consolation*. Love and hatred are often present in the same poem and candidates may give an account of such poems and cover two elements of the question.

(iv) (a) 15 marks. (8,7)

There is plenty of evidence on Catiline's character in Sallust and in Plutarch's *Life of Cicero*.

(b) 10 marks.

Again, Sallust and Plutarch provide relevant information on Catiline's supporters. **One** accurate comment will be sufficient.

(c) 25 marks. (9,8,8)

Plutarch's *Life of Cicero* is the source for the conspiracy. Candidates need not give a very detailed account of the events. A treatment that includes the main points will suffice. Though his ultimate defeat and death are not strictly necessary, credit should be given if they are covered.

Topic 4. Roman Historians.

(i) 50 marks. (25 - 13,12), (25 - 13,12).

Tacitus, in his brief treatment of Augustus, gives the opinions of those praising the dead emperor and those criticising him.

Candidates will be required to cover both the pros and cons and should be able to give **two** points on **each** side.

(ii) 25 marks (13,12) and 25 marks (13,12)

Mark Antony: Suetonius' Life of Augustus gives much information on Antony where his career crosses that of Octavian/Augustus i.e. from the death of Julius Caesar to the deaths of Antony and Cleopatra.

Agrippina: This very important figure played a part in the reigns of three emperors but particularly in those of Claudius and Nero. A clear connected account is needed for good marks.

Livia: Wife of Augustus and mother of Tiberius was influential in the reigns of both of these men.

(iii) (a) 35 marks. (18,17)

Two valid reasons will suffice e.g. influence of Sejanus; Tiberius' own personality, his weariness of Rome and all its rumours and suspicions, his age, his estrangement from his closest relatives.

(b) 15 marks.

Suetonius has a wealth of scandalous detail about Tiberius' life on Capri.

(iv) (a) 40 marks. (14,13,13)

Both prescribed sources stress Tiberius' reluctance to accept the position of emperor and the long delay in finally taking it on. Both accuse him of hypocrisy and deceit. He is depicted as apprehensive of the huge burden of ruling and even hinted that he might abdicate at some later date.

(b) 10 marks.

Any **one** comment on the sincerity or otherwise of Tiberius' behaviour will be adequate if based on the texts.

Topic 5. Greek Drama.

(i) (a) 20 marks.

A clear and accurate account of what the Delphic oracle told Jocasta and Laius is needed. It should be noted that, according to Jocasta in the play, the oracle predicted only the death of Laius at the hands of his son. Marriage with his mother was predicted when Oedipus consulted the oracle later.

(b) 15 marks.

The giving of the infant to the servant to be abandoned with feet bound is the answer required.

(c) 15 marks.

The shepherd's unwillingness to kill the child and his handing the little boy over to his Corinthian counterpart to be brought up far away. A straightforward account of this is worth full marks.

(ii) (a) 10 marks.

Knowledge of Jason's recent marriage to Glauce, Creon's daughter, is all that is needed.

(b) 20 marks. (10,10)

Candidates will be required to be familiar with the first encounter between Jason and Medea where she spells out what she did for him. Her murder of King Pelias is acceptable as a point since she did it to gain power and position for Jason.

(c) 10 marks.

She has threatened Creon and his daughter and Creon has ordered her out of Corinth.

(d) 10 marks.

She has betrayed her father and murdered her brother. **One** point only is needed.

(iii) (a) 40 marks.

Candidates will be expected to be able to name the gifts (a dress and a coronet of beaten gold) and show how Medea planned to use them to bring about the deaths of Glauce and Creon.

(b) 10 marks.

One point to the effect that Medea was delighted and even gloated (“You’ll give me double pleasure if their death was horrible”).

(iv) (a) 35 marks. (12,12,11)

Candidates are expected to give *at least three* reasons. Oedipus says at first “Nothing I could see could bring me joy.” How could he look his father or his mother in the eyes? His children too he cannot bear to look on; nor his city of Thebes nor his countrymen.

(b) 15 marks.

One general comment from what Oedipus says will be enough: they will be excluded from public gatherings and shunned by all; no man will be willing to marry them.

Topic 6. Ancient Epic.

(i) (a) 40 marks.

Candidates will be required to give a clear, connected narrative with all the important elements of the story included.

(b) 10 marks.

There are several very amusing parts of the story as well, of course, as the overall light hearted tone of the whole. Candidates need to identify **one** funny element (e.g. the public shaming of the lovers; the embarrassment of the goddesses).

(ii) (a) 10 marks. They are mother and son.

(b) 40 marks. (14,13,13)

Any **three** good points from the many instances of Venus' involvement in the events of the *Aeneid* (help after the shipwreck; Dido's passion and death; the last hours of Troy; descent into the Underworld, are some examples).

(iii) (a) 25 marks. (13,12)

Candidates must cover both Laocoon's death and Sinon's lying tale.

(b) 25 marks.

A clear, accurate and connected account of Priam's death merits full marks.

(iv) (a) 40 marks.

Answers must cover both visits though not necessarily at equal length as there is far more in the *Odyssey* on the visit to Sparta. A very detailed knowledge is not necessary; a general connected account will be enough.

(b) 10 marks.

Any **one** relevant comment based on the events of the text is sufficient.

Topic 7. Writers of the Augustan Age.

(i) (a) 30 marks. (15,15)

One piece of information about plants and **one** about animals should be given by candidates.

(b) 20 marks. (10,10).

Two relevant points about human behaviour in the New Age.

(iii) 50 marks. Impression mark.

Candidates will be required to draw on their knowledge of a range of prescribed material (*Preface, Sabine Women, Class Warfare*). Ideally, answers should focus on the virtues shown by the earlier Romans.

(iv) 50 marks. Impression mark.

The poems which illustrate their relationship are *Two Requests, Gone, Gone to Clitumnus, Cynthia is Dead* and *Cynthia*. While candidates will not be expected to make explicit references to all of these extracts, they should be aware of the main features of the relationship (love, jealousy, passion, obsession).

(iv) (a) 40 marks.

Examiners will expect a clear, connected narrative which covers the essential elements of Horace's tale. An awareness of some of the witty and charming details, while welcome, is not essential.

(b) 10 marks.

“The simple life is best” or some variation on this theme.

Topic 8. Art and Architecture in Greek Society.

(i) (a) 40 marks. (10,10,10,10)

Answers should include exterior and interior; columns, pediments, frieze. Examiners will look for correct use of architectural terms.

(b) 10 marks.

Any **one** feature is sufficient.

(ii) (a) 10 marks. (5,5)

(b) 10 marks. (Classical 7; Early Classical 10)

(c) 15 marks. (8,7)

Two relevant comments based on a close examination of the photograph.

(d) 15 marks, (8,7)

Any **two** differences from the many which exist between Early Classical and Archaic.

(iii) (a) 15 marks. (Athens 10; Agora 15)

(b) 15 marks. Any one use.

(c) 20 marks. (10,10) Doric and Ionic.

(iv) (a) 30 marks. (10,10,10)

Examiners will look for **three** significant features of Hellenism based on a study of this particular statue. Candidates will lose marks if they fail to refer to the actual example shown.

(b) 20 marks. (10,10)

Candidates should be able to point to features which convey the dramatic and the tragic, such as the drops of blood, the turn of the man's head, the weight of the woman's body.

Topic 9. The Philosopher in Society.

(i) (a) 40 marks. Impression mark.

Socrates' main defence is that just because one cannot achieve perfection does not mean that one cannot come reasonable close. He uses the analogy of the portrait painter. In short, practice never fully squares with theory but this is still worth aiming at.

(b) 10 marks.

“Till philosophers become kings ... or those we now call kings ... really and truly become philosophers.”

(ii) (a) 40 marks. Impression mark.

Candidates will be expected to give a clear account of the simile with all the relevant details.

(b) 10 marks.

One comment pointing out the criticism of democracy.

(iv) (a) 25 marks. (13,12)

Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the main types of stories banned. Basically, these are stories which misrepresent the nature of gods and heroes; stories which show gods behaving badly and heroes displaying fear. Plato supplies a number of examples which candidates can use in their answers.

(b) 25 marks. (13,12)

Children are the most impressionable; we must put examples of good behaviour before them to imitate; they must see gods as only good and heroes as brave and willing to die for the state.

(iv) (a) 35 marks (18,17)

There are **two** essential points which candidates must cover viz. that workers who are wealthy will not be interested in continuing to work with resulting damage to the state, and workers who are very poor will not be able to work.

(b) 15 marks.

Our state, lacking extremes of wealth and poverty, will be united. Its army will be fit and dedicated and will overcome even two enemies.

Topic 10. Roman Art and Architecture.

(i) (a) 20 marks. (5,5 for figures, 10 for story)

(b) 20 marks. Examiners will expect at least **two** relevant comments based on a study of the painting.

(c) 10 marks. One point.

(ii) (a) 10 marks for identification.

(b) 5 marks for Dacian campaign. (Romania is also acceptable).

(c) 35 marks (18,17). Examiners will look for **two** items in **each** of the bands.

(iii) (a) 20 marks. (10,10) Two features of the exterior.

(b) 20 marks (10,10) Two features of the interior.

(c) 10 marks. Size, use of Corinthian columns. Engaged pillars and interior decoration.

(iv) (a) 30 marks. (10,10,10).

Using the plan of Hadrian's Baths, candidates should be able to show the balanced distribution of the rooms, the location of the services (heating, toilets) and should show familiarity with the names of the various sections.

(b) 20 marks. (10,10)

Two reasons why baths were such an important feature of life in Roman towns.