



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

**SCÉIMEANNA MARCÁIL
MARKING SCHEME**

**SCRÚDÚ ARDTEISTIMÉIREACHTA, 2006
LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2006**

**LÉANN CLASAICEACH
*CLASSICAL STUDIES***

**GNÁTHLEIBHÉAL
ORDINARY LEVEL**

Marking Scheme and Notes

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

Topic 1. Athens at War.

(i) 50 marks. Impression mark.

The key point that candidates should show knowledge of are:

- Pericles' handling of the demands of the Spartans when they came to Athens
- His strong advice to the Athenians not to concede
- His strategy for conducting the war, in particular, his determination not to engage in large-scale land battles and to trust to a sea campaign
- His passionate patriotism as displayed in the Funeral Oration
- His leadership during the early years of the war, even when rejected by the citizens of Athens.

(ii) (a) 35 marks.

Examiners will expect a coherent narrative of the affair which should include the following:

The night entry of the 300 Thebans into Plataea; the initial acceptance by the Plataeans of negotiations during which they realized how few the Thebans really were; the secret moves by the Plataeans to trap their enemies; the sudden attack on the Thebans in the

dark and narrow streets in heavy rain; resistance followed by panic; many killed, the rest surrendered; reinforcements came too late.

(b) 15 marks.

The essential point is that all those who surrendered were put to death by the Plataeans.

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

Any **three** of the following points developed will suffice for high marks:

The Athenians urge the Melians not to entertain false hopes, their situation is hopeless, their priority should be to save themselves from disaster; neutrality is a weakness not an advantage; we Athenians rule the sea and you are islanders, we cannot afford to let you stay out of the war; neither the Spartans nor the gods will come to your aid.

(b) 20 marks. (10,10)

Any **two** of the following:

How is it just to make us your slaves? We can remain neutral without doing you any harm; we have never been a colony of Athens; by treating us harshly you will antagonize all neutrals; as long as we hold out there is hope of help from the Spartans or from the gods.

(iv) 50 marks.

Gylippus **(13,12)**

Some knowledge of his part in the defeat of the Athenians at Syracuse is all that is required.

Archidamus (13,12)

King of Sparta at the outbreak of the war; his advice against rushing into hostilities and his cautious policy are important; he also led the Spartans in their early invasions of Attica; he was involved in the siege of Plataea.

Demosthenes (13,12)

Candidates should be aware of the key role he played at Pylos and of his involvement in the final events at Syracuse.

Topic 2. Alexander the Great.

(i) (a) 15 marks.

Examiners will expect a brief description of the Gordian Knot and an explanation of its meaning. The history (Gordius, Midas, etc.) is not necessary.

(b) 15 marks.

Arrian gives two versions of how Alexander solved the problem. One claims that he cut through the knot with his sword, the other that he pulled out the pin from the pole “which was a peg driven right through the pole, holding the knot.” A candidate who gives only one of these accounts will be given no more than 12 marks.

(c) 20 marks.

Any **one** quality related to the incident will be sufficient. The possible characteristics include: his inability to resist a challenge; his impatience with delay or opposition; his refusal to countenance failure and his decisiveness.

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

Examiners will look for any **two** relevant mistakes with appropriate references to events in Arrian. These could include: his running away at both Issus and Gaugamela; his failure to confront Alexander in the early stages of the campaign and his tendency to allow his opponent to take the initiative at all times.

(b) 25 marks.

Examiners will look for a connected account of Darius' death beginning with his abandonment and wounding by his fellow Persians.

(iii) (a) 30 marks

There are two parts to this question. For high marks, candidates must cover Alexander's ruse of moving up and down the river bank with much commotion and his hiding of the boats for crossing the river.

They should also show familiarity with the problems he faced in crossing the river in full flood.

(b) 20 marks

Alexander treated Porus as a king and almost as an equal. He also reinstated him and increased his kingdom.

(iv) (a) 35 marks.

A coherent narrative covering the main features of the confrontation is required.

(b) 15 marks

Candidates may blame Alexander or Cleitus or both but must support their answers by reference to the text.

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

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

Candidates will be expected to supply at least **two** problems caused by the pirates. These could include: attacks on shipping, island and coasts; kidnapping and ransoming of high-ranking officials and their families; ransacking of shrines and temples; bringing all commerce and navigation to a standstill; even landing in Italy and burning and looting far inland.

(b) 35 marks.

A brief account giving an outline of Pompey's campaign will suffice. It should include his division of the Mediterranean into separate areas with a commander and ships in each. This enabled him to clear the Western Mediterranean in forty days. He treated pirates who surrendered with humanity. Candidates should also be able to give a clear account of the final showdown in Cilicia.

(ii) (a) 40 marks.

A clear account of the main points of the conspiracy is needed. Essential elements are: Catiline's plan to murder the consuls and take over Rome; the involvement of the

Allobroges; the arrest and execution of the ringleaders in Rome; denunciation and flight of Catiline to his forces in Etruria; defeat and death of Catiline.

(b) 10 marks.

Any **two** relevant points on his character: intelligent but reckless and arrogant; brave but cruel; dangerous and immoral.

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

Any **three** relevant points. Surprise attacks are less likely; morals of coastal cities are corrupt; inhabitants of coastal cities are inclined to wander and become unsettled; luxury and loose living are common in such cities.

(b) 20 marks. (10,10)

Rome is on the Tiber and can receive and export goods; Rome is also open to inland commerce; it has good natural defences, abundant springs and a healthy climate.

(iv) (a) 20 marks.

Plutarch describes how Cleopatra embarked in a small boat at night and landed near Caesar's headquarters. She "stretched herself out at full length inside a sleeping bag, and Apollodorus, after tying up the bag, carried it indoors to Caesar."

(b) 30 marks.

A straightforward account is needed here, telling how his enemies cut him off from his water supply. Fighting broke out on Pharos and Caesar went to the help of his men in a small boat. He was forced to throw himself into the sea and swim for his life.

Topic 4. Roman Historians.

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

One good point on games and **one** good point on other forms of entertainment will suffice.

(b) 15 marks.

Any **one** point. He wanted to please the people; he wanted to avoid the bad reputation of Julius Caesar and he enjoyed the spectacles.

(ii) (a) 40 marks.

A brief, clear account. Varus allowed himself to be ambushed in the Teutoberg Forest in Germany by the Germans under Arminius.

(b) 10 marks.

He fell back on the Rhine as Rome's line of defence.

(iii) 50 marks. (25,25)

Agrippa 25 marks. Any two important points.

Drusus 25 marks. Any two important points.

Livia 25 marks. Any two important points.

(iv) 50 marks. Impression mark.

Suetonius reports various theories about Tiberius' death, including poisoning.

Topic 5. Greek Drama.

(i) 50 marks. Impression mark.

Children are important to all the characters in the play and also to the working out of the plot. Examiners will look for any **three** relevant points supported by reference to the play.

(ii) (a) 35 marks. Impression mark.

Two relevant point from Oedipus' long speech. He could not bear to meet his father beyond the grave not his mother. Death could not pay for his crimes. He wants also to live to find out what the gods have singled him out for.

(b) 15 marks.

One point. Creon treats him generously, although he does lose patience with Oedipus' orders at the end.

(iii) (a) 30 marks.

A detailed knowledge of every reaction is not required. Candidates should, however, be able to cover the main points (surprise, resentment, anger, suspicion and contempt).

(b) 20 marks. (10,10)

Examiners will look for the **two** key areas: Oedipus' killing of his father, Laius, and the relationship between Oedipus and Jocasta and their children.

(iv) (a) 35 marks.

Candidates should cover his desire for status (glory) and security as well as his ambitions for his sons.

(b) 15 marks.

Any **one** point based on what happens in the play.

Topic 6. Ancient Epic.

(i) 50 marks. Impression mark.

Examiners will require some treatment of each of the **three** qualities mentioned, but not necessarily at equal length. Candidates must show knowledge of the story in their answers.

(ii) (a) 15 marks.

A brief narrative of the events (murder of her husband by her brother) will suffice.

(b) 35 marks.

An account of how Venus disguised her son Cupid as Ascanius will suffice.

(iii) (a) 40 marks.

A full account is needed for high marks. This should include the giving of the bag, Odysseus' unceasing vigil, his falling asleep, the discussion among his men leading to the opening of the bag, the storm and shipwreck within sight of Ithaca, the return to Aeolus.

(b) 10 marks.

For full marks, examiners will look for a reasoned case against Odysseus or his men, or both.

(iv) (a) 20 marks.

The account must include the Golden Bough and the offering of prayers and sacrifice with the Sybil.

(b) 30 marks.

This is a brief but dramatic encounter. For high marks, candidates should be able to treat it in some detail.

Topic 7. Writers of the Augustan Age.

(i) (a) 35 marks.

For high marks, examiners will look for some knowledge of the small details which highlight the simple hospitality of the old couple.

(b) 15 marks.

A straightforward account of how the gods rewarded them will suffice.

(ii) (a) 35 marks.

A clear, coherent narrative of the main elements of the story is needed, including Hercules' detection of the monster and his killing of Cacus.

(b) 15 marks. (8,7)

There are some obvious moments of high drama (Cacus breathing fire, Hercules blasting open his den).

(iii) (a) 40 marks.

A fairly detailed, coherent retelling of Livy's story with none of the key components omitted will attract high marks.

(b) 10 marks.

Any **one** point. He seems to forgive their seizing the Sabine women and praise their loving manner towards them.

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

Examiners will look for **two** reasons. One must be that she will be safe from other men in the country.

(b) 20 marks.

The best answers will use other poems (*Susceptibility* especially) as well as *Gone to Clitumnus* to show that he was more of a city person.

Topic 8. Art and Architecture in Greek Society.

(i) (a) 10 marks: Kouros.

(b) 10 marks: (Early) Archaic.

(c) 30 marks. (10,10,10)

(ii) (a) 10 marks: Erechtheum.

(b) 40 marks. (10,10,10,10).

Examiners will look for correct use of architectural terms where relevant.

(iii) (a) 15 marks.

Examiners will look for a clear definition associating the statue with victory.

(b) 25 marks. (13,12)

Candidates must comment on the way the drapery accentuates the body beneath and seems almost transparent.

(c) 10 marks.

One point (e.g. garment streaming out behind the figure).

(iv) (a) 10 marks: Apollo.

(b) 20 marks.

Figures in various positions. Answers must use the photographs.

(c) 20 marks. (10,10)

Any two points such as: superb carving of the male figure; calm, serene expression and stance.

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

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

In general, these are stories which show gods and heroes as dishonest, cowardly, lying or afraid. Candidates should be able to deal with both gods and heroes though not necessarily at equal length.

(b) 25 marks.

Children are impressionable. We do not want them to be given bad role models. We want them to be brave, good and wise, to respect and admire gods and heroes.

(ii) 50 marks. Impression mark.

Answers should cover in some detail all **three** items mentioned in the question.

(iii) (a) 35 marks.

A clear narrative containing the important points will attract high marks.

(b) 15 marks.

A clear idea of what Plato uses the simile for is needed.

(iv) 50 marks.

Examiners will look for an understanding of the key point in Socrates' argument viz. that women are not by nature unfitted for any occupation. The analogy with guard dogs is also important.

Topic 10. Roman Art and Architecture.

(i) (a) 10 marks: Garden of Livia.

(b) 10 marks.

Any **one** reason will suffice (e.g. to lighten a room, to tell a story).

(c) 30 marks. (10,10,10)

Any **three** elements (colour, birds, trees, border).

(ii) (a) 15 marks.

Examiners will look for an understanding of the principle of the aqueducts without demanding a very detailed knowledge of the engineering involved.

(b) 20 marks. (10,10)

Any **two** points (e.g. ease of access, resistance to wind and earthquake, beauty, etc.)

(c) 15 marks. (8,7)

Any **two** points of comparison (three tiers instead of two; spanning a river, size).

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

Examiners will look for knowledge of the relevance of the club, apples and the lion-skin, as well as the generally 'heroic' portrayal.

(b) 15 marks.

Wheeler comments on the sadistic and effeminate look of Commodus.

(c) 20 marks. (10,10)

Candidates must use the photograph to show the typically Roman features: severe, almost ugly portrayal, the hair drawn tightly back, the sunken cheeks. Roman sculptors were not interested in idealizing their subjects.

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

Any **three** features showing also a knowledge of the correct terms for the various parts.

(b) 20 marks. (10,10)

They were social centres as well as places to bathe and exercise.

