



2011 Classical Greek

Advanced Higher – Interpretation

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Advanced Higher Classical Greek

Interpretation

Section A

Greek Religion

1. The candidate should include the following:

Lines 19 – 38

- Zeus is king of the gods
- Thetis treats her father, Zeus, with respect
- he is at his traditional home, Mount Olympus
- he has human shape and characteristics (anthropomorphic)
- he appears to be under the thumb of his wife, Hera
- he makes his own decision in spite of this
- he was kind to Thetis and granted her wish

Lines 39 – 102

- other gods deferred to Zeus
- treated with respect eg stood up for him
- Hera rounded on him
- he shows her who is boss by reprimanding her
- Hephaestus reminds Hera of the power of Zeus recalling his ejection from Olympus

Credit will be given for development of the above

Credit will be given for relevant quotations in Greek or English

Credit will be given for any other relevant point

To maximum 15

2. The candidate should include the following:

- being unjust is more profitable than being just
- people praise worth of self control or justice but consider them difficult to practise
- easy life for wicked while good are often allotted misfortune
- punishment for the wicked (lines 40ff)
- unjust can escape punishment by making sacrifices (lines 74 – 75)
- warning to Greeks about failure to believe in gods

Credit will be given for development of the above

Credit will be given for relevant quotations in Greek or English

Credit will be given for any other relevant point

To maximum 15

3. The candidate should include the following:

- Pentheus wishes to go and watch the Maenads
- Dionysus warns him of potential danger but wishes to make fool of Pentheus
- Dionysus persuades Pentheus to dress as a woman to avoid recognition
- Reason for this is to prevent Pentheus from being killed
- Dionysus plays on Pentheus' desires
- Dionysus promises to accompany him to the Maenads' camp
- Pentheus is taken in by this and falls into Dionysus' trap
- Dionysus eager to punish him for his non-belief
- Pentheus represents the rational while Dionysus represents the irrational

Credit will be given for development of the above

Credit will be given for relevant quotations in Greek or English

Credit will be given for any other relevant point

To maximum 15

4. Essay

The candidate will be given credit for:

- mention of relevant point
- development of point
- quotation in Greek or English
- sustained argument

(a) Homer, Plato and Euripides

- all believe in the gods to greater or lesser extent
- the gods intervene in all aspects of the Greeks' daily lives
- they behave like humans eg argue
- agree they are powerful
- in Homer they influence the lives of humans
- they decide the fate of humans eg life or death
- they deceive humans
- their actions are not always beneficial – Homer/Euripides/Plato
- Plato is concerned about bad influence on children – though poets
- Plato has some doubts about them – not all Greeks strong believers
- people are punished for non-belief eg Pentheus
- Euripides concerned with Dionysus' bad influence on women – they commit crime for him
- not all the actions of the Maenads are positive
- any other relevant point

(b) Plato

- approaches his views from philosophical argument ie questions existence of gods
- disapproves of view of gods portrayed by Homer and Hesiod
- disapproves of stories told by Homer and Hesiod as they are bad influence on young ie do not teach right from wrong
- does not approve of fact that young cannot distinguish between good and evil
- not certain of existence of gods
- approaches belief in one god
- thinks it easier to follow path of evil
- any other relevant point

(c) Euripides

- to be open-minded and willing to accept new god
- non-acceptance leads to punishment
- disapproves of women's irrational behaviour
- Dionysus is god of ecstasy in religion and exists
- Dionysus should be accepted into the Olympian family
- any other relevant point

To maximum 20

Section A total: 65 (scaled to 100)

Section B

War

1. The candidate should include the following:

- in the past the Athenians have proved superior to the Syracusans
- they defeated Gyllipus in the first battle
- in the second battle they were overpowered by his superior numbers and had to retreat
- now are inactive and are the besieged (stopped building blockade wall and defending lines)
- enemy have sent to Sparta for more troops and Gyllipus is going round Sicily seeking support – both soldiers and navy
- our ships are in a bad state as are their crews
- reasons: rotten timbers – ships crews – needed to travel for fuel and plunder, and resultant deaths
- foreign supports deserting and returning to their cities
- cannot obtain fresh crews
- Syracuse will win unless help is sent at the beginning of spring
- conduct of their soldiers and general has been faultless

Credit will be given for development of the above

Credit will be given for relevant quotations in Greek or English

Credit will be given for any other relevant point

To maximum 15

2. The candidate should include the following:

- mentions Athenian hatred of Spartans
- loss of crops and therefore livelihood
- does not approve of causes of war
- trivialises causes of war
- represents the pro-war party
- tells truth of what is happening but has negative attitude to it

Credit will be given for development of the above

Credit will be given for relevant quotations in Greek or English

Credit will be given for any other relevant point

To maximum 15

3. The candidate should include the following:

- Odysseus will travel for ten years before he reaches home
- he will arrive alone
- he will pass by Charybdis
- he will visit the Cyclops
- Circe will turn his men into pigs
- his crew and he will visit the Lotus-Eaters
- his crew will die when they eat Apollo's cattle despite instructions not to do so (cattle's dead flesh will moan)
- he will descend to Hades' kingdom
- when he reaches home he will find his household troubled (ie suitors)
- she accurately tells most of what will befall Odysseus
- Euripides can do this through her as is writing long after Trojan War and knew well the story of Odysseus, told by Homer

Credit will be given for development of the above

Credit will be given for relevant quotations in Greek or English

Credit will be given for any other relevant point

To maximum 15

4. Essay

The candidate will be given credit for:

- mention of relevant point
- development of point
- quotation in Greek or English
- sustained argument

(a) Aristophanes, Euripides and Thucydides

- all are critical of the effects of war
- Aristophanes emphasises discomfort and difficulty of war
- Thucydides the failure to carry out policy effectively, trusting affairs to the wrong leaders and subjection to the whims of popular opinion
- Euripides has sympathy for the sufferings even of the enemy and the oppression of conquered people
- Aristophanes deals with the point of view of the non-combatant citizen and caricatures Lamachus
 - should give some concrete examples of these from the text
- should mention the different mode of presentation in comedy, history and tragedy
 - dehumanising effect of war
- any other relevant point

(b) Aristophanes

- primary purpose to entertain and amuse
- wishes to satirise the state's use of warfare
- Dikaiopolis makes an amusing speech
- expresses hatred of Spartans
- mentions effects of war – shortage of food, violence, loss of lives
- critical of actions of Cleon and Lamachus and makes fun of them
- Dikaiopolis stands up for peace as he is tired of fighting in war
- discuss how Athenians would have felt fighting long war
- any other relevant point

(c) Euripides

- women are the perennial victims of war
- they lose their husbands and sons
- they became the possessions of the victors
- the stripping of skin of Helen
- the children are the innocent victims
- the pathos of effects on warriors' dependants
- the helplessness of their situation
- Andromache's despair
- emphasis on youth, and innocence
- any other relevant point

To maximum 20

Section B total: 65 (scaled to 100)

Conversion Table

Points	Marks	Points	Marks
65	100	32	49
64	98	31	48
63	97	30	46
62	95	29	45
61	94	28	43
60	92	27	42
59	91	26	40
58	89	25	38
57	88	24	37
56	86	23	35
55	85	22	34
54	83	21	32
53	82	20	31
52	80	19	29
51	78	18	28
50	77	17	26
49	75	16	25
48	74	15	23
47	72	14	22
46	71	13	20
45	69	12	18
44	68	11	17
43	66	10	15
42	65	9	14
41	63	8	12
40	62	7	11
39	60	6	9
38	58	5	8
37	57	4	6
36	55	3	5
35	54	2	3
34	52	1	2
33	51	0	0

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]