



2011 Classical Studies

Higher

Finalised Marking Instructions

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2011 Classical Studies Higher

Section 1 – Power and Freedom

1. Read **Passage A**. This passage is set during the Peloponnesian War.

(a) Explain the terms Assembly and Pnyx.

- Assembly – meeting of all citizens of Athens every ten days/40 times a year to discuss and vote on the running of the city.
- Pnyx – sloping hillside and the meeting place of the assembly.

2 marks

(b) Why do you think Dicaeopolis felt that country folk were the main victims of war?

- Forced to leave homes, farms and livelihood in country due to invasions.
- Forced to live within city walls in less than ideal living conditions.
- Missed country way of life.
- Disliked city life.
- Expensive to live in the city, had to buy things they could produce at home.
- Any other relevant point.

Any two of the above points for the two marks.

2 marks

(c) What complaints do you think Athenians might make about meetings of the Assembly?

- Have to leave country and work behind to attend the Assembly.
- Evidence that latecoming is a problem – need for Scythian archers.
- Demagogues.
- Travel.
- Loss of earnings.
- Any other relevant point.

3 marks

2. Read Passage B.

(a) Do you think Aristotle's view on slavery would be common in ancient Athens?
Give reasons for your answer.

- Common as most Athenians owned at least one slave and saw nothing wrong.
- City of Athens owned slaves.
- Slaves tortured to give evidence...viewed as liars naturally.
- Slaves underpinned the economy.
- Any other relevant point.

3 marks

(b) Do you think his viewpoint is acceptable today?
Give reasons for your answer.

- Views could be seen as racist – racism illegal in UK.
- Equal Rights Legislation.
- Slavery illegal in UK.
- Evidence of xenophobia shows some people believe in natural superiority.
- Evidence from other parts of the world.
- Any other relevant point.

3 marks

3. Read **Passage C**. The Melians were part of the Athenian Empire.

(a) Outline how Athens gained its Empire in the 5th Century BC.

- Persian threat, Battle of Salamis.
- Setting up of Delian League.
- Taxation and Tribute.
- Delian League Treasury moved from Delos to Athens.
- Athens responsible for setting tribute, collection and administering funds.
- Athens controlled the league and member states became subjects of Athens.
- Any other relevant point.

3 marks

(b) Explain how the Athenians controlled their empire.

- Domination/tyranny.
- Unfairness in assessing and collecting of tribute.
- Members reduced to subject status.
- Athens controlled finances and foreign affairs with no consultation.
- Forced to swear oath to Athens.
- Cleruchies established and garrisons placed in allied territory.
- Enforcement of democracy, Athenian law and weights and measures.
- Punishment of member states who rebelled.
- Any other relevant point.

2 marks

(c) Do you think Thucydides is a reliable source?

- Primary source, contemporary.
- Critical of Athenians.
- Evidence from other sources that he is reliable.
- Imaginary dialogue.
- Any other relevant point.

2 marks

4. (a) Read **Passage D**. The biographer Suetonius is describing the assassination of Julius Caesar.

Why do you think Julius Caesar was assassinated?

- Show of personal honours such as triumphs, ovations.
- Enhancement of reputation by publishing own account of Gallic Wars.
- Seen as ambitious to detriment of the Roman Republic.
- Appointed as dictator for life, contrary to the Cursus Honorum.
- Jealousy of others/conspirators.
- Fear of rule by one man by republicans.
- Any other relevant point.

3 marks

- (b) Do you think his assassination was directly responsible for the end of the Roman Republic?

- Rome unstable in the 1st century BC.
- Marius v Sulla.
- Pompey v Caesar.
- 1st Triumvirate – contrary to constitution.
- Caesar ended first Civil war.
- His assassination started another civil war.
- Formation of 2nd Triumvirate – contrary to constitution.
- Antony v Octavian (Augustus).
- 31BC Battle of Actium – Octavian (Augustus).
- Ambitious powerful individuals all played a part in the erosion of Republic eg Marius, Sulla, Pompey, Crassus, Caesar, Antony, Octavian (Augustus).
- Circumvention of the Cursus Honorum.
- Weakness of the Senate and power/manipulation of the populace.
- End of the Republic some time after Caesar was assassinated.
- Any other relevant point.

3 marks

5. (a) Read *Passage E*.

What evidence is there that this is a true reflection of how the Romans ruled their empire?

Give reasons for your answer.

No:

- Pax Romana brought peace to areas of empire.
- Romanisation – people encouraged to adopt Roman ways.
- Encouraged identity with Rome.
- Benefits of trade, building, communication, law.
- Citizenship – hereditary.
- Local government left in hands of provincials.
- Provincials allowed into the Senate.
- Provincial government seen as fair – governor accountable in law.
- Author biased – pro-republican.
- Any other relevant point.

Yes:

- Evidence of revolts/opposition to Roman rule.
- Boudicca, Jewish Wars.
- Loss of identity – occupation by army.
- Taxation.
- Any other relevant point.

3 marks

(b) What advantages were there to being part of the Roman Empire?

- Protection by the Roman army from neighbouring tribes/peoples.
- Benefits of trade, commerce, prosperity and luxury items.
- Social amenities: baths, theatres, amphitheatres.
- Public amenities: water supply, roads.
- Advancement of provincials in empire/government.
- Citizenship.
- Any other relevant point.

3 marks

6. Read Passage F.

(a) Why do you think these slaves felt it necessary to revolt?

- Harsh, physically demanding training and conditions.
- Life expectancy in arena short.
- Little chance of freedom.
- Any other relevant point.

2 marks

(b) Not all slaves rebelled. Give reasons why some slaves were content with their lives.

- Slaves since birth – know of no other life style.
- Slave since a young child – know of no other life style.
- Educated, skilled slaves may have had a reasonable, contented life.
- Close working relationship with master.
- Chance of freedom.
- Any other relevant point.

3 marks

(c) Apart from running away, outline ways in which slaves could gain their freedom.

- Manumission.
- Save up to buy freedom.
- Freeing by rod.
- Freed in master's will.
- Freed in front of witnesses.
- Any other relevant point.

3 marks

Section 1 – Religion and Belief

1. Read **Passage A**.

- (a) In what ways would people in ancient Athens honour the gods Hestia and Hermes?

Valid points:

Hestia:

- Daily offerings at meals.
- New members to family led around the hearth.

Hermes:

- Statues placed outside home.
- Herms touched on leaving for good luck.
- Garlands left on Herms after dinner parties.
- Any other relevant point.

3 marks

- (b) What other gods would they honour in their homes and for what reasons?

Valid points:

- Zeus Ktesios: ceremony to promote prosperity by placing grain, oil, water and a coin in a jar
- Zeus Herkeios: offerings made at an altar in the courtyard to protect boundaries
- Hecate: shrines placed at door to ward off evil
- Apollo Patroos: protector of the family, a stone pillar was often placed outside the house
- Eileithyia, Artemis: to protect women during childbirth
- Artemis, Hera, Fates: to protect brides during weddings
- any other relevant point.

4 marks

- (c) Do you think worship in the home was taken seriously by the Athenians?
Given reasons for your answer.

Valid points:

Yes:

- worship was conducted on daily basis
- all members of household were involved
- every home had courtyard altar and Herm
- outrage in city over mutilation of the Herms
- necessary for man to show he worshipped household gods if holding public office
- any other relevant point.

2 marks

2. Read Passage B.

- (a)** Describe some of the events that took place in the festival of Athena, the Panathenaea.

Valid points:

Panathenaea:

- procession to Acropolis bringing 'peplos'
- dressing of statue of Athena Polias on Acropolis
- sacrifice of cows to Athena
- sporting competitions
- torchlight race
- boat race
- Homeric recitations
- any other relevant point.

4 marks

- (b)** Explain the importance of this festival to the people of Athens.

Valid points:

- Panathenaea was greatest of all the Athenian festivals, held to honour their patron goddess
- virtually all the people in the city were involved in the celebrations
- it was a holiday for citizens and gave them a chance to relax and enjoy themselves
- it helped promote community spirit among the citizens
- it was a propaganda exercise to promote the greatness of Athens
- any other relevant point.

3 marks

3. Read Passage C.

Give details of some of the activities which would take place at Greek temples and explain the significance of these buildings.

Valid points:

Activities:

- sacrifice at altars in front of temple
- prayers before temple
- dedication of gifts to deity
- processions to temple.

Significance:

- temple was home to the deity on earth
- entrance was restricted
- usually most important building in city (especially temple to patron god)
- usually the most lavishly decorated
- focal point for state worship
- city treasury often held there
- any other relevant point.

4 marks

Maximum of 3 marks if both parts of question not answered.

4. Read Passage D.

- (a)** What other measures would a Roman take to ensure the favour of the gods at a wedding?

Valid points:

- sacrifice of sheep, grain, fruit
- offerings of 'far' cake to Jupiter
- wearing flowers and orange veil to ward off evil spirits
- iron spear point used to part hair into 6 sections for protection
- procession led by 3 boys with living parents
- carrying of torch
- bride smearing animal fat on doorposts of new home and decorating with ribbons
- carrying of bride over threshold
- husband giving bride 'fire and water'
- any other relevant point.

4 marks

- (b)** Do you think superstitions play a part in modern weddings?
Give reasons for your answer.

Valid points:

Yes:

- carrying of horseshoe
- wearing of "something old, new, borrowed, blue"
- throwing confetti
- tying cans to wedding car
- throwing money
- any other relevant point.

2 marks

5. In **Passage E**, the Roman admiral, scientist and philosopher, Pliny the Elder, discusses bird omens.

(a) Do you think bird omens were important to the Romans?
Give reasons for your answer.

Valid points:

- auspices always taken by magistrate and augur before senate meetings
- no meeting could take place without favourable signs
- augur chose section of sky and magistrate looked for flight, number, type, cries of birds
- sacred chickens consulted before battle
- any other relevant point.

3 marks

(b) In what other ways did Romans look for omens?

Valid points:

- natural phenomena (lightning, earthquakes, plague etc)
- entrails of sacrificial animals
- unusual or unexplained phenomena
- any other relevant point.

3 marks

(c) Do you think Pliny is a reliable source of information?

Valid points:

- contemporary writer
- as scientist, would attempt to be truthful or at least accurate in his observations
- scientific knowledge very limited at times
- Pliny prone to superstitious beliefs
- any other relevant point.

2 marks

6. Read Passage F.

- (a)** Why, in your opinion, did the emperor Augustus rebuild temples and restore priesthoods?

Valid points:

- worried about decline in Roman religious beliefs
- wished to restore traditional values to Romans after Civil Wars
- useful as political propaganda for new regime
- wanted to emphasise his conservative views
- wanted people to accept him as 'princeps'
- any other relevant point.

3 marks

- (b)** What other measures did he take in his programme of religious reform?

Valid points:

- made himself 'pontifex maximus'
- joined all the main priesthoods
- banned, restricted certain foreign cults (Isis, Serapis)
- revived festivals
- secular games
- encouraged worship of his 'genius'
- identified himself with 'Fortune and Peace'
- any other relevant point.

3 marks

(40)

Section 2 – Classical Drama

1. In Sophocles' *Antigone*, Creon can be seen as both villain and tragic hero. Discuss.

Valid points:

As villain

- makes unjust law concerning Polynices' body
- unfairly blames guard and threatens him with death
- prepared to put both nieces to death (even innocent Ismene)
- misogynist in his attitude
- quarrels with his son and refuses to listen to reason
- displays tyrannical behaviour and shows contempt for the people
- turns on Teiresias and accuses him of corruption
- ultimately responsible for 3 deaths.

As tragic hero

- became king by default after death of Oedipus' sons
- anxious to be good ruler and put city first
- unwilling to show favouritism towards own family
- forced to condemn Antigone because of her unreasonable behaviour
- changed his mind about Ismene's punishment
- eventually listened to reason and tried to undo his mistakes
- too late to save Antigone and Haemon
- genuinely distressed at deaths of his son and wife
- accepted fully his responsibility for all that happened
- any other relevant point.

If only one area covered, maximum of 8 marks.
Retelling story, maximum 6 marks

20 marks

2. In Euripides' play, it is not just Medea who is responsible for the tragedy: the other characters all have a share of the guilt.
To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Valid points:

Jason:

- betrayed Medea by marrying the princess
- did not tell Medea himself of his new bride
- rejected Medea in spite of fact she had given him 2 sons
- eager to improve his own situation at the expense of his wife and children
- thought, at first, that he could live with Medea and his new wife
- blamed Medea for her own banishment
- arrogantly dismissed all that Medea had done for him (especially the Golden Fleece)
- easily manipulated by Medea (allowed her to send gifts to the princess).

Creon:

- arranged marriage of his daughter with little thought of Medea and her children
- cruelly banished Medea and her sons with little warning
- distrusted Medea, but allowed her to stay one more day.

Aegeus:

- unwittingly provided Medea with a place of refuge
- naively allowed Medea to put her murderous plans into action.

Chorus of women:

- at first supportive of Medea and her plans for revenge
- ineffective in opposing the murder of her sons.

Ultimately, however, Medea must take full responsibility for her actions. She ruthlessly plotted her revenge and was prepared to kill the innocent to achieve her aims.

Any other relevant point.

At least **two** other characters must be mentioned to gain full marks.

If only Jason and Medea, maximum of 12 marks.

20 marks

3. “In the *Lysistrata*, Aristophanes gave his audience a play that was funny enough to make them laugh and serious enough to make them think.”
Do you agree?

Funny

- women portrayed as sex mad drunks and not very bright
- reaction of women at having to give up sex
- drinking of wine during oath
- attempts of some women to leave the Acropolis
- excuses given eg pregnancy
- scene with Cinesias
- conflict between the two choruses
- humiliation and dressing up of the magistrate
- humour through sexual innuendo
- humour through circumstances – women rebelling, sex strike
- any other relevant point.

Serious

- Athens is at war and audience familiar with effects of war
- women portrayed as peacemakers
- women “working with the enemy”
- Aristophanes suggesting that the war should end through the women’s actions
- peace is better than war
- negotiation is better than war
- any other relevant point.

If only one aspect discussed, maximum 8 marks

20 marks

4. “Women in Greek drama are often seen as outsiders fighting against a male-dominated society.”
How true is this of any **two** plays you have read?

Points relevant to all three plays

- in Greek society women led restricted lives
- confined to the home and domestic duties
- rarely went out in public – religious festivals
- no political rights
- subject to male control
- no legal rights.

Antigone

- subject to male guardian who is also king, Creon
- wants to uphold family and religious values
- wants to carry out traditional role of burying family member
- opposes Creon’s law and buries Polynices
- rejects Ismene’s warning that women should not challenge men
- stands up to Creon and boasts about her deed
- Creon thinks women are inferior and should not have opinions
- should not defy laws of the state
- Antigone challenges Creon’s authority and mocks the king
- she provokes Creon and invites martyrdom
- her suicide is a further act of defiance, refusing to accept Creon’s punishment
- any other relevant points.

Lysistrata

- women leave home and abandon husbands and children
- women revolt against the rule of men
- start sex strike and occupy Acropolis
- interfere with politics and war
- men do not understand women’s point of view
- plot is unrealistic as women dominate the action, making men appear weak and foolish
- plot is unrealistic as women use force against men and succeed in their aims
- comedy – women want peace not political rights, want traditional roles restored
- any other relevant points.

Medea

- Medea not typical Greek woman – a witch, barbarian, viewed as an outsider
- has lived as typical Greek wife, subservient to her husband, Jason
- she cannot accept men’s views on marriage and divorce
- Jason’s behaviour and his betrayal cause her to take on a “masculine role”
- she dominates events with her schemes and plans of revenge
- she manipulates all the male characters in the play to achieve her aim
- male characters underestimate her
- she is more than human – has powers
- she succeeds in outwitting male characters and “winning”
- any other relevant points.

Candidates must deal with two plays. If only 1 play, a maximum of 8 marks. **20 marks**

Section 2 – Power and Freedom

5. “The system of justice in ancient Athens was unfair.” Do you agree?
Can the same be said of our system of justice today?

- Jury system in court cases.
 - Jury chosen by lot.
 - Large number of jurors 201 or 501.
 - Jurors chosen on day of trial.
 - Large number of jurors meant it would be difficult to influence or bribe.
 - Being chosen on the day meant it would be difficult to influence or bribe.
 - Jurors had to listen to evidence given by accuser and defendant.
 - Jurors came to their own decisions on points of fact and law.
 - Case not discussed or debated by jurors – they voted.
 - Two votes taken: on guilt or innocent and then on sentence.
 - No lawyers and skilled speakers could sway the jury.
 - Trial of Socrates as an example.
 - Any other relevant point.
-
- System of Ostracism seen as fair.
 - Vote taken by assembly members to see if there was a need for ostracism.
 - All members of assembly could vote by using ostracons.
 - Secret ballot.
 - 6000 votes necessary to banish an individual.
 - Banishment for 10 years and allowed to return.
 - Individual retained property in Athens.
 - Any other relevant point.
-
- Today much smaller juries.
 - Jurors chosen randomly from electoral roll of citizens.
 - Before trial defence lawyer can reject jurors.
 - Jury listens to evidence presented by both sides given by lawyers.
 - Jury directed by judge on points of law.
 - Jury discuss case at the end of trial.
 - Jury decides on guilt or innocence.
 - Judge decides on the sentence.
 - Any other relevant point.

Maximum of 4 marks for modern comparison.

20 marks

6. Either

(a) “Most women in ancient Athens lived restricted and dull lives in the shadow of men, but not all.”

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

- Women expected to stay at home and look after family.
- Manage household – supervise slaves and children.
- Domestic duties would take up most of day.
- Expected to respect and obey husband.
- Arranged marriages.
- Separate living quarters.
- Tolerate husband’s infidelities.
- Divorce almost impossible.
- No formal education.
- No legal, social or political rights.
- Accompanied by slave if they went out.
- Could attend religious festivals and tragic plays.
- Religious role in the family – rites of passage.
- A few women could be priestesses.
- Work alongside husband in business.
- Some women worked outside the home.
- Hetaira.
- Metic women running own business.
- Aspasia.
- Slaves.
- Any other relevant point.

20 marks

OR

(b) “Most women in ancient Rome lived restricted and dull lives in the shadow of men, but not all.”

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

- Many of the points for 6 (a) are valid for 6 (b).
- Roman women in power as head of household.
- Differences between women in 1st century BC and 1st century AD.
- Women subject to arranged marriages for business, social and political reasons.
- Women had to tolerate husbands’ infidelities.
- Freedom to socialize, visit friends, theatre, baths, dinner parties.
- Assisting husbands in business or political careers.
- Took part in religion, especially mystery religions.
- Example of imperial women.
- Any other relevant point.

20 marks

7. Explain the patron-client relationship in ancient Rome and discuss why it was important to the running of Roman society.

- Roman citizen may have a number of retainers or clients.
- Ex-slaves/freedmen clients.
- Daily salutation.
- Work for set number of days for financial payment.
- Accompany patron in retinue to the forum.
- Support patron in elections.
- Support patron in work/business.
- Relationship advantageous to both patron and client.
- Patron has followers/retinue to help impress.
- Client has means of financial support and work.
- "Oiled the wheels" of Roman society.
- Civil service.
- Imperial secretaries.
- Welfare State.
- Any other relevant point.

20 marks

8. Do you think that Athens in the 5th Century BC had a more democratic system of government than republican Rome in the 1st Century BC?

Athens:

- direct democracy
- limited citizenship
- Athenian born male, 18 years and over
- all citizens had right to attend assembly to speak and vote on running of the city
- the Boule – citizens chosen by lot to serve, able to serve on council twice
- agenda for assembly decided by council members
- system designed to stop any one individual becoming too powerful – ostracism
- all citizens had a say in government
- all citizens had opportunity of holding a post
- all citizens had a vote
- all citizens had the right to sit on a jury
- majority of those living in Athens were not citizens
- metics, women and slaves had no political voice
- any other relevant point.

Rome:

- indirect democracy
- Roman citizens voted at elections for candidates for various posts
- cursus honorum – set magistrates' posts for one year
- restrictions on age and time limits between posts
- elections open to bribery and corruption
- expensive to run for office therefore candidates from wealthy families
- senate held the main power and this dominated by wealthy aristocratic families
- people's assembly and tribunes with power of veto, but rarely used
- abuse of cursus honorum and ambitious individuals
- slaves and women no political voice
- any other relevant point.

Athens the more democratic of the two societies.

Both areas of question must be attempted. If only one, maximum of 8 marks. **20 marks**

Section 2 – Religion and Belief

9. “State religion did not require that Athenians love their gods: all that mattered was that the correct procedures were followed.”

Do you agree?

Valid points:

Relationship with gods:

- Olympian gods demanded respect, not love from worshippers
- gods were worshipped because they were powerful and it could be dangerous not to
- gods were generally indifferent to human suffering
- they could be hostile and vindictive at times
- they could be jealous of human success
- their behaviour was often immoral (eg Zeus and his affairs)
- worship was seen as a type of business deal (“do ut des”)
- death penalty imposed for acts of blasphemy as they put the whole community at risk – eg Mutilation of the Herms.

Procedures:

- main focus of public worship was carrying out the procedures in the correct way
- prayer – words spoken by priest followed set format; no outside noises could interrupt; music played; hands raised to heavens; had to be repeated if any mistakes or interruptions
- sacrifice – only perfect animals chosen; victim had to go willingly; victim had to be killed quickly and cleanly and blood drained; entrails inspected for omens; if anything wrong then whole procedure repeated with new victim
- state festivals (eg Panathenaia, City Dionysia) were held annually with committees appointed to organise the events (processions, prayers, sacrifices, sporting, music and drama competitions)
- emphasis on procedures meant some Athenians felt detached from their gods
- some turned to mystery religions for a more meaningful relationship with their gods
- any other relevant point.

Only procedures, 8 marks

20 marks

10. EITHER

(a) Why do you think people in ancient Athens were drawn to mystery religions?

OR

(b) Why do you think people in ancient Rome were drawn to mystery religions?

Valid points:

Both Athens and Rome:

- people could belong to both traditional religion and a mystery religion
- no need to reject state religion
- mystery religions often provided elements missing in traditional religion eg
 - spiritual satisfaction
 - promise of a happy afterlife
 - sense of belonging
 - personal and emotional involvement
 - feeling of exclusivity
 - colour and excitement
 - sometimes a moral code was given.

Athens:

Eleusinian Mysteries were the most prominent:

- only a minority of people were members
- open to all; apart from murderers and non-Greek speakers
- outlet for women
- family-centred: based on mother/daughter relationship.

Dionysiac worship:

- especially appealed to women
- ecstatic worship
- provided escape from ordinary life.

Rome:

- initially state was more resistant to mystery religions
- restrictions placed on worship of Bacchus and Isis
- however, worship persisted and spread
- worship of Cybele introduced by Sibylline Books but discouraged among Roman citizens
- Mithraism popular with soldiers but had limited appeal as male-only
- Christianity spread despite persecution
- any other relevant point.

20 marks

11. The Romans went to great lengths to show their respect to the dead.
To what extent do you agree with this statement?
Can the same be said of the modern world?

Valid points:

Romans were very particular about the rituals for burial:

- 8 days of mourning for family
- sacrifice and meal held on 9th day
- body washed and dressed in best clothes
- sacrifice to Lares before body left house
- torchlight procession of family members, carrying busts of ancestors
- sometimes professional mourners, musicians, actors involved
- speech in praise of deceased
- after cremation, ashes gathered and placed in tomb
- after funeral – house swept out, mourners purified by being sprinkled with water and stepping through fire
- on anniversaries families held meals at tombs and gave food offerings to dead
- festivals of the dead held in February (Parentalia) and May (Lemuria).

Modern World:

- most cultures, religions treat dead with respect and due ceremony
- candidates should describe some of the burial customs practised today.

Any other relevant point.

Candidates must answer both parts of the question.

Maximum of 4 marks for modern comparison.

20 marks

12. In the ancient world people relied too much on oracles and prophecy, both in their public and private lives.
To what extent do you think this is an accurate assessment of Greek and Roman religion?

Valid points:

Most people in Greece and Rome were extremely superstitious and relied heavily on oracles and prophecies. This applied to both governments and private individuals.

Greece:

- oracles of Delphi and Dodona played prominent role in Greek life
- oracles consulted by private individuals and city states
- Delphi, in particular, survived for nearly 1000 years
- treasuries at Delphi prove its popularity, despite its remoteness
- cities regularly consulted oracles for a variety of reasons eg war, natural disasters, establishing colonies
- private individuals often consulted oracles for a variety of reasons eg illness, marriage, birth of children, inheritance, business deals
- manteis or seers were common in Greek society
- armies always had seer with them
- some, like Teiresias, were respected but others were viewed with suspicion.

Rome:

- Sibylline Books played prominent role in Roman life
- books were always consulted in times of crisis and advice always followed
- books were held in temple of Apollo and looked after by 15 priests
- books were consulted until 4th century AD
- no state business in Rome could take place until auspices had been taken
- augurs were state priests appointed to interpret omens
- taking the auspices
- consultation of sacred chickens before battle
- at key events in life (birth, marriage and death), sacrifices were made and omens looked for.

Any other relevant point.

Candidates must mention both Greece and Rome.

Maximum of 12 marks if only one society mentioned.

20 marks

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]