



2013 Classical Studies

Intermediate 2

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Part One: General Marking Principles for Classical Studies Intermediate 2

This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this Paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the specific Marking Instructions for each question.

- (a)** Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the specific Marking Instructions for the relevant question. If a specific candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed Marking Instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your Team Leader/Principal Assessor.
- (b)** Marking should always be positive ie, marks should be awarded for what is correct and not deducted for errors or omissions.

GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: Classical Studies Intermediate 2

The marking schemes are written to assist in determining the “minimal acceptable answer” rather than listing every possible correct and incorrect answer. The following notes are offered to support Markers in making judgements on candidates’ evidence, and apply to marking both end of unit assessments and course assessments.

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

SECTION A

Classical Drama: Sophocles, Oedipus the King

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>Oedipus: People of Thebes, why are you here?</p> <p>At the start of the play, why do the people of Thebes appeal to Oedipus for help?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plague• Failing crops• Cattle dying• Women dying in labour• Still births• Oedipus helped them before by freeing them from the Sphinx• Oedipus was their leader• Any other reasonable point	5	
2	<p>Priest: The men over there are signalling – Creon’s just arriving.</p> <p>In what ways does Creon support Oedipus throughout the play?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He complies with Oedipus’s request to go to Delphi to consult the gods• He explains why the city suffers plague. The murderer of Laius is living in the city.• He advises the death of Laius must be avenged• He suggests consulting Teiresias• He encourages Oedipus to take Teiresias seriously• He denies plotting against Oedipus• He allows Oedipus to see his children• Any other reasonable point	5	


Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	<p>Oedipus: You, my lord Teiresias, are the one saviour we can find.</p> <p>Explain what happens when Oedipus meets the blind prophet Teiresias</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oedipus is at first respectful • Teiresias refuses to speak • Oedipus loses his temper • Oedipus insults Teiresias • Teiresias claims Oedipus is the killer • Oedipus accuses Teiresias of plotting with Creon • Any other reasonable point 	5	


Roman Archaeology and Civilisation

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p>“The Vindolanda writing tablets are an important archaeological find.”</p> <p>Describe the writing tablets, and how they have increased our knowledge of Roman Britain.</p> <p>Candidates should mention such features as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made of wood • Ink used for writing • Oldest objects in Britain with writing on them • Some written by women • Gives term for British population “Brittunculi” • Shows handwriting of the time • Indicates higher rate of literacy than previously thought • Contents (eg birthday party, underpants) 	5	
5	<p>“Archaeology has revealed much about a soldier’s life in Britain.”</p> <p>Describe how archaeological finds have improved our knowledge of soldiers’ lives.</p> <p>Candidates should mention such features as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finds indicate weapons • Finds indicate types of armour used • Tablets indicate interaction with local population • Inscriptions indicate which legions constructed Hadrian’s Wall (2nd, 6th, 20th) • Forts indicate living conditions for soldiers (eg bathhouses, latrines) • Any other relevant point <p>(note candidates need to relate soldier’s lives to archaeological finds, and not simply give facts about soldier’s lives)</p>	5	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	<p>“Britain was actually ‘invaded’ on a number of occasions by the Romans.”</p> <p>Describe the similarities and differences between the invasions of Julius Caesar in 55–54 BC and the invasion under Claudius in 43 AD.</p> <p>Candidates should mention such features as:</p> <p>Similarities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both conducted to some extent for reasons of prestige • Both involved using some tribes against others • Both began from Gaul <p>Differences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caesar did not attempt to add Britain to the empire • Caesar signed only trade agreements and sought tribute • Caesar invaded Britain in order to secure Gaul • Claudius invasion marked the beginning of over 350 years of occupation 	5	

Classical Mythology

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7	<p>“Throw the bones of your Mother behind you.”</p> <p>Give more details of the myth from which this extract comes.</p> <p>Candidates should make any five of the following points from this story.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zeus was annoyed with mankind • He flooded the earth • Deucalion built a boat • Deucalion and Pyrrha survived • They consulted the gods and received the message, throw the bones of your mother behind you • Their mother was Mother Earth • The bones were the rocks of the earth • They threw the rocks over their shoulders • The rocks became men and women • Any other reasonable point 	5	
8	<p>Study the picture below.</p>  <p>It shows part of the journey of the soul to the Underworld. Describe what is happening here, and describe other parts of this journey.</p> <p>Candidates should mention such features as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charon ferrying the dead across the river • River is Styx • Hermes is accompanying soul • Soul needs coin to complete journey <p>Other features on journey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cerberus • Judges • Various parts of Underworld (eg Tartarus) 	5	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
<p>9</p>	<p>Study the picture below.</p>  <p>Give details of the myth shown in the picture.</p> <p>Candidates should mention such features as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows Orpheus and Eurydice • Eurydice is dead • Orpheus journey to Underworld • Encounter with Hades • Hades' deal with Orpheus • Orpheus' failure to get Eurydice out • Death of Orpheus 	<p>5</p>	

Section B

Answer four questions from Section B—one from each topic and one other from any topic. Each question is allocated 10 marks.

Classical Drama: Sophocles, Oedipus the King

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>Describe the part played by Jocasta in <i>Oedipus the King</i>. Did her actions prove helpful to Oedipus?</p> <p>Part played:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jocasta breaks up argument between Creon and Oedipus• Encourages Oedipus to dismiss prophecy• Reveals how she and Laius avoided prophecy• Explains how Laius was killed• Identifies witness to his death• Receives messenger from Corinth• Encourages Oedipus to call off search for murderer• Hangs herself <p>Helpful:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• She prevents Oedipus from unjustly condemning Creon• She tries to reassure Oedipus by telling him oracles are not always fulfilled• She explains how Laius foiled the oracle by exposing their son• She reveals this son was destined to fulfil a fate similar to that prophesied for Oedipus• She provides information about the murder of Laius• She explains that there is a living witness to the murder – the shepherd• She tries to stop him in his quest to discover the truth• Her suicide confirms the truth	10	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>Not helpful:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She fuels the hubris of Oedipus • She provides distractions from the truth, the assumption her son was killed • She encourages Oedipus to dismiss the oracle about himself • She encourages him to rejoice in the death of Polybus and consider this further proof of the unreliability of oracles • She denies him the revelation of his true birth when the messenger reveals he came from the house of Laius 		
2	<p>In what way does Oedipus suffer? Do you think it would be fair to say that he deserved to suffer as he did?</p> <p>Oedipus suffers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Killing his father • Marrying his mother • Losing his wife • Blinding himself • Shame that the truth brings • Loss of status and wealth • Loss of children • Stigma attached to children • Banishment <p>He deserves this because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He knew the prophecy • He committed murder • He should not have married • He should have checked Jocasta out before marrying her <p>He does not deserve this because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He did not realise who Laius was • He did not realise who Jocasta was • He tried to avoid his fate by leaving Corinth • He was a good king • The truth was only revealed through his persistence • Any other reasonable point 	10	

Roman Archaeology and Civilisation

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	<p>Describe at least two archaeological sites in Britain, and show how they have improved our knowledge of life in Roman Britain.</p> <p>Candidates will be given up to 5 marks for a good explanation of each choice 2/3 for description and 2/3 for showing their contribution to knowledge of Romans:</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>Hadrian's Wall – marked boundary of Empire after abandonment of Scotland (1 mark), made of stone, (1 mark), though other parts were constructed, like the Antonine Wall, made of turf (1 mark). The wall shows how the Romans organised a boundary with a ditch, berm, and military road running in parallel to ensure that the military could move quickly to a potential flashpoint (1 mark), although historians still argue about what the main purpose of the wall was; was it largely symbolic, or to control trade and the population? (1 mark)</p> <p>Fishbourne Royal Palace – was a huge palace built for a local chieftain or important Roman official (1 mark). It was huge in size, contained up to 50 mosaics of outstanding craftsmanship (1 mark), a bathhouse and a hypocaust system (1 mark). The palace shows that the Romans imported their style of house building to Britain (1 mark), and gives an indication of the luxury which the top of Romano-British society could enjoy (1 mark)</p>	10	
4	<p>Describe the various religious practices and beliefs present in Britain during the Roman occupation.</p> <p>Candidates will be given credit for discussing some of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Roman religion (eg the nature of the gods, public and private worship) • Emperor worship (as evidenced at Claudius' temple at Colchester) • Worship of Britons (eg Druids, debate over human sacrifice, worship of sun and moon) • Mystery religions such as Mithras • Closing stages of occupation would witness arrival of Christianity in Britain 	10	

Classical Mythology

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	<p>In what ways do the myths of Prometheus and Pandora explain how men and women were created?</p> <p>Candidates should give a full explanation of both myths including ten of the following points</p> <p>Possible points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prometheus made men from clay/mud• Prometheus tricked Zeus into choosing bones for the gods• Men received meat• Zeus took away the gift of fire• Men had to eat raw meat• Prometheus stole fire from Olympus• Zeus wanted revenge and ordered Hephaestus to make a female figure• Zeus gave the figure life and called it woman• The gods gave woman all their gifts• They called her Pandora – all gifts• Pandora inflicted strife on men• She opened the box of evils• Any other reasonable point	10	
6	<p>Do you think that the gods were right to use everlasting torments as a punishment, or were these punishments too cruel?</p> <p>Use the myths you studied to illustrate your answer.</p> <p>Candidate will be given credit for discussing some of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some punishments would involve enormous pain (eg Tityus)• No redemption or salvation offered• Some crimes were relatively minor or punishments seemed spiteful (eg Prometheus)• Pointlessness of tasks seem cruel (eg Sisyphus, Danaids)• Gods themselves often cruel• Many crimes were appalling and deserved severe punishment (eg rape, murder, cannibalism)• Any other relevant points	10	

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]