



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2010

## CLASSICAL STUDIES – HIGHER LEVEL

THURSDAY, 24 JUNE – MORNING, 9.30 to 12.00

There are questions on **ten topics**.

The topics are divided as follows:

Topics 1 - 5 = **SECTION A** - The Greek World

Topics 6 - 10 = **SECTION B** - The Roman World

Candidates are required to answer on **five topics**, as follows:

**two** topics from **SECTION A**;

**two** topics from **SECTION B**;

a **fifth** topic - from either **SECTION A** or **B**.

There are 80 marks for each topic.

Total marks for the paper =  $(80 \times 5) = 400$ .

Photographs required for answering some of the questions are provided on a separate paper marked **X**, which accompanies this paper.

<b>SECTION A - The Greek World</b>	<b>SECTION B - The Roman World</b>
Topic 1: The Wrath of Achilles.	Topic 6: The Quest of Aeneas.
Topic 2: Greece and Persia.	Topic 7: The Roman Theatre – Comedy.
Topic 3: The Life and Death of Socrates.	Topic 8: The Life and Times of Julius Caesar.
Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy.	Topic 9: A Roman City – Pompeii.
Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis.	Topic 10: The Roman Army.

## SECTION A

### The Greek World

#### Topic 1: The Wrath of Achilles.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) What is the name of the girl captured by Achilles in a raid on the town of Thebes?
  - (ii) Who is Helenus?
  - (iii) Who is Automedon?
  - (iv) What sign did Zeus send as a tribute to his son Sarpedon?
  - (v) Who was sent to Achilles to tell him to release Hector's body?
  - (vi) Who was the first person to see Priam returning from the Greek camp? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Give an account of the role played by Hector in the **Iliad**. What do you consider to be his best **and** his worst feature? Give reasons for your answer. (24)
  - (ii) Briefly comment on the behaviour of Agamemnon in Book 1 of the **Iliad**. (8)
- (c) Read the following passage from Book 21 of the **Iliad**, and then answer the questions which follow.
- Achilles in his turn attacked godlike Agenor. But Apollo did not let him win this encounter. Hiding Agenor in a thick mist, he swept him off and sent him quietly from the battlefield to return home. The Archer-god then used a trick to steer Achilles away from the rest of the Trojan army. Making himself look exactly like Agenor, he presented himself in Achilles' path. Achilles started eagerly in pursuit and chased the god across the wheat-bearing plain, heading him off towards deep-eddying Scamander. Apollo kept a little way ahead, all the time cleverly encouraging Achilles into thinking he could overtake him.
- (i) Explain how Apollo tricked Achilles in this passage. (6)
  - (ii) Why did he do this? (6)
  - (iii) How does Apollo punish the Greeks in Book 1 of the **Iliad**? Why does he do that? (8)
  - (iv) What did Apollo do when Hector's fate sank down on Zeus' golden scales? (4)

**(80 marks)**

## Topic 2: Greece and Persia.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) When the Ionians revolted in 494 B.C., what did the Athenians do to help them?
  - (ii) Why did the Spartans delay in sending help to the Athenians at Marathon?
  - (iii) Name the Spartan king who accompanied Xerxes as an adviser.
  - (iv) To which god is the island of Delos sacred?
  - (v) “Only a wooden wall will keep you safe” was the prophecy from the Oracle of Delphi to the Athenians. What did Themistocles think the wooden wall meant?
  - (vi) After the battle of Mycale, why did the Greeks sail to the Hellespont? Why did they change their plans on arrival? (24)
- (b)
- (i) What advice did Artemisia give Xerxes before the battle of Salamis? (8)
  - (ii) Give **two** of the reasons which Themistocles put to the Greek allies for fighting at Salamis. (8)
  - (iii) Briefly describe the battle which took place at Salamis. (16)
- (c) Read the following passage from **The Histories** of Herodotus, and then answer the questions which follow.
- Xerxes at first was not at all interested in invading Greece but began his reign by building up an army for a campaign in Egypt. But Mardonius who was present in court and had more influence with Xerxes than anyone else in the country, used constantly to talk to him on the subject. ‘Master’, he would say, ‘the Athenians have done us great injury, and it is only right that they should be punished for their crimes. By all means finish the task you already have in hand; but when you have tamed the arrogance of Egypt, then lead an army against Athens. Do that, and your name will be held in honour all over the world, and people will think twice in future before they invade your country’. And to the arguments for revenge he would add that Europe was a very beautiful place; it produced every kind of garden tree; the land there was everything that land should be, in short, too good for anyone in the world except the Persian king.
- (i) Why was Xerxes not interested in invading Greece at first? (4)
  - (ii) List **two** arguments given by Mardonius to persuade Xerxes to invade Greece. (8)
  - (iii) From your study of this topic, what was the great injury done to the Persians by the Athenians? (4)
  - (iv) From your reading of this passage, what is your opinion of Mardonius? Give reasons for your answer. (8)

**(80 marks)**

### Topic 3: The Life and Death of Socrates.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

(a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.

- (i) Name **two** of Socrates' accusers in court.
- (ii) According to Socrates, why might his manner of speech be unusual in a court of law?
- (iii) On what grounds did Socrates feel that Meletus was guilty of treating a serious matter with levity?
- (iv) On the last day of Socrates' life, whom did he order to be taken home from prison?
- (v) How was Crito able to get into prison, even before dawn, to visit Socrates?
- (vi) Why did the Athenians send a boat to Delos every year? (24)

(b) Write on the following aspects of Socrates' life:

- (i) What Socrates was like as a person. (8)
- (ii) His trial and his defence. (16)
- (iii) His death. (8)

(c) Read the following passage from Xenophon's **Memoirs of Socrates**, and then answer the questions which follow.

**Socrates:** Tell me, Euthydemus, have you ever been to Delphi?

**Euthydemus:** Yes indeed, twice.

**Socrates:** Did you notice the inscription somewhere near the shrine, "Know thyself"?

**Euthydemus:** Yes I did.

**Socrates:** Did you ignore the inscription, or did you pay attention to it and try to examine what sort of person you were?

**Euthydemus:** Dear me, no! You see, that was one thing I thought I did know. I could hardly have known anything else if I hadn't even been acquainted with myself.

**Socrates:** Which do you think "know himself" means – the man who merely knows his own name, or the man who has determined his own ability by examining his own qualifications in respect of human relationships? To my mind, the man who doesn't know his own ability is ignorant of himself.

- (i) What was written on the inscription seen by Euthydemus at Delphi? (4)
- (ii) Why did Euthydemus not pay attention to this inscription? (6)
- (iii) According to this passage, what does Socrates believe the inscription means? (8)
- (iv) What is this type of questioning called? (6)

**(80 marks)**

**Topic 4: Mycenae and Troy.**

**All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.**

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) What is shown in Photograph 1 on Paper X?
  - (ii) What is a rhyton?
  - (iii) What exactly is the defensive piece of weaponry shown in Photograph 2 on Paper X called?
  - (iv) Who was Paris? What is his connection with the Trojan War?
  - (v) Who first translated the Linear B tablets into English?
  - (vi) Where did Helen live before going to Troy? (24)
- (b)
- (i) In your opinion, what was Schliemann's most important contribution to the excavation of Troy? (8)
  - (ii) In your opinion, what was Schliemann's greatest mistake? (8)
  - (iii) What contribution did Wilhelm Dörpfeld make to our understanding of this site? (8)
  - (iv) Briefly describe **one** method used by modern archaeologists to date the artefacts they discover. (8)
- (c)
- (i) Study the plan of Mycenae in Photograph 3 on Paper X, and identify the features marked **A**, **B** and **C**. (9)
  - (ii) Why were the walls of Mycenae referred to as Cyclopean walls? (5)
  - (iii) Which legendary king supposedly lived here? (5)
  - (iv) What name is commonly given to the region around Mycenae? (5)

**(80 marks)**

**Topic 5: The Athenian Acropolis.**

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) Who was Phidias?
  - (ii) How is Lord Elgin associated with the buildings on the Acropolis?
  - (iii) What is the meaning of the word *Acropolis*?
  - (iv) What type of dress is shown in Photograph 4 on Paper X?
  - (v) Which temple on the Acropolis has four Ionic pillars across its front?
  - (vi) Who was Aristeides? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Study Photograph 5 on Paper X, which shows the Parthenon. Using it as a guide, describe the Doric order. In your answer use the correct architectural terms. You may use a labelled sketch as part of your answer. (16)
  - (ii) Why was the Parthenon called a peripteral temple? (4)
  - (iii) What stories are shown in the triangular areas at each end of the Parthenon? (8)
  - (iv) What does Parthenon or *Parthenos* mean? (4)
- (c)
- (i) Look at Photograph 6 on Paper X. Name the type of statue shown here and name the building on the Acropolis from which it comes. (8)
  - (ii) With what materials was the chryselephantine statue of Athene made? Inside which building was it situated? (12)
  - (iii) Which god is associated with the theatre situated below the Acropolis? (4)

**(80 marks)**

## SECTION B

### The Roman World

#### Topic 6: The Quest of Aeneas.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

(a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.

- (i) Why did Virgil write the **Aeneid**? (24)
- (ii) In Book 1 of the **Aeneid**, why did Aeneas send Achates back to the ship?
- (iii) From which island was Aeneas sailing when he was blown back to Africa?
- (iv) Which Trojan hero told Aeneas in a dream to leave Troy?
- (v) What made Aeneas realise that he must leave Carthage?
- (vi) How did Iris help Dido? (24)

- (b)
- (i) Which god inspired the Sibyl of Cumae? (4)
  - (ii) Mention **two** things the Sibyl told Aeneas he must do before going into the Underworld. (8)
  - (iii) Describe Aeneas' visit into the Underworld. In your answer, include the people he meets and what he learns about his future. (20)

(c) Read the following passage from Book 2 of the **Aeneid**, and then answer the questions which follow.

From that moment, like wolves foraging blindly on a misty night, driven out of their lairs by a hunger that gives them no rest and leaving their young behind to wait for them with their throats all dry, we ran between the enemy to certain death, holding our course through the middle of the city, with the hollow blackness of dark night hanging over us. Who could unfold the horrors of that night? Who could speak of such slaughter? Who could weep tears to match that suffering? It was the fall of an ancient city that had long ruled an empire. The bodies of the dead lay through all its streets and houses and the sacred shrines of its gods.

- (i) Identify the simile describing Aeneas and his men. (6)
- (ii) Is it a good simile? Give reasons for your answer. (6)
- (iii) Briefly explain how the Greeks had finally entered Troy. (6)
- (iv) Do you think the Greeks behaved fairly when they entered and captured Troy? Give reasons for your answer. (6)

**(80 marks)**

**Topic 7: The Roman Theatre – Comedy: The Swaggering Soldier.**

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) Why did Pleusicles go to Naupactus?
  - (ii) How had Pyrgopolynices got Philocomasium into his power?
  - (iii) Why is Artotrogus referred to as a satellite?
  - (iv) Who is Lurcio? For whom does he work?
  - (v) “I’m only fifty-four, let me tell you ... I can turn my hand to anything.” Who speaks these words, and who was reluctant to accept his help?
  - (vi) Why is Pyrgopolynices referred to as a grandson of Venus? (24)
- (b) Palaestrio is described as the Master-Planner in **The Swaggering Soldier**.
- (i) Explain how Palaestrio tricks Sceledrus. Why does he do that? (12)
  - (ii) Explain how Palaestrio rescues Philocomasium. (12)
  - (iii) Do you think Palaestrio deserved the title of Master-Planner? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
- (c)
- (i) What is a stock character? Give an example of a stock character from **The Swaggering Soldier**. (6)
  - (ii) Why do characters in Plautus’ plays usually have Greek names? (6)
  - (iii) What is an aside? Give **one** example of a situation in **The Swaggering Soldier** where an aside is used. (6)
  - (iv) What was the *scaenae frons* of a Roman theatre? (6)

**(80 marks)**

## Topic 8: The Life and Times of Julius Caesar.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) What did Caesar study under Apollonius of Rhodes?
  - (ii) What was the family connection between Julius Caesar and Marius?
  - (iii) Who said of Caesar: "In this boy there are many Mariuses"?
  - (iv) What did Pompey claim would happen if he stamped his foot upon the earth?
  - (v) What was the signal for the beginning of the fatal attack on Caesar in Pompey's theatre?
  - (vi) "After his defeat at Philippi he killed himself with the very same dagger which he had used against Caesar." Name the person who killed himself. (24)
- (b) (i) Write on **each** of the following:
- Caesar's defeat of Vergentorix (also known as Vercingetorix) (10)
  - Caesar's crossing of the Rubicon. (10)
- (ii) What would you consider Caesar's most important qualities as a military leader? Give reasons for your answer. (12)
- (c) Read the following passage from Plutarch's **Fall of the Roman Republic**, and then answer the questions which follow.

On this occasion, when Pompeia was in charge of the celebrations, Clodius, who was still beardless and therefore thought that he would escape notice, dressed himself as a female flute-player and, looking just like a young woman, arrived at the house. He found the door open and was brought inside quite safely by the maid on duty who was in on the secret. The maid then ran off to tell Pompeia; time passed and Clodius lacked the patience to stay where he had been left. He began to wander about the house, which was a very large one, trying to avoid the lights, and was accosted by one of Aurelia's servants who, as one woman to another, asked him to come and play with her. When Clodius said 'no', she dragged him forward and asked him who he was and where he came from. Clodius said that he was waiting for Pompeia's girl, Abra, but his voice gave him away.

- (i) Name the festival that was being celebrated by the women in Caesar's household. (4)
- (ii) Who put a stop to the festival once Clodius was discovered? (4)
- (iii) What sort of person was Clodius? Give reasons for your answer. (8)
- (iv) What reason did Caesar give for divorcing Pompeia immediately after this incident? (8)

**(80 marks)**

**Topic 9: A Roman City - Pompeii.**

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) Why is the “Villa of the Mysteries” so called?
  - (ii) What is shown in Photograph 7 on Paper X. Where did it stand?
  - (iii) What was *garum*?
  - (iv) What is the Sarno?
  - (v) How is Giuseppe Fiorelli associated with Pompeii?
  - (vi) Name **two** major industries in Pompeii. (24)
- (b) Write a description of any **two** of the following aspects of life in Ancient Pompeii.
- (i) The life of a slave.
  - (ii) The Forum.
  - (iii) Public entertainment. (16 X 2)
- (c) (i) Explain the meaning of **five** of the following areas of a Roman house:  
*atrium, peristylum, triclinium, cubiculum, tablinum, culina.* (10)
- (ii) Describe **two** ways in which a Roman house would be decorated. (8)
  - (iii) Look at Photograph 8 on Paper X. For what purpose would this have been used in a Roman house? (6)

**(80 marks)**

## Topic 10: The Roman Army.

All parts - (a), (b) and (c) - should be attempted.

- (a) Answer **three** of the following questions. Use one or two sentences only in each answer. Each question is worth eight marks.
- (i) Name the god who is shown in Photograph 9 on Paper X. Explain this god's association with the Roman army.
  - (ii) What was a cohort?
  - (iii) What building normally stood in the middle of a Roman army fort?
  - (iv) Name the famous arch shown in Photograph 10 on Paper X. What event does it commemorate?
  - (v) Why was there a boss on a Roman shield?
  - (vi) What was known as an *onager* or *wild ass*? (24)
- (b)
- (i) Briefly describe the daily life of a Roman soldier stationed in a fort in the provinces in peace time. (24)
  - (ii) What was a *colonia*? (4)
  - (iii) What was the Praetorian Guard? (4)
- (c) Look at Photograph 11 on Paper X, which is a scene from Trajan's column, and then answer the questions which follow.
- (i) Who was Trajan? (4)
  - (ii) Why is this monument so important to the study of the Roman army? (6)
  - (iii) Describe what is happening in the scene shown in this photograph. (8)
  - (iv) What war is commemorated by this monument? Name the modern country in which this war was fought. (6)

**(80 marks)**

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