



2012 Classical Studies

Higher

Finalised Marking Instructions

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2012 Classical Studies Higher

Section 1 – Power and Freedom

1. Read **Passage A**.

- (a) Why did Athens want all lawsuits between her and her allies to be decided in Athens?

Valid points:

- Would bring income to Athens
- Pay for jurors
- Athenian lawcourt would be more favourable to Athenian cause
- Show superiority
- Any other relevant point

2 marks

- (b) What in your opinion were the disadvantages for the allies in this situation?

Valid points:

- Allies would need to travel incurring expense
- Would be unfamiliar with legal proceedings in Athenian court
- If dispute against Athens unlikely to have unbiased jurors
- Any other relevant point

3 marks

2. Read **Passage B**.

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the Athenian view of citizenship?

Valid points:

- Citizenship “jealously guarded”
- Strict requirements for citizenship
- Breaches of these requirements carried severe penalties
- Any other relevant point

2 marks

- (b) What advantages did an Athenian citizen have compared with a metic (foreign resident)?

Valid points:

- Citizen had the right to participate in democracy, eg assembly, council, magistrates, generals
- Citizenship had protection under the law
- Right to bring court case
- Right to own land
- Citizens children were citizens
- Could serve as a juror
- Metic had to pay taxes
- Any other relevant point

4 marks

3. Read Passage C.

- (a)** Explain the views expressed in the passage on marriage in 5th Century Athens.

Valid points:

- Arranged by father, no choice
- Dowry system
- Marriage for business, social, political arrangement
- Little chance of divorce
- Any other relevant point

3 marks

- (b)** How reliable do you think this passage is as a source of information?

Valid points:

- Contemporary source from period of study
- Tragic playwright – drama needs to be relevant to audience to work
- Evidence from other sources back this up – Euripides' Medea
- Source written by a man but appears sympathetic to women
- Any other relevant point

2 marks

- (c)** From your wider reading, discuss the restrictions imposed on women in ancient Athens.

Valid points:

- No legal or political rights
- Restricted to home and household and religious family duties
- Educated at home to fulfil role of wife and mother
- Had to be modest
- Expected to produce children
- Under authority of male guardian – father then husband
- Allowed out of home to attend religious festivals
- Could not own property
- Divorces difficult
- Any other relevant point

4 marks

4. Read Passage D.

(a) What benefits did people gain from being part of the Roman Empire?

Valid points:

- Pax Romana – Romans brought peace to areas with rival tribes
- Trading throughout empire – import and export of goods
- Roman roads and communication systems
- Town planning – shops, baths, law courts, theatre, amphitheatre, etc
- Common language
- Opportunity to become Roman citizen
- Any other relevant point

4 marks

(b) From your wider reading, why did revolts against Roman rule occur?

Valid points:

- Corrupt and/or bad governor in a province
- Excessive taxation
- Disregard for native culture
- Revolt of Iceni
- Jewish revolt
- Any other relevant point

Candidate may gain full marks if he/she concentrates on one particular revolt in detail **4 marks**

5. Read Passage E.

(a) Why, in your opinion, might Pompeius be keen to grant citizenship to these soldiers?

Valid points:

- Reward soldiers/showing appreciation for their bravery
- Ensure loyalty to him in the future
- Ensure loyalty to Rome
- Any other relevant point

2 marks

(b) In what ways did granting citizenship in this way destabilise the Republic?

Valid points:

- Increasing number of citizens and strain it put on resources
- Citizen soldiers loyal to one particular general and not Rome
- Increased support for election candidates from new citizens
- Disaffected non-citizens in provinces and Roman born citizens
- Civil wars in 1st Century BC
- Diluting pure Roman blood
- Any other relevant point

4 marks

6. Read Passage F.

- (a)** What does this source tell us about the position of women in ancient Rome?

Valid points:

- Dual standard of “morality”
- Women had to tolerate husband’s sexual behaviour
- Women had no legal rights
- Any other relevant point

3 marks

- (b)** Why, in your opinion, was Tertia Aemelia, so tolerant towards the slave girl?

Valid points:

- Slave girl had no choice – she was her master’s property
- May have sympathised with the girl
- Slave girl no threat to her
- Afraid of divorce
- Married her off to one of her own freedmen to remove reminder and keep respect
- Arranged marriage and so perhaps did not love husband and glad of slave girls attention
- Any other relevant point

3 marks

Section 1 – Religion and Belief

1. Read **Passage A**.

- (a) What were the “customary rites” performed by those consulting the oracle at Delphi?

Valid points:

- Paying a fee
- Sacrificing a goat
- Bathing in the sacred spring
- Writing question on a lead tablet
- Any other valid point

4 marks

- (b) Why do you think the Delphic Oracle remained so popular for so long in the ancient world?

Valid points:

- One of the oldest and most respected of oracles
- Famous all over the Mediterranean and beyond
- Gained reputation for reliability in the early days
- Ambiguity of answers
- Seen as politically impartial
- Any other relevant point

2 marks

2. Read **Passage B**.

- (a) Describe some of the religious rituals associated with childbirth in Athenian homes.

Valid points:

- Taking omens before birth
- Praying to Artemis and Eileithyia
- Midwives chanting spells during birth
- Bathing, wrapping babies in swaddling clothes (from Eleusinian Mysteries)
- Praying to Kalligenia at Thesmophoria
- Visit of Fates
- Olive branch/wool on door
- Any other relevant point

3 marks

- (b) Why do you think such rituals were considered important?

Valid points:

- Childbirth dangerous for mother and child
- Essential for mother to produce children or be divorced
- Essential for father to have (male) heirs
- No safe medical treatment available
- Any other relevant point

2 marks

(c) What other ceremonies took place after the birth of a child?

Valid points:

- Offerings given to Artemis as thanks
- Amphidromia 5 days after birth
- Naming ceremony 10 days after birth
- Male child registered in phratry at Apatouria
- Anthestepia
- Any other relevant point

3 marks

3. Read **Passage C**.

(a) Give details of the worship of Demeter in ancient Athens.

Valid points:

- Honoured as fertility goddess by women
- Three major festivals for women only:
Skira
Thesmophoria
Haloa
- Honoured with daughter Persephone in Eleusinian Mysteries
- Any other relevant point

4 marks

2 marks for description of festival

(b) Why do you think Demeter was regarded as a major goddess?

Valid points:

- Honoured as agricultural goddess who taught mankind how to grow crops
- Mother goddess important for fertility of people, animals and crops
- Believed to have taught mankind how to sow crops and therefore bringer of civilisation
- Could offer happy afterlife through Mysteries
- Any other relevant point

2 marks

4. In **Passage D** the Roman historian, Livy, describes the origin of many religious practices in early Rome.

(a) Explain the role of the Pontifex Maximus in Roman religion.

Valid points:

- Chief priest in charge of the priestly colleges and most important religious office in Rome
- Also a senior politician elected to office
- Responsible for fixing holy days in calendar
- In charge of Vestal Virgins and responsible for punishing any failure of duty
- Consecrating of temples
- Regulation of ceremonies performed as result of plague, lightning
- Supervising marriages by confarreatio
- Regulation of public morals
- Any other relevant point

2 marks

(b) What procedures had to be followed when conducting a sacrifice?

Valid points:

- Choosing perfect victim
- Wine poured over animal's head
- Priests covered heads
- Meal sprinkled between horns
- Prayers accompanied by music (silence of crowd)
- Animal struck by axe and throat slit
- Internal organs examined for omens
- Parts burned for god and rest given to crowd
- Any other relevant point

3 marks

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

Valid points:

- Contemporary source
- Historian, so would expect accuracy
- **But** writing about events long before his time
- Any other relevant point

2 marks

5. Read Passage E.

Give details of some of the “sacred rites” and “religious ceremonies” that would take place in a Roman household.

Valid points:

- Daily offering to Lares and Penates at altar and meals
- Wreaths hung on doors to announce birth
- Baby lifted by father to honour Levana and show acceptance
- Bulla given in ceremony 8,9 days after birth
- Bulla dedicated to Lares at coming of age
- At wedding bride smeared fat on doorposts and tied woollen ribbons
- Bride lifted over threshold
- At death, house swept out and family sprinkled with water and stepped over fire
- Lemuria ceremony
- Any other relevant point

4 marks

6. Read Passage F.

(a) Explain why some Romans were attracted to the worship of Isis.

Valid points:

- Promise of a blessed afterlife
- Family-centred, so appealed to all parts of society
- Offered women important role
- Gave members sense of community
- Popular with merchants, traders and poorer members of society
- State religion offered little active involvement of spirituality
- Any other relevant point

3 marks

(b) Why do you think the emperor Tiberius was so severe in his treatment of this religion?

Valid points:

- A foreign religion not sanctioned by Sibylline Books
- Egyptian religion associated with Cleopatra, an enemy of Rome
- Augustus (and Tiberius) were trying to promote traditional Roman religion
- Any other relevant point

2 marks

- (c) Do you think this treatment was typical of the Roman attitude towards foreign religions? Give reasons for your answer.

Valid points:

- Generally tolerant towards foreign religions, unless specific reason to oppose
- Romans heavily influenced by Greek religion
- Policy to associate Roman gods with native gods in provinces
- Accepted religions:
 - Mithras
 - Cybele
 - Isis (eventually)
 - Judaism
- Banned or restricted religions:
 - Bacchus
 - Christianity
 - Druidism
- Any other relevant point

4 marks

(40)

Section 2 – Classical Drama

1. Sophocles' play *Antigone* centres on the clash between the laws of the gods and the laws of the state.
Discuss.

Valid points:

- Creon's decree banning the burial of Polynices brings about the clash between the gods and the laws of men
- Creon sees his nephew as a traitor to the state and so deserves the most severe punishment
- In his first speech he declares that the state is his priority
- He is quite prepared to execute his nieces for breaking the law
- He is anxious to establish his authority in Thebes so feels unable to excuse Antigone from his law
- Creon identifies himself with the state
- He quarrels bitterly with his son, Haemon, about his style of ruling
- Teiresias makes it clear that Creon has flouted the laws of the gods
- Creon rejects Teiresias' advice, accusing him of fraud and committing blasphemy
- By putting the state first Creon causes the deaths of three people
- At the end he admits he was wrong
- Antigone declares firmly that she places the laws of the gods before the laws of men
- She sees it as her sacred duty as a sister and woman to bury the body of Polynices
- Antigone breaks the law twice
- She is defiant and insolent towards Creon who is both her king and uncle
- Ismene is caught between the two issues – wanting to support her sister and dead brother but too afraid to defy the king
- Antigone's stance is vindicated in the end
- Any other relevant point

Maximum of 8 marks for re-telling the plot.

20 marks

2. It is easier to feel sympathy for Medea than Jason. Discuss.

Valid points:

- She has supported Jason in every way
- Given up family and home for him
- Has been a good, faithful wife to Jason, has produced two sons for him
- Has lived in foreign land as a typical Greek wife
- Feels betrayed by Jason after all she has done for him
- Badly treated by Jason as she learns of his plans by rumour, not from Jason himself
- Medea is isolated and faces life in exile in a foreign land
- Jason's treatment infuriates and provokes Medea to seek revenge
- Her wish for revenge is understandable but her actions are out of proportion
- Jason is portrayed as an opportunist as he puts his own needs before those of Medea and his sons
- Shift in sympathy from Medea to Jason as she carries out her plans
- Callously uses her sons to carry out revenge on Glauce
- Manipulates Creon and Aegeus to ensure she can carry out plans
- She enjoys hearing the description of Glauce's and Creon's deaths
- The murder of her two sons remove any chance of sympathy for Medea
- Sympathy for Jason at the end of the play – lost everything and denied opportunity to bury his sons
- Any other relevant point

Maximum of 8 marks if only re-telling the plot.

20 marks

3. Aristophanes' play *Lysistrata* merely amuses us rather than informs us about life in 5th Century Athens.

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Valid points:

- Play a comedy – meant to entertain and amuse audience
- Women portrayed as drink and sex obsessed
- Plot is farcical on many levels
- Women would not leave house and be able to organise a meeting or go on sex strike
- Conflict between the chorus of old men and old women amusing
- Excuses for trying to leave the Acropolis
- Myrrhine and Ciinesias scene
- Use of sexual innuendo throughout the play
- Peace negotiations bawdy
- Play does inform on several levels about life in 5th Century Athens – women's role
- See men's attitude and view of women
- Lifestyles of women referenced in the play
- Effects of war alluded to at various stages in the play
- Serious message contained in play – peace is better than war
- Any other relevant point

Maximum of 8 marks if only re-telling the plot.

20 marks

4. In Greek drama, women are able to disrupt the men's well-ordered lives both at home and in public.
How true is this of any **two** plays you have read?

Valid points:

Antigone:

- As a young married girl Antigone should have stayed in the home and accepted the authority of her uncle and guardian
- The first scene shows Antigone and Ismene outside the palace and therefore challenging their guardian's authority
- Creon is astonished to discover that a woman (and family member) has defied him – he assumed it would have been a man supportive of Polynices's cause
- Antigone's act causes a rift between Creon and his son, Haemon
- Haemon was a well-loved son but he supports his fiancée rather than his father
- Father and son quarrel bitterly
- Haemon dies cursing his father
- Eurydice also commits suicide blaming Creon
- At the end Creon has lost his family and his position as king
- Any other relevant point

Medea:

- Although a foreigner, Medea has been a loyal and devoted wife to Jason
- However, she cannot accept rejection as any other Greek wife
- She sets out not just to disrupt but destroy Jason and Creon's lives
- In his arrogance Jason assumes that Medea will accept his new wife
- Creon assumes he has dealt with Medea by exiling her and her sons
- Medea easily persuades Creon to let her stay 1 more day
- She deceives Jason into thinking that she has repented her behaviour
- She persuades him into letting their sons deliver her "gifts" to the princess
- She wins over Aegeus who promises her his protection in Athens
- She kills Creon and his daughter, shattering Jason's hope of kingship
- She kills their sons, ruining Jason's hopes for the future
- She escapes, leaving Jason a distraught and broken man
- Any other relevant point

Lysistrata:

- The women leave their homes without permission and plot to force their husbands to end the war
- They barricade themselves on the Acropolis, leaving their husbands to cope without them
- The old men are soundly defeated when they try to use force against the women
- The magistrate is publicly humiliated by the women and denied access to the public funds
- Cinesais clearly shows that the men are hopeless and helpless without their wives
- The Spartan ambassadors admit that their city is suffering like Athens and they are willing to make peace
- Even at the end the men are unable to arrange peace terms and have to call on Lysistrata to reconcile them
- Any other relevant point

20 marks

Section Two – Power and Freedom

5. Athenian democracy in the 5th Century BC was unique to the Greek world and its strengths outweighed its weaknesses.
Discuss.

Valid points:

Strengths

- Unique – other city states ruled by kings, etc
- Direct/participative democracy
- All citizens had a say in the government of Athens
- Could attend the Assembly – speak and vote
- The council – citizens chosen by lot to serve and could serve twice
- Could serve as a magistrate for a year, eg general, archon
- Could serve on jury
- Could take part in the process of ostracism
- Payment available for jury duty
- Any other relevant point

Weaknesses

- Only citizens – strict requirements- could participate
- Exclusion of metics, women and slaves
- Office of general limited in reality to those with wealth
- Danger of demagogues in the assembly
- Well-known citizens and those in authority spoke first at the assembly
- Decisions could be made in haste
- Positions chosen by lot could result in man being appointed to a post without education or experience or ability to carry out the responsibilities
- Difficulties for farmers travelling
- Any other relevant point

Maximum of 12 marks if only one is covered.

20 marks

6. EITHER

- (a) Slavery was central to the economy of Athens **and** the lifestyle of its people.
How accurate do you think this statement is?

Valid points:

- Slaves worked in the silver mines, central to economy
- Silver mine slaves could be owned by state or individuals like Nicias, who hired them out
- Silver provided coinage, paying for Peloponnesian War, shipbuilding
- Scythian archers as police force ensured citizens would be unmolested and ensured prompt attendance at the assembly
- Private slaves worked in masters' businesses allowing citizens time to perform duties in their democratic state and when at war.
- Slaves worked in agriculture ensuring food production.
- Work in quarries providing necessary resources for building
- Work in building on the Acropolis – Pericles' building programme
- Tutor, secretary, paedagogus
- Domestic work in the household assisting wife – spinning, weaving, cooking, cleaning, water collection, child care, wet nurse, etc.
- Entertainers – singers, dancers, musicians
- Slaves allowed citizens leisure time to attend theatre, etc.
- Any other relevant point

Maximum of 12 marks if only one is covered.

20 marks

OR

- (b) Slavery was central to the economy of Rome **and** the lifestyle of its people.
How accurate do you think this statement is?

Valid points:

- Many of the above are relevant to the role of slaves in Rome also
- Mines/quarries for materials and building programmes
- Latifundia – essential for food production for increasing population of Rome
- Galley slaves for merchant, trading ships and manpower for warships
- Slaves freed masters to take part in politics and run for office, running their businesses and earning money for them
- Gladiators provided entertainment
- Leisure time for Roman men and women to attend theatre, amphitheatre and baths
- Tutors, doctors, secretaries
- Domestic/household slaves assisting women in the home – same as Athens
- Entertainers – singers, dancers, musicians
- Any other relevant point

Maximum of 12 marks if only one is covered.

20 marks

7. Outline Augustus' programmes of reforms and discuss how successful they were in establishing a strong government.

Valid points:

- Re-organisation of the army – disbanded some legions
- Payment on retirement
- Divided territory into Imperial and Senatorial provinces
- He kept charge of imperial provinces where legions were based ensuring control
- Reformed and improved the Senate by reducing members
- Allowed equestrian members to become senators
- Monetary qualification for entry but Augustus gave assistance to worthy candidates
- Fines for non-attendance at Senate introduced to stimulate more serious attitude
- Established police force/fire service
- Introduction of moral and religious Reforms
- Improved government abroad as well as in Rome
- Took charge of larger provinces
- Selected governors
- Introduced fairer tax system
- Re-introduction of census
- Building programmes to provide employment and improve communities
- Consolidation of Empire
- Augustus' rule brought end to civil war and brought peace and stability
- Pax Romana
- Social reforms
- Julian laws
- Any other relevant point

20 marks

Maximum of 12 marks if only one part of question covered.

8. To achieve political power in the ancient world it was necessary to belong to a wealthy family.
How true do you think this was in ancient Athens **and** ancient Rome?
To what extent is this true in the modern world?

Valid points:

Athens:

- Athens a direct democracy – all citizens had equal chance of success
- All citizens could attend assembly
- Council of 500 – all over 30 years of age eligible to be chosen by lot
- Organisation of council meant no individual had power
- Magistrate's and juror's positions chosen by lot
- Payment meant positions open to poor and wealthy alike
- Process of ostracism would curb power hungry individuals
- Generals an exception – election and no payment so wealth needed by candidate
- 10 generals elected for 1 year tenure so would limit power
- Pericles an exception – wealthy family and re-elected 15 times
- Any other relevant point

Rome:

- Rome an indirect, representative democracy
- Class system – plebs, equestrian, patricians
- Monetary qualifications necessary for the Senate so wealth needed
- Money needed to fight elections to ensure support
- Putting on free entertainment and lavish games for electorate
- Evidence from 1st Century BC indicates that wealthy achieve power
- Cursus honorum meant to curb individuals but abuses of system rife
- Pompey, Crassus, Caesar – 1st Triumvirate
- Civil wars – powerful generals with loyal armies circumvent the democratic system
- Any other relevant point

20 marks

Maximum of 12 marks if only one society discussed.

4 marks maximum for modern comparison.

Section 2 – Religion and Belief

9. In ancient Athens there were strict procedures for burying the dead but people gained little comfort from their beliefs in the Afterlife.
Do you agree?

Valid points:

Burial procedures:

- 3 days fasting
- Locks of hair/cypress branch hung on door
- Bowl of water at door for purification
- Eyes, mouth closed by nearest male relative
- Body washed, dressed by women
- Feet facing door
- Obol to pay Charon
- Laments sung, excessive displays of mourning
- Funeral procession to outside of city
- Wine offerings to dead
- Meals and speeches
- Offering made on 3rd, 9th, 30th day after death

Traditional beliefs:

- Held by majority of the population and essentially gloomy and depressing
- Souls had to meet Charon, cross Styx, pass Cerberus and face Judges
- Majority went to the Asphodel Fields (dull, boring)
- A few faced the Furies and torments of Tartarus
- Elysium was only for the chosen few

Alternative beliefs:

- A minority turned to Mystery religions or philosophies for a more hopeful prospect
- Eleusinian Mysteries promised a blessed afterlife for initiates
- The educated elite might find philosophies more satisfying
- Orphics – a happy afterlife depended on how you lived your present life
- Pythagoreans – reincarnation of the soul
- Plato – idea of reward and punishment in Afterlife
- Also accept Stoicism and Epicureanism
- Any other relevant point

20 marks

Maximum of 12 marks if only one area covered.

10. EITHER

- (a) In ancient Athens the state controlled most aspects of religion.
To what extent do you agree with this view?
Is the same true today?

Valid points:

- Religion was an integral part of every aspect of Athenian life (public and private)
- All public events had a religious element and were controlled and organised by state officials
- Meetings of the assembly were preceded by a sacrifice
- Most priests were public servants, chosen by lot and serving 6 months or 1 year
- They looked after temples, conducted prayers and sacrifices
- Ordinary citizens had restricted access to temples and could only observe at public prayers and sacrifices
- Archons organised most festivals
- The most important priesthood was that of Athena Polias a woman appointed for life and responsible for the Parthenon and the Panathenaea
- Athenian treasury was stored in the Parthenon (the city's gold reserves formed part of Athena's statue)
- State officials were sent to consult Delphic oracle
- Blasphemy laws demanded the death penalty (mutilation of the Herms, violation of the Eleusinian Mysteries, Socrates)
- Male Athenians had to prove their entitlement to citizenship and office through their worship of household gods
- As Athens was a direct democracy, it can be argued that the state was controlled by all its (male) citizens
- Women, children and metics could participate in many state festivals
- Any other relevant point

Today:

- Fewer direct links between church and state
- However, Queen is head of state and head of the Church of England
- Archbishop of Canterbury appointed by politicians and also crowns monarch
- Many important state events (royal weddings, funerals, Remembrance Day etc) involve religious services
- All religious groups in Britain are subject to the laws passed by Parliament
- On the whole the government does not interfere in the beliefs and practices of most religious groups
- Any other relevant point

Maximum of 4 marks for modern comparison.

20 marks

OR

- (b)** In ancient Rome the state controlled most aspects of religion.
To what extent do you agree with this view?
Is the same true today?

Valid points:

- Rome was not a true democracy so ordinary citizens had little political power
- Wealthy aristocrats had virtually monopoly over political posts
- Some priests were elected by the people for 1 year but from narrow group
- Other priesthoods were held by politicians for life, so ordinary citizens had no effective control over them
- Pontifex Maximus was always a senior politician or (later) emperor
- Public prayers and sacrifices conducted by officials
- Ordinary citizens could only witness these events in silence
- State business could only proceed after favourable omens
- Augurs interpreted omens and advised pontiffs who decided on action to take
- In times of crisis the Sibylline Books were consulted by the XV viri
- The main duty of the Vestal Virgins was to ensure the safety of the state
- The state also controlled the introduction of foreign religions
- Some were accepted if approved by the Sibylline Books (Cybele, Asclepius)
- Others were restricted or banned (Bacchus, Isis, Christianity)
- Any other relevant point

Today:

- Fewer direct links between church and state
- However, Queen is both head of state and head of the Church of England
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- Any other relevant point

Maximum of 4 marks for modern comparison.

20 marks

11. Assess the impact made by the emperor Augustus on religion in Rome. Do you think he succeeded in his aims?

Valid points:

- State religion had been neglected during the Civil Wars with some citizens turning to foreign cults
- In order to make his position as “princeps” more acceptable, Augustus introduced a series of measures designed to restore traditional religious practices in Rome
- He became Pontifex Maximus and joined all the priestly colleges, encouraging other politicians to do so
- He lowered the qualifications of the Vestal Virgins so that more families would put forward their daughters
- He revived old festivals (Lupercalia, Saecular Games)
- He repaired 82 temples in Italy and built new ones
- Rome was divided into 265 districts with their own shrines
- He encouraged the worship of the Lares of the crossroads (gods of the ordinary people)
- He banned the worship of some foreign cults in Rome (Isis and Serapis)
- He joined the Eleusinian Mysteries

It is debatable just how successful Augustus was in his attempts to re-establish traditional Roman religion. State religion continued to be neglected and he could not stop the spread of foreign relations into Rome.

The greatest impact he had on religion was through the introduction of emperor worship, a practice that came from the eastern provinces of the empire. Rome and the west had no such tradition.

- In the east people began worshipping Augustus and asked permission to build temples, statues to him
- Augustus was concerned he might offend the west by accepting and the east by refusing, so he gradually worked out a compromise
- He told the east not to worship him while alive, but worship his genius instead
- Julius Caesar was deified so that Augustus became the son of a god
- He associated himself with “Roma” and “Fortuna” and allowed temples and priesthoods to be established for them (especially for freedmen)
- Augustus was deified at his death
- After his death the eastern ideas gradually spread to the west – it eventually became Roman policy to encourage worship of the emperor in an indirect way
- Any other relevant point

20 marks

12. How important was the role played by women in religion in the ancient world? Compare Athens **and** Rome in this respect?

Valid points:

Athens:

- politically and socially women had very restricted lives, but religion was one area where women could contribute fully to the life of the city
- women were seen as important to the fertility and continuity of their society
- women were fully involved in the main events of family life:
 - *Birth* – making offerings to Artemis and Eileithyia before and after birth; midwives changing spells during birth
 - *Marriage* – offering toys. lock of hair to Artemis; washing in sacred water; carrying sieve; being led around the hearth
 - *Death* – washing and preparing corpse; singing laments; walking in procession; tending graves
- in public life women served as priestesses to the main goddesses and played a major role at festivals
- the most important priesthood (to Athena Polias) was held by a woman
- Parthenoi were young girls from noble families who wove the 'peplos' for the statue of Athena at the Panathenaia
- young girls (7–11) took part in the Brauronia
- The Pythia at Delphi was one of the most important and influential priestesses in Greece
- women played an exclusive or major role in the following festivals:
 - Panathenaia
 - Skira
 - Brauronia
 - Eleusinian Mysteries
 - Thesmophoria
 - Haloa
 - Nemesia

Maximum of 12 marks if only one area covered.

Rome:

- socially Roman women had more freedom than their Athenian counterparts, but played a lesser role in the religious life of their city
- the most important of the state priestesses were the Vestal Virgins
- specially chosen as young girls, they served 30 years tending the sacred fire and ensuring the safety of Rome
- loss of chastity incurred the death penalty as it could mean disaster for Rome
- The Flamen Dialis could not divorce his wife and had to resign his post at her death
- The Bona Dea festival was celebrated only by women but held at the home of a senior magistrate
- Roman women were fully involved in the main events of family life:
 - *Birth* – prayers and offerings were made before and after birth in honour of Juno, Lucina, Diana and Carmentis
 - *Marriage* – girl dedicated her toys and bulla to the Lares; she wore a flame-coloured veil; hair specially arranged; smeared animal fat on doorposts of new home; carried over threshold; given fire and water by her husband
 - *Death* – women washed and prepared corpse for burial; walked in funeral procession; tended graves

Any other relevant point.

20 marks

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]