

X013/12/01

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2014

FRIDAY, 9 MAY
1.00 PM – 4.00 PM

CLASSICAL
STUDIES
HIGHER

Answer **Section 1** and **Section 2**.

100 marks are allocated to this paper.



Section 1

Answer the questions on **EITHER POWER AND FREEDOM**
OR RELIGION AND BELIEF.

40 marks are allocated to this Section.

EITHER

POWER AND FREEDOM

Read the passages carefully, and answer ALL the questions which follow. In your answers you should demonstrate evidence of wider reading.

Passage A

“Therefore, although the Athenians sent a considerable fleet against them, the inhabitants of Aegina were not frightened; for they themselves had long experience of sea battles and a great reputation in them . . . a sea battle took place but the Aeginetans were defeated and lost 70 ships. The size of the disaster broke their spirit, and they were compelled to accept assessment for taxation under the rules of the Delian League.”

Diodorus, *Library of History* 11.78.4 [1st Century BC]

Passage B

“I’m fed up of seeing and hearing about us women maligned by Euripides. What vice doesn’t he charge us with? At every theatre performance he slanders us, calling us adulterers, sex-mad, tipplers, deceivers, gossips and generally, hopeless deceivers.”

Aristophanes, *Thesmophoriazusae*, 385–94 [5th Century BC]

Passage C

“Pericles was the first to introduce pay for people who served in the jury courts. This was an attempt to make himself popular and counteract the wealth of Cimon. Some people criticise Pericles and say that the courts now began to deteriorate because it was the common people rather than the respectable ones who were keen to draw lots for the duty. Moreover, it was after this that the bribery of juries began.”

Aristotle, *Constitution of Athens*, 24–27 [4th Century BC]

Passage D

“For the cause of the civil war was not as most people think, the quarrel between Caesar and Pompey; it was rather their friendship, since in the first place they worked together to destroy the power of the aristocracy and only when this had been accomplished quarrelled amongst themselves.”

Plutarch, *Life of Caesar* [1st/2nd Century AD]

Passage E

“Our ancestors established the rule that all women, because of their weakness of intellect, should be under the power of guardians.”

Cicero, *Pro Murena*, xii.27 [1st Century BC]

Passage F

“Wherever there is a “publicanus” (tax collector), either the law is disregarded or the liberty of our allies in the provinces is destroyed.”

Livy, *The History of Rome*, 45.18.4 [1st Century BC/1st Century AD]

Questions

Marks

1. Read **Passage A**.
 - (a) Explain what the Delian League was. 3
 - (b) Why do you think the Athenians wanted to force states like Aegina to join the Delian League? 3
 2. Read **Passage B**.
 - (a) Do you think Aristophanes is a reliable source? 2
 - (b) What was the general attitude of the Athenians towards women in 5th century Athens? 3
 3. Read **Passage C**.
 - (a) Outline the ways in which citizens were selected for jury duty. 3
 - (b) Do you think the criticism of the jury system is justified? 3
 - (c) In what other ways, apart from jury duty, could citizens be involved in the running of their city? 3
 4. Read **Passage D**.
 - (a) Outline the causes of the civil war between Caesar and Pompey. 3
 - (b) To what extent do you think this civil war contributed to the downfall of the Roman Republic? 3
 5. Read **Passage E**.
 - (a) What codes of behaviour did Romans expect of women in their own family? 3
 - (b) Describe the ways in which a woman could become free of guardianship. 3
 6. Read **Passage F**.
 - (a) Do you think the Roman system of taxation disadvantaged people in the provinces? 4
 - (b) In what ways did Augustus improve administration in the provinces? 4
- (40)**

[Turn over

OR

RELIGION AND BELIEF

Read the passages carefully, and answer ALL the questions which follow. In your answers you should demonstrate evidence of wider reading.

Passage A

In the midst of these preparations nearly all the stone Hermae in the city of Athens, that is to say the customary square figures so common in the doorways of private houses and temples, had in one night their faces mutilated. No one knew who had done it, but large public rewards were offered to find those responsible.

Thucydides 6.27 [5th Century BC]

Passage B

I, his adopted son, cared for Menekles while he was alive. When he died I buried him in a manner appropriate both to him and to me and set up a fine memorial to him. I carried out at his tomb the ceremonies to his memory and all the other necessary rituals on the ninth day.

Isaeus 2.36, *On the Estate of Menekles* [4th Century BC]

Passage C

Socrates: And so you believe that there was really war between the gods, and battles and other things of the sort [i.e. the war of the Gigantes], such as are told by the poets and represented in varied designs by the great artists in our sacred places and especially on the robe which is carried up to the Acropolis at the great Panathenaia? For this is covered with such representations.”

Plato, *Euthyphro* 6b [4th Century BC]

Passage D

And yet he tells us that three gods are appointed as guardians to a woman after she has given birth, in case the god Silvanus comes in and disturbs her; and that in order to signify the presence of these protectors, three men go round the house during the night, and first they strike the threshold with a hatchet, next with a pestle, and the third time sweep it with a brush, in order that the god Silvanus might be hindered from entering . . . Is this the innocence of the gods? Are these the health-giving deities of the cities, more ridiculous than the things which are laughed at in the theatres?

Augustine, *City of God* 6, 9 [5th Century AD]

Passage E

When he (a soldier of Mithras) is initiated in the cave, in the real camp of darkness, he is offered a crown on a sword point, a sort of mocking of martyrdom, which is then fitted on his head, but he is instructed to remove it with his hand from his head and to transfer it, if possible, to his shoulders, saying that Mithras is his crown . . . Let us recognise the devices of the devil, especially when he creates imitations of the divine rites so as to shame and condemn us with the faith of his followers.

Tertullian, *On the Soldier's Crown* 15.3–4 [3rd Century AD]

Passage F

Nor is my piety unknown; this foreign land sees the shrine to Caesar (Augustus) in my home. His virtuous son, Tiberius, and his priestess-widow Livia, stand beside him, no less a power now he's become a god. So that none of his house are absent, Drusus and Germanicus, are there, one by his grandmother's side, one by his father's. I offer incense to them and words of prayer, every time the sun rises in the East.

Ovid, *Poems from Exile* IV, IX: 105–112 [1st Century AD]

Questions

Marks

1. Read **Passage A**.
 - (a) Why were Hermae placed at the doorways of private houses in Athens? 2
 - (b) Give details of **two** other gods worshipped in Athenian homes. 4
 2. Read **Passage B**.
 - (a) Describe in detail the ceremonies carried out when a family member died in ancient Athens. 4
 - (b) Why do you think such ceremonies were important? 3
 3. Read **Passage C**.
 - (a) In what ways did the people of Athens celebrate the Panathenaia? 4
 - (b) Explain the significance of this festival. 3
 4. Read **Passage D**.
 - (a) From your wider knowledge, describe other ceremonies which took place in a Roman family when a child was born. 4
 - (b) Are similar ceremonies performed today? Explain your answer. 2
 5. In **Passage E** Tertullian, a Christian writer, describes Mithraism.
 - (a) What rituals were practised by the followers of this cult? 3
 - (b) Why do you think people were attracted to Mithraism? 3
 - (c) Do you think Tertullian is a reliable source of information? 2
 6. Read **Passage F**.
 - (a) Why did Augustus find it difficult to deal with the problem of emperor worship? 4
 - (b) Was his solution a successful one? Give reasons for your answer 2
- (40)**

[Turn over

Section 2

Answer three questions: ONE from CLASSICAL DRAMA, and TWO from EITHER POWER AND FREEDOM OR RELIGION AND BELIEF.

Each question is allocated 20 marks.

CLASSICAL DRAMA

1. At the end of *Antigone* Creon calls himself “a foolish man”.
Do you agree with this assessment? Give reasons for your answer.
2. In *Medea*, Euripides’ male characters, however minor, must share the responsibility for the tragedy.
To what extent do you agree with this statement?
3. Do you think the women in *Lysistrata* are defending or challenging traditional Greek family values? Give reasons for your answer.
4. Women in Greek drama face a constant struggle against a male-dominated society.
Discuss this statement with reference to at least **two** plays you have read.

POWER AND FREEDOM

5. Athens’ supremacy in the 5th century BC was entirely due to the power of her navy.
Discuss.
6. **EITHER**
(a) “The poorer you are, the more difficult it is to achieve political success.”
Was this the case in ancient Athens? Is the same true today?
OR
(b) “The poorer you are, the more difficult it is to achieve political success.”
Was this the case in ancient Rome? Is the same true today?
7. Augustus succeeded in bringing peace and stability to the Roman world where Julius Caesar failed.
To what extent do you agree with this statement?
8. Slaves were “living tools” and essential to Athenian and Roman society.
Discuss Athenian and Roman attitudes towards slavery **and** explain why slaves were essential to both societies.

RELIGION AND BELIEF

9. The goddess Demeter played a major role in the religious life of both men and women in ancient Athens.

To what extent would you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.

10. EITHER

- (a) In ancient Athens the relationship between gods and men depended above all on prayer and sacrifice.

Discuss.

OR

- (b) In ancient Rome the relationship between gods and men depended above all on prayer and sacrifice.

Discuss.

11. The role of a priest in ancient Rome was more political than religious.

Discuss. Is the same true today?

12. People in the ancient world devoted too much time to looking for signs from their gods.

Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

[BLANK PAGE]