



National  
Qualifications  
2023 MODIFIED

**X815/76/12**

**Classical Studies  
Classical Society**

WEDNESDAY, 3 MAY

2:10 PM – 4:00 PM

**Total marks — 50**

**SECTION 1 — LIFE IN CLASSICAL GREECE — 30 marks**

Attempt EITHER Part A OR Part B.

**SECTION 2 — LIFE IN THE ROMAN WORLD — 20 marks**

Attempt EITHER Part A OR Part B.

Write your answers clearly in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



\* X 8 1 5 7 6 1 2 \*

## SECTION 1 — LIFE IN CLASSICAL GREECE — 30 marks

Attempt EITHER Part A OR Part B

## Part A — Power and freedom

**Source A** is from a comic play written by Aristophanes, an Athenian citizen, in the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. In this extract, a juror is talking about his experience of listening to trials in the law courts in Athens.

When I get into the court, I sit and hear from those who want to be found innocent. And they come up with all sorts of excuses. Some go on and on about their poverty. Oh how they exaggerate! They mention all sorts of dreadful circumstances, so much so that they make their troubles look greater than mine! Some entertain us with myths, others tell us funny stories, and others perform all sorts of funny acts to make me laugh. And if, after all that, we jurors don't appear to be persuaded, the man will drag out his children, one by one, holding both girl and boy by the arm to try and win the sympathy of the jury.

1. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** for telling us about the legal system in classical Athens.

8

You could comment on **who** wrote it, **when** they wrote it, **what** they say, **why** they say it and **what** has been **missed out**.

**Source B** is from a modern writer discussing democracy in the UK today.

The United Kingdom is a democratic country. Citizens vote for representatives who are usually members of political parties. They are known as MPs, or MSPs in the Scottish Parliament, and represent voters. Elections usually take place every four or five years. Citizens have to be at least 18 years old to vote for MPs, and must be registered on the electoral roll. In the UK, no citizen is denied the opportunity to vote based on their gender, education or wealth. MPs or MSPs vote on issues on behalf of the people who elect them to office. Some citizens are often unhappy with the outcome of an election because the person or political party they voted for is not elected, and so they feel they are not represented.

2. Compare this modern description of democracy in the UK with the democratic government in classical Athens.

10

Refer to **Source B** and your own knowledge, and come to an overall conclusion about similarities and differences.

**Part A (continued)**

Attempt EITHER question 3(a) OR 3(b)

3. (a) Analyse the experiences of privately-owned slaves in classical Athens. 12

**OR**

- (b) Analyse the ways in which Athens tried to control the allied states of the Delian League. 12

[Now go to SECTION 2 on *page 06*]

## Part B — Religion and belief

**Source A** is from a book written by Plato, a famous philosopher of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. In this extract he is discussing ideas about what happens to the soul after death.

It is certain then that the soul is immortal and cannot die and that our souls will continue to exist in another world. When a person dies, their own guardian spirit, which looked after them throughout their life, tries to bring them to the place where all souls meet. In this place, the souls are judged on how they have lived their lives. From here the souls are taken to another world where they must stay for as long as the judges decide. When they have served their time there, a guide brings them back again to this world where they can live again.

4. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** in describing the different attitudes to the afterlife in Greece in the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC.

8

You could comment on **who** wrote it, **when** they wrote it, **what** they say, **why** they say it and **what** has been **missed out**.

**Source B** is from a modern writer discussing how people suffering from ill health sometimes turn to religion to find a cure.

If people in Britain today become ill, the NHS will treat them free of charge and modern technology and science-based drugs will hopefully provide a cure. However, in times of ill health, some people turn to religion. They will pray to their god for help in the hope that their faith will heal them. Some people's faith is so strong that they travel to far-off places where it is claimed that the sick have been miraculously cured. At these places people follow certain rituals. They may drink from local fountains or they may bathe in pools, as this is believed to cleanse them of their disease. Some light candles and make votive offerings in thanks if their request is granted. Many hang notes on to the sanctuary shrines which detail their illness and request a cure.

5. Compare this description of modern methods to find cures for those suffering from ill health with methods used in ancient Greece.

10

Refer to **Source B** and your own knowledge, and come to an overall conclusion about similarities and differences.

**Part B (continued)**

Attempt **EITHER** question 6(a) **OR** 6(b)

6. (a) Analyse the different beliefs Greeks of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC had about the nature of their gods. 12

**OR**

- (b) Analyse the ways the Greeks honoured the dead in the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. 12

[Now go to SECTION 2 on *page 06*]

SECTION 2 — LIFE IN THE ROMAN WORLD — 20 marks

Attempt EITHER Part A OR Part B

Part A — Power and freedom

Source A shows a Roman aqueduct.



Source B is from an ancient writer.

The Romans are especially forward-thinking about matters to which others give little thought, such as the construction of roads and of sewers. The sewers are covered by tightly fitted stones and are hidden from sight and they can wash out the waste matter of the cities into the rivers throughout the provinces. They have constructed roads throughout the countryside, cutting through hills and filling low-lying land, so that now their wagons can carry loads equivalent to those of boats.

Source C is from a modern writer.

It is often said that many people who lived under Roman rule benefitted greatly from Roman technology and innovation. However, there were many communities and cultures throughout the Roman empire which suffered under Roman authority. Many communities resented the fact that they were forced to pay taxes to the Romans. Some people living within the Roman empire also thought it unfair that they were forced to accept Roman law rather than follow their own native customs. Many communities and cultures lost their individual identities.

**Part A (continued)**

7. How fully do **Sources A, B and C** inform us about the impact of Romanisation on the provinces?

8

Use at least **two** of the sources and your own knowledge.

Attempt **EITHER** question 8(a) **OR** 8(b)

8. (a) To what extent did the education that girls received prepare them for their role in Roman society?

12

**OR**

- (b) To what extent were the Romans themselves to blame for revolts such as the one led by Boudicca and the Judean revolt?

12

[Turn over

## Part B — Religion and belief

Source A shows some animals being led to the altar for sacrifice.



Source B is from an ancient writer.

As Romulus and Remus were twins and exactly the same age, they decided to consult the gods using a method called augury to discover which one of them should give their name to the new city they were building and rule after the city was built. Accompanied by the augurs, Romulus went off to the Palatine Hill and Remus to the Aventine Hill to watch for the signs. Remus received the first sign as six birds appeared to him. However, double that number, twelve birds in total, then appeared to Romulus. Each was greeted as king by their own followers; Remus because he saw the birds first and Romulus because he saw more birds than Remus.

Source C is from a modern writer.

The relationship between the Roman people and their gods was a very important part of Roman religion. Romans needed to feel they could communicate with their gods and that their gods could communicate with them. When they prayed, they often asked their gods for signs that their prayers had been heard. They also believed that the gods sent signs without being asked. These signs could take an extreme form such as violent thunder and lightning. Events like this could be completely random but Romans found it comforting to believe that they were sent for a purpose and were a message from the gods. The Romans then had the task of ensuring that they interpreted these messages and signs correctly.



## Part B (continued)

9. How fully do Sources A, B and C explain the methods Romans used to learn the will of their gods?

8

Use at least **two** of the sources and your own knowledge.

Attempt **EITHER** question 10(a) **OR** 10(b)

10. (a) To what extent was Vesta the most important of the gods worshipped within the Roman household?

12

**OR**

- (b) To what extent did the Romans engage with the philosophies of Stoicism and Epicureanism?

12

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

[BLANK PAGE]

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

[BLANK PAGE]

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

[BLANK PAGE]

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

*Acknowledgement of copyright*

Section 2 Part A, Source A Don Mammoser/Shutterstock.com

Section 2 Part B, Source A Morphart Creation/Shutterstock.com