

# X013/12/01

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NATIONAL  
QUALIFICATIONS  
2015

WEDNESDAY, 29 APRIL  
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

Cimon was as rich as a tyrant. He performed his public duties no matter the expense and gave money to many of the citizens—they could go to him every day and obtain money for necessities. His land was open to all, and everyone helped themselves to his fruit.

Aristotle, *The Athenian Constitution*, 27.3 [4th century BC]

#### Passage B

I shall act and speak as best I can in the interests of the Athenian people and their allies; and I will not revolt from the Athenian people in word or in deed, nor will I listen to others who suggest such. I will support the Athenian people and not desert to the enemy; I will not destroy democracy at Colophon, either of my own will nor listen to others who suggest such by revolting or going over to another city or by causing civil war here.

Stone inscription at Colophon, 447/6 [5th century BC]

#### Passage C

The management of slaves is likely to prove difficult at the best of times. Unless they are kept in hand, they become insolent and consider themselves as good as their masters; if harshly treated they are embittered and conspire against them.

Aristotle, *The Politics*, Book 2B.1.1 [4th century BC]

#### Passage D

The Senate voted that Augustus should be tribune for life and gave him the privilege of bringing before the Senate at each meeting any one matter at whatever time he liked, even if he were not consul at the time; they also permitted him to hold once and for all and for life the office of proconsul . . . and they gave him in the subject territory authority superior to that of the governor in each instance.

Cassius Dio, *Roman History*, 53.32.5–6 [2nd/3rd century AD]

#### Passage E

Old Trimalchio? Well he's worth millions of millions. His porter looks after more silver than any other man alive. As for his slaves—I don't think ten percent of them know their own master. Trimalchio is the best businessman anywhere!

Petronius, *Satyricon*, Section 37 [1st century AD]

#### Passage F

There was a major disturbance among the slaves in Apulia. The praetor Lucius Postumius made a rigorous enquiry into the conspiracy . . . He sentenced nearly seven thousand men; although many fled from the area, punishment was inflicted on many others.

Livy, *The History of Rome*, 39.29 [1st century BC/1st century AD]

## Questions

- 1. Read *Passage A*.** *Marks*
- This extract describes the behaviour of the Athenian politician Cimon.
- (a) Why do you think Cimon was so generous to other citizens? 2
- (b) What public duties would a rich citizen be expected to perform in 5th century Athens? 3
- (c) What safeguards in Athenian democracy could prevent an individual from becoming a tyrant? 3
- 2. Read *Passage B*.**
- The inhabitants of Colophon, members of the Delian League, had to swear this oath to Athens.
- (a) What does this passage tell you about the treatment of allies by the Athenians? 3
- (b) Why do you think this oath was inscribed in stone? 2
- 3. Read *Passage C*.**
- (a) Describe how slavery was viewed by the Athenians. 3
- (b) What treatment could slaves in private **and** public ownership expect in Athens? 4
- 4. Read *Passage D*.**
- (a) Outline the ways in which Augustus gained control of the Senate. 3
- (b) In what ways did Augustus maintain power in Rome? 3
- (c) Why do you think Augustus was successful in establishing a stable empire? 3
- 5. Read *Passage E*.**
- In this extract from a Roman novel, a freeborn citizen is commenting on a rich freedman Trimalchio.
- (a) Do you think a freedman or non-Roman could succeed in the city of Rome? Give reasons for your answer. 2
- (b) Do you think this is a reliable source? 2
- 6. Read *Passage F*.**
- The Roman historian Livy describes a slave rebellion in southern Italy.
- (a) Why do you think such a great number of slaves revolted against their masters? 3
- (b) Explain the punishments slaves might receive in the Roman world. 4
- (40)**

**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**

To Zeus also were born, they say, the goddesses Eileithyia and her helper Artemis. Eileithyia received the care of expectant mothers and the alleviation of the pains of childbirth; and for this reason women when they are in peril of this nature call first of all on this goddess.

Diodorus Siculus, *Library of History* 5.72.5 [1st century BC]

**Passage B**

There (at Delphi) the lord Phoebus Apollo resolved to make his lovely temple, and spoke as follows: “In this place I intend to build a glorious temple to be an oracle for men, and here they will always bring perfect sacrifices, both the people who live in the rich Peloponnese and the men of Europe and from all the wave-washed islands, coming to question me. And I will deliver to them advice that cannot fail, answering them in my rich temple.”

*Homeric Hymn to Apollo*, 11. 285–293 [6th century BC]

**Passage C**

Appease the almighty gods with offerings and sacrifices, when you go to bed and when the holy light returns. So they may have kindly feelings towards you, and you may buy other people’s land, not have someone else buy yours.

Hesiod, *Works and Days*, 338–341 [7th century BC]

**Passage D**

Make an offering of cakes to Janus, with these words: “Father Janus, in offering these cakes, I humbly beg that you will be gracious and merciful to me and my children and my household.”

Cato, *On Agriculture*, 134 [2nd century BC]

**Passage E**

The state was at this time suddenly occupied with a question of a religious nature, in consequence of the discovery of a prediction in the Sibylline Books, which had been inspected on account of there having been so many showers of stones this year. It ran thus: “Whensoever a foreign enemy should bring war into the land of Italy, he may be driven out of Italy and conquered, if the Idaean Mother (Cybele) should be brought from Pessinus to Rome.”

Livy, *History of Rome* 29.10,4–5 [1st century BC/1st century AD]

**Passage F**

May the gods, one and all, damn the guy who from this day forth ever sacrifices a single victim to Venus, or offers a single grain of incense. Six times today I’ve sacrificed a lamb, but I haven’t been able to do one sacrifice that suits Venus. So, seeing I can’t get good omens, I’ve gone straight off in a rage myself—telling them not to cut off the god’s share of the meat . . . And that entrail man—not worth a penny—he really was worthy of the goddess, when he said that all the innards foretold disaster for me.”

Plautus, *The Little Carthaginian*, 449 – 466 [2nd century BC]

## Questions

Marks

1. Read **Passage A**.
    - (a) What religious rituals took place in an Athenian home when a child was born? 3
    - (b) Why were such rituals necessary? 2
    - (c) Do similar rituals take place today? Explain your answer. 2
  2. Read **Passage B**.
    - (a) Give details of the way in which advice was given at Delphi. 3
    - (b) Explain why people came from Greece and beyond to consult Apollo. 4
  3. Read **Passage C**.
    - (a) Describe the methods used by people in ancient Athens to appease the gods. 3
    - (b) Why do you think it was necessary to appease the gods? 3
  4. Read **Passage D**.
    - (a) Give details of the worship of the gods in a Roman house. 4
    - (b) Do you think the head of the household played an important role in the religious life of the family? Give reasons for your answer. 2
  5. Read **Passage E**.
    - (a) Explain the significance of the Sibylline Books in Roman religion. 3
    - (b) What problems did the introduction of the worship of the goddess Cybele cause for the Roman people? 3
  6. In **Passage F** a character in a comic play complains about a sacrifice.
    - (a) Explain in detail the procedures for a sacrifice. 4
    - (b) Do you think sacrifice was a major part of Roman religion? 2
    - (c) Do you think the playwright, Plautus, is a reliable source of information? 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. The main characters in Sophocles' *Antigone* have good intentions, but fail to achieve them.  
Discuss.
2. Medea begins the play as a victim but ends it as a figure of terror.  
Discuss.
3. Do you think Aristophanes in his play, *Lysistrata*, treats his female characters with sympathy or contempt?  
Give reasons for your answer.
4. In Greek drama male characters underestimate the values of home and family, which leads to conflict.  
How true is this of any **two** plays you have studied?

### POWER AND FREEDOM

5. What in your opinion were the advantages and disadvantages of being a citizen in 5th century BC Athens?  
Compare these with the advantages and disadvantages of citizenship in Britain today.
6. **EITHER**
  - (a) Politicians are often accused of putting their own interests before those who elected them.  
Discuss this statement with reference to Pericles in 5th century BC Athens.**OR**
  - (b) Politicians are often accused of putting their own interests before those who elected them.  
Discuss this statement with reference to Julius Caesar in 1st century BC Rome.
7. Compare the status and lifestyles of women living in Athens and Rome.
8. "Living under Roman rule in the provinces was not all bad."  
To what extent do you agree with this statement?

## RELIGION AND BELIEF

9. In ancient Athens mystery religions offered people a more intense and personal relationship with the gods compared to state religion.

Do you agree?

**10. EITHER**

- (a) Women made a significant contribution to the religious life of Athens, **both** in public **and** in private.

Discuss.

**OR**

- (b) Women made a significant contribution to the religious life of Rome, **both** in public **and** in private.

Discuss.

11. Do you think that the emperor Augustus restored traditional religion in Rome or changed it?

Give reasons for your view.

12. In the ancient world it was essential that the living carried out the correct rituals and ceremonies for the dead.

To what extent would you agree with this statement?

Is the same true today?

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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