



2014 Classical Studies

Higher

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Part One: General Marking Principles for: Classical Studies Higher

This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this Paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the specific Marking Instructions for each question.

- (a)** Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the specific Marking Instructions for the relevant question. If a specific candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed Marking Instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your Team Leader/Principal Assessor.
- (b)** Marking should always be positive ie, marks should be awarded for what is correct and not deducted for errors or omissions.

GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: Classical Studies Higher

The marking schemes are written to assist in determining the “minimal acceptable answer” rather than listing every possible correct and incorrect answer. The following notes are offered to support Markers in making judgements on candidates’ evidence, and apply to marking both end of unit assessments and course assessments.

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

Section 1: Power and Freedom

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(a)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alliance of Greek states • Set up to face Persian threat • Paid money or supplied ships for “war fund” • Any other relevant point. 	3	
1.	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assert power/authority • To ensure unity • To increase tribute money • Any other relevant point. 	3	
2.	(a)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source taken from a comedy • Written to entertain/amuse/win prize • Exaggerated • Any other relevant point. 	2	
2.	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women should be demure, chaste, obedient • Restricted lives • Inferior intellect • Inferior in every way • Role of wife, mother • Any other relevant point. 	3	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(a)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selected by lot • Chosen on day of trial • Large size of jury • Any other relevant point. 	3	
3.	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Random selection of jury members meant to ensure fairness • Large size of jury should ensure bribery/corruption difficult • Selection of jury on day of trial also helps prevent jury tampering • Any other relevant point. 	3	
3.	(c)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance at assembly • Serving on the Boule • Holding magistrates' posts • Voting on issues concerning Athens • Taking part in ostracism • Serving as a general • Any other relevant point. 	3	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(a)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rome unstable in the 1st century BC • 1st Triumvirate was contrary to constitution • Weakness of the Senate • Circumvention of the Cursus Honorum • Ambitious individuals • Manipulation of the populace • Any other relevant point. 	3	
4.	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caesar's dominance and appointment as dictator for life caused unrest • Civil war following his assassination • 2nd Triumvirate • Antony v Octavian (Augustus) • Erosion of the Republic throughout 1st century BC • Number of factors and individuals all contributed to the downfall of the Republic • Any other relevant point. 	3	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5.	(a)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loyal, chaste, obedient • Tolerant of husband's behaviour • Production of legitimate heirs/children • Running household/domestic duties • Any other relevant point. 	3	
5.	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1st century AD rewarded by having three children • In 1st century AD property rights • Vestal Virgin at end of her 30 years' service • Choice of husband in subsequent marriage • Any other relevant point. 	3	
6.	(a)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tender of contract for tax collectors • Unfair treatment by tax collector in setting level of taxation • Inconsistent application of levels of taxation • Tax collector overtaxed to make money for himself • Burden of tax could be crippling • Corruption of tax collector/governor • Any other relevant point. 	4	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6.	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Took control of some of the larger provinces • Took care in selection of governors • Increased the control of local communities • Organised fairer tax system • Ensured efficient staff • Toured provinces • Any other relevant point. 	<p>4</p> <p>(40)</p>	

Religion and Belief

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(a)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ward off danger To bring good luck (Hermes was god of travellers and good luck) To protect people leaving dinner parties by hanging garlands on them Any other relevant point. 	2	
1.	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hestia - goddess of the hearth, worshipped regularly at start and end of meal and at Amphidromia Zeus Ktesios - god of household property. Household items placed in jar to ensure financial prosperity Zeus Herkeios - god of boundaries. Offerings and prayers made at altar in courtyard Hekate - goddess of underworld, witchcraft. Small shrines placed at doorways to ward off evil Apollo - shrines found in streets to protect people and ceremonies performed on special occasions eg setting out for war Any other relevant point. 	4	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(a)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 day fast • Cypress branch, lock of hair hung on door • Bowl of water placed at the door for purification • Eyes, mouth of deceased closed by nearest male relative • Body washed, dressed by women and given crown of gold or parsley • Body set out, feet facing door • Coin to pay Charon • Funeral procession, singing of laments, tearing cheeks, beating breasts • Calling on deceased 3 times • Offerings of wine • Speech made over body • Meal for family and friends • Any other relevant point. 	4	
2.	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dead unable to enter Underworld without proper burial • Prevent spirits haunting the living • Dead had miserable afterlife unless remembered by relatives • Necessary for head of household to prove status as citizen • Also used to prove suitability for political office • Any other relevant point. 	3	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(a)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procession bringing robe to Acropolis • New robe carried on ship and placed on Athena's statue • Sacrifice of cows • Sports competitions • Recitations of Homer • Torchlight race • Boat race • Any other relevant point. 	4	
3.	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To honour patron goddess, seek her favour and protection • To unite all sections of society • To foster civic pride • To give citizens holiday, time to relax • As propaganda to promote greatness of Athens • Any other relevant point. 	3	
4.	(a)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayers to Juno Lucina, Diana, Carmentis • Wreaths hung on doors • Father lifting child (presided over by Levana) • Welcome ceremony 8th/9th day after birth • Bulla given • Any other relevant point. 	4	
4.	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any relevant details from religious or non-religious ceremonies held today to welcome a child into the family. 	2	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5.	(a)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiates progressed through various stages - Raven, Bride, Soldier, Lion • Imitating birds, lions • Initiates knelt naked, blindfolded, hands tied • Beatings • Any other relevant point. 	3	
5.	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promised of blessed afterlife • Male only, so soldiers especially attracted to it • More exciting than state religion • Encouraged idea of community, friendship • Being part of an elite, exclusive group • Any other relevant point. 	3	
5.	(c)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a Christian he would be hostile to all other gods • Likely to be biased so will distort information to show Mithraism in bad light • Mithraism was widespread, so seen as strong rival to Christianity • Any other relevant point. 	2	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6.	(a)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caught between views of West and East • People in East expected to worship ruler • Roman governors in East often given divine honours • Requests from East to set up temples, statues in his name • Refusal could cause offence and perhaps lead to rebellion • No tradition of worshipping a living ruler in West • Acceptance could cause political problems in West, especially Rome • Any other relevant point. 	4	
6.	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, on the whole, as a compromise was worked out • Augustus identified himself with 'Roma' and 'Fortuna' and allowed temples, priests to be established in the East • In the West he allowed worship of his 'genius' and established a priesthood of freedmen (not freeborn citizens) • Deified Julius Caesar and became 'son of god' • Thereafter most emperors followed his example • Any other relevant point. 	2	
			(40)	

Section 2: Classical Drama

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	<p>Valid points:</p> <p>Agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creon can be seen as a foolhardy, impetuous man who acts first and thinks later • His law denying Polynices' burial is made quickly without considering the consequences • Assumes at first that a man must have disobeyed his law • Threatens to kill the guard without proof • Underestimates Antigone and treats women with contempt • Condemns Ismene to death without proof • Dismisses Antigone's arguments about family and gods • Refuses to listen to Haemon (dismissed as a foolish boy) • Claims to put the state first but refuses to listen to the people • Insults Teiresias and the gods • Acts too late to correct his mistakes, leading to 3 deaths. <p>Disagree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creon became king of a city devastated by war • Wants to put city first and be a good ruler • Refuses to show favouritism to family • Antigone's unreasonable behaviour makes it difficult to let her off • Changes mind about Ismene • Recognises his mistakes and tries to save Antigone • Admits his responsibility for the tragedy • Any other relevant point. 	20	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	<p>Valid points:</p> <p>Jason</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His betrayal of Medea in marrying Glauce • Failure to tell Medea about the marriage • Rejection of Medea although she has been a dutiful wife, providing him with two sons • His selfishness in looking to improve himself socially • Believing that Medea should just accept the situation • Blaming her for her own banishment • Failure to accept all she has done for him in the past • Forgetting that she is not an ordinary woman • Allows himself to be manipulated by her. <p>Creon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives little thought to Medea when he arranges the marriage of his daughter to Jason • Cruel treatment of her – banishment • Allows himself to be manipulated by her and allows her to stay one more day • Gives her time to exact her revenge. <p>Aegeus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows himself to be manipulated by Medea • Gives her a safe haven in Athens allowing her to carry out the murders. <p>Medea ultimately must take responsibility for the tragedy. She ruthlessly exacts her revenge on Jason by killing innocent victims.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any other relevant point <p>Maximum of 12 marks if only one male character dealt with.</p>	20	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	<p>Valid points:</p> <p>Defending</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athens in abnormal state due to war with Sparta • Men away fighting and dying • Women missing husbands and sons • Young girls losing chance of marriage • Women wish to restore status quo • At end of play women are happy to return to traditional roles. <p>Challenging</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaving home and meeting without permission • Neglecting husbands and children • Getting involved in politics • Seizing control of the Acropolis and state funds • Standing up to men and threats of violence • Using violence against men • Humiliating a magistrate • Refusing husbands sex • Making peace with Sparta - something men had failed to do • Any other relevant point. 	20	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	<p>Valid points:</p> <p>Relevant points for all three plays</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women led restricted lives in Greek society • Domestic duties within the household • Rarely outwith the home – religious festivals • Subject to male control • No political or legal rights. <p>Antigone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to male guardian and King Creon • Wishes to uphold religious and family values • Breaks Creon’s law to bury Polynices • Ignores Ismene when she says they cannot challenge men • Stands up to Creon • Boasts about what she has done • Creon thinks women are inferior and should know their place • Antigone challenges Creon’s authority and goads him • She commits suicide as a final act of defiance • Any other relevant point. 	20	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Medea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a typical Greek woman – seen as a barbarian • She has lived as a typical Greek woman under control of husband • Does not accept men's attitudes to marriage and divorce • She takes on a masculine role in her plan of revenge for Jason's betrayal • She dominates events • Manipulates all the male characters in the play, who underestimate her • She outwits men and achieves her aim • Any other relevant point. 		

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Lysistrata</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women revolt against men • They abandon their homes and families • Sex strike, which they see as their only weapon • Occupy the Acropolis • Interfere with politics and war, the realm of men • Men cannot understand women's views • Men view women as sex mad, drunkards and weak in intellect • Women dominate the action and men portrayed as weak • Unrealistic plot – women use physical force • Unrealistic as women defeat men and achieve their aim of getting peace • Any other relevant point. <p>Maximum of 8 marks if only one play dealt with.</p>		

Section 2: Power and Freedom

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5.	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following Battle of Salamis, Athens had control of the seas • Wealth from silver mines funded original fleet • Athens became head of Delian League • Set tribute and collected it from member states • Treasury moved from Delos to Athens • Ships and money from fund ensures Athen's supremacy • Kept seas clear of pirates and Persian threat • Establishment/enforcement of colonies/democratic system in "member states" • Trade • Athens' harbour and dockyards • Harbour taxes • Employment through control of Athens' harbour/sea port • Member states of Delian League in fear of Athens • Member States reliant on Athens and supportive • Athens, although "democratic", tried to ensure its control of its empire, which grew out of the Delian League • Any other relevant point. 	20	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6.	(a)	<p>Valid points:</p> <p>Ancient</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim of Athenian democracy was to ensure every citizen had equal chance/voice • Assembly (Ecclesia) all citizens have opportunity to attend, speak and vote on issues • Council of 500 (Boule) – all 10 “tribes” have 50 members chosen annually by lot • Election of Generals – strategoi – unpaid, need to be wealthy appointed for a year • Only wealthy could ensure necessary education • Education included public speaking/oratory – inaccessible to the poor • Social status – members of the wealthy, educated groups of society have more confidence to address the assembly. Uneducated/poor citizens may have less confidence in speaking to the assembly • Demagogues – educated, confident, clever speakers, able to manipulate the assembly with emotive speeches eg Alcibiades • Athens was a Direct Democracy – excluded from a political voice were women, metics (foreigners living in Athens) and slaves 	20	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6.	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poorer citizens may not be able to afford time off to attend assembly or hold various posts, eg councils etc • Poorer citizens may not be able to afford to be elected to post of general (strategos) or likely to be elected due to lack of education/experience/social status • Ostracism – all citizens had the power of voting to limit the power/influence of anyone thought a danger to the “inclusive” democracy of Athens • Any other relevant point. <p>Today</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any citizen, male or female, at age of 18 can vote in a variety of elections – local, Scottish Parliament, UK Parliament, European Parliamentary elections • Any citizen can express opinion (Freedom of Speech within current laws in the UK), stand as a political candidate (adopted/endorsed/financed by political party) or as an independent candidate (personally financed) for any election • In 2014, 16 and 17 year olds allowed to vote in Scottish Referendum on Independence • Any other relevant point. <p>Maximum of 4 marks for modern comparison.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6.	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <p>Ancient</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional structure of the Senate • Position of the noble families • Mos Maiorum – Tradition – Social Structure • Plebeian, Equestrian, Senate • Wealth of the aristocracy/ patrician family ensure education in oratory/rhetoric – confidence in addressing a meeting of the citizen body • Consitution – Cursus Honorum – safeguards to ensure a republican government • Many routes in Cursus Honorum not open to citizens without personal wealth • Indirect/Representative Democracy – voting • Patron/Client Relationship – social, political, personal alliances • Corruption, bribery, intimidation by wealthy • Tribune of the People – veto • Safeguards to Republican Constitution • Any other relevant point. 	20	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6.	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Today</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any citizen, male or female, at age of 18 can vote in a variety of elections – local, Scottish Parliament, UK Parliament, European Parliamentary elections • In 2014 16 and 17 year olds allowed to vote in Scottish Referendum on Independence • Any citizen can express opinion (Freedom of Speech within current laws in the UK), stand as a political candidate (adopted/endorsed/financed by political party) or as an independent candidate (personally financed) for any election • Any other relevant point. <p>Maximum of 4 marks for modern comparison.</p>		
7.	<p>Valid points</p> <p>Julius Caesar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seen as personally ambitious and a danger to the Roman Republic • Appointed as dictator for life, contrary to the Cursus Honorum • Self-aggrandisement by publishing his account of the Gallic Wars • Rubicon – disregard for Rome and established law/traditions • Threw Rome into civil war • His assassination threw Rome into yet another civil war. 	20	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7.	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Augustus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved the senate by removing “disreputable” characters • Reduced the numbers of senators from 800 to 600 • Encouraged more serious attitude in the senate; increased fines for non-attendance • Allowed equestrians to become senators, financially helping those he felt worthy • “Restored” republican attitudes and encouraged competition for posts • Actively involved in setting business/agenda for senate • Discouraged emperor worship in Rome but allowed in the provinces • Reforms • Re-organisation of the army • Re-organisation of provinces – imperial and senatorial provinces • Public building programme and propaganda • Consolidation of the empire • Pax Romana • Romanisation • Benefits of being part of the Roman world encouraged peace and stability • Any other relevant point. <p>Candidate must cover both Julius Caesar and Augustus for 20 marks.</p> <p>If only one dealt with – a maximum of 12 marks.</p>		

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8.	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitudes very similar in both societies • Aristotle’s justification of slavery • Belongings/possessions • Master has control of slave • Both societies comfortable with the institution of slavery/saw nothing wrong • Seneca – philosopher advocated more humane treatment. <p>Essential</p> <p>Athens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowed master to fully participate in democracy • Importance to the economy – silver mines • Generation of private income to citizens • Importance in food production/ agriculture • Role of public slaves – Scythian Archers, building programmes, mint etc • Role of slaves in “manufacturing” – pottery/ utensils, furniture, weaponry • Role of educated/skilled slaves – tutors, administration duties etc • Role of household slaves/ domestic duties – cooking, cleaning, child care, wet nurse, spinning/weaving etc • Entertainment at dinner parties – citizen leisure • Any other relevant point. 	20	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8.	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Rome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many of the points for Athens will be relevant to Rome • Labour in agriculture – latifundia – food production • Building – roads, infrastructure, public building • Galley slaves – essential to merchant trading and warships/ navy • Gladiators – seen as “essential” for public entertainment for Roman citizens – political popularity • Quarries – cut stone necessary for buildings, road networks, public sanitation etc • Domestic slaves in a variety of household tasks • Private entertainment – musicians, dancers etc • Any other relevant point. <p>Candidate may discuss role of slaves, which they do not see as “essential” eg brothels, gladiators. Credit should be given for their evaluation skills in this instance.</p> <p>Both societies must be discussed.</p> <p>Maximum of 12 if only one society dealt with.</p>		

Section 2: Religion and Belief

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
9.	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As goddess of agriculture Demeter was vital for survival of mankind • Taught people how to sow crops and therefore brought civilisation • Mother goddess important for fertility of crops, animals, people • Honoured especially by women as fertility goddess in 3 major festivals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Skira – Thesmophoria – Haloa. <p>Eleusinian Mysteries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Along with daughter Persephone, Demeter associated with mysteries of birth and death • Offered devotees prospect of happy afterlife through Eleusinian Mysteries • Men and women could be initiated into Mysteries • Greater/Lesser Mysteries held yearly in Athens - major events • Minority of Athenians joined Mysteries but most watched procession to Eleusis • Initiates came from Athens and beyond • 55 day truce to allow initiates to attend • Death penalty if Mysteries revealed to non-initiates • Any other relevant point. 	20	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
10	(a)	20	
	<p>Answer EITHER (a) OR (b)</p> <p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationship with gods usually seen as a business arrangement • Worship of gods necessary for survival and prosperity of state and family • Gods demanded fear and respect (not love)- shown by carrying out correct procedures in the correct way • Prayer and sacrifice central feature of all religious worship • All major state festivals involved sacrifices • Blood sacrifices thought to please gods most and so more likely to win their favour • Used in private worship eg before marriage • Initiates in Eleusinian Mysteries had to sacrifice pigs • At Delphi a goat had to be offered before consulting the god. <p>Prayer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Words spoken by priest followed set format • No outside noise could interrupt so music played • Hands raised to heavens • Had to be repeated if any mistakes or interruptions. 		

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
10.	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Sacrifice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only perfect animals chosen • Decorated with ribbons • Victim had to go willingly/head sprinkled with holy water • Wine poured over animal's head • Roman priests covered heads • Meal sprinkled between horns • Barley thrown on altar • Forelock cut • Animal struck by axe and throat slit • Victim had to be killed quickly, cleanly and blood drained • Entrails inspected to decide will of the gods • If anything wrong then whole procedure repeated with new victim • Parts burned for god and rest given to crowd • Music played to drown out any noise • Any other relevant point. <p>Maximum of 12 points if only one area covered.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
10	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationship with gods usually seen as a business arrangement • Worship of gods necessary for survival and prosperity of state and family • Gods demanded fear and respect (not love)- shown by carrying out correct procedures in the correct way • Prayer and sacrifice central feature of all religious worship • All major state festivals involved sacrifices • Blood sacrifices thought to please gods most and so more likely to win their favour • Used in private worship eg before marriage • Initiates in Eleusinian Mysteries had to sacrifice pigs • At Delphi a goat had to be offered before consulting the god. <p>Prayer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Words spoken by priest followed set format • No outside noise could interrupt so music played • Hands raised to heavens • Had to be repeated if any mistakes or interruptions. 		

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
(b)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Sacrifice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only perfect animals chosen • Decorated with ribbons • Victim had to go willingly/head sprinkled with holy water • Wine poured over animal's head • Roman priests covered heads • Meal sprinkled between horns • Barley thrown on altar • Forelock cut • Animal struck by axe and throat slit • Victim had to be killed quickly, cleanly and blood drained • Entrails inspected to decide will of the gods • If anything wrong then whole procedure repeated with new victim • Parts burned for god and rest given to crowd • Music played to drown out any noise • Any other relevant point. <p>Maximum of 12 points if only one area covered.</p>		

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
11.	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religion and politics closely linked • Most priests were politicians and publicly elected to posts • Priesthoods gave status and prestige to politicians • Duties were more administrative than religious • Priests divided into colleges which presided over different areas of state worship • Pontifex Maximus in charge of all colleges - a political and honorary appointment for a senior politician (eg Julius Caesar) • Emperors always held post • Pontifices (senior priests) assisted magistrates, set holy days and decided on action to take after omens • Flamines, 15 priests of main gods, looked after temples and statues • Flamen Dialis • Rex Sacrorum in charge of worship of Janus • Augurs interpreted omens and advised pontiffs • XV viri in charge of Sibylline Books, supervised foreign cults • Epulones, 10 priests who organised religious banquets • Vestal Virgins ensured safety of Rome by tending sacred fire, making daily offerings, guarding wills of prominent citizens • Haruspices interpreted omens but not officially recognised by the state. 	20	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
11.	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Today</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In western countries religious leaders generally not involved in politics • Main role is to preach, guide, advise followers and preside over weddings, funerals, baptisms etc • Most have trained for years and see role as vocation • In Britain, however, Queen is head of state and Head of Church of England • Church of England bishops sit in House of Lords • In some countries religious law (eg Shariah) is also state law • No state religion in USA, but virtually impossible to be President without religious belief • Any other relevant point. <p>Maximum of 4 points for modern comparison.</p>		

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
12.	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking for signs and omens was prevalent in public and private life in both Athens and Rome • Generally believed that gods communicated with humans through variety of signs • Both societies looked for approval of gods in all major events eg declaring war, making peace, establishing colonies etc • Individuals would consult gods on more personal matters eg marriage, children, health, travelling, business etc • Ignoring signs could offend gods and so lead to disaster, but heeding signs could bring success • There were some sceptics, especially among the educated elite, but soldiers were unlikely to fight well without good omens. <p>Athens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Manteis’ (professional seers) widely used in public and private life to interpret signs • No army went into battle without a seer • Signs asked for/unasked for came in the form of natural phenomena, sacrificial entrails, animals and especially birds • Dreams were believed to have been sent by gods and could be interpreted for a fee • Oracles (eg Dodona and Delphi) were regularly consulted by states and individuals • In private life household gods worshipped daily at meals • Omens taken on important family occasions (eg birth, marriage, coming of age) • Special procedures and ceremonies connected with death and burial. 	20	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
12.	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Rome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'signa impetrativa' (signs asked for) - birds, lightning • 'signa oblativa' (signs unasked for) - natural phenomena, unusual occurrences • Taking auspices before senate meetings • Augurs had official status • Taking omens before battle (eg sacred chickens) • Consulting Sibylline Books at times of crisis for the state • 15 priests appointed to look after and consult books - advice always acted on • Taboos and restrictions surrounding Vestal Virgins, Flamen Dialis • In private life household gods worshipped daily at meals • Omens taken on important family occasions (eg birth, marriage, coming of age) • Special procedures and ceremonies connected with death and burial • Any other relevant point. 		

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]