



2015 Classical Studies

Advanced Higher

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Part One: General Marking Principles for Classical Studies Advanced 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 Advanced 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.

- 1.** The general principle underpinning the marking of all sections in both parts is that credit is to be given for well-thought out answers, supported by examples from the prescribed texts, with direct quotes, if possible.

NB. Credit will be given in both parts of the paper to candidates who put forward relevant points not listed in the marking instructions

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

Section A- History and Historiography

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athenians believed that the Delphic Oracle could advise them. • The first oracle foretold destruction for Athens, they visited Delphi again, this time with gifts for the god. They aimed to manipulate the response. • The second oracle stated: “the wooden wall shall not fall”. The interpretation of this needs discussion. • A favourable interpretation pointed to the Athenian navy. Some people said it was the walls round the city. • Themistocles supported this interpretation, and saw a favourable outcome for Athens in the reference to ‘Divine Salamis’. • Any other valid point. 	10	
2	<p>Valid points:</p> <p>The Quarrel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Potidaeans were colonists of Corinth, but also tributary allies of Athens. • Athens demanded the banishment of Corinthian magistrates from Potidaea, since Corinth was in league with Sparta. • Athens, allied with family enemies of Perdiccas, king of Macedon, feared that Perdiccas would incite the Potidaea and all of Chalcidice to revolt. <p>Downfall of Potidaea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sparta offers help to Potidaea. • Sparta fails to divert attention by invading Attica. • Potidaea and Chalcidice revolt from Athens. • Athens then makes a treaty with Perdiccas, because of worries about Potidaea. • The Corinthian commander attempts to ambush the Athenians outside Potidaea – foiled by Callias. • Phormio the Athenian admiral brings the Potidaeans to surrender on Callias’ death. • Any other valid point. 	10	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	<p>Valid points:</p> <p>Freedom lost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When Prasutagus died his kingdom and his household were plundered by the Romans. • Icenian chiefs were deprived of their estates. • Harsh treatment of the Trinobantes at Camulodunum. • Claudius' temple was a symbol of alien rule. <p>Merits and demerits as historian</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dramatic story, excitingly told, eg details of battles. • Contrasting speeches of the two commanders, Suetonius and Boudicca – rhetorical examples - eg pathos of Boudicca's appeal; crisp no-nonsense of Suetonius' orders of battle. • However how did Tacitus know what either of them said? • Scathing treatment of the peacemaker Classicianus, because of his diplomatic treatment of the rebels, shows Tacitus' bias. • Any other valid point. 	10	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	(a)	<p>EITHER</p> <p>Valid point:</p> <p>Livy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Livy passage Hannibal receives a message declaring that the Romans believed he was the cause of the war, because of his seizure of Saguntum. • Livy is unreliable: he dates the siege one year early to minimise Rome's neglect of her ally and to emphasise the suddenness of the Carthaginian attack on her. This allowed Rome no time to help. <p>Polybius</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to Polybius, who also does not criticise the wrong dating, there were three causes of the war: the anger of Hamilcar, the Roman seizure of Sardinia from Carthage, and Carthaginian expansion in Spain. • Polybius states that the siege of Saguntum, and Hannibal's crossing the Ebro were 'beginnings' not causes of the war. • Re Polybius, the Romans could say that Hasdrubal's (226BC) agreement about 'not crossing the Ebro' was binding, as was Lutatius' treaty (241) which said that 'the allies of each were to be secure from attack by the other' On this reasoning Carthage was guilty. • But it could be argued that Saguntum was not an ally when that treaty was made. • According to Polybius, Carthage could argue that the clause about not going beyond the Ebro was inserted unjustly and only when Carthage was in desperate straits after her civil war and her loss of Sardinia. • In any event, Polybius makes it clear that Hannibal only crossed the Ebro AFTER Rome declared war! Trouble was Polybius obsessed over whether Ebro crossing was a 'beginning' or a 'cause'. • Any other valid point. 	20	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	(b)	<p>OR</p> <p>Valid point:</p> <p>Herodotus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He travelled widely, collected much and often added rational explanations for mythical treatments of events. • Distortion of oracles by credulous people, as here, sounds human. • He explicitly distances himself from myth as a fundamental explanation of important events. • BUT, he has 'themes': eg subservience of man to destiny; the dangers of hubris. • BUT, colourful stories, not always verifiable, and dreams, legends and digressions are part of the charm of the work. <p>Thucydides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyses (like a scientist) growing antagonisms and shifting sets of alliances. • No attribution of agency to the gods. • Avoids anecdotes. • Thucydides as eye-witness: he dedicates himself to finite and short period of history. • BUT, he does have favourites, eg Pericles and takes an adverse view of those who came after him. • BUT, the speeches must have been reconstructed by him. <p>Livy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human interest dictates much of Livy eg story of Hannibal at the altar as a boy. • Vivid picture, if biased, of Hannibal; dramatic and rhetorical ('great qualities but great vices'). other examples. • Livy has a 'point of view' – the decline of Rome from a great past. • He refers to evidence which he has clearly sifted with varying degrees of objectivity: examples. • His descriptions of the lead up to battles are full of suspense, with asides on the qualities and flaws of the adversaries – literature rather than history; example of his speeches. • Any other relevant point. 	20	

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(scaled to 100)

Section B- Individual and Community

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5		<p>Valid point:</p> <p>Weakness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No social mobility is a vital principle in Plato's plans for Utopia. It, therefore, seems logical, in Plato's view, to follow the logic of his position. Plato, in the extract, alludes to the fact that soldiering is different from the other professions. <p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plato's views on the importance of soldiering and its unique features are well said, but he seems to ignore the commitment of practically all Greek states to the principle of 'No Standing Army'. Plato's expertise. Any other valid point. 	10	
6		<p>Valid point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plato (and his theories) would have more credibility, in both classical and modern societies, if he had been willing to follow what his common sense must have told him, that battlefields and their environs are dangerous places for non-combatants. The presence of their families near the battlefields would serve to distract the soldiers from the focus – winning the fight. The families themselves would be a hindrance rather than a help. Plato goes on to compare the life of an apprentice potter with that of the son of a soldier, without addressing the fundamental differences between the two. The concept expressed in the text that "<i>any animal fights better in the presence of its young</i>" is likewise not developed but accepted as an obvious truth. Plato seems to regard war as a permanent feature of human affairs. 	10	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7	<p>Valid point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aristotle seems to be suggesting that each citizen may choose to take education for any end he chances to desire. • This freedom contrasts sharply with the state controlled approach of Plato. • Aristotle goes on to explain his meaning in this passage – that his reference to the '<i>spirit of the constitution</i>' does not refer to giving support to a particular political faction but in ensuring that, within the context of different political systems, the actions taken by each citizen reflect their commitment to the existing system, regardless of whether it is a democracy or an oligarchy. • This passage is about methods of ensuring constitutional stability. • Of cardinal importance in this regard is educating citizens to live and act in the spirit of the constitution: this is too often neglected, especially in extreme democracies which encourage the idea of '<i>living as one likes</i>'. 	10	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8	(a)	<p>EITHER</p> <p>Valid point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aristotle accepts the general Greek view that women are fitted only for a domestic role. • But he criticises Plato's suggestion that women and children should be held in common and ignores the associated idea that women could be rulers. • Aristotle assumes that women are fitted by nature to exercise control only in a limited domestic sphere. • He seems only a step away from arguing that a woman's emotional character makes her unfitted to be in charge of anything. • He advocates exercise for women during pregnancy, though he still believes male myths about women: eg women more intemperate when they have had experience of sexual intercourse. • Plato, on the other hand, argues for equality of a sort for male and female guardians since female dogs are expected to carry out the same tasks as males, and argues that there should be female guardians who carry out the same tasks as their male colleagues. • Plato proposes unrealistic goals for women given the structures of societies in the classical world at the time. • Aristotle seems more aware of the reality of women's daily experience and makes some progressive suggestions, but is still unable to see women in a radically different role than their existing experience. • Different lifestyles of both men and women. • Any other valid point. 	20	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8	(b)	<p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cicero had considerable opportunity to observe the relationship between powerful politicians, like Sulla, Pompey, Julius Caesar, Antony and Octavian. • He regarded these, especially the latter three, as ruinous to a state and iniquitous both in their intent and in practice. • He saw no room for compromise between such men as Caesar and those of an oligarchic or democratic persuasion. • This led to the violent denunciation of Mark Antony in the Second Philippic in November 44BC. • The tyrant mentioned in Passage 5 is Julius Caesar. • “<i>Rulers who keep the populations down by force will obviously have to employ brutal methods</i>” – is this inevitably true? • But Caesar destroyed Rome’s external enemies. • Octavian, despite being a bloodthirsty young man, established the pax Romana - a new Golden Age. • Were not these gains achieved by tyranny? • Aristotle regards tyranny as the perversion of kingship. • He discusses variations of tyranny. • He sees a strong connection between tyranny and demagoguery. • Tyrannies overthrown by hatred and contempt. • Aristotle regards tyranny as his least-favoured system of government. • Chapter in <i>Republic</i> called Imperfect Societies. • Sections on Timarchy, Oligarchy, Democracy and Tyranny. • Tyrant rises as popular champion. • Concomitants are private army and growth of oppression. • In Plato’s day the use of the word ‘<i>tyranny</i>’ implied a certain moral disapproval. • Conspiracies to assassinate tyrants. • Examines the baseness of the tyrannical character. • Any other valid point. 	20	

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(scaled to 100)

Section C- Heroes and Heroism

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
9	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priam, the King of Troy, is speaking to his son Hector. • Priam is begging Hector to retreat within the walls of Troy. • He pleads with Hector not to confront the unbeatable Achilles in single combat. • This scene allows Homer to portray the outcome of this fight as vital to Troy's survival. • With Hector alive Troy will not lose (though it may not win). • But with Hector dead, Troy will certainly fall. • Homer puts words of great poignancy into Priam's mouth. • Priam foresees the consequences of Hector being killed on the outcome of the war and especially on Priam's and Hector's family. • Candidates will be aware of the fates of women of the family (from their reading of Euripides' <i>Trojan Women</i>). • Likewise the terrifying death of Astyanax, Hector's baby son. • Any other valid point. 	10	
10	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This passage illustrates the important issues of Telemachus' attempts to stand up to the suitors. • And also, the constant pressure on him of the suitors' abuse of his hospitable responsibilities by ruining Odysseus' wealth. • It reminds the audience of the role of Telemachus as Odysseus' heir. • This scene also serves to emphasise Athene's long-term support for Odysseus. • Telemachus shows the same gift for trickery as his father. • He tells the suitors his guest was Mentos, an old friend of his father "<i>though in his heart he knew her for an immortal goddess</i>". • The passage also highlights the extent of the suitors' determination to find out where Odysseus is. • And how well they disguise it behind a false politeness. • The passage highlights Telemachus' attempts to uphold his own and his father's authority. • And also the limits of what he can do in this regard. • Telemachus' youth attracts the suitors' contempt. 	10	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
11	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helen’s seduction by Paris and her abandonment of Menelaus, her husband, to return to Troy with Paris is the primary cause of war. • The Trojans, even if they wanted to, could not force her to return to Menelaus without losing face. • The portrayal of Helen in the <i>Iliad</i> is sympathetic. • When she meets Hector on his final return to Troy she expresses regret over choice of a husband, Paris. • Hector shows her respect and sympathy. • In this passage Hecuba’s hatred of Helen is understandable given the terrible fates of the women of the royal family. • Hecuba is incensed that Helen will be taken back by Menelaus. • She is also incensed that Helen is not penitent enough in acknowledging her responsibility for the disaster which has befallen the Trojan royal family. • Hecuba chastises Helen for her ‘pride’ her ‘loathsome impudence’ and lack of ‘penitence’. • Hecuba’s reference to Helen’s refusal to “<i>clip her hair to the scalp</i>” may remind candidates of the fate of women in Europe during WW2 whose heads were shaved after the liberation of their countries’ by Allied forces. • Any other valid point. 	10	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
12	(a)	<p>EITHER</p> <p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aeneas describes himself in Passage 4 as ‘<i>Aeneas the Trojan</i>’. This should not be seen as arrogance but rather as genuine pride in his ancestry. • He emphasises the great difficulties he and his people have faced. • Quotes – “<i>unspeakable griefs of Troy</i>” “<i>every calamity</i>” “<i>lost everything</i>” • Against this background he is astonished but undeniably grateful that Dido has offered to share her new city with him and the Trojans. • Her offer goes beyond the bounds of conventional hospitality. • There is, however an underlying question of what is her motivation in making this offer. • In passage 5 her offer to share the new city leads her to offer to support Aeneas in war and peace, provided he stays in Africa. • In this passage of Ovid, Dido may seem to be losing some her dignity to the point of desperation. • She emphasises her wealth available to him if he stays. • Ovid’s interpretation seems to depict Dido as desperate and submissive. • Ovid seems to strip Dido of all the dignity and sense of her own worth that she has in the <i>Aeneid</i>. • A key element in the relationship is the impact of Cupid’s arrows and the headlong passion of their love affair. • Also missing from these two passages is the awareness of the importance of founding a new kingdom in Italy – an enterprise given the god’s blessing. • Candidates may mention the relationship of hate between Dido’s city, Carthage and Aeneas’ commitment to build a new Troy in Italy. • Aeneas, understandably, in view of what he has experienced, seeks peace and security, but he is hardly selfish. Rather his priorities are confused for a while. • Any other valid point. 	20	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
12	(b)	<p>OR</p> <p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates should show awareness of the importance of hospitality in the Classical World. • They should also explain why such practices were important to Greek and Roman societies. • Candidates might wish to consider how this operated at a practical level. • Telemachus' attitude to Mentos, on the one-hand, and the suitors on the other in Passage 2. • Passage 3 is striking for Hebuca's resentment that Helen has been granted protection under the laws of hospitality, a concession which has ruined the city and brought untold misery to the royal family and the people of Troy. • Passage 4 would suggest that Dido feels that Aeneas' sufferings have some effect in ensuring that the hospitality he receives is gracious and generous. • Passage 5 reiterates this message in an even stronger sense with Dido offering her almost unlimited support. • It is worth noting that there are strong similarities between the Classical laws of hospitality and, at least in a legal sense, modern asylum laws. • Not all characters in classical literature offer hospitality - we have the Cyclopes in <i>the Odyssey</i>. • Candidates may also choose to develop the issue of whether hospitality is a desirable feature of civilised society. • Any other valid point. 	20	

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(scaled to 100)

Section D- Comedy, Satire and Society

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
13		<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dikaeoplois has been fixing a private bargain with a poor Megarian excluded from Athenian markets by a trade blockade to punish Megara for alliance with Sparta. • Informers were part of the wave of litigation that hit Athens as a result of reforms to the jury system as well as the ease with which a case could be brought. The war made the situation worse because of the climate of fear. • These ‘sycophants’ chose rich, vulnerable old people and trumped up a charge against them (eg parabasis of Acharnians) • In ‘Peace’ and ‘<i>The Acharnians</i>’ informers are mentioned as blackmailing the allies over invented charges of talking to the enemy (compare Cleon in Scene 1). • Clearly, as here, informers were on the look-out for smuggled goods. Compare later on, in the scene where Dikaeopolis offers to trade in an informer for some nice contraband goods offered by the Boetian. • Any other valid point. 	10	
14		<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trygaeus is to marry Harvest, handmaiden of the goddess Peace. He has freed Harvest and Festival from the pit where they were kept by War. He is sacrificing to Peace as a preliminary. • Hierocles the oracle-monger makes ridiculous, mystical prophecies to stop Peace; obvious satire here. Trygaeus trounces Hierocles with an oracle from Homer urging peace. • Puns freely used, also slapstick when Hierocles is driven out of the party. • The sickle-maker is overjoyed since he can now sell his sickles to farmers who have peace to harvest crops. • Trygaeus makes fun of the arms-seller who can only sell his cuirasses as commodes now. Serious demeaning of ‘noble’ armour with scatological humour. • Boy who wants to sing martial songs at the feast is the son of commander Lamachus. This occasions much punning on his name. • Any other valid point. 	10	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
15	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horace says he is no adulterer: Davus says he is when he can get away with it. • Lack of control is the satire's main topic. Reason should control irrational desires. • This is not the control through fear envisaged in "remove danger and nature will bound forward", but a philosophical principle of self-mastery. • This results in a Stoic Paradox: a slave is free if he is a wise man; a free man is a slave if he is a fool. • The lack of steadiness in the examples at the beginning leads to the lack of control that is the theme. • Examples of irrational behaviour on Horace's part are cited by Davus throughout. • Horace's tendency to dangerous affairs instead of easy liaisons. • Horace praises simple food, but loves Maecenas' banquets. • Horace like expensive art on decadent themes; Davus likes cheap, easily available drawings of gladiators. • Any other valid point. 	10	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
16	(a)	<p>EITHER</p> <p>Valid points:</p> <p>Aristophanes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War is attacked in <i>The Acharnians</i> by jokes at the expense of those who profit from it. • Amusing idea of trading informers for useful commodities. • Obvious satire of the mystical prophecies of Hierocles; slapstick treatment of him. • In <i>Acharnians</i> and in <i>Peace</i> the delights of peace are lyrically described. War suffers in the comparison. • Hilarious, surreal invention of the playwright: eg the dung-beetle as a take on the war-horse Pegasus; Socrates suspended in a basket between heaven and earth. • Prestige of war and fighting taken down a peg by suggesting humdrum, useful if scatological uses for redundant weapons. • Those lampooned in the comedies might well be sitting in the large audience of male citizens. <p>Horace</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horace's attacks are more muted; for sharing among a cultivated elite; no public readings. • He criticises greed and ambition intending a social corrective, using his examples to get balance and restraint. Stoics, Epicureans and Cynics all used in support of his beliefs. • Folly as opposed to good sense in sexual relations is the theme of 1.2 and 2.7. Examples of use of humour. • He also attacks the extreme Stoic position in 1.3 by contrasting the civilised overlooking of friends' faults with the Stoic attitude that all crimes are equal and equally punishable. • Moderation, simplicity and balance are his ideals. He attacks obsessions of whatever sort: eg haute cuisine in 2.4. • Will-snatchers are attacked in 2.5, by getting Ulysses to give advice to an aspiring will-snatcher. This is parody of Homer's sly and cunning Ulysses. • The will-snatcher and his victim are shown in a symbiotic and vitiated relationship where there is envy, avarice and deceit on the captator's part, and pride, sloth, gluttony and lust on his victim's part (ie 'corruption of social relationships'). • Ostentation of the nouveau riche in 2.8. He is compared to a general who loses a battle when his banquet-hall awning falls down. 	20	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
16	(a)	<p>Continued.</p> <p>Juvenal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His satires are exercises in rhetoric, to be declaimed before a mixed audience with all the rhetorical tricks. They are for public readings. • He uses a persona technique to adopt the pose of the angry man, which gives the satires a very bitter edge, totally unlike Horace. • Like Horace he hits out at selfish greed and indulgence, which are destroying normal human intercourse. Examples. • His xenophobia (anti- Greeks and orientals) is less effective when we realise that he's just envious of successful immigrants. Examples. • Corruption of social relationships in 5 and 9. Examples of vicious host and decadent parasite. • Brilliant epigrams that have lasted: eg 'don't trust appearances'; 'a healthy mind in a healthy body' etc. <p>Satisfactory answers should make clear the different audiences for these very different writers, as well as sustaining a comparison throughout.</p>		
16	(b)	<p>OR</p> <p>Valid points:</p> <p>Horace</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From passage 3, the good life for Horace would seem to involve the precepts he puts in the mouth of Davus viz, only the sage is free, (because free from desire). • Satire 2.7 is the most inclusive diatribe, re what to shun if you want the good life: ie discontent, adultery, inconstancy, ambition and gluttony. • However Horace is operating through the persona of Davus, whom he (Horace) shouts down at the end. This is an example of Horace poking fun at his own high-minded pretentiousness as voiced by Davus. • Satire 1.1 attacks the obsessive quest for wealth, power and sex. Horace believes in proportion. • A Horace free from ambition (Satire 1.6) can be frugal and go where he likes and get up when he pleases. • Importance of friendship (1.5) and elsewhere. • In 2.6 the ideals are simple: a piece of land, a vegetable garden etc. the country mouse is like Ofellus. • In 2.2 he enjoys a wholesome, untroubled life with the odd celebration. 	20	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
16	(b)	<p>Continued</p> <p>Juvenal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passage 5 shows that Juvenal would have no place for hypocrisy and effeminacy in his good life. (cf Satire 9). • Difficult to say from the early satires what Juvenal really wanted for his good life. This because of persona as a concept. Yes, Umbricius wants a quiet country life with no foreigners in Satire 3, but the flippant references to the country at the end belie this. • Presumably there would be no women in the good life (Satire 6). • The delights of simplicity in Satire 11. 'One should live according to one's means'. See this as an extension of Satire 10: you don't need wealth and power. • BUT we need to be alert always to Juvenal the artist, working through persona. Thus Satire 10 describes Juvenal's meal and it is not so simple! • In Satire 10 there are two things in life worth having... physical health and good sense. • To be avoided are prayers for (decrepit) old age, physical beauty and military or political glory. 		

(50)
(scaled to 100)

Part 2

Section A – History and Historiography

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of set speeches gives opportunities for arguments for and against. <p>Speech of the Corcyraeans at Athens (example):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They argue that alliance with them is in Athens' interest as a counter to Corinth and Sparta – examples. • Counter speech of the Corinthians, who defend their behaviour at Epidamnus and remind Athens of help they offered her in the past. • After weighing the above evidence, Athens decides. Therefore, absolute importance of discussion. <p>Speech of Corinthians at Sparta (example)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They argue that the Spartans are allowing Potidaea to be taken, which will give Athens access to Thrace, and that a combined navy of Corcyra and Athens is not in Sparta's interests. • Counter speech of the Athenians: they point their great contribution in the Persian Wars. They say they treat their allies equally, a good thing, but which leads to their allies talking liberties: Sparta would behave just like Athens if she were in her position. • Counter speech of Archidamus, who points to the great sea-strength of Athens and says Sparta should delay action till they have built up more alliances. • Fiery speech of Spartan Sthenelaidas, who points to the justice of the case for Sparta helping her allies right now. War results. <p>Spartan ultimatum and Pericles' reply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Again, arguments about rights and wrongs of: Megarian Decree; importance of Athens' navy and the lack of seamanship in Sparta. Pericles reminds audience that if Athens has trade restrictions and allies who are 'subjects' then so has Sparta. • Any other sets of arguments and counter-arguments. • All the above points may be developed. 	50	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livy believes Romans have deteriorated, as has religious practice and he desires a revival (Preface). • He will not defend or reject early legendary material, but he always offers a more rational explanation. He is against the excesses of a simple, peasant religion. • He casts doubt on Mars as father of Romulus and on the alleged apotheosis of Romulus. • He understands the social value of religion as a secure basis for healthy public morality. • He knows the difference between superstitious fear and genuine piety, which is a reverence for the divine which ensures the right ordering of men's lives. • Numa gives Romans law and religion. He gives unruly people the fear of the gods by his tales of secret meetings with Egeria who inspired him. • He creates priesthoods and systematizes sacrifice through a pontifex. • Traditional story of death of Tullus Hostilius who gets the rites wrong and is struck by lightning. • Quarrel between Tarquin and Navius the augur is settled in favour of religion against the arrogance of Tarquin. • Importance of the Temple of Diana in bringing Romans and Latins together. • Lucius Brutus the tyrant slayer is marked out by his fulfilment of a Delphic oracle. 	50	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiberius and Nero both used treason trials disgracefully, showing their paranoia. • Tiberius could conceal his feelings: Nero was less effective here, although the episode where he persuades Seneca not to retire is a masterly series of carefully veiled threats – “if you go soon, people will think I made you...”. • Tiberius was an able general, although, like Nero who was not, he was jealous of able generals. • Compare the experience of Germanicus and Corbulo, in terms of their emperors’ treatment of them. • Tiberius was a prudent peace-maker in Germany and Thrace; no sign of this ability in Nero: eg when he sent Polyclitus to Britain, the locals laughed at him as an ex-slave. • Tiberius normally refused to accept inheritances and gave many examples of good government. • Like Nero, Tiberius was afraid of others’ reputation: eg Camillus. • Nero was more interested in chariot-racing and playing the lyre than in running the state. He went public with these pursuits, and encouraged open debauchery, unlike Tiberius who practised his vices in secret. • Tiberius’ plots were more effective: he deflected excessive honours for Germanicus and may have managed to shift responsibility for Germanicus’ death onto Piso. Compare the shambles of Nero’s assassination of his mother. 	50	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p>Valid points:</p> <p>Herodotus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Father of history/father of lies?? His world-view is filtered through dramatic and colourful narrative with much use of imagined dialogue – problem with objectivity. • However, although he retells legends, he is far ahead of his predecessors in his commitment to cause and effect. • He adds a ‘health warning’ in the shape of rational explanations. • Care for hard evidence monuments, inscriptions and documents. • He lived through the latter stages of the conflict and could also get eye-witness accounts. • Not so objective is his working in of cosmic themes of destiny and hubris: eg Xerxes and Croesus. Although he does show Xerxes’ sensitive side. • So, he had religious, moralising purposes that were not objective. • Digressions important to him: eg story of Arion and the dolphin, which is very loosely connected to the story of Croesus’ father’s siege of Miletus. <p>Polybius</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissection of Rome’s rise to power, by linking wars and alliances in a chain of cause and effect over a 150 year period. • He does systematic analysis of cause, pretext and beginning of eg Hannibal’s war, with extensive discussion of the implications of treaties: eg re Saguntum. • He treats analysis as a physician would. • He destroys his competitors’ views of causation. • Analyses the effects of Hamilcar’s and Hannibal’s conduct on causation. • He isolates ‘resentment’ as a powerful agent for violent retribution: eg Carthage’s attitude after the Roman seizure of Sardina. • He avoids episodic history and digressions. 	50	

Section B – Individual and Community

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are certainly clear links between the developments in and characteristics of extremist parties of both the left and the right in the 1930s and those put forward by Plato. • But it might be argued that the resemblances are superficial. • It might also be argued that active participation in the workings of the state was more expected from its citizens than it is in most modern societies. • Plato also describes tyranny as a consequence arising out of the chaos and dissension into which democracy degenerates. • He is condemnatory in his judgement on democracy describing its operation as extremely disintegrating. • Plato sees his own suggestions as a bulwark against major social evils of that age. • Oligarchy is portrayed as state-driven greed and is divisive. • His ideas are also innovative. • The key element in the Republic is the nature of the leadership of the state – hence his emphasis of the powerful guardian class. • He argues that democracy encourages bad leadership and pandering to the masses. • Plato sees oligarchy as control by those who were privately wealthy. • He argues, as did many right wing parties of the 1930s, for the need for the state to have a balancing role to this private wealth. • The major flaw in his thinking is the lack of social mobility – a characteristic common to oligarchy and to the lesser extent tyranny as well. • Social mobility is an essential ingredient of any society which wants to survive. • Those unwilling to chance, like Sparta, die, after withering. • Importance of new ideas not recognised in the classical world. • Novae res, in Latin, is ‘revolution’. • Their favoured way = ‘mos maiorum’ the way of our ancestors. • Any other valid point. 	50	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	<p>Valid points:</p> <p>Aristotle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Politics, like other branches of knowledge, must consider not only the ideal, but also various problems of the actual – realistic outlook. • Looking for the best constitution practicable in the given circumstances. • Need to find the best means of preserving actual constitution. • Consideration of different varieties of constitution. • Relationship between constitution and laws. • Importance of middle class ‘free from the ambition of the rich and the pettiness of the poor’. • Middle class basis of political cohesion. • Therefore a constitution based on this class likely to be generally beneficial. • Constitutional governance = polity. • Polity free from factions and likely to be stable. <p>Plato</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political system envisaged is very rigid and highly structured. • No social mobility possible in Plato’s system. • Plato had little sympathy with democracy as he had seen it operate in Athens. • This led him to reject any system which relied on popular approval. • He also opposes rule by this democracy. • This leads him to his ‘guardian’ theory – advocates trained experts as ruler. • Weakness in a state is provided by heredity guided by eugenics. • Plato is arguably totalitarian since, as far as concerns society and politics the individual seems to stand for very little. • He sees the need for planning and authority to ensure stability. • He rejects the importance of the diversity of human beings in favour of a more ruthless suppression of individuality. • The Soviet Union of the show trial period is an apt modern comparison. 	50	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6.	<p>Continued</p> <p>Cicero</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cicero argues that his solution – a moderate oligarchy – is preferable to other systems. • His experience of civil war leads him to advocate a system which advocates traditional Roman values and always ensures stability within the state. • He has no time for democracy which sees as the cause of dissent, factionalism and chaos with a state. • He shares the antipathy of Plato and Aristotle for tyranny which he had experience in the rise to the position of dictator of Julius Caesar. • He wrote the Philippics, a polemic directed as a warlord of Mark Antony. • He was right in this, though he had to die to prove the truth of what he said. • He is insightful, more so than Plato or Aristotle, on the dangers of allowing private debt to rise without action. • He emphasises the need for the state to guarantee and protect the revenue of the country in war and peace and to ensure for each citizen the safe possession of his own property. • But in the end Cicero was not compelled to ally himself with the Optimates – the die-hard faction of ultra-conservatives whose intransigence was at least as responsible for the civil war of 49BC onwards. • Does not seem to have learned from his practical experience. • Any other valid point. 		

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7	<p>Valid points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim of treatise to tackle the problems involved in trying to live up to the highest moral standard. • 2nd volume of treatise deals with the duties or obligations arising from expediency. • Note that Cicero does not see his acceptance of the right to private property as expediency but a proper right of the individual. • Many of his views in this area reflect and, in his view, justify his actions throughout his career. • Cicero emphasises throughout the need to act from principles (honour) but also the importance of responding to individual situations on an ad hoc basis. • Oppression leads to disaster eg the disastrous Spartan defeat at Leuctra in 371BC. • Moving from an honourable approach can lead to disaster. • Expediency – the ability to rise above outward circumstances is necessary at times. • Honour - the greatest renown, the profoundest gratitude is won by speeches defending people. • Sometimes a particular situation demands a particular solution. • Need for balance in our actions and words between honour and expediency. • Private property must be safeguarded – State should not encroach on these rights. • Any other relevant point. 	50	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8	<p>Valid points:</p> <p>Plato</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education normally a matter for the private individual. • Plato innovator in making it concern of the state. • More Spartan than Athenian. • Elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reading and Writing b) Physical Education c) Literary Education • Poems learned to be recited. • Homeric works equivalent of the Bible – morality through stories. • The minds of the young need directing towards good examples. • If the minds of the young are affected by unsuitable tales of the gods it can encourage moral weakness. • Unsuitable poetry excluded from schools. • Influence of environment on impressionable minds. • Physical education for military training as well as general fitness. • Guardians without private property and hold women and children in common. <p>Aristotle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stability of constitution if citizens educated in the spirit of the constitution. • Aristotle believes that education can promote all the unity within the state that is desirable. • Young need to learn the virtue of being a good citizen. • Focus on these aspects of life which are concerned with peace and leisure. • Don't copy Spartan education. • Sound advice on wider aspects of healthy living – men do not overdo the weight-training, women to exercise during pregnancy. • Legislation needed to regulate education. • Uniform system for all. • Public education system. • No clear views about the proper subjects of education. • Good understanding of the links between education and leisure. • Importance of music. 	50	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8			<p>Continued.</p> <p>Cicero</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not so interested in the ongoing form of education. • Explicit connection between how young men can learn the key elements to enable them to enhance their core knowledge by practical examples. • Education restricted to Roman citizens. • Pride in being Roman – protector of the world. • More a guide to how to develop a young Roman noble’s education than a plan for general education. • Does not flinch from highlighting Roman failings. 		

Section C – Heroes and Heroism

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
9	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The question may be answered in different way, either supporting or opposing the contention in the question, provided that the answer is supported by evidence from prescribed texts. • There is, of course, much that the two heroes have in common with each other and indeed with all the Homeric heroes. • Most notable among these qualities is a touchy sensitivity and a sense of their own importance. • They react to any slight, or even alleged slight, with little regard for the common good. • So Achilles, offended by Agamemnon’s seizing of Briseis, withdraws from the battle in retaliation. • Odysseus sees his dignity as outraged by the suitors who have used up his resource, so all of them have to die without mercy. • Likewise, the maids who entertained the suitors have to die to satisfy Odysseus’ offended honour. • When Patroclus is killed by Hector, while wearing the armour which Achilles had lent him, only then does Achilles return to the battle with the specific aim of taking personal revenge on Hector. • Any other relevant point. 	50	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
10	<p>Valid Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before the events of Book 4 both Aeneas and Dido have been victims of a plot between Juno and Venus to make the pair fall in love. • Juno and Venus are each acting from their own motivations. • Cupid, at the behest of the goddess, had fired arrows of love at both Dido and Aeneas. • This has a startling effect on Dido who quickly becomes obsessively attracted to Aeneas to the exclusion of all else. • In doing so, she alienates her former suitors from local tribes. • Both have lost their spouses in tragic circumstances; Aeneas' wife died during the Fall of Troy; while Dido's husband, Sychaeus, was murdered by her brother, Pygmalion. • Despite their passion at their wedding ceremony in the mountains above Carthage, their personal happiness is nothing compared to Aeneas' primary mission – to build a new city in Italy and found the Roman race. • The main mistake he makes is his failure to tell Dido that he is leaving. • She finds out about the secret plans for the Trojans to leave and is incensed. • She takes his planned departure very personally: 'Is it me you are running away from?' • Aeneas' defence seems weak and unconvincing. • Their last meeting (excluding their bitter reunion in the Underworld) is full of tension and despair. • Dido's despair – she uses Aeneas' sword – takes place on their bed in the palace. • Any other relevant point. 	50	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
11	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the Heroides are works of the highest order of genius. • The language is often artificial and rhetorical. • The heroines rarely communicate their passions to us. • Wit is Ovid's forte rather than more serious aspects of love. • The poems are engaging sort of art. • The characters win our sympathy. • The characters lack the insights they receive at the hands of Virgil and Homer but they deliver a simple and effective message. • For example, Penelope is faithful, Briseis forgiving, Dido filled with despair. • All display a heart submissive to the power of love. • The main theme of Penelope's letter to Odysseus is her concern over her husband's delayed return. Her bitterness is also clear in that she claims that for her the war has not ended. She is proud of resisting the suitors. She worries for her son. There is a strong sense that she feels her fidelity rather than her love reserves reward. Passion is lacking. • Briseis' letter to Achilles is of a different order with an erotic theme – 'my master and my beloved'. • Taken from Achilles by agents of Agamemnon. • Complains about Achilles' reluctance to demand her back from Agamemnon. • Her whole family killed in war – relies totally on Achilles. • Pleads for a reunion. • Heroides 7 a letter from Dido to Aeneas. • The tone is set by Dido's description of herself as 'wretched Dido'. • The writing is sound but passionless. • Sychaeus is introduced for dramatic effect. • All in all, the poems fail to engage. • Any other relevant point. 	50	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
12		<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Greeks want to wipe out the Trojan race. • They fear that sparing even the most harmless of the Trojans will endanger the Greek victory. • They fear that a new Troy could arise. • Slaughter of males, enslavement of females in captured cities common in classical world eg Melos in 416BC. • Greeks wants to punish the women of Troy for Helen's sins. • Killing of Polyxena and Astganax emphasises the Greeks' determination to ensure their long – term dominance. • Women regarded as 'spoils of victory'. • Any other valid point. 	50	

Section D – Comedy, Satire and Society

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
13	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surreal comedy: eg Big Eye in <i>Acharnians</i>; ‘peace’ offered in wineskins. Socrates suspended between heaven and earth; the dung beetle for Pegasus; the Pylos pie stolen by Cleon in <i>Knights</i>. • Corrupt politicians with an interest in war. <i>Knights</i> and <i>Acharnians</i>. • Traditional versus new intellectual ideas in <i>Clouds</i>; intergenerational conflict. • Humour; parodies of epics etc. • A personal peace and a market setting are brilliant ideas. • Uninhibitedness and sexuality is a feature of modern culture and of Aristophanes; examples. • Surveillance society prefigured. National paranoia manipulated by informers. • Seductive laws passed when elections in sight. (Paphlagonian bribes people with paid jury service); eg tax breaks etc nowadays. • Pointlessness of war – eg Pinter and Becket and modern peace movements. BUT possible to maintain the contrary case: Aristophanes not admitting the inevitability of the war between Sparta and Athens. 	50	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
14	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No poem of Horace is addressed to a person with the sole object of abusing him: eg Satire 1.9 is not primarily an attack on 'The Bore'; it is tactful flattery of Maecenas' group. Horace laughs at himself as he gets out of the bore's clutches. • Horace's chief concern was to pillory, in a general sense greed, adultery, intolerance, snobbery, ill-mannered, place-seeking, gluttony, avarice, erotic obsession and legacy-hunting. Examples of the success of his attacks. • Horace concerned to point out that these faults make the man himself unhappy: eg the miser at 1.1, 70ff. The miser is vicious but Horace presents him as a pathetic fool. • While Juvenal went for the monstrous perversions, Horace drew from nature and ordinary lapses of behaviour. • In 1.4 and 1.10 he refers to his need to be genial, to forgive other people's lapses, and to 'speak the truth with a smile.' Examples. • Extreme Stoicism attacked; Horace praises a moderate Epicureanism, eg 2.6 – life on the farm, and the two mice. • His hallmark is lightness of touch, good humour and no priggishness. 	50	
15	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indignation produces a ranting style; concerned with rhetorical bombast rather than declining morality eg salacious picture of Messalina in Satire 6. Juvenal heavily influenced by his training in declamation. • Marriage with any Roman woman = a fate worse than death. The gallery of horrors in Satire 6 is exaggerated for humorous effect. • Humour always punctures the satirist's viewpoints, although they seem seriously held at first. Thus in yearning for the good old days (Satire 3) he laments the modernisation of a sacred grove; but he describes it as "where Numa used to date his midnight mistress". Again, the climax of the terrible dangers of life in Rome is simply, "poets reciting in the month of August." (satire 3) • Juvenal full of 'poses' and contradictions: eg plain blunt speaker who is a master of rhetoric; the man who insists he speaks the truth while wilfully distorting the facts; the scourge of vice who shows a love of sensationalism. 	50	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
16	<p>Valid points:</p> <p>Aristophanes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in the audience as well as the recently dead could be attacked: Cleon, Lamachus, Pericles etc. Shows strength of the democracy. • He goes for Cleon directly and obliquely (Knights and Acharnians and Peace) Outrageous attacks on Cleon through the Paphlagonian character. Sausage-seller is extreme example of Cleon, and so more successful. Therefore it is an attack on demagogues. • Lamachus is attacked as a war-monger. Again he would have been in the audience. • Euripodes attacked in <i>charnians</i> through literary parody, because of his excessive use of realism in his plays. • In <i>Peace</i>, Pericles attacked (dead by now) for diverting the national attention from his crimes by declaring the Megarian Blockade. • In <i>Clouds</i> Socrates is attacked by name as an “airy-fairy thinker”. Aristophanes intends him to represent the sophists as destroyers of traditional beliefs. <p>Horace</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horace uses names as a vehicle for ethical purposes; these are rarely biting and there are fewer in Book 2 than in Book 1. • He mentions: living people; dead people; Lucilian characters; significant names; other ‘type’ characters; pseudonyms. • Living people: eg Crispinus as an extreme Stoic (“all sins are equal”); in 1.5 he gets bucolic humour from named people. Nasica the greedy will-snatcher, and moneylenders, gladiator’s and buffoons get a mention; these are harmless nonentities. But Sallustius (famous family name) might have been annoyed at accusation of lechery. • Dead people: Ummidius, Fufidius etc are also ‘types’ (of the miser etc). Priscus too who was a jumble of contradictions, and Tigellius, are quite harshly treated. • Opimius the skinflint and Naevius the spendthrift are ‘types’. Also Nomentanus, the overly-refined Epicure and Cupiennius, the lustful adulterer. Dama and Davus are ‘types’ of slaves. • Tantalus, Orestes, Ulysses etc are examples of Greek myth being parodied. • So Horace did not attack prominent politicians. His hearers/readers would enjoy speculating who might be referred to. 	50	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
16	<p>Continued</p> <p>Juvenal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juvenal careful not to name real contemporaries in his most flagrant attacks. Eg Socrates' 'school' in Satire 2. Greeks and Orientals throughout the satires (rarely named individually). • Dead people eg Crispinus who rose from being a fish-trader to being a councillor under Domitian. This is a racist attack. Bathyllus, a ballet-dancer in Domitian's reign, here satirised as effeminate. Messalina safely dead! • Significant names crop up as 'types' of famous families now reduced to depravity etc: eg Saufeia and Medullina. • Also the Gracchi and Aemilii in Satire 8: famous families demeaned by their descendants. • Naevolus in Satire 9 is also a 'type', manipulative, living off aristocrats. 		

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]