



2015 Classical Studies

Higher

Finalised Marking Instructions

© Scottish Qualifications Authority 2015

The information in this publication may be reproduced to support SQA qualifications only on a non-commercial basis. If it is to be used for any other purposes written permission must be obtained from SQA's NQ Assessment team.

Where the publication includes materials from sources other than SQA (secondary copyright), this material should only be reproduced for the purposes of examination or assessment. If it needs to be reproduced for any other purpose it is the centre's responsibility to obtain the necessary copyright clearance. SQA's NQ Assessment team may be able to direct you to the secondary sources.

These Marking Instructions have been prepared by Examination Teams for use by SQA Appointed Markers when marking External Course Assessments. This publication must not be reproduced for commercial or trade purposes.

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"> • To gain popularity for election to position for general • To gain support in the assembly or council • To gain support from jurors in a trial • Any other valid point 	2	
1	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipping a warship • Payment for dramatic production • Funding for religious liturgies festival • Any other valid point. 	3	
1	(c)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All citizens, rich or poor, had a vote in the assembly • Council chosen by lot and equal representation of the tribes • Citizen could only serve on council twice • Different leader of the council every day. • Positions were for one year only • Process of ostracism • Any other valid point 	3	
2	(a)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allies were forced to be loyal to Athens • Allies were treated like subjects rather than allies – loss of independence • Athens enforced democracy on member states • Athens stationed garrisons to prevent revolts • Any other valid point 	3	
2	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent reminder of the allegiance to Athens • A warning to citizens and visitors alike • Reminder of sacred and binding nature of the oath • Any other valid point. 	2	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	(a)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viewed as andrapoda – manfooted things • Viewed as domestic animals • Viewed as barbarian, inferior • Slavery viewed as normal and accepted practice • Aristotle's justification of slavery • Any other valid point. 	3	
3	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <p>Private</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic or household slaves treated reasonably well • Welcomed into family with a ceremony • Worked alongside the woman of the house in domestic tasks • Worked alongside masters in trade and business • Paedagogus – a position of trust and responsibility • Evidence of slaves gaining freedom and success, eg Pasion • Some privately owned slaves could be hired out and good treatment not guaranteed, eg silver mines as in the case of Nicias' slaves • Beatings, floggings • Treatment dependent on occupation and master • Any other valid point. <p>Public</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scythian archers, police force well treated • Public building works • Mint • Executioner • Any other valid point <p>Maximum of three marks if only one area covered</p>	4	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	(a)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised the senatorial roll • Removed senators deemed unlikely to support him • Allowed equestrians into the Senate • Gave financial help to those he considered worthy to meet financial entry requirements • Augustus addressed the Senate first ensuring the Senate knew his views • Claimed to have restored the Republic • Any other valid point. 	3	
4	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reorganised the army into a professional body • Instituted the Praetorian Guard • Reorganisation of the provinces – imperial and senatorial • Religious, social and moral reforms • Building Projects • Providing entertainment • Any other valid point. 	3	
4	(c)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reorganised the army into a professional body • Propaganda – buildings, coinage, emperor worship, literature • Pax Romana – benefits of peace and stability • Roman road system and communication • Consolidation of the empire • Did not make the same mistakes as Caesar – semblance of restored republic • Any other valid point. 	3	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rome, a cosmopolitan city with many people from across the empire living and working in the city • Large number of poor in the city could resent non-Romans doing better than them • Citizenship granted to non-Romans from the provinces • Educated provincials could succeed in Rome • Evidence from other sources of freedmen doing well • Any other valid point. 	2	
5	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source is a novel – exaggerated, to amuse and entertain • Imaginary character • Contemporary author • Any other valid point. 	2	
6	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harsh treatment • Intolerable working and living conditions, latifundia, gladiator schools • Short life expectancy • Evidence of revolts, Spartacus, Sicily • Any other valid point. 	3	
6	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Runaways could be beaten, branded with FUG • Slaves guilty of theft branded with FUR • Slaves guilty of murder of master would be executed • Slaves in a household where a master was murdered would also be executed • Execution – sent to the arena or crucifixion • Masters could punish slaves for minor things with beatings, flogging • Treatment would depend on individual master • Slaves tortured to give evidence in court as slaves were viewed as natural liars • Any other valid point. 	4	
			(40)	

RELIGION AND BELIEF

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	(a)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Omens, prayers, offerings to Eileithya before and after birth • Prayers to Kalligenia at the Thesmophoria • Midwives chanting spells during birth • Babies wrapped in swaddling clothes from Eleusinian Mysteries • Olive branches on doorposts to announce birth • Amphidromia 5 days after birth to remove pollution and welcome baby • Naming ceremony 10 days after birth with sacrifice and celebrations for family and friends • At Apatouria, male children accepted into phratry • Any other relevant point. 	3	
1	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure protection from gods • Dangerous time for mother, baby • No effective medical treatment available • Necessary for mothers to produce children (esp. male heirs) or to be divorced • Any other relevant point. 	2	
1	(c)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most cultures today have ceremonies to mark birth of a child • Accept any relevant points about modern rituals (religious or non-religious) 	2	
2	(a)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions written on lead tablet and given to Pythia by priests • Priestess sat on tripod in inner part of temple • Claimed she chewed laurel and went into trance • Words spoken were incomprehensible and had to be interpreted by priests • Answer written on lead tablet • Answer given was often ambiguous • Any other relevant point. 	3	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delphi was the most famous oracle in ancient world (for 1000 years) • Had reputation for reliability from early days • Seen as politically neutral • Consulted by states on vital matters (war, peace, setting up of colonies, natural disasters etc) • Consulted by private individuals on personal matters (marriage, birth, illness, business affairs etc) • Any other relevant point. 	4	
3	(a)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayer • Sacrifice • Libations • Votive offerings • Establishing shrines, altars • Any other relevant point. <p>Candidates should mention at least 2 methods + description</p>	3	
3	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear of dangerous and unpredictable gods • Gods could benefit or destroy people for no apparent reason • Essential to show respect and win god's favour • No love between gods and men • Business-like relationship ('do ut des') • 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"> • Lares: guardian spirits of the household, worshipped daily at meal times and on special occasions with incense, libations. Their images were kept on the Lararium • Penates: guardians of the store-cupboard looked after by children, worshipped at meal times by throwing food on the fire • Vesta: goddess of the hearth. Wife and daughters baked a sacred salt cake, part of which was thrown on the fire during meals • Janus: spirit of the door who guarded those who entered and left. A new bride was carried over the threshold to avoid offending Janus • Any other relevant point. <p>Maximum of 2 points if only one god mentioned.</p>	4	
4	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paterfamilias responsible for worship of gods in each home • He offered daily prayers, sacrifices to household gods • His 'genius' was worshipped regularly, with special rites on his birthday • He accepted children into the family by raising baby up after birth in honour of the goddess Levana • He conducted the Lemuria ceremony each May to drive out evil spirits • Any other relevant point 	2	
5	(a)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient books of prophecy dating from Rome's earliest days • Always consulted in times of crisis on order of the Senate • Advice always taken • Books kept in temple of Apollo on Palatine • 15 priests (quindecimviri) guarded the books • Any other relevant point. 	3	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern mother goddess introduced on instructions of Sibylline Books • Romans alarmed by excessive practices involved in her worship • Initiation through baptism of blood • Self-castration of priests • Senate could not ban worship so imposed restrictions – citizens banned from becoming priests • Any other relevant point. 	3	
6	(a)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choosing only perfect victim, decorating horns • Leading victim willingly to altar • Salted meal, wine sprinkled on victim's head • Priest said prayer while witnesses remained silent • Animal struck by axe, then throat cut • Internal organs examined for defects by haruspex • Parts of animal burned for god, rest cooked and given to those present • Any other relevant point. 	4	
6	(b)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood sacrifice considered most pleasing offering to gods • Main way to appease gods or ask for help • Sacrifices took place at all state festivals • Magistrates conducted sacrifices along with priests • Ordinary citizens offered sacrifices on important family occasions • Any other relevant point 	2	
6	(c)	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comedy playwright, so entertainment more important than accuracy • Not contemporary • However, religious practices did not change much over time • Any other relevant point. 	2	
			(40)	

Section 2: Classical Drama

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>Valid points:</p> <p>Antigone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wishes to uphold tradition and her right as a woman to bury her brother • Wishes to follow the laws of the gods by giving her brother a burial • She buries her brother twice • She seeks martyrdom for her deed • She does not achieve a public execution • She takes her own life • She admits that she would have obeyed Creon's law if it had been a husband or child because they could be replaced • She loses sympathy for her actions • Any other valid point <p>Creon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wants to be a good king and fair ruler • Will not show favour to family or friends • Will not be afraid to pass a law if it is for the good of the city even if the law is unpopular • Treats sentry unfairly • Gives Antigone opportunity to deny her crime • Threatens to kill Ismene • Treats chorus and Tiresias with disrespect • Argues with Haemon and dismisses his advice • Creon is intransigent and thinks he is right • Changes his mind too late • Loses his son and wife • Loses the respect of the city • Any other valid point. <p>Haemon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tries to reason with father • Fails to get his father to change his mind • Takes his own life on discovering Antigone has killed herself <p>Candidates may also deal with Ismene and Tiresias</p> <p>Maximum of 12 marks if only one character discussed</p> <p>Maximum of 8 marks if mere retelling of plot</p>	20	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	<p>Valid points:</p> <p>Medea as victim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medea has abandoned home and family to be with Jason • She had previously saved his life and helped him win the Golden Fleece • As a foreigner, she is viewed with suspicion in Corinth • She has tried to live quietly as a typical Greek wife • She has provided Jason with 2 sons • Jason has betrayed her by contracting a marriage with the princess • Medea hears of this from others, not Jason • Jason dismisses her complaints, claiming he is acting for political advantage • He assumes Medea would accept a “menage a trois” • He is contemptuous of all that she has done for him • Creon orders her banishment (and her sons), fearing her power • Aegeus sympathises with Medea’s position <p>As a figure of terror</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medea was dangerous from the start, having murdered her brother and Pelias • She is terrifying in her hatred of Jason and everyone connected to him • Her nurse fears her rage against her sons • Medea easily fools Creon and wins an extra day to enact her revenge • She wins over Aegeus, who promises her a safe haven • She outwits Jason, convincing him she has accepted his decision • She persuades him to let their sons take gifts to the princess • She relishes the description of the horrific deaths of Creon and his daughter • She brutally kills her sons to complete her revenge • In the end she escapes with divine help, triumphing over Jason • Any other relevant point <p>Maximum of 12 points if only one area covered.</p> <p>Maximum of 8 points if mere re-telling of plot</p>	20	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	<p>Valid points:</p> <p>Sympathy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family life in Athens is being destroyed because of the war with Sparta • Men have failed, so women feel compelled to leave their homes and try to end the conflict • Women suffer too, losing husbands and sons while young women cannot find husbands • Lysistrata in particular is intelligent and resourceful in organising the strike and keeping the women together • The women humiliate the magistrate who has treated them with contempt • The old women defeat the bad-tempered old men and later treat them with kindness • Without women, Athenian homes are falling apart and men are unable to cope • Athenian and Spartan politicians are unable to make peace without Lysistrata's help • At the end the women are happy to reconcile with the men and return to their homes <p>Contempt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apart from Lysistrata, women are generally seen as weak-willed, over fond of drink and sex • The women are late for the meeting at the start of the play and slow to settle at first they are reluctant to join the sex strike • They only agree because the oath is taken with wine • After taking over the Acropolis, they soon lose the will to continue and make up excuses to leave • The chorus of old men speak contemptuously of women for much of the play • The figure of Reconciliation provides opportunities for crude, sexist jokes • Any other relevant point <p>Maximum of 12 points if only one area covered.</p> <p>Maximum of 8 points if mere re-telling of plot.</p>	20	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p>Valid points:</p> <p>Antigone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already a dysfunctional family before the play begins • Brothers fight over the right to rule Thebes • Brothers kill each other • Creon assumes kingship and declares that Polynices is to remain unburied • This law is contrary to the laws of the gods and family values • Antigone takes this as a personal insult • She intends to bury her brother as is her right as a woman and family member • She sees it as her sacred duty as a sister to bury her brother • She angrily denounces Creon and states her intention to disobey Creon's law • Ismene is too fearful to help her sister • In his first speech Creon declares that the state is his priority • He is prepared to execute both his nieces for breaking the law • He is unconcerned that his son Haemon is to marry Antigone • He quarrels bitterly with Haemon over his law and sentencing of Antigone • Haemon is acting like a dutiful son and tries to persuade his father to change his mind • Creon drives his son away through his intransigence and refusal to listen • Haemon tries to kill his father before taking his own life • Eurydice commits suicide after blaming her husband • Creon has witnessed the total disintegration of his family • Any other valid point 	20	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Medea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medea has been living with Jason as a dutiful wife and mother • She has given up her own family and homeland to be with Jason • She is badly treated by Jason as she learns of his plans through rumour • Jason has betrayed Medea by contracting to marry Creon's daughter • Medea and her sons are to be exiled because Creon fears her powers • Medea accused Jason of ingratitude and breach of promise • Jason is unapologetic and dismisses her accusations • He claims to be acting for the good of the family in trying to ensure his sons' futures • His desire for power and position destroys his family • He blames Medea for their problems as she threatened the royal family • Medea seeks revenge on Jason • She uses her own sons in her plot to kill Creon's daughter • She murders her own sons to punish Jason • She escapes after denying Jason the chance to bury his sons • Jason is left destroyed • Any other valid point 		

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Lysistrata</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play set during war • Women want home and family life restored • Women portrayed as “peacemakers” • Men portrayed as warmongers • Women meet outside the home to plan “sex strike” • They swear on an oath to bind them • They occupy the Acropolis • Conflict between the chorus of old men and old women • Conflict between women and the Scythian archers and the magistrate • Important role of women in the home portrayed • Wool metaphor • Conflict between Cinesias and his wife • Excuses to leave Acropolis show role of women in the home • Women work together to bring negotiation and peace • Women achieve their aim in ending the war and restoring normal family life • Any other valid point <p>Maximum of 8 marks if only one play discussed.</p>		

Section 2: Power and Freedom

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	<p>Valid points:</p> <p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were strict citizenship requirements in Athens – male, born in Athens of Athenian parents and registered in tribe at 18 years old • All citizens had the right to attend the assembly every ten days or at emergency meetings • All citizens could voice their opinions or views • All citizens could have their say by voting • Citizens participated in decision making on issues and law making • Citizens had the right to be a jury member • Citizens had the right to serve as council members • Citizens had the right to hold magistrate posts • Citizens had the right to stand for election as general, although normally these positions went to the wealthy, educated men • Citizens had the right to own property and slaves • With the exception of generals, all posts chosen by lot, thus ensuring participation was open to all regardless of wealth or status • Process of ostracism ensured the ambitions or power of individuals limited • Any other valid point <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public duties were time consuming • Difficulties of travelling to the assemblies, etc • Difficult for poorer people to leave place of work or business • Being a council member could be demanding – being on duty in the tholos in case of emergencies. • Holding a magistrate post was for a year, could be disruptive to family and work • Two years military service for citizens from the age of 18 • Order of speaking at assembly meant poorer or uneducated citizens may not voice opinions • Danger of demagogues swaying public opinion in the assembly • Any other valid point 	20	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Modern Britain Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All citizens, male or female, aged 18 can vote in a representative democracy • Age of voting has been lowered to 16, eg 2014 referendum in Scotland • All citizens have the right to stand for election at local government level, Scottish and UK governments and European Parliament, either as a candidate for a political party or as an independent candidate • All citizens have the right to protection under the law • All citizens have the right to free speech, within the law • All citizens have the opportunity to influence political decisions indirectly, eg petitions, campaigns, demonstrations • Protection of citizens in foreign countries • Welfare State and National Health Service • Free education • Any other valid point <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizens do not always get the person or political party they voted for • No choice in the head of state or government • Citizens must abide by laws whether they agree with them or not • Taxation • Conscription • Any other valid point <p>Candidate must mention advantages AND disadvantages.</p> <p>A maximum of 4 marks for modern comparison.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	(a)	<p>EITHER</p> <p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pericles' aristocratic background gave him an advantage in the politics of Athens • His skill as an orator led to his rise to power and popularity • His support for popular policies led to his rise to power • His opposition to Cimon brought him early popularity • His democratic reforms were radical – he stripped the Areopagus of some powers, even allowing thetes to become chief archon • He introduced payment for jurors • He introduced payment for other officials, eg archons, councillors • He restricted citizenship of Athens – male, born in Athens of two Athenian parents and registered • He served Athens as a soldier and elected general 15 times in a row • He dominated politics in Athens, 460-430BC • Athens became a great empire under his guidance • He put Athens firmly in control of the Delian League moving the treasury from Delos to Athens • He encouraged democracy among allies and member states • He set up cleruchies to defend Athenian interests abroad • He sought to increase power and influence of Athens • He promoted Athens by his building programme – Parthenon, Temple of Poseidon at Sounion • His building programme provided employment • He improved the harbour at Piraeus by building dry docks, storehouses and Emporion • He played a part in the Peloponnesian War until his death • Pericles was a democrat and empire builder putting the interests of Athens and Attica before member states • He was criticised by the allies as being pro-Athenian • Any other valid point 	20	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	(b)	<p>OR</p> <p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caesar began his early political career as a quaestor in Spain • He consolidated his political position, through cursus honorum, as aedile in Rome. • He borrowed money from Crassus to put on lavish games to win popularity and support. • He formed the 1st Triumvirate with Pompey and Crassus to circumvent the Senate, which was illegal and contrary to the cursus honorum • This gave him a consulship and the province of Gaul to govern, thus advancing his own political ambitions • During his consulship he passed land laws, through violence, against the wishes of fellow consul Bibulus • He assigned provinces by proposal of tribune Vatinius rather than the Senate • After governorship of Gaul and military campaigns and successes, he gains popularity and is given another 5 years of command in Gaul • Following the break-up of the 1st Triumvirate with Crassus' death and the end of the political alliance through the marriage of his daughter to Pompey when she died, Caesar crosses the Rubicon with his army 	20	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	(b)	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He fights a civil war against Pompey and wins • Caesar now dominates Rome and is given the position of dictator for life, contrary to the republican system of government • This leads to his assassination • Caesar displays self-interest in many ways in seeking high commands and offices, consulships, provinces • He shows a desire for personal honours such as triumphs and ovations • He writes and publishes his own account of the Gallic Wars to enhance his reputation • He issues coins bearing his own effigy • Some do benefit from Caesar's rise to power, eg generous franchise to provincials in Spain and Gaul • He sets up colonies for veterans and the poor of the city • He set up Italian town systems of local government with own elected officials • He initiated public building works in Rome • He increased the money in the public treasury through his military campaigns • He reformed the Roman calendar • He increased and consolidated Rome's empire • Any other valid point 		

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7	<p>Valid points:</p> <p>Athens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the control of head of household – male guardian, kurios • Lack of legal, political and social rights • No right to inherit or divorce except through male guardian • No formal education – basic literacy and numeracy taught within the home • Educated within the home by mother for future role of wife and mother • Marriages arranged by father or male guardian • Marriage contractual with an agreed dowry • Women in charge of the household budget, childcare and supervising slaves within the home • Women responsible for religious duties associated with rites of passage, especially burial • Women restricted to the home and women’s quarters within the home • Attendance at festivals and theatre accompanied by male • Expected to be loyal and chaste and produce legitimate heirs • Expected to tolerate husbands’ infidelities in silence • Some women in Athens had freedom of movement, metics, hetairai, slaves • Metic and hetairai could run businesses • Female slaves attended symposia: dancers, entertainers • Priestesses and religious role within the home • Any other relevant point. 	20	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7.	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Rome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some similarities to Athens – subject to the head of household, paterfamilias • Under authority of husband after arranged marriage with dowry • No political voice but evidence of influence over husbands in imperial times • No formal education but evidence of women in wealthy households receiving education at home from tutors • More freedom than Athenian women – not restricted to the home • Enjoyed more leisure time and attended baths, theatre, amphitheatre, dinner parties, etc • Ready supply of slaves freed women from a number of domestic duties • Change in women’s lives from republican to imperial times • Women important in forging political alliances through arranged marriages • In 1st century AD laws extended property rights • More freedom given to women who produced 3 children • Augustus’ reforms opened up marriage between the classes • Augustus’ Adultery Laws – penalties for women were severe • Women took part in religion, particularly mystery religions • Vestal Virgins – right to make a will • Status and lifestyle of other classes of women may be covered by the candidate, eg slaves, the poor • Any other valid point <p>Maximum of 8 marks if only one society covered in answer.</p>		

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roman rule brought peace and stability to new provinces where tribal warfare existed before • Pax Romana allowed citizens and provincials to live without fear of war • Peace within the provinces and protection from those on the fringes of the empire • The system of local government allowed provincials to participate in determining local issues, although foreign policy determined by Rome • The system of local government was viewed as fair. A Roman governor was accountable to the emperor • Prominent provincials were allowed into the government in Rome • Highest positions in Rome open to provincials • Ability to achieve citizenship and its benefits – available to individuals and whole communities at times for loyalty to Rome; serving in auxiliary unit for 25 years, etc • Citizenship was hereditary • Benefit of common currency, common language and common market led to trade and prosperity within the empire and Roman rule • The Roman road system provided good communications between Rome and the provinces • Courier system also encouraged communication and centralised authority • Town planning brought communality with Rome with forum, basilica, shops, theatres, baths, amphitheatres, etc bringing civilisation and Romanisation • Worship of emperor encouraged to ensure loyalty to Rome • Revolts against Roman rule were dealt with harshly, eg Boudicca, Jewish revolts • Provincials felt the loss of cultural identity under Roman rule • Imperial provinces with Roman army felt aggrieved but local auxiliary units deployed • Taxation and unscrupulous governors caused resentment • Any other valid point 	20	

Section 2: Religion and Belief

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
9	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main focus of state religion was carrying out the correct procedures in the correct way • Prayer spoken by priest and followed set format • Worshippers could only watch and not participate at festivals, sacrifices • Emphasis on procedures meant some Athenians felt detached from their gods • Mystery religions often provided elements missing in traditional religion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> eg spiritual satisfaction promise of a happy afterlife sense of community and belonging personal and emotional involvement feeling of exclusivity from the secrecy involved colour and excitement sometimes a moral code was given • People could belong to both traditional religion and a mystery religion • No need to reject state religion <p>Eleusinian Mysteries were the most prominent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only a minority of people were members • Open to all, apart from murderers and non-Greek speakers • Outlet for women • Family-centred: based on mother/daughter relationship • Ceremonies took place twice a year (Greater and Lesser Mysteries) • Processions to and from Eleusis viewed by non-initiates • Bathing in the sea • Ceremonies in the Telesterion <p>Dionysiac worship:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Especially appealed to women • Involved ecstatic worship • provided escape from ordinary life • Orphism and Pythagoreanism had a more limited appeal among intellectuals • Any other relevant point <p>Candidates may deal solely with the Eleusinian Mysteries.</p>	20	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
10	(a)	<p>EITHER</p> <p>Valid points:</p> <p>Athens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Politically and socially women had very restricted lives, but religion was one area where women could contribute fully to the life of the city Women were seen as important to the fertility and continuity of their society Women were fully involved in the main events of family life – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> birth: making offerings to Artemis & Eileithyia before and after birth; midwives chanting spells during birth marriage: offering toys, lock of hair to Artemis & Eileithyia washing in sacred water; carrying sieve; being led around hearth death: washing and preparing corpse, singing laments; walking in procession; tending graves In public life women served as priestesses to the main goddesses and played a major role at festivals The most important priesthood (to Athena Polias) was held by a woman Parthenoi, young girls from noble families, wove the 'peplos' for the statue of Athena at the Panathenaia Young girls (7-11) took part in the Brauronia The Pythia at Delphi was one of the most important and influential priesthoods in Greece Women played an exclusive or major role in the following festivals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panathenaia Thesmophoria Skira Haloa Brauronia Nemesis Eleusinian Mysteries Any other relevant point <p>Maximum of 12 marks if only one area covered.</p>	20	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
10	(b)	<p>OR</p> <p>Valid points:</p> <p>Rome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socially Roman women had more freedom than their Athenian counterparts, but played a lesser role in the religious life of their city • The most important of the state priestesses were the Vestal Virgins • Specially chosen as young girls, they served 30 years tending the sacred fire and ensuring the safety of Rome • Loss of chastity incurred the death penalty as it could mean disaster for Rome • The Flamen Dialis could not divorce his wife and had to resign his post at her death • The Bona Dea festival was celebrated only by women but held at the home of a senior magistrate • Roman women were fully involved in the main events of family life – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> birth: prayers and offerings were made before and after birth in honour of Juno, Lucina, Diana and Carmentis marriage: girl dedicated her toys and bulla to the Lares; she wore a flame coloured veil; hair specially arranged, smeared animal fat on doorposts of new home; carried over threshold; given fire and water by her husband death: women washed and prepared corpse for burial; walked in funeral procession; tended graves • Any other relevant point <p>Maximum of 12 marks if only one area covered.</p>	20	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
11		<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State religion had been neglected during the Civil Wars with some citizens turning to foreign cults • In order to make his position as 'princeps' more acceptable, Augustus introduced a series of measures designed to restore traditional religious practices in Rome • He became Pontifex Maximus and joined all the priestly colleges, encouraging other politicians to do so • He lowered the qualifications for the Vestal Virgins so that more families would put forward their daughters • He revived old festivals (Lupercalia, Saecular Games) • He repaired 82 temples in Italy and built new ones • Rome was divided into 265 districts with their own shrines • He encouraged the worship of the Lares of the crossroads (gods of the ordinary people) • He banned the worship of some foreign cults in Rome (Isis and Serapis) • He joined the Eleusinian Mysteries 	20	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
11.	<p>(cont)</p> <p>It is debatable just how successful Augustus was in his attempts to restore traditional Roman religion. State religion continued to be neglected and he could not stop the spread of foreign religions into Rome.</p> <p>The greatest impact he had on religion was through the introduction of emperor worship, a practice that came from the eastern provinces of the empire. Rome and the west had no such tradition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the east people began worshipping Augustus and asked permission to build temples, statues to him • Augustus was concerned he might offend the west by accepting and the east by refusing, so he gradually worked out a compromise • He told the east not to worship him while alive, but worship his genius instead • Julius Caesar was deified so that Augustus became the son of a god • He associated himself with 'Roma' and 'Fortuna' and allowed temples and priesthoods to be established for them (especially for freedmen) • Augustus was deified at his death • After his death the eastern ideas gradually spread to the west; it eventually became Roman policy to encourage worship of the emperor in an indirect way • Any other relevant point <p>Maximum of 12 marks if only one area covered.</p>		

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
12	<p>Valid points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athenians and Romans were very particular about the rituals for burial • Without proper ceremonies the dead could not enter the Underworld and became ghosts, haunting the living • Burials had to take place outside city boundaries • Contact with dead bodies brought pollution • General fear among people that the dead could cause harm <p>Athenian burial rituals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 days fasting • Lock of hair/cypress branch hung on door • Bowl of water at door for purification • Eyes, mouth closed by nearest male relative • Body washed, dressed by women • Feet facing door • Obol to pay Charon • Laments sung, excessive displays of mourning • Funeral procession to outside of city • Wine offerings to dead • Meal and speeches • Offerings made on 3rd, 9th, 30th day after death <p>Roman burial rituals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 days of mourning for family • Sacrifice and meal held on 9th day • Body washed and dressed in best clothes • Sacrifice to Lares before body left house • Torchlight procession of family members, carrying busts of ancestors • Sometimes professional mourners, musicians, actors involved • Speech in praise of deceased • After cremation, ashes gathered and placed in tomb • After funeral, house swept out, mourners purified by being sprinkled with water and stepping through fire • On anniversaries families held meals at tombs and gave food offerings to dead • Festivals of the dead held in February (Parentalia) and May (Lemuria) • Any other relevant point 	20	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
12			<p>(cont)</p> <p>Modern world:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most cultures/religions treat dead with respect and due ceremony • Candidates should describe some of the burial customs practised today <p>Maximum of 4 marks for modern comparison.</p>		

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]