



2015 Classical Studies

Intermediate 2

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 Intermediate 2

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 Intermediate 2

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 A

Classical Drama – Sophocles, *Oedipus the King*

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He listens to their troubles• He is sympathetic to them• He sends Creon to Delphi• He leads the investigation into the killer of Laius• He reduces the punishment for murder to banishment• He consults Teiresias• Any 5 of the above or any other reasonable point	5	
2.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Their marriage had lasted• They had four children• He confided in her• She reassured him• She tried to save him from himself• Any 5 reasonable points	5	
3.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He wanted to punish himself• He was ashamed of what he had done• He could not face his father in the afterlife• He could not face his mother in the afterlife• He could not face his children• He could not face the people of Thebes• Any 5 reasonable points	5	

Roman Archaeology and Civilisation

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterproof • Hardwearing • Long-lasting • Colourful • Way of showing wealth • Comfortable • Especially useful in bath houses • Any other relevant point 	5	
5.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subjected to appalling treatment • Showed bravery • Stood up for her family-tribe • Positive role model of feminism • Was able to defeat Romans initially • Massacred innocent people • Destroyed towns • Led her tribe to catastrophic defeat • Can be argued she was motivated by selfish reasons • Any other relevant point 	5	
6.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slaves were often gladiators (hence Roman view that they deserved death) • Criminals were executed at the games • Romans had no sense of animal welfare • Simply had always been done • Life was brutal • Some gladiators had great status • Some gladiators had great wealth • Could be a route to freedom • Any other relevant point 	5	

Classical Mythology

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cronos feared his children would overthrow him so he swallowed them • Rhea saved Zeus by feeding Cronos a stone instead • Zeus was brought up safely and became a strong young man • Rhea and Zeus fed Cronos a nasty drink • Cronos was sick and spewed up the other children • Zeus and the other children fought against Cronos and the other Titans • Cronos was imprisoned • Zeus became king of the gods • Any five of the above points or any other reasonable point 	5	
8.		<p>Styx</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River over which dead were ferried • Said to circle Hades seven times • Charon took dead over • Corpses cremated-buried with coins to pay for journey • Heracles and Orpheus journeyed over it alive • Achilles made (almost!) invulnerable by its water <p>Lethe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the dead drank its waters • Made the dead forget their previous lives • Any other reasonable point 	5	
9.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of Hercules capturing Cerberus • Hercules' last task • Capture of Cerberus viewed as most dangerous • Hades grants Hercules' request • Return of Cerberus unharmed • Any other relevant point 	5	

Section B

Classical Drama- *Sophocles, Oedipus the King*

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The relationship starts off well• Oedipus sends Creon to Delphi• Oedipus trusts Creon to deliver the oracle• Creon supports Oedipus' investigation into the killer of Laius• The relationship changes when Teiresias accuses Oedipus• Oedipus accuses Creon of plotting against him with Teiresias• Creon denies this and maintains his loyalty• Oedipus rejects Creon's claim and wishes Creon dead• The relationship changes after the truth is revealed• Oedipus regrets blaming Creon and rekindles friendship• Creon treats Oedipus respectfully• Creon brings Oedipus his children <p>Any 10 reasonable points</p>	10	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	<p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The oracle from Delphi leads to the investigation into the murder of Laius • The oracle from Delphi results in the meeting with Teiresias • The argument with Teiresias causes the accusation against Creon • This leads to the description of a former oracle from Jocasta and how she and Laius foiled the oracle • This also leads to a confession from Oedipus about the oracle he received that he would kill his father, marry his mother and have incestuous children • This oracle led him to Thebes <p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compassion for the suffering of his people led Oedipus to consult Apollo at Delphi • A sense of justice and self-preservation led him to find the killer of Laius • Disbelief led him to accuse Teiresias and Creon • Respect for the truth led him to uncover his true birth • Disgust led him to blind himself and to his exile <p>Any 10 reasonable points</p>	10	

Roman Archaeology and Civilisation

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of literary sources • Use of previous archaeological finds • Use of pictorial primary representations • Digs in situ • Any other relevant point 	10	
4.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antonine Wall • Roman forts • Bath houses • Roads • Milecastles • Inscriptions • Naval base • Amphitheatre • Hospitals • Literary evidence such as Tacitus' Agricola • Any other relevant point 	10	

Classical Mythology

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prometheus made men from mud• He helped men by tricking Zeus into choosing fat for the gods and giving men meat• He stole fire from Olympus to protect men• Zeus took revenge on men by creating the first woman Pandora• Pandora brought men trouble by opening the box of evils• Zeus punished mankind by flooding the earth• Deucalion and Pyrrha survived the flood• They prayed that mankind should be saved• They were instructed to, “throw the bones of their mother behind them”• They threw the rocks of mother earth over their shoulders• The rocks turned into men and women• Any other reasonable point	10	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sisyphus has to roll the rock for ever uphill • Orpheus fails in the end to have his wife Eurydice return to him/is torn apart by females for spurning them <p>Sisyphus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sisyphus' fate was arguably overly cruel as it never ended • Some versions of the Sisyphus' myth portray him as cold-hearted murderer and so he may deserve his fate • Unwise to try to handcuff Hades • Tried to cheat death • His crime was a form of hubris as he tried to outwit the gods <p>Orpheus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was motivated by love and so deserved to have his wife back • He used no trickery but used his power of music • Orpheus broke condition set by Hades • Orpheus should have accepted his wife's death as all humans have to do • Orpheus was killed for his love of his wife <p>Maximum of 7 marks if candidate discusses only one myth.</p>	10	

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]