

# X013/12/01

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NATIONAL  
QUALIFICATIONS  
2013

TUESDAY, 28 MAY  
1.00 PM – 4.00 PM

CLASSICAL  
STUDIES  
HIGHER

Answer **Section 1** and **Section 2**.

100 marks are allocated to this paper.



## Section 1

Answer the questions on **EITHER POWER AND FREEDOM**  
**OR RELIGION AND BELIEF.**

40 marks are allocated to this Section.

**EITHER**

### POWER AND FREEDOM

Read the passages carefully, and answer ALL the questions which follow. In your answers you should demonstrate evidence of wider reading.

#### Passage A

So Pericles boldly laid before the people proposals for immense public works and plans for buildings, which would involve many different arts and industries and require long periods to complete, his object being that those who stayed at home, no less than those serving in the fleet or on garrison duty, should be enabled to enjoy a share of the national wealth.

Plutarch, *Pericles* 12 [1st/2nd Century AD]

#### Passage B

Now, as for slaves and metics in Athens, they lead a most undisciplined life; one is not permitted to strike them there, and a slave will not stand out of the way for you. Let me explain why this happens in Athens. If the law permitted a free man to strike a slave or a metic or a freedman, he would often find that he had mistaken an Athenian for a slave and struck him, for, so far as clothing and general appearance are concerned, the common people look just the same as the slaves and metics. Some people are also surprised that the Athenians allow their slaves to live in the lap of luxury and some of them indeed do live a life of real magnificence.

Old Oligarch, 1.10–12 [5th Century BC]

#### Passage C

Your country is right to expect you to help it hold on to the glory it gets from being head of an Empire. It is a common source of pride to you all and you cannot expect to give up the powers of Empire and continue to share its honours. Remember you are not only fighting to stay independent instead of becoming slaves, but also to avoid losing your Empire and placing yourself in danger because people hate you for the way you have used the power of your Empire.

Thucydides, *Histories* 2, 63.1–2 [5th Century BC]

#### Passage D

I completed the Forum Julium and the basilica between the Temples of Castor and Saturn, works begun and almost finished by my father, and when the same basilica was destroyed by fire, I began to rebuild it on an enlarged site, to be dedicated in the name of my sons.

Augustus, *Res Gestae* 2.3 [1st Century AD]

### Passage E

Certain slave-owners abandoned their sick and worn-out slaves on the island of Aesculapius [an island in the river Tiber] since they were unwilling to provide them with medical care. Claudius ordered all slaves so abandoned to be granted their freedom. And if they recovered, they were not returned to the control of their master. He also decreed that anyone who chose to kill a slave rather than abandon him should be arrested on a charge of murder.

Suetonius, *The Lives of the Caesars: Claudius* 25 [early 2nd Century AD]

### Passage F

The Emperor governs the whole world, as if it were a single city . . . Under the Roman Empire neither the plaintiff nor the defendant need submit to an unjust decision.

Aelius Atristides, *To Rome* 36 [2nd Century AD]

### Questions

*Marks*

**1. Read Passage A.**

- (a) Outline the ways in which Athens gained its wealth. 3
- (b) What were the benefits of Pericles' building programme? 2
- (c) In what other ways do you think this "national wealth" benefited Athens? 2

**2. Read Passage B.**

- (a) Why do you think there was no difference in dress between slaves/metics and freedmen? 2
- (b) Do you think this is an accurate reflection of the lives of slaves in Athens? Give reasons for your answer. 3

**3. Read Passage C.**

- (a) In what ways did Athens become "head of an Empire"? 3
- (b) Why do you think that people hated Athens? 3
- (c) Do you think Thucydides is a reliable source? 2

**4. Read Passage D.**

- (a) Explain why Augustus embarked upon such an extensive building programme. 3
- (b) In what other areas did Augustus make changes when he came to power? 4

**5. Read Passage E.**

- (a) Outline the general attitude and treatment towards slaves in ancient Rome. 4
- (b) In what legal ways could slaves become free? 4

**6. Read Passage F.**

- Do you agree with the author that it was better to live under the rule of an emperor? Give reasons for your answer. 5

**(40)**

OR

**RELIGION AND BELIEF**

**Read the passages carefully, and answer ALL the questions which follow. In your answers you should demonstrate evidence of wider reading.**

**Passage A**

Upon it (the shield) he fashioned two cities of mortal men, and fine ones. In the first was wedding and feasting; they were leading brides from their chambers along the streets under the light of blazing torches, and singing the bridal song. There were dancing boys twirling about, pipes and harps made a merry noise; the women stood at their doors and watched.

Homer, *Iliad* 18, 491–495 [8th Century BC]

**Passage B**

The priesthood as a vocation did not exist although many men and women were involved in the administration of religion, in the cases of temples, altars and sacred sites and in the conduct of festivals and sacrifices. We may call them “priests” today, but the great majority were public officials, whose duty, usually only in part, included responsibility for some portion of the religious activity of the community.

D. Hennessy, *Studies in Ancient Greece* [20th Century AD]

**Passage C**

Every year the Athenians celebrate a festival in honour of the Mother and the Maid, and anyone who wishes, from Athens and elsewhere, may be initiated in the mysteries; the sound you heard was the Iacchos song which is always sung at that festival.

Herodotus, *Histories* 8.65 [5th Century BC]

**Passage D**

The main purpose of marriage is twofold: a shared life and the procreation of children. . . . The raising of children is a matter of the greatest importance; indeed marriage exists for this purpose. Whilst it is possible to achieve the same result outside marriage—just as animals do—this is not fitting. For in marriage there must be full community of life between husband and wife, real love for each other, whether in health or illness, indeed in all circumstances, since it was for this purpose, as well as having children, that they married in the first place.

Musonius Rufus, *The Purpose of Marriage* 13a [1st Century AD]

**Passage E**

Why, you ask, is the goddess tended by virgin priestesses? I will discover the proper reasons for this also. It is said that Ceres and Juno were born of Ops from the seed of Saturn; Vesta was the third daughter. The first two married; and both are said to have borne children. Of the three only one remained who refused marriage. Is it surprising that a virgin goddess delights in a virgin priestess and allows only chaste hands to enter her sacred rites?

Ovid, *Fasti* 6, 283–290 [1st Century AD]

### Passage F

Now I will tell you on whose orders I am here, why I have come—and at the same time I will introduce myself. I'm here on Jupiter's orders; Mercury's the name. My father sent me here to beg a favour from you—or I suppose you might say “issue a command”, because he knew that you would do whatever you were told. After all he's well aware that you fear and dread him—as you're bound to fear Jupiter. All the same he asked me to put this request to you as a favour, ever so nicely, really politely.

Plautus, *Amphityro* 17–25 [2nd Century BC]

### Questions

	<i>Marks</i>
<b>1. Read Passage A.</b>	
(a) Describe the ways in which people in ancient Athens would celebrate a wedding.	4
(b) What comparison can be made with a wedding today?	2
<b>2. Read Passage B.</b>	
(a) Identify some of the main priesthoods in ancient Athens and explain what their duties were.	4
(b) Do you think the role of a priest was regarded as important? Give reasons for your answer.	2
<b>3. Read Passage C.</b>	
(a) Give details of the festival of “the Mother and the Maid”.	4
(b) Explain the significance of this festival to the people of Athens.	4
<b>4. Read Passage D.</b>	
(a) In what ways would a Roman family mark the birth of a child?	3
(b) Do you think children had an important role in the religious life of a Roman household? Give reasons for your answer.	3
<b>5. Read Passage E.</b>	
(a) Explain the importance of the priestesses of Vesta to the Roman state.	4
(b) Do you think many Roman girls would have wanted to become Vestal Virgins? Give reasons for your answer.	4
<b>6. In Passage F the god Mercury, a character in a Roman comedy play, addresses the audience.</b>	
(a) Do you agree that the relationship between Romans and their gods was one of “fear and dread”? Give reasons for your answer.	4
(b) Do you think Plautus is a reliable source of information? Give reasons for your answer.	2
	<b>(40)</b>

[Turn over

## Section 2

**Answer three questions: ONE from CLASSICAL DRAMA, and TWO from EITHER POWER AND FREEDOM OR RELIGION AND BELIEF.**

**Each question is allocated 20 marks.**

### CLASSICAL DRAMA

1. Antigone is solely responsible for the tragedy in Sophocles' *Antigone*.  
To what extent do you agree with this statement?
2. The main problem with Medea in Euripides' play was that she was too foreign and too clever for a Greek man like Jason.  
Do you agree?
3. Lysistrata achieves her goal in bringing about peace.  
How realistic do you find this play?
4. "Greek drama often brings into conflict the female world of home and family and the male world of the city and politics."  
How true is this of any **two** plays you have read?

### POWER AND FREEDOM

5. "Athenian democracy benefited the citizens in 5th century Athens."  
Discuss.
6. **EITHER**  
(a) "Women in ancient Athens had no control over their private and public lives."  
To what extent do you agree with this statement? Can the same be said of women today?  
**OR**  
(b) "Women in ancient Rome had no control over their private and public lives."  
To what extent do you agree with this statement? Can the same be said of women today?
7. The fall of the Republican system of government in Rome cannot be attributed to a single event or a single political figure.  
How accurate do you think this statement is?
8. "Living in ancient Athens was preferable to living in ancient Rome."  
Do you agree?

## RELIGION AND BELIEF

9. Why do you think the Delphic Oracle played such a central role in the religious life of ancient Athens?

**10. EITHER**

(a) Every household in ancient Athens took great care to mark the main events of family life.

Discuss.

**OR**

(b) Every household in ancient Rome took great care to mark the main events of family life.

Discuss.

11. Explain why in ancient Rome some foreign religions were accepted while others were banned.

12. All great state occasions in the ancient world involved celebrating the gods.  
Describe ways in which this was done and explain the importance of these rituals.  
Is the same true in the modern world?

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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