Centre Number			Candidate Number		
Surname					
Other Names					
Candidate Signature					



General Certificate of Secondary Education Foundation Tier
June 2013

Classical Civilisation

40203F

Unit 3F Greece and Rome: Conflict and Carnage

Monday 17 June 2013 1.30 pm to 2.30 pm

You will need no other materials.

Time allowed

1 hour

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer questions on one topic only.
 - Topic A Herodotus, The Persian Wars is printed on pages 2 to 11.
 - Topic B Virgil, Aeneid is printed on pages 12 to 21.
 - Topic C The Ancient Olympic Games and the Panathenaia is printed on pages 22 to 31.
 - Topic D Pompeii and Herculaneum is printed on pages 32 to 41.
- Answer all questions on the topic you have chosen.
- Write your answers in the spaces provided.
- Do all rough work in this answer book. Cross through any work that you
 do not want to be marked. Do **not** tear out any part of the book. All work
 must be handed in.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 46.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

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Examine	r's Initials
Question	Mark
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Answer questions on one topic only.

Answer **all** questions on the topic you have chosen in the spaces provided.

TOPIC A HERODOTUS, THE PERSIAN WARS

Answer **all** questions on this topic in the spaces provided.

Question 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

It is said that Leonidas himself sent those contingents away to save their lives, but he did not think it right that he and the Spartans with him should retreat from the position they had come to defend in the first place. Another view, the one I take myself, is this: Leonidas ordered the others to leave when he realised that they were far from enthusiastic as allies and unwilling to share in the danger that they all faced. Retreat was dishonourable as far as he was concerned, however. By staying behind Leonidas won great glory; he also secured the future of Sparta.

Herodotus, The Persian War, page 58

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1 (a)	Which people had just warned Leonidas that the Persians were about to surround him?
	(2 marks)
1 (b)	Why had Ephialtes told the Persians about the secret track?
	(1 mark)
1 (c)	Explain why Leonidas had come with only 300 Spartans.
	(2 marks)



1 (d)	How did Leonidas secure the future of Sparta by staying at Thermopylae (lines 7-8)?
	(2 marks)
1 (e)	What do you admire about Leonidas and the Greeks in the final hours of the battle?
i (c)	What do you admire about Leonidas and the Greeks in the linar hours of the battle:
	(3 marks)



Question	2

Read 1	the	following	passage	and	answer	the	questions	below.

Themistocles called the generals together and asked them to order their men to light fires and slaughter the Euboean sheep that had been driven down to the shore, for it was better that they should eat them than the enemy. He said that he had a plan that might deprive the King of his best allies and that he, Themistocles, would choose the right moment for their withdrawal to bring them safely home. The generals agreed to all this.

Herodotus *The Persian War* page 70

	Herodolus, The Persian War, page 70
2 (a)	Name the King mentioned in line 4.
	(1 mark)
2 (b)	The Ionians were considered to be the King's best allies. Explain how Themistocles planned to deprive the King of their support.
	(3 marks)
2 (c)	The King now invited the Persian troops to look around the battlefield of Thermopylae. What preparations did he make for their visit?
	(2 marks)



2 (d)	Give one reason why Herodotus was so interested in the part played by Queen Artemisia.
	(1 mark)
2 (e)	Do you admire Queen Artemisia? Give reasons for your answer.
	(3 marks)

10

Turn over for the next question





Question 3			
3 (a)	How did Xerxes take his army across the channel of water called the Hellespont?		
	(4 marks)		
	(**************************************		



3 (b)	Why did Xerxes' uncle, Artabanus, think the invasion would fail?
	(4 marks)

Question 3 continues on the next page



3 (c)	What sort of person do you think Xerxes was? Explain your answer.
	(5 marks
	(• .



Question •	Question 4		
4 (a)	What different things does Herodotus write about in his History?		
	(4 marks)		

Question 4 continues on the next page



4 (b)	How does Herodotus make war seem horrible?
	(4 marks)



4 (c)	Do you think Herodotus is an entertaining historian to read? Give reasons for your answer.
	(5 marks)

END OF TOPIC A





TOPIC B VIRGIL, AENEID

Answer **all** questions on this topic in the spaces provided.

Do not answer questions on this topic if you have answered questions on Topic A.

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(J	uestion	:h

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

"Take a message, report all this to my father!" cried Pyrrhus, "Tell him the dismal news, how I have disgraced him. Don't forget! Now die!" Then he dragged the quavering old man, as he slipped in his son's spilt blood, right up to the altar, twined his left hand in his hair, raised the flashing blade in his right, and buried it, down to the hilt, in his side.

Virgil, Aeneid, Book 2, page 47

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5 (a) (i)	Name Pyrrhus' father.
5 (a) (ii)	(1 mark) Where was his father?
5 (b) (i)	(1 mark) Who is the old man (line 3)?
5 (b) (ii)	(1 mark) What terrible thing had the old man just seen?
	(1 mark)



5 (c)	How does Virgil make the reader feel sorry for the old man in this passage?
	(3 marks)
5 (d)	What other horrors of war do you think Virgil shows in the Aeneid Book 2?
	(3 marks)



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Read the following passage	and answer the questions below.
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"This is Aeneas of Troy, who is famed for devotion to duty as much as for fighting. He has come to meet his father in the deepest shades of Hell. If the sight of such devotion leaves you entirely unmoved, well, you have to recognise *this*!"

Virgil, Aeneid, Book 6, page 101

6 (a)	Who is the Sibyl talking to in this passage?
	(1 mark)
6 (b)	What does she show him?
	(1 mark)
6 (c)	The Sibyl claims Aeneas was famed for devotion to duty (line1). Give one example of where he shows his devotion to duty and explain your choice.
	(3 marks)



6 (d) (i)	What did his father want to show Aeneas while he was in the Underworld?
6 (d) (ii)	(1 mark) Suggest one reason why he did this.
	/1 movk)
6 (e)	(1 mark) What do you find most frightening about the Underworld? Give reasons for your answer.
	(3 marks)



Questio	n 7
7 (a)	What does Sinon tell the Trojans about himself and the Wooden Horse?
	(4 marks)



7 (b)	Why is King larbas cross when Dido has an affair with Aeneas and how does he cause trouble for her?
	(4 marks)

Question 7 continues on the next page





your answer.	
	(5 mark
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Question 8			
8 (a)	What happened to Dido's husband Sychaeus and how did she gain the land to build Carthage on?		
	(4 marks)		

Question 8 continues on the next page



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8 (c)	What do you like and/or dislike about Aeneas' behaviour towards Dido? Give reasons for your answer.
	(5 marks)

END OF TOPIC B



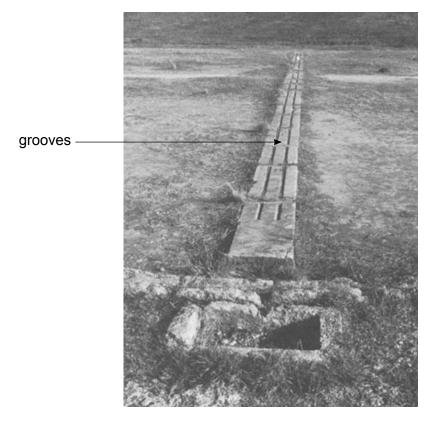
TOPIC C THE ANCIENT OLYMPIC GAMES AND THE PANATHENAIA

Answer **all** questions on this topic in the spaces provided.

Do not answer questions on this topic if you have answered questions on Topic A or Topic B.

Question 9

Study the picture of the stadium at Olympia and answer the questions below.



9 (a)	State two purposes for the grooves shown in the picture.		
	1		
	2		
	(2 marks)		
0 (b) (i)	•		
9 (D) (I)	How long was the running track in the stadium at Olympia?		
	(1 mark)		

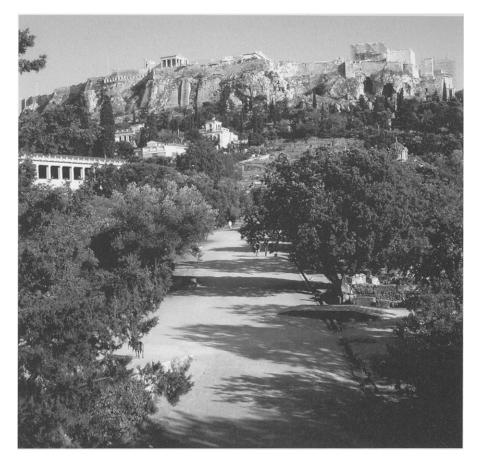


9 (b) (ii)	Explain why the track was this length.
	(2 marks)
9 (c)	Explain how the track at Olympia was different from a modern outdoor running track.
	(2 marks)
9 (d)	Do you think that the stadium at Olympia was well designed for spectators to watch the
	events? Give reasons for your answer.
	/2 marks)
	(3 marks)



Question 10

Study the picture of the Panathenaic Way looking towards the Acropolis, and answer the questions below.



10 (a)	What was the most important item carried in the Panathenaic procession?	
		(1 mark)
10 (b)	Name the temple on the Acropolis that housed the statue of Athena Polias.	
		(1 mark)



10 (c)	Explain why women were so important in the Panathenaic procession.
	(3 marks)
10 (d)	State the piece of evidence from the Acropolis in Athens that depicts the Panathenaic procession and the name of the building which it decorated.
	(2 marks)
10 (e)	Would you have liked to have been a man taking part in the Panathenaic procession? Give reasons for your answer.

Turn over ▶

10



Question 11			
11 (a)	What training did athletes do before competing in the ancient Olympic Games?		
	(4 marks)		



11 (b)	How easy was it for athletes to practise at the site of Olympia?
	(4 marks)

Question 11 continues on the next page





Do you think that athletes in these events had a fair chance of winning? Give reason for your answer.	SI ונ
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(a)	Who was allowed to take part in, and who was allowed to watch, the ancient Olympic Games?
	(4 mar



12 (b)	Explain why staying at Olympia could be uncomfortable for spectators.
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	(4 marks)



12 (c)	The ancient Olympic Games lasted for five days. Choose your favourite day and explain what you would have liked about it. Give reasons for your answer.
	(5 marks)

END OF TOPIC C





TOPIC D POMPEII AND HERCULANEUM

Answer **all** questions on this topic in the spaces provided.

Do not answer questions on this topic if you have answered questions on Topics A, B or C.

Question 13

Study the picture of a bakery in Pompeii and answer the questions below.



13 (a)	Identify the two features labelled A and B that tell us that this building was a bakery.
	A
	В
	(2 marks)
13 (b)	Explain how grain was turned into flour in a bakery in Pompeii.
	(2 marks)



13 (c)	State one piece of evidence that tells us what Pompeian loaves of bread looked like.
	(1 mark)
13 (d)	Explain how food was cooked at home in Pompeii.
	(0
13 (e)	(2 marks) Would you have enjoyed shopping for food in Pompeii? Give reasons for your answer.
	(3 marks)





Question 14

Study the picture of a cast of a body from Pompeii and answer the questions below.



14 (a)	Name the archaeologist who was the first to produce casts of the bodies.
	(1 mark)
14 (b) (i)	State two other items that were cast in the same way as the bodies.
	1
	2
	(2 marks)
14 (b) (ii)	Explain why it is possible to make casts of these items.
	(2 marks)



14 (c) (i)	Where in Caecilius' house were his business records found?
	(1 mark)
14 (c) (ii)	How did Caecilius' business records survive the eruption of Mount Vesuvius?
	(1 mark)
14 (d)	As an archaeologist, would you prefer to excavate the site of Pompeii or Herculaneum? Give reasons for your answer.
	(3 marks)



Question	15
15 (a)	What archaeological evidence is there for the types of show that took place in Pompeii's amphitheatre?
	(4 morto)
	(4 marks)



15 (b)	Explain why visiting the public baths in Pompeii was popular.
	(4 marks)

Question 15 continues on the next page

Turn over ▶ IIIIII



(5 mar	(c)	Would you have enjoyed a day at the theatre in Pompeii? Give reasons for your answer. You may refer to both the theatres, but not the amphitheatre.
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Question '	16
16 (a)	What were mosaics? Give an example of a mosaic from Pompeii or Herculaneum that you have studied.
	(4 marks)

Question 16 continues on the the next page



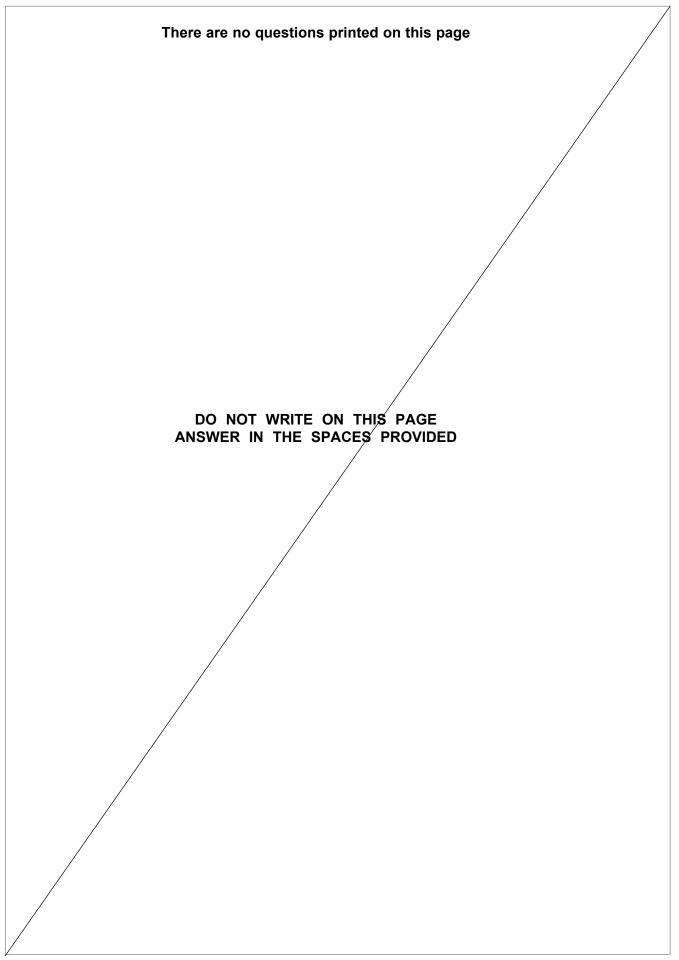
16 (b)	Explain how we know what ornaments in houses in Pompeii and Herculaneum were made of.
	(4 marks)



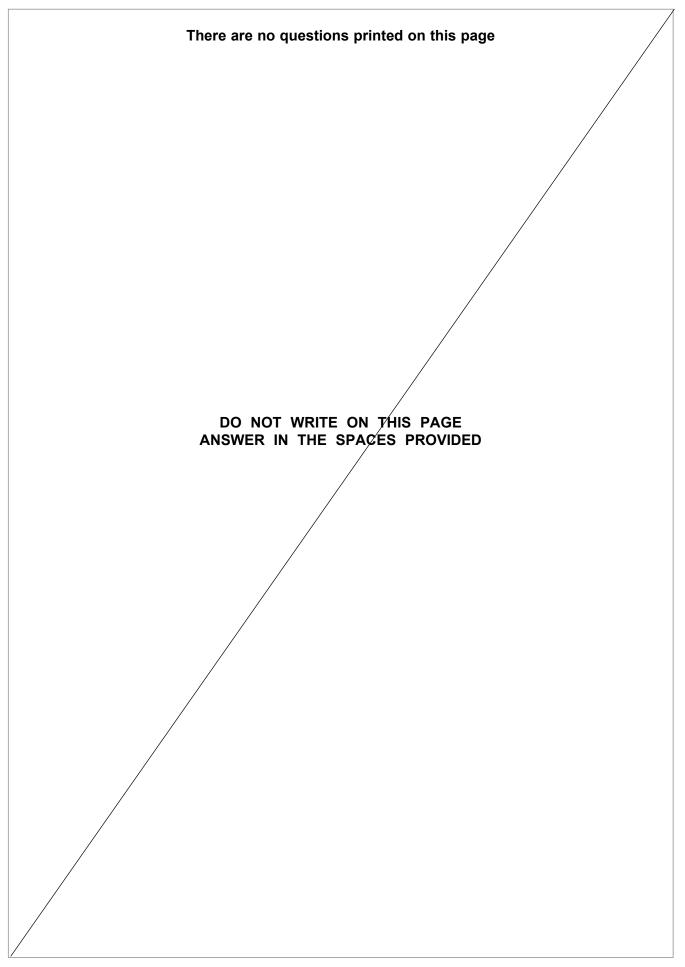
(c)	Do you think you would have liked to live in Pompeii and/or Herculaneum before the eruption of Vesuvius? Give reasons for your answer.
	(5 mark

END OF QUESTIONS











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