Centre Number			Candidate Number		
Surname					
Other Names					
Candidate Signature					



General Certificate of Secondary Education Foundation Tier
June 2011

Classical Civilisation

40203F

Unit 3F Greece and Rome: Conflict and Carnage



Monday 6 June 2011 9.00 am to 10.00 am

You will need no other materials.

Time allowed

• 1 hour

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use pencil or gel 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.

For Examiner's Use		
Examiner's Initials		
Question	Mark	
1		
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3		
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7		
8		
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15		
16		
TOTAL		



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.

"They do what the law commands. And one thing it always commands – never run away in battle whatever the odds; stand firm and win, or die. If you think I am talking nonsense, I will say no more. I am saying this because you make me say it. I hope everything turns out as you think it should, King."

Herodotus, The Persian War, page 40

1 (a) (i)	Who speaks these words to King Xerxes?
	(1 mark)
1 (a) (ii)	Why is he giving advice to Xerxes? Give two reasons.
	1
	2
	(2 marks)



1 (b)	State two things that the speaker says about the men in the Spartan army immediately before this passage.
	1
	2
	(2 marks)
1 (c)	How did the Spartans behave differently from most of the Greek army at Thermopylae?
	(2 marks)
1 (d)	Why do you think Xerxes just laughed and was not at all annoyed by the speaker's advice?
	(3 marks)

Turn over ▶



(1 mark)

\cap	uestion	2
u	HESTION	_

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

The Greek fleet at Artemisium consisted of the following: 127 ships from Athens ...; 40 ships from Corinth; 20 ships from Megara; 20 more ships from Athens but manned by Chalcidians; 18 ships from Aegina; 12 from Sicyon; 10 from Lacedaemon; 8 from Epidaurus; 7 from Eretria; 5 from Troezene; 2 from Styra. There were 271 triremes altogether.

Herodotus, *The Persian War*, page 67

2 (a) Name the commander of the Greek fleet and the Greek state he came from.

(2 marks)

2 (b) Which land battle was taking place at the same time as the sea battle at Artemisium?

(1 mark)

2 (c) The passage shows that Athenians provided more than half of the triremes in the Greek fleet. Give one reason why the commander of the Greek fleet was not an Athenian.



Explain how a trireme was used in battle.
(3 mail Herodotus says that the Greeks fought at Artemisium only because the Euboeans bribed Themistocles. Do you agree? Give your reasons.
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Questio	n 3
3 (a)	Describe how the Greeks at Thermopylae were betrayed.
	(4 marks)



3 (b)	Explain why the Spartans commanded by Leonidas marched north and defended the pass at Thermopylae.
	(4 marks)

Turn over for the next question



3 (c)	Do you think that Herodotus always portrays the Spartans at Thermopylae as heroes? Give reasons for your answer.
	(5 marks)



Question 4		
4 (a)	What reasons did Herodotus give for Xerxes' decision to invade Greece?	
	(4 marks)	



4 (b)	Mardonius said the Persians should not fear the Greeks. To what extent was he right?
	(4 marks)



4 (c)	Do you think Xerxes was a cruel king? 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.

Question 5

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

So Aeneas cries out, and a squall, shrieking down from the north, smacks straight into his sail, and stacks up the seas sky-high. Oars snap with a bang, then the bows lurch round, presenting the side of the ship to the waves, and a great steep mountain of water piles up behind. One ship hangs poised on the crest of a wave; to another the seas, yawning open, disclose the bottom in the trough of the waves, and the sand boils up in the brine. Three ships the South Wind seizes and hurls onto submerged rocks ... Three more ships the East Wind drives from the deep into the shallow and shoals – a pitiful sight – and batters them onto the land's edge and builds up a dam of sand around them.

Virgil, Aeneid, Book I, page 13

5 (a) (i) Who released the winds that caused the storm in the passage above?

(1 mark)

5 (a) (ii) Explain why he agreed to release the winds.

(2 marks)

5 (b) Why does Aeneas wish he had died in Troy?



Nar stor	me the god who comes to Aeneas' rescue and state two things he does to erm.
••••	
	(3
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Question 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Then Aeneas, by far the most handsome, took his place at her side, joining his forces with hers.

He was like Apollo when ... he visits his birthplace Delos, ... and his worshippers noisily flock round his altar. Apollo himself strides over the highest slopes on the island, his long flowing hair confined in a soft wreath of bay leaves and a circlet of gold, 5 with his arrows rattling on his shoulder. Aeneas' movements were as active as his, and the radiance on his princely face was as bright.

Virgil, Aeneid, Book IV, page 65

6 (a) (i)	Name the woman Aeneas stands beside at the beginning of the passage above.	
	(1 mark)	
6 (a) (ii)	Which goddess has she been compared with in Book I?	
	(1 mark)	
6 (b)	What activity is Aeneas about to take part in?	
	(1 mark)	
6 (c)	Virgil compares Aeneas to Apollo. Why is it a good comparison?	
	(3 marks)	



6 (d)	Soon after this passage Aeneas and the woman meet in a cave. How does Virgil show that the meeting will have an unhappy outcome?
	(1 mark)
6 (e)	Do you like Aeneas in the rest of Book IV? Give your reasons.
	(3 marks)

Turn over for the next question



Question 7			
7 (a)	Describe the Greeks' plan to defeat the Trojans after ten years of war.		
	(4 marks)		



7 (b)	Explain why the Trojans did not believe the warnings of Laocoon and Cassandra about the danger of the Wooden Horse.			
	(4 marks)			



7 (c)	Other than Laocoon, choose three people in Troy for whom you feel sorry and in each case explain why.
	(5 marks)



Question 8		
Describe how Dido helped Aeneas and his Trojans while they were in Africa.		
(4 marks)		
•		





8 (b)	Explain how Venus can be blamed for Dido's death.
	(4 marks)



8 (c)	Do you think Venus was a good mother to Aeneas? Give your reasons.
	(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

Look at this picture of an Olympic event and answer the questions below.



9 (a)	What is the event shown in the picture?	
		(1 mark)
9 (b)	State two of the other running races held at Olympia.	
	1	
	2	(2 marks)
		(2 marks)



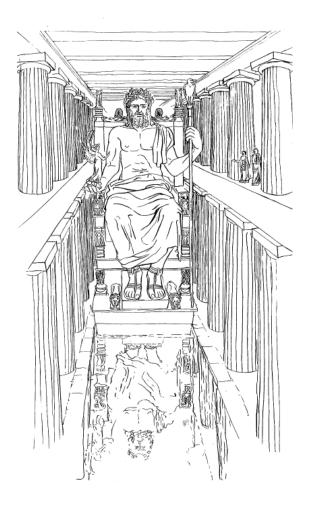
9 (c)	Why was it difficult for an athlete to win all the running races at Olympia?
	(2 marks)
9 (d) (i)	Name the running race in the Great Panathenaia that did not appear in the festival at Olympia.
	(1 mark)
9 (d) (ii)	Explain why the winner of this race was not necessarily the first to reach the altar.
	(1 mark)
9 (e)	Would you prefer to compete in a running race in the ancient or modern Olympic Games? Give reasons for your answer.

Turn over ▶



Question 10

Look at the picture and answer the questions below.



Who is the god seated on his throne in the picture?	
	(1 mark)
What two materials were used to create his skin and clothing?	
1	
2	(2 marks)
	What two materials were used to create his skin and clothing?



How does the layout of the buildings at Olympia show that it was an important religiou place for all Greeks? Use examples to support your answer.
(4 mari
Would you have liked to take part in the religious ceremonies during the festival at Olympia? Explain your answer.

Turn over ▶



Question 1	Question 11		
11 (a)	Which groups of people took part in the Great Panathenaic procession?		
	(4 marks)		



11 (b)	What were the main differences between the procession to Olympia and the Great Panathenaic Procession?
	(4 marks)
	(Thane)



11 (c)	Imagine you were an Athenian citizen at the Great Panathenaia. What would you have liked to see? Give your reasons.
	(5 marks)



Question 12			
12 (a)	Boxing and wrestling were very different in the ancient Olympic games compared with today. State the differences.		
	(4 marks)		





12 (b)	Explain how the <i>Hellanodikai</i> (Greek judges) made sure competition was fair at Olympia. You may refer to their jobs both before and during the five days of the festival.
	(4 marks)



12 (c)	Do you think the competitors would have enjoyed their stay at Olympia for the ancient games? Give your reasons. Do not mention taking part in the events.
	(5 marks)

END OF TOPIC C





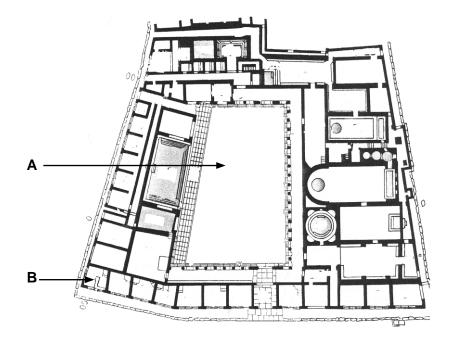
TOPIC D POMPEII AND HERCULANEUM

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

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

Question 13

Study the plan of the Stabian Baths in Pompeii and answer the questions below.



Name the area labelled A .
(1 mark)
Give two reasons why this area was so large.
1
2
(2 marks)



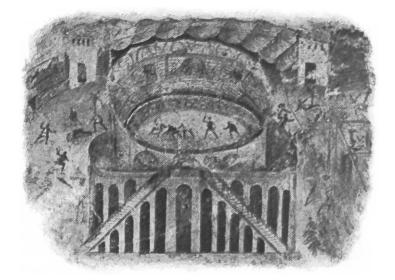
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Turn over ▶



Question 14

Study the painting of the amphitheatre in Pompeii and answer the questions below.



14 (a)	State two features in the painting that would make a visit to this amphitheatre safe and comfortable for the audience during a typical show.
	1
	2
	(2 marks)
14 (b) (i)	What unfortunate event in AD59 is shown in this painting?
	(1 mark)
14 (b) (ii)	From which nearby town were many people involved?
	(1 mark)



14 (c)	Explain the similarities and differences between Pompeii's large theatre and the Odeon (also known as the small theatre).
	(3 marks)
14 (d)	To what extent do you think that the archaeological evidence from Pompeii suggests that theatrical performances were as popular as the games held in the amphitheatre? Give your reasons.

Turn over ▶



Question 15					
15 (a)	Describe how the entrance, <i>atrium</i> (hall) and <i>tablinum</i> (study) of houses in Pompeii and Herculaneum show the wealth of their owners. Refer to specific examples to support your answer.				
	(4 marks)				



15 (b)	Explain how the owners of houses in Pompeii and Herculaneum tried to protect their homes and possessions against crime.
	(4 marks)





15 (c)	What would you have liked and disliked about gardens in Pompeii and Herculaneum? Refer to specific examples to support your answer.
	(5 marks)



Question 16		
16 (a)	Choose and describe the appearance of one temple in or near to the forum of Pompeii.	
	(4 marks)	



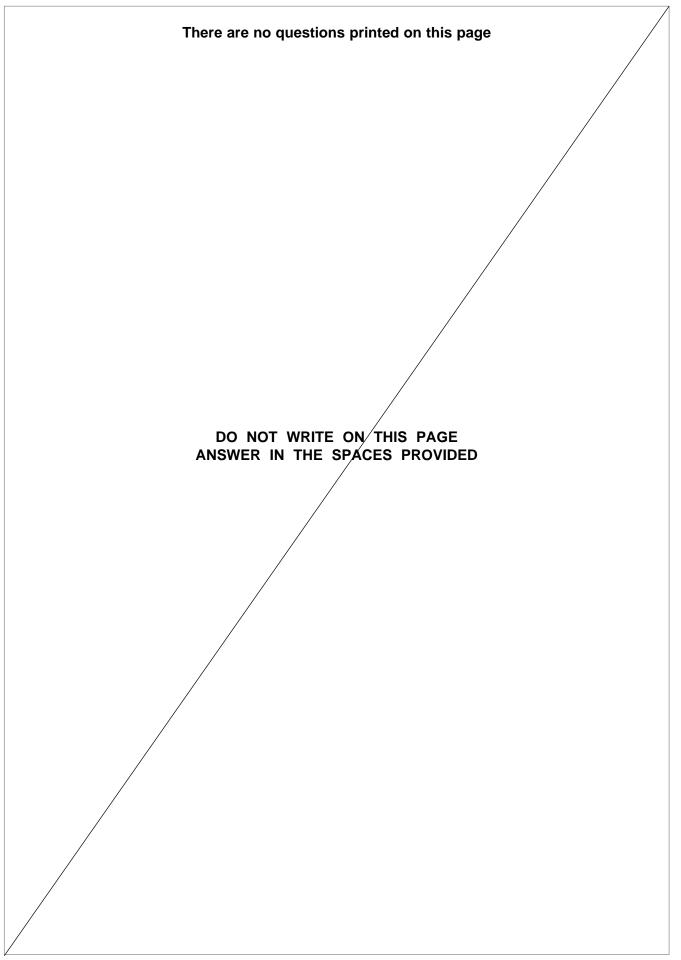
16 (b)	Apart from attending a religious ceremony, explain why someone would have gone to the forum in Pompeii. Refer to the archaeological evidence in your answer.
	(4 marks)



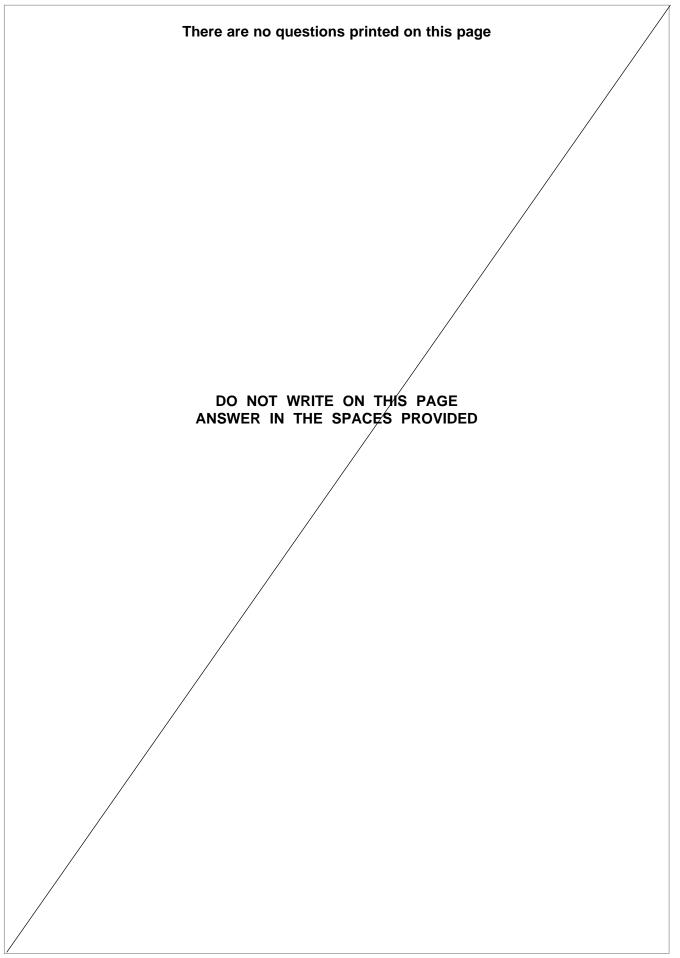
16 (c)	What do you think made the forum in Pompeii an attractive place to visit? Give your reasons.
	(5 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS











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