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**CLASSICAL STUDIES**

**9274/11**

Paper 1 Greek Civilisation

**October/November 2018**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

No Additional Materials are required.

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

There are **four** sections in this paper.

Each section is worth 25 marks.

You must answer **two** questions. Choose **one** question from **two** different sections.

You should spend 45 minutes on each section.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answer.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.



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This document consists of **8** printed pages and **1** Insert.

## SECTION ONE: ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

## EITHER

1 Read the passage below, and answer the questions which follow:

It was Olympias' habit to enter into these states of possession and surrender herself to the inspiration of the god with even wilder abandon than the others, and she would introduce into the festal procession numbers of large snakes, hand-tamed, which terrified the male spectators as they raised their heads from the wreaths of ivy and the sacred winnowing-baskets, or twined themselves around the wands and garlands of the women. 5

At any rate after Philip had seen this apparition, he dispatched Chaeron of Megalopolis to Delphi to consult the oracle of Apollo. In reply the god commanded him to sacrifice to Zeus Ammon and to revere him above all other deities; but he also warned Philip that he was fated to lose the eye with which he had peered through the chink of the half-open door on the night when he saw the god in the form of a serpent sharing his wife's bed. According to Eratosthenes, Olympias, when she sent Alexander on his way to lead his great expedition to the East, confided to him and to him alone the secret of his conception and urged him to show himself worthy of his divine parentage. But other authors maintain that she repudiated this story and used to say, 'Will Alexander never stop making Hera jealous of me?' 10 15

(Plutarch, *Alexander* 2,3)

- (i) In which year was Alexander born? [1]
- (ii) What omen occurred on the day Alexander was born? [3]
- (iii) Which **three** victories did Philip celebrate on the day Alexander was born? [3]
- (iv) 'inspiration of the god' (line 2). Which god is being referred to here? [1]
- (v) Briefly explain why Hera would be 'jealous' (line 16) of Olympias. [2]
- (vi) Using this passage as a starting point, explain the influence Alexander's claim to divinity had on his life. [15]

[Total: 25]

## OR

2 Why did Alexander introduce his Policy of Fusion? What effects did the introduction of this policy have? [25]

## OR

3 Who do you think was the most influential person on Alexander as he was growing up? In your answer, you should discuss **at least three** people. [25]

## SECTION TWO: SOCRATES

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

## EITHER

4 Read the passage below, and answer the questions which follow:

SOCRATES: Let's get to the point: what kind of 'looking after' the gods could holiness be?

EUTHYPHRO: It's like slaves looking after their masters, Socrates.

SOCRATES: I get it – it would be a kind of service to the gods, perhaps?

EUTHYPHRO: Of course. 5

SOCRATES: Could you then tell me, what goal does 'service to doctors' help to achieve? Don't you think it's health?

EUTHYPHRO: Certainly.

SOCRATES: What about service to shipbuilders? What goal's achievement does it serve? 10

EUTHYPHRO: Obviously a boat's, Socrates.

SOCRATES: And service to builders, one supposes, helps to achieve a house?

EUTHYPHRO: Yes.

SOCRATES: Tell me then, please, to what goal's achievement would service to the gods be contributing? It's obvious that you know, seeing that you claim that no one knows more than you about religion. 15

EUTHYPHRO: Yes, and I'm telling the truth, Socrates.

SOCRATES: Tell me then, in heaven's name, what ever is that marvellous work which the gods accomplish using us as their servants?

EUTHYPHRO: A multitude of good things, Socrates. 20

SOCRATES: And so do generals, my friend, but all the same you could easily state their principal aim by saying that they achieve victory in war. No?

EUTHYPHRO: Of course they do.

SOCRATES: Then again, farmers also achieve a multitude of good things. But still their principal achievement is food from the earth. 25

EUTHYPHRO: Certainly.

SOCRATES: What about the multitude of fine things that the gods achieve? What's the principal aim of their endeavour?

(Plato, *Euthyphro*)

- (i) Explain briefly why Socrates is seeking Euthyphro's advice. [3]
- (ii) In which year did Socrates' trial take place? [1]
- (iii) From the passage, give **two** examples of the Socratic Method, and explain how effective you think that they are. [4]
- (iv) What definition of holiness does Euthyphro give immediately after this passage? [2]
- (v) 'Socrates was a great teacher.' With reference to **both** this passage **and** the rest of *Euthyphro*, explain how far you agree with this statement. [15]

[Total: 25]

**OR**

- 5 'The main reason why Socrates was condemned to death is that he was considered to be a Sophist.' Explain how far you agree with this statement. In your answer, you should refer to Plato's *Apology*. [25]

**OR**

- 6 'Socrates was arrogant and did not care about the opinions of anyone else.' Explain how far you agree with this statement. In your answer, you should discuss **at least two** of the dialogues in *The Last Days of Socrates*. [25]

## SECTION THREE: ARISTOPHANES

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

## EITHER

7 Read the passage below, and answer the questions which follow:

DIONYSUS:	Oh, no, you don't: fair's fair. You must send them your good advice from here.	
AESCHYLUS:	Well, in my day everyone knew the answer: Treat enemy soil as yours, your own let go: Your ships are wealth, all other wealth is woe.	5
DIONYSUS:	That's all right, except that the 'other wealth' all goes to the jurymen these days.	
PLUTO:	Now please decide.	
DIONYSUS:	Well, in my heart of hearts I have known all the time. No questions about it, the man for me is –	10
EURIPIDES:	Now remember you swore by the gods to take me home! [Emotionally] Our old friendship ... you can't go back on an oath!	
DIONYSUS:	[quoting that fatal line]: 'My tongue it was that swore...' Come, Aeschylus.	15
EURIPIDES:	What? – Why, what have you done, you unspeakable monster?	
DIONYSUS:	What have I done? I have declared Aeschylus the winner, that's all. Any objections? [Loud applause, in which PLUTO joins.]	20
EURIPIDES:	Can you dare to look me in the face after playing such a low-down, shameful trick?	
DIONYSUS:	I appeal to the audience.	
EURIPIDES:	'Oh, heart of stone, wouldst leave me here to die?' Well, to go on being dead, anyway.	25
DIONYSUS:	[quoting that other fatal line]: 'Who knows if death be life and life be death?' – And fork be knife, and knife be fork and spoon. [EURIPIDES, struggling wildly, is removed by ATTENDANTS.]	30
PLUTO:	[in his usual sepulchral voice]: Dionysus and Aeschylus, kindly step inside my palace –	
DIONYSUS:	[dismayed]: Why, what have we –?	
PLUTO:	– where I propose to offer you the hospitality the occasion seems to demand. One for the road, gentlemen, won't you come in?	35
DIONYSUS/AESCHYLUS:	[together, in the same sepulchral tones]: That's extremely kind of you, Pluto; I don't mind if I do!	

(Aristophanes, *Frogs*)

- (i) 'You must send them' (line 1). To whom is Dionysus referring? [1]
- (ii) 'the "other wealth" all goes to the jurymen these days' (lines 6–7). What is Dionysus referring to here? [1]
- (iii) From this passage, find **three** examples of Aristophanes' comic technique. Write out the example, identify the technique and explain why it is funny. [6]

- (iv) Following this passage, what contribution does Pluto make to the ending of the play? [2]
- (v) Using this passage as a starting point, explain why you think Dionysus chose Aeschylus, not Euripides, as the winner of the competition in *Frogs*. [15]

[Total: 25]

**OR**

- 8 'A playwright should make people into better citizens.' To what extent do you think Aristophanes succeeds in this aim in *Wasps*? [25]

**OR**

- 9 'It is essential to understand the social and political contexts to Aristophanes' plays in order to enjoy them fully.' Using **either** *Wasps* **or** *Frogs*, discuss the extent to which you agree with this statement. [25]

## SECTION FOUR: GREEK VASE PAINTING

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

10 Study the image below, and answer the questions which follow:



- (i) What is the technical name given to the shape of this pot? What else did it need to make it suitable for use? [2]
- (ii) Explain how this type of pot was used and what made it suitable for this purpose. [4]
- (iii) Give the approximate date when this pot was made and decorated. [1]
- (iv) Name **two** of the decorative motifs used on the pot. [2]
- (v) Name the painter of this pot. [1]
- (vi) Analyse the content and composition of the narrative scene pictured above. [15]

[Total: 25]

**OR**

- 11** 'The most skilful and innovative red-figure artist.' To which red-figure artist do you think this description best applies? In your answer, you should refer to details from specific pots by **at least three** artists. [25]

**OR**

- 12** 'Vase painters were imaginative and creative storytellers.' What problems faced painters trying to depict a myth and how did painters overcome these problems? In your answer, you should include discussion of a range of specific pots and painters. [25]

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