



Department of Examinations - Sri Lanka

G.C.E. (A/L) Examination - 2018

## **48 – GREEK AND ROMAN CIVILIZATION**

### **Marking Scheme**

This document has been prepared for the use of Marking Examiners. Some changes would be made according to the views presented at the Chief Examiners' meeting.

Amendments to be included



48- GREEK AND ROMAN CIVILIZATION I- August 2018

Time: two hours

Answer all questions

Each question carries two marks

There is a total of 50 questions in this paper.

MARKING SCHEME

Part 1- Greek and Roman History

Select the most appropriate answer

01. Which one of the following answers does not describe accurately the reforms of Lycurgus?
- (1) Lycurgus' reforms transformed Sparta into a powerful military state
  - (2) According to them the Spartan constitution consisted of the dual monarchy, the *Gerusia*, the *Apella* and the *Ephors*
  - (3) They made Sparta an intellectually thriving society
  - (4) They made Spartan women as strong as the Spartan men
  - (5) They divided the population of Laconia into three classes
02. Which one of the following answers is correct regarding the formation of Greek colonies and cleruchies?
- (1) A colony was set up by private individuals and a cleruchy is set up by a state with political intentions
  - (2) A colony was set up in a conquered country and a cleruchy was set up in a foreign land
  - (3) A colony and cleruchy both enjoyed complete freedom
  - (4) The colonies and cleruchies were both politically independent.
  - (5) A colony was bound to the mother city through all means whereas a cleruchy had no link to the mother city
03. Which two of the following statements refer to the system of *ostracism*?
- A - It was introduced as a part of social reforms of Peisistratus
  - B - The *Areopagus* and the *Boule* were to decide the need to conduct it at any given time
  - C - It prevented ambitious influential individuals acquiring supreme power unconstitutionally
  - D - Individuals ear marked as dangerous through a public vote were banished
  - E - Its objective was to safe guard Athenian monarchy
- (1) A, B    (2) A, C    (3) B, D    (4) C, D    (5) D, E

13. Which two of the above statements accurately refer to the immediate causes of the downfall of Athens?

- (1) A, B      (2) A, E      (3) B, D      (4) C, D      (5) D, E

14. Which one of the following statements reflects the actual conditions of the Peace of Antalcidas?

- (1) The islands of Cyprus and Clazomenoe were given to Sparta  
 (2) Athens was allowed to retain most of the islands in the Aegean Sea  
 (3) A few Greek states were allowed to remain independent  
 (4) Persia received Cyprus, Clazomenoe and the Hellespont  
 (5) Cyprus and Clazomenoe were given to Persia while Athens was allowed to retain three islands and other Greek states remained independent

15. Which one of the following statements shows the measures taken by Epaminondas to curtail Spartan power?

- (1) He dissolved the Arcadian confederacy and reinforced Athens against Sparta  
 (2) He liberated Messenia and established their independence  
 (3) He restored Messenia as an independent state and consolidated the supremacy of the Arcadian confederacy  
 (4) He negotiated peace between Athens and Persia in a bid to strengthen their alliance against Sparta  
 (5) He secured and consolidated the Arcadian confederacy

16. Read the following statements and answer the question.

A- Ancus Marcius conquered several Latin towns and removed many of their inhabitants to Rome

B- L. Tarquinius Priscus reduced most of the Latin towns and became the ruler of all Latium

Out of these two statements

- (1) A is correct and B is incorrect  
 (2) A is incorrect and B is correct  
 (3) Both A and B are correct  
 (4) Both A and B are incorrect  
 (5) Only B is correct and A happened as a result of B

17. Select the correct phrase, from among the answers provided, to fill the blank in the statement mentioned below.

Original constitution of Rome consisted of .....

- (1) The Senate, *Comitia Curiata* and *Comitia Centuriata*  
 (2) A king, the Senate, *Comitia Centuriata*  
 (3) *Pontifex Maximus*, *Curiae*, the Senate

- (4) The Senate, the Legion, *Curiae*  
 (5) A king, Senate, *Comitia Curiata*

18. Which two of the following statements are correct regarding the abolition of monarchy in Rome?

- A- Powers exercised formerly by the king were bestowed on the senate
- B- Powers exercised formerly by the king were bestowed on magistrates and the senate
- C- Powers exercised formerly by the king were bestowed on two annually appointed magistrates
- D- Powers exercised formerly by the king were bestowed on two magistrates who held office for life
- E- Powers exercised formerly by the king were bestowed on two magistrates who held equal authority

(1) A, B      (2) A, D      (3) B, C      (4) C, E      (5) D, E

19. Read the following statements that refer to the steps taken to alleviate the grievances of the Plebeians, and answer the following question.

- A – Plebeians were given protection from the arbitrary exercise of power by Patrician magistrates
- B – Intermarriages between Plebeians and Patricians were sanctioned
- C- The sacred offices of the pontiffs and augurs were made open to Plebeians
- D- The resolutions of the Plebeians received the force of law

Which of the following statements refer to the laws that granted privileges to Plebeians as stated above from A to D in their correct sequence of order?

- (1) Lex Canuleia, Lex Ogulnia, Lex Hortensia, Lex Valerio de Provocatione
- (2) Lex Valerio de Provocatione, Lex Canuleia, Lex Ogulnia, Lex Hortensia
- (3) Lex Valerio de Provocatione, Lex Hortensia, Lex Canuleia, Lex Ogulnia
- (4) Lex Hortensia, Lex Valerio de Provocatione, Lex Canuleia, Lex Ogulnia
- (5) Lex Ogulnia, Lex Hortensia, Lex Valerio de Provocatione, Lex Canuleia

20. Which one of the following statements is incorrect regarding the Licinian Laws?

- (1) These laws ensured the abolition of both the offices of military tribunes and censors
- (2) These laws enforced that one of the consuls must be a Plebeian
- (3) These laws prohibited all citizens from holding more than 500 *jugera* of public land
- (4) According to these laws the interest paid by the debtors must be deduced from the principal debt
- (5) According to these laws the reduced debt must be paid in three annual installments

E – Battle at Thapsus

29. Select the answer that states the incidents in the correct sequence of occurrence.

- (1) A, B, C, D, E
- (2) A, E, C, B, D
- (3) B, A, D, C, E
- (4) B, C, E, D, A
- (5) E, C, D, B, A

30. Which one of the phrases from A to E refers to the incident after which Caesar became the absolute master of Rome defeating all forces of Pompey?

- (1) A      (2) B      (3) C      (4) D      (5) E

**Part II- Greek and Roman Literature**  
**Answer the following questions in one language only**

**Please provide short answers**

31. State two of Hesiod's most serious concerns about the individual and his society in the *Works and Days*.

**Social and political injustice; powerful suppressing the powerless; moral and ethical decay in both individuals and society; lack of reverence to gods; relationships between individuals causing social imbalance; need to work at the right time and pace.**

*The belief that disobeying or tricking the Gods leads to disaster is emphasized by the myth of Prometheus, whose action to steal the fire from Zeus lead to the fact that a man must work to find his food, as well as to many other evils that were released from Pandora's box. Moreover, the failure to respect these rules is implied as the main reason for the extinction of the second, Silver race of men. According to the poet, the Gods destroyed the Silver race since they neglected to offer respect to them. Hesiod is also concerned with the moral issue of war and peace these are also seen as punishments and rewards sent by Zeus to people as they deserve. While Hesiod's world is a world without war the consequences of previous wars are presented in an effort to emphasize the irrationality of violent actions and the importance of peace. An example is the destruction of the Bronze race of men. Practical elements presented in the poem are simply used as means to the end of teaching morality. The poem would be incomplete without arguments and examples of how to implement the moral theory cited. All of the practical advice found in *Works and Days* is associated to one or more moral issues. For example, the largest part and the main theme of Hesiod's practical advice is work, both in the land and the sea. It gives the moral advantages of work, which keeps you from stealing and being jealous of the others.*

32. Why does Hesiod invoke the Muses at the beginning of the *Works and Days*?

**To gain favour of the Muses for a good performance; asking for the appropriate divinity practical assistance or favour to make the task of composition successful.**

**To show the audience that the work is not a mere conventional idiosyncratic composition but one that is a traditional tale, handed down through generations with authority from divine Muses who have inspired it. Hence to gain validity, acceptance and respect for the work and for the message imparted.**

33. What message is Hesiod trying to convey with his story about the Hawk & the Nightingale in the *Works and Days*?

**To highlight the ethical and moral decay in individuals and society: This tale is well known, although in a quite different version of Aesop's tales. The main difference between the two versions lies in the fact that, in Aesop's tale, as in almost all of his tales, talking animals simply represent some classes of people. Hesiod's version of**



the tale, on the other hand, reminds us that people are actually very different from animals. In particular, he points out that the law of the jungle that prevails in the world of animals should not be applied to the human world. On the other hand justice and righteousness must be the code of conduct in the human world.

Furthermore, Hesiod's calendar is not as one could claim completely didactic. A large portion of the calendar is superstitious and not practical at all. Some of the advice is simply common sense, both now and then. To summarize, clearly the poem does not teach practical things to a modern audience, and from the above one can see that if it did teach something to the people of those days, this was not practical but moral. *Works and Days* is more argued as a poem about morality. Hesiod is concerned with almost all the moral issues of his world: Law, justice and injustice, reverence to gods, blasphemy, peace and war, as well as matters of family and community, issues that have tortured generations have continued to torture people to date. A large part of the poem is dedicated to some practical instruction, which, under a more careful analysis, turns out to either be support for Hesiod's arguments about moral rather than practical teaching.

34. Outline Anticleon's argument in his attempt to prove that the power of the jurors is illusionary in Aristophanes' play the *Wasps*.

**Anticleon's case:**

Old jurors, who were the former warriors of the Persian war, who contributed to form the Athenian empire and to generate its vast income, are now abused and ill-treated.

They are underpaid since what they receive for their services to the city then and now is devalued and is way below sufficient amount to live.

He enumerates the city's income (taxes from *metics* [foreign residents and freed slaves], shares, duties, markets, rents, tributes from empire [resulting from Delian league], confiscations, silver mines) = 12 million drachmae per year. Jury pay doesn't even come to 10% of this total – most goes into the pockets of Cleon and his cronies. Jurors shouldn't have to work for their pay – the city's income was earned by them in the first place (they rowed and toiled the money into existence in the Persian war (says Anticleon). Therefore they are slaves working twice for their money.

*Philocleon's case:*

Juror has power of 'absolute sovereignty' - even the rich milking the public purse bow down to him in fear of reprisals; Jury service is entertaining - they hear actors speeches, flutists entertainments, funny stories; Juries are grovelled to in language of prayer; Juries are bribed shamelessly with money OR given accused daughters; Jurors are not held accountable - ignore the contents of wills and give to the "show in court"; Jurors get to see naked boys - 18yr olds



*had to prove they were old enough to be able to bear arms and become citizens; Jurors are under Cleon's protection - Cleon never gives them problems; Jurors recent pay rise to 3 obols make them popular at home.*

35. List two conditions that the audience of Aristophanes' play, the *Wasps*, can learn about the political situation of Athens in 422 B.C.

**Corruption rife in the Athenian courts of law; Gullibility of the citizens; corruption of politicians such as Cleon who abuse masses and their ignorance and simplemindedness; Gullibility of masses that fall easily to flatter; denunciation of democracy – power is really with a few rich, corrupt, high class nobles not in the hands of the people as it's made it out to be.**

36. State briefly how justice is dispensed in the Athenian Law courts according to Aristophanes' play the *Wasps*.

**The mock trial gives the elements of a real courtroom, and at the start Philocleon's words also give some indication. Court conventions – using pebble to vote/convict; practices of the courtroom – how cases are presented, evidence heard etc.; ploys used by individuals to gain sympathy for their cases. The working of the courtroom is full of corruption, and contrary to expectation, and was subject to political manipulation. The lowest and the most uneducated rabble were involved seemingly in decision-making.**

*Courtroom scene:*

*To cure Philocleon of his addiction to trials, Anticleon arranges a mock trial in household. - Aristophanes promoting a private solution for a public ill - Athens invasion by primitive urges greed, stupidity (the animal fantasy); The trial case brought by "the Dog of Cydathenaeum against Labes of Aexone," on the ground that he injured one Sicilian cheese by eating it all himself" -the Dog; (Kuon) is Cleon, Cydathenaeum was his Deme, Labes is Laches, a commander in a naval battle in Sicily -Locals would recognise this as a trial when Cleon had accuse Laches of embezzlement in Sicily. The crime is he didn't share the cheese with the dog (not that he stole it – a reference to Cleon); The Dog "knows how to bark & lick the plates" takes his cut and blackens other men's characters; Labes, the defender, cannot speak because there are already 3 speakers on stage –satirising the injustice prevalent in the courts – and Cleon's corruption; Anticleon speaks on his behalf parodying Athens' court conventions - Character References: He's a noble watch dog and fighter (in contrast to Cleon he was not a soldier just a politician) - Playing the sympathy card : Brings out Labes' puppies for sympathy – a common ploy in Athenian trials at the time - irrelevant evidence "after all, he was never taught to play the harp" – also blaming upbringing. Philocleon want to convict despite the evidence, though moved by the puppies. Anticleon sees him blinded by tears, switches the urns, and Philocleon puts a pebble in the wrong urn. Philocleon acquits for the first time in his life and he faints.*

37. Give two aspects about the opening scene of Sophocles' play *Philoctetes* that symbolize the life of Philoctetes on the island of Lemnos.

**The *Philoctetes* does not open with its main character, because at the start of the play, no dialogue is possible for him. The first word of the dialogue in Greek is ἀκτὴ or shore to which he naturally as a human being forms a part and being in an isolated island Lemnos. Because of this isolation, we find Philoctetes to be someone in a place that is 'in between'. Physically, he is entirely separated from his fellow comrades in arms with whom he willingly went to fight at Troy. He lacks the ability to speak with any other human being, to communicate. He is also excluded from the company of the gods, insofar as his treading on the sacred ground of Chryses, en route to Troy, is the cause of his oozing wound, and the ground of his subsequent exclusion from the company of his own men. Although he is severely wounded, Philoctetes' empty cave nonetheless contains traces of civilization: a crudely carved wooden cup; a bed made of leaves; material for making a fire; and especially Philoctetes' bow, which allows him to slay birds and to survive off their meat.**

38. In Sophocles' *Philoctetes* why did Odysseus send only Neoptolemus looking for the handicapped Philoctetes without himself joining in the search?

**It was Odysseus himself who abandoned Philoctetes in Lemnos and that may have caused Philoctetes to hate Odysseus. In such circumstance, if caught by surprise, Philoctetes being a good archer is certain to shoot Odysseus to death. Neoptolemus is the son of Philoctetes' friend Achilles and he has not accompanied Greeks in the initial expedition to Troy. Also Odysseus can carry out any plan with the help of Neoptolemus as he is not previously known to Philoctetes.**

39. In Sophocles' *Philoctetes* why did Greeks want to bring Philoctetes to Troy now after ten years?

**According to a prophecy the Greeks needed to have Philoctetes, his bow and Neoptolemus in Troy if they were to win the war against the Trojans.**

40. According to the prologue in Euripides' *Alcestis*, who compelled Apollo to be a slave of Admetus and as a punishment for what crime?

**Zeus compelled Apollo to be a slave as a punishment for killing the Cyclops, the maker of the thunderbolt that killed Asclepius.**

41. According to the speech of the maid servant, what did Alcestis request from Hestia after offering sacrifices, on the appointed day of her death on behalf of her husband Admetus, in Euripides' *Alcestis*?

**Alcestis requested Hestia – to give a good wife to her son and a good husband to her daughter and also not to let her children meet an early death like their mother but to let them thrive and live longer lives in their country.**

42. Who is the traveler Admetus took in and treated with hospitality in his palace despite the death of his wife Alcestis in Euripides' *Alcestis*?

**Heracles**

43. State the names of the parents of Pamphilus in Terence's play, the *Mother-in-Law*.

**Sostrata**

**Laches**

44. State briefly the situation Pamphilus had to experience when he returned from Imbros in Terence's play the *Mother-in-Law*.

**Pamphilus found that his wife has just given birth to a baby though the marriage was not consummated.**

45. What is the subject matter of the second speech made by Cicero in his speech *Against Catiline*?

**Supporters of Catiline**

46. Who were corrupted by the supporters of Catiline who remained in Rome after Catiline himself had left Rome, according to Cicero's third speech *Against Catiline*?

**The envoys of the Allobroges, a tribe living in Dauphine and Savoy.**

47. Which of Catiline's supporters attempted to corrupt the people (named in the above answer) and for what purpose?

**It was Publius Lentulus who tried to corrupt them**

**With the hope of starting a war across the Alps and a Gallic insurrection.**

48. In Apollonius' epic poem *The Voyage of Argo* (i) where did the Argonauts first stop in their journey to Colchis and (ii) which of them compelled Jason to restart the journey to Colchis?

**(i) Lemnos..... (ii) Heracles.....**

49. Name the deity that helped the Argonauts when they were passing through Celtic and Ligurian tribes in their homeward journey from Colchis in Apollonius' *The Voyage of Argo*.

**Goddess Hera**

50. Who is the relative of Medea that the Argonauts visited in their homeward journey from Colchis in Apollonius' *The Voyage of Argo*?

**Circe**

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Greeks were god fearing people and they sought divine help in all affairs of private life. Greek deities were believed to have communicated with people through various oracles. The most famous was the Oracle of Delphi where the god Apollo was consulted by many Greeks who visited the shrine. The Priestess who sat upon a tripod that was placed across the chasm of the earth that gave out fumes interpreted the words of the deity to the devotees who consulted the oracle. Oracle of Dodona was also consulted by many Greeks to find out the wish of Zeus. Here the devotees would pose their questions and Zeus was believed to have given his answers through the rumbling of the branches and leaves of the sacred oak tree in the sacred precinct at Dodona. Oracles were a major part of Greek religion that united the Greeks as one nation.

#### 4 Epaminondas

A Theban patriot. A most skillful general and a tactician of rare ability. He was noted for his honesty and uprightness. What distinguished him most was his selfless devotion to the cause of his country. He was a most intimate friend of Pelopidas. Treachery and murder were against the principles of his conduct. After the liberation of Thebes he reorganized the military force of Thebes and instituted the famous 'sacred band' to guard the citadel. He was sent as a Theban envoy to Sparta. There he showed great independence of spirit by refusing to sign the peace of Callias except in the name of the Boeotian Confederacy of which Thebes was the head. In 371 BC he shattered the military prestige of Sparta. His policy was to weaken Spartan power permanently. In 362 he led another expedition into Peloponnesus to support the Theban party in Arcadia. He defeated the combined Spartan and Mantinea armies at Mantinea but was himself killed at the moment of victory.

#### 5 Philip of Macedon

This is the father of Alexander the great who set the foundation stone for the vast empire of his son Alexander. Philip's success was mainly due to his energy, skill and ability in diplomacy. The condition in Greece also favoured his position. All Greek states were exhausted by long warfare and only Athens stood somewhat strong but was distracted by her fights with the allies - Social War. The Sacred War that broke out during this period gave Philip an excuse to interfere into the affairs of Greece. The disunion of the Greeks also favoured Philip towards achieving his desires.

#### 6 Tullus Hostilius

War-like king, main event of his era was the capture of Alba Longa. The outcome of the war was decided not by regular warfare but by a single combat of three champions on each side. The champions of the Romans were Horatii while the Albans were represented by Curatii. Tullus also fought against the Fidenae and the Etruscans. Tullus, infuriated by the treacherous acts of the king of Alba Longa, destroyed it and removed its citizens to Rome.

#### 7 Hannibal

An able and a clever Carthaginian general to whom the government of Carthage has entrusted the command of war against Rome during the Second Punic War. At

the beginning of the war Hannibal was successful. One of his greatest victory was at Cannae where he defeated the Romans. He killed one of the consuls. He did not march upon Rome directly as his soldiers were not skilled in siege operations. All Italian tribes joined Hannibal and he marched into Campania and the rich city Capua welcomed him. His stay in Capua demoralized his soldiers. Hannibal failed to capture Cumae and Neapolis and was repulsed before Nola. He seized Tarentum but could not relieve Capua which was closely besieged by the Romans. Romans soon recovered Capua and Tarentum. His brother Hasdrubal who came to north to reinforce Hannibal was killed in the battle of Metaurus. This shattered Hannibal's hopes and withdrew his army within the peninsula of Brutii where he remained until he was recalled to Carthage.

#### 8 Spartacus

Was a Thracian brought to Rome and trained as a gladiator.

Led the Gladiatorial uprising against the city of Rome.

He was joined by many runaway slaves and the struggle assumed formidable proportions.

For about two years Spartacus was master of Italy which he laid waste. He defeated both the consuls of Rome in 72 BC. This War lasted from 73-71 BC.

But was at last overpowered by Crassus and killed.

#### 9 Jugurtha

Was extremely ambitious person and wanted to be the sole ruler of Numidia. In the attempt he killed all rightful heirs to the throne and defeated another heir, named Adherbal, in battle. The latter appealed to Rome for help and the Senate divided the kingdom of Numidia between Jugurtha and Adherbal by a decree. Jugurtha bribed the commissioners sent to effect the partition and secured the larger and richer portion. Then again Jugurtha invaded the territories of his rival and besieged him in Cirta and caused him to be murdered treacherously along with some Italian traders. These circumstances compelled Rome to declare war against Jugurtha in 112 BC. Jugurtha continued his course of bribing Roman generals and to put off war and to have favourable terms of peace and also to hush up all inquiries against him. Later Marius and Sulla under him were sent to repulse the attacks of Jugurtha when war against him was renewed. Finally he was betrayed to Romans by his ally Bocchus and Jugurtha was brought to Rome and was starved to death.

#### 10 Mithridates

He ascended to the throne of Pontus when he was 12 years. Was a man of remarkable accomplishment and activity. Once firmly settled on throne he began to extend his power towards the East, partly by conquest and partly by alliances and made himself a powerful monarch. His ambition was to found in Asia a monarchy that is capable of ousting the Romans from the East. Romans wrested the province of Phrygia from Mithridates as the Romans were alarmed at the growing powers of



Mithridates and wanted to stop his course of action. First Mithridates ignored Roman interference and when it went beyond toleration he sent a delegator to Rome demanding satisfaction and he was dismissed with evasive answer and Mithridates declared war against Rome. During the first phase Mithridates received the help of Greek cities and was successful but the first war ended with a peace treaty that was unfavourable to Mithridates. The war continued again in two more phases and it ended when Mithridates was deserted by his followers and him committing suicide.

(4 marks  $\times 5 = 20$ )

### Section A – Greek History

(02)

- i. Who is Peisistratus and how did he rise to prominence in Athens? (3 marks)

A young noble who posed as a savior of the common people and had distinguished himself militarily by releasing Salamis from Megara.

- ii. State briefly the role Solon played in bringing about Peisistratus into power. (5 marks)

By creating conditions conducive to democracy and strengthening the power of the people, and thereby curtailing the power of the nobles, Solon paved the way for Peisistratus/Pisistratus who was also in support of the power of the common people and opposed their suppression by the nobles and the rich.

- iii. Compare and contrast the reforms of Solon with those of Lycurgus. (7 marks)

Solon as the ruler of Athens set laws and systems in place had strengthened the power of the people and democracy, and in making Athens a thriving center of culture, art etc. Lycurgus put in place laws and systems to create Sparta as a legendary military state.

Equality and justice are pillars of a civil society. Lycurgus led his reforms so that everyone equally advances as a public duty. As opposed to Lycurgus, Solon led his reforms so that every person had a fair chance at advancement and participation in government built on merit and wealth.

Lycurgus and Solon both modified their city through political, social, and economic reformations to alleviate social injustice.

Politically, Lycurgus instituted elders in Sparta and Solon based political power on wealth in Athens as an attempt to alleviate social injustices.

Lycurgus intended to make Sparta a more just and equal city as he strikes a balance between the people and the king to resist democracy and prevent the development of tyranny.

(03)

i. Why was the Delian League established?

(3 marks)

**An association of Greek-states established in 478 B.C. at the end of the second Persian War to fight against the Persian Empire and safe-guard Greece from another Persian invasion.**

ii. State briefly how Athens used the Delian League to grow as a maritime power. (5 marks)

*The candidate may state briefly how Athens used the resources of the league to force states to join the league and continue to pay tribute, and practiced an aggressive foreign policy when the Persian threat was no longer there:*

*Cimon freed southern Aegean from Persian control and convinced more states to join the league. Some cities were forced to join/pay tribute and destroyed others for refusing (e.g. Andros). Further evidence of expansionist Athenian policy can be seen in the case of Carystus, the one city in Euboea, which declined membership of the Delian League. After refusing to join a second time in 472 B.C., they were promptly conquered. Athenian's actions here were at least partially justifiable since at the time of the Carystian incident the Persians still controlled these regions, and thus Carystus could open mainland Greece to Persia, and encourage other Euboean cities to leave the league. A less justifiable incident was the way the Athenians dealt with Naxos' attempted secession from the league. Similarly, Erythrai, which rebelled in the 450's B.C. was the subject of a harsh and authoritative decree. By now the Persian threat had more or less dissolved and so the league had achieved its purpose. However the Athenians chose to enforce the league's oath and force all members to remain in it. One member to revolt was Thasos, a rich and navally powerful island which controlled parts of nearby Thrace. The Athenians clearly had their eyes set on natural resources in Thrace, and when they started to dispute the Thasian possession of a gold mine, the Thasians grew worried, and threatened to withdraw from the league. Because of this the league overcame the Thasian fleet in 465 B.C. capturing 33 ships and laid siege to Thasos. The Spartans were sufficiently concerned with Athenian expansionism (and while the Delian League acted as one unit, it was clear that the Athenians were behind this action) to sign a secret pact with the Thasians under which they would invade Attica. As it happened Sparta could not do this due to internal strife, but the pact shows how transparent the Athenian imperialism was. At the same time as besieging Thasos the Athenians established an allied colony in Thrace, where they were clearly anxious to establish a foothold. In 462 B.C. Thasos had to capitulate, and lost her fleet, gold mint and city walls. Like Naxos, it was forced to pay tribute rather than making contributions to the navy. The disputed gold mine and some other valuable settlements in Thrace were annexed by the Athenians (it is notable that the Athenians took these over without even a pretence to them being under control of all the league). Athens embarked on an aggressive new foreign policy, aimed against Sparta, Athens' major rival in Greece. Athens allied with Argos, Sparta's traditional antagonist in the Peloponnese, and proceeded to attack Corinth, Sparta's most important ally. Vast operations were launched on both land and sea, and the result was that by 457 B.C. Athens had control of*

*the whole of central Greece (although this control had collapsed by the time of the Thirty Year Truce's signing in 445 B.C.). Athens' eagerness to build an empire (and the fact that the sometimes-foolish boldness with which it acted was partly caused by its being a democracy) was evident in its decision to send a vast fleet of 200 triremes to aid an Egyptian revolt against the Persian empire. This served little practical purpose, and more sober minds would doubtless have kept to their own affairs. Athenian cleruchies (colonies) were set up at strategic points throughout Greece, the Mediterranean and even the Black sea, where Athens maintained a good relationship with Cimmerians, as it grew more and more dependent on the import of grain from this tribe. Amphipolis was built at a strategic junction on the northern Aegean coast road; Thouriot was founded as an Athenian stronghold in Magna Graecia; and a fleet was sent to the Black Sea simply as a demonstration of Athenian power and to keep the vital trade routes open. An Athenian empire was now well and truly established.*

iii. Discuss the immediate and remote causes that led to the Peloponnesian War. (7 marks)

**Immediate causes:** Corinth and Corcyra situation; Megarian issue; Spartan insult of Athens during the Helot revolt.

**Remote causes:** Growth of democracy that Sparta hated; Athens' maritime success through the Delian League; quick rise of Athens to power from a city-state to an empire; Spartan jealousy of Athenian success; Discontentment of allies that sought Spartan help; Athenian abuse of the power of the Delian league; Athens continuing to impose her authority through the league even after the Persian threat was no longer imminent;

## Section B – Roman History

(04)

i. Who formed the First triumvirate?

(3 marks)

**Caesar, Pompey, Crassus**

ii. (a) State the objective for setting up the First triumvirate and

(1.5 marks)

**To divide among themselves all the powers of the state.**

(b) Describe briefly the political conditions that led to it.

(3.5 marks)

**Short-sighted policy of the Roman Senate, which irritated Caesar by refusing him a triumph claimed by him after his return from Spain and estranged Pompey by refusing to ratify his actions in Asia. Such situations brought the most wealthy Roman of the time - Crassus, and most popular man - Caesar, and the man of military glory- Pompey together to form a private alliance.**

(1.5+3.5=5 marks)

iii. Discuss the work accomplished by the First Triumvirate and the causes that led to its break down.

The private alliance was to divide all the powers of the state among themselves. The work accomplished by the alliance was in a way a fulfillment of its objectives. Thus

Caesar was elected consul with the support of Pompey and Crassus.

Caesar pleased people by proposing an agrarian law which gave lands to Pompey's soldiers and also settled a large number of needy on public lands in Campania.

Obtained from people ratifications of Pompey's actions in Asia. Consolidated Equite tax-farmers by allowing them an abatement of one third of the sum which they had contracted to pay as farmers of revenue in Asia.

Had a law passed granting him the government of the province of the Cisalpine Gaul and Illyria for five years at the end of his consulship. Then after some time he gained the control of Transalpine Gaul and sought to appoint his friends to key offices and caused his enemies as Cicero and Cato sent out of Rome.

Causes that led to the breakdown of the Triumvirate:

The death of Crassus broke the link between Caesar and Pompey, their friendship was further weakened by the death of Julia the daughter of Caesar and Pompey's wife. Then the success of Caesar in Gaul has aggravated the jealousy of Pompey and his measures to check the powers of Caesar led to increase the rift between Pompey and Caesar.

*The candidates will discuss these points appropriately.*

(05)

i. Against whom did Octavius fight at Actium?

(3 marks)

Against the fleets and armies of Mark Antony and Cleopatra

ii. (a) What was the outcome of the Battle of Actium?

(1.5 marks)

In the middle of the battle Cleopatra's ships fled and Antony followed her and Octavius had an easy victory and pursued them to Egypt but Antony and Cleopatra committed suicide to prevent becoming Roman prisoners.



(b) Describe very briefly the causes that led to the down fall of the Republic in Rome

(3.5 marks)

- With the expansion of Roman territory due to its foreign conquests, Rome was in need of an efficient and a strong government to control its territories.
- The growth of Roman power has not accompanied by the restraining influence of the old Roman virtues. Long wars had completely demoralized its people
- The selfish policy of the Senate and the nobles weakened the foundation of the Republic and made monarchy a necessity.

(1.5 + 3.5= 5 marks)

iii. Discuss the manner in which Augustus Caesar organized his Empire. (7 marks)

*The candidates will discuss how Augustus Caesar tactfully acquired himself by absorbing all the key powers of the state while appointing his close associates and family members to other key positions of the state. He did all these before the senate could realize of this centralization of power and rally to act against him. Throughout the entire process Augustus was clever to pacify and lure the Senate into his trick by granting them ceremonial prominence.*

*In short the candidates will discuss how Augustus established his empirical rule in the guise of restoring the old Republic.*

## PART II- Greek and Roman Literature

(06) Comment on the subject matter of any five of the following, referring them to their contexts.

- (a) O noble Perses, keep my words in mind,  
And work till hunger is your enemy

From Hesiod's epic poem *Works and Days*. Hesiod is instructing Perses and perhaps also his fellow farmers on 'the value of working'. Calls him 'noble Perses' perhaps to show that noble people will at least adhere to wise advice of others in doing the right thing. The emphasis is on working without getting distracted from any possible physical ailments as hunger. There is an allusion to the idea of righteousness which is violated when that wasting other people's hard earned money and property as an idler. This is what Perses has been doing according to the poem and what Hesiod is trying to instruct against. Thus the two themes Work and

Justice are well reflected in these lines. There is also a hint at the point that since work comes from Zeus it is necessary to work as a way of propitiating him when hoping for a better life since he is the giver of both riches and poverty to people.

(b) You are to go to Troy

With him; you are to have your sickness cured;

From *Philoctetes* of Sophocles. Here, Heracles admonishes Philoctetes at the close of the play bringing a resolution to it. Prior to this incident Philoctetes was adamantly opposing to the proposal of Odysseus to go to Troy and was planning to go to Argos instead with the help of Neoptolemus who has now deviated from his mission after gaining his virtuous mindset. The technique Sophocles uses here is called *Deus ex machina*, where a divine or semi-divine being arrives on a machine signaling the omni-present ability of Gods to bring a resolution to a situation. The advice of Heracles from whom Philoctetes has received his bow and arrows is significant in acting against his obstinacy. This way the Greek mission to take Philoctetes to Troy, an essential task for the Greeks to win the war against the Trojans, will be fulfilled. It also will help Philoctetes when his sickness, caused by the snake bite, will be cured by the divine doctors in Troy. The snake bite has initially has taken Philoctetes out of society and now its cure will re-grant him social associations ending his misery and suffering.

(c) you know I am beginning to like this idea. But there's one thing you haven't mentioned yet.  
Who's going to pay me?

From Aristophanes' *Wasps*. When Anticleon was trying to convince his father Philocleon against attending the jury service Philocleon states this after listening to the reasons presented by Anticleon justifying his attempt to stop his father from attending to jury service. Anticleon has proposed his father to try domestic cases being at home and it is that idea that has attracted Philocleon's attention. But the financial concerns that urged most of the old jury men to attend this service has arisen in his mind now. Being the past soldiers who fought for the liberty of Greece and who should have been the share holders of the glory and greatness of Athens are now compelled to scratch a life with 3 obols a day which they earn through hardships, and were exploited through many means while politicians were enjoying a luxurious life style consuming the profits. The play which satirizes the Athenian jury service also points to the corruptive life styles of the contemporary politicians.

(d) I did not invite you to attend this funeral  
You are not here as one of my friends;

In Euripides' *Alcestis*, Admetus says this to his father Pheres as he arrives with funeral offerings to pay honour to his wife Alcestis' corps. Admetus who selfishly

postponed his death, with Apollo's help at the expense of his wife Alcestis' life (when she volunteered to die on his behalf) was of the opinion that his parents should have offered to die for him. Here Admetus is blaming his father and calls him a coward, for not volunteering to die for him, when he himself was absconding it as a coward. It is only through this invented character 'Pheres' that Euripides was trying to make Admetus understand his fault: that everyone loves his life irrespective of its length and conditions and that it is wrong to expect others to die on one's behalf. This realization has qualified Admetus to be treated fairly at the end of the play when his dead wife was restored to him.

(e) I sometimes receive an apology after the sort of insult you refer to, but it doesn't help me much. And now, what can I do for you?

In Terence's *Mother-in-law*, the courtesan Bacchis was telling this to the two fathers-in-law when they approached and inquired her with regard to their son's problem. The phrases indicate that Bacchis was not a common type of courtesan and that may be what is intended in stating that she may receive an apology later from those who blame her without knowing the true situation. She assures that Pamphilus has stopped associating with her now for sometime. Usually normal courtesans may shun from helping to restore the marriages of their clients and may not intend to visit or meet their wives or anyone for that purpose. But later as hinted in this conversation Bacchis was ready to help the two fathers-in-law to help restore the marriage of Pamphilus (her one-time customer). Also the theme, mistaken identity is also reflected in the scene.

(f) Others have earned thanksgivings for being of service to the state, but the present honour has been decreed to me, and me alone, for bringing about its salvation.

These lines are from Cicero's speech *Against Catiline* and highlights the exaggerations and egoism of Cicero. He is presenting himself as the savior of Rome. It is necessary to convince the fellow senators that what he did to the state by guarding it against its enemies was commendable and is not a wrong action though the conspirators were Roman citizens and Catiline was a senator himself. Cicero needs to put his case strongly to prevent anyone rising against him (who is a new man) even in future for punishing Roman citizens.

(g) The teeth were those of the Aonian serpent, the guardian of Ares' spring, which Cadmus killed in Ogygian Thebes.

From Apollonius' *the Voyage of Argo*. This refers to the moment Jason was facing the challenge of Aeetes the king of Colchis, Medea's father. This is a small



digression relating the history of the deadly and miraculous teeth that Aeetes possessed and are to be sowed and harvested by Jason. A mythological account is connected with the teeth making them lot more historical and deadly as well. The nature of the teeth and the task require Jason to receive some supernatural powers if he is to win the challenge as the test was to prove the divine descent of Jason and his crew.

(4 marks x5=20)

*When answering the second and third sections of the questions below, the candidate is expected to provide appropriate quotations from the texts concerned. The answers need not be exactly as what is provided for each, but the discussion needs to follow in the light of the answers provided.*

(07.)

- i. State briefly the formation of the cave that Neoptolemus was instructed to look for, by Odysseus in Lemnos, when they came to fetch Philoctetes in Sophocles' play *Philoctetes*.

(3 marks)

**A cave with double entrance which allows two sun-traps on a chilly day or a cool retreat for sleep in the height of summer, which also has a spring of running water to the left.**

- ii. Discuss briefly Philoctetes' character traits that contribute to increase his misery.

(5 marks)

**The candidate will provide a character sketch of Philoctetes referring to his extreme obstinacy as a result of which he may loose the chance of curing his wound and ending his painful suffering that resulted there on.**

- iii. How successful do you think Sophocles is in assigning the task of bringing Philoctetes to Troy to Neoptolemus and Odysseus? Give your reasons with reference to Sophocles' play *Philoctetes*.

(7 marks)

**The candidate is free to assess and evaluate the use of characters by Sophocles, s/he will assess the characters of Neoptolemus and Odysseus referring to their opposite characteristics in the course of discussion.**

**The Candidate is also free to suggest new characters with good reason and reference if s/he wants to say Sophocles is not successful with these two characters having stated why they do not form a good choice.**

(08.)

- i. (a) Name the king who decided to end the feud between the Argonauts and the Colchians in Apollonius' the *Voyage of Argo*? (b) What was his decision?

(3 marks)

(a) Phaeacian king Alcinous.

(1 mark)

(b) If Medea is still a virgin she will be returned to her father, but if she is a married woman she will not be separated from her husband.

(2 marks)

ii. (a) In Phaeacia, whose suppliant did Medea become, (b) how did this person seek to help her, and (c) what followed thereupon? Explain.

(5 marks)

(a) Media became a suppliant of Alcinous' wife Arete

(1 mark)

(b) Arete sent a messenger to Jason informing him of Alcinous's decision that Medea will be restored to her father if she remains a virgin and will not be separated from the husband if she is a married woman.

(2 marks)

(c) candidate may describe in his/her words about the marriage between Media and Jason arranged by the forces of nature and nymphs in a cave.

(2 marks)

iii. 'Too much divine intervention have made the journey of the Argonauts less adventurous and appealing to the reader.' Do you agree with this statement? Give your reasons with reference to appropriate evidence from the text.

(7 marks)

**The candidates will argue independently for either side of the case and may bring evidence from the text to support their case.**

(09.)

i. What thoughts made Phidippus in Terence's *Mother-in-Law* suspect his wife Myrrina when he found out about the birth of the baby?

(3 marks)

**He suspected her of trying to break the marriage by hiding the birth of the baby because at the beginning she did not like to accept Pamphilus as her son-in-law since he kept a mistress and spent his nights away from home.**

ii. Discuss briefly the way the two mothers-in-law were attempting to restore the marriage of their children.

(5 marks)

**Sostrata – was planning to leave the house to her son and daughter-in-law and to go and live in the country with the husband.**

**Myrrina – was trying to hide the pregnancy of her daughter and the birth of the baby from her husband Laches, then from her son-in-law Pamphilus and from his family. This is because Myrrina was aware that the daughter was bearing a child**

that was conceived outside her marriage to preserve the name of the daughter. After the delivery of the baby and its exposure Myrrina will send the daughter, Philumina, back to her husband.

- iii. Discuss with appropriate references from the play, the manner in which Terence is generating laughter and humour through the grievances of his characters, and how he brings about a resolution to the play through a trivial object such as a ring. (7 marks)

The candidates will argue independently in this regard with evidence from the text to support their case.

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