

General Certificate of Education  
June 2007  
Advanced Level Examination



**CLASSICAL CIVILISATION**  
**Unit 4 Greek History and Culture**

**CIV4**

Monday 11 June 2007 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

**For this paper you must have:**

- an 8-page answer book
- a photographic insert for use in Topic 2 (enclosed).

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is CIV4.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Choose your two questions from **one topic** only.  
Answer **one** question from Section 1 and **one** question from Section 2 in the topic you have chosen.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 65.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

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Answer questions on **ONE TOPIC** only.

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**Topic 1** *The Persian Wars, 490–479 BC*

Answer **one** question from **Section 1** and **one** question from **Section 2**.

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**Section 1** Answer **one** question.

There are 25 marks for each question.

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**EITHER**

**1** Read the passage from Herodotus below, and answer the questions which follow.

“That, then, is the object of this meeting – that I may disclose to you what it is that I intend to do. I will bridge the Hellespont and march an army through Europe into Greece, and punish the Athenians for the outrage they committed upon my father and upon us. As you saw, Darius himself was making his preparations for war against these men; but death prevented him from carrying out his purpose. I therefore on his behalf, and for the benefit of all my subjects, will not rest until I have taken Athens and burnt it to the ground, in revenge for the injury which the Athenians without provocation once did to me and my father.”

Herodotus, *The Histories*, Book 7.8

- (a) Explain how the Athenians had committed an ‘outrage’ upon Xerxes and Darius (line 3). Give **four** details. (4 marks)
- (b) How significant was ‘this meeting’ (line 1) for Xerxes’ decision to invade Greece? (6 marks)
- (c) ‘Herodotus presents the whole story of Xerxes’ decision to invade Greece, and the invasion itself, as an act of revenge.’

How far do you think this is true? You should support your answer by reference to the text. (15 marks)

OR

2 Read the passage from *The Persians* below, and answer the questions which follow.

DARIUS: Hence this disaster, unforgettable, complete;  
 Measureless, such as never yet made desolate  
 Our Persian land, since Zeus first gave this ordinance,  
 That one man, holding throne and sceptre, should be lord  
 5 Over all Asia's pastured plains. Medus first led  
 This nation; next, his son, whose wisdom ruled his will,  
 Performed the kingly office. Cyrus the Fortunate  
 Was third; who, while he governed, blessed the land with peace.  
 He added to his empire Lydia and Phrygia;  
 10 Ionia he subdued by force; and he incurred  
 No anger of the gods, because his heart was wise.  
 Fourth in succession, Cyrus' son governed the land.  
 Fifth, Mardus, who disgraced his realm and ancient throne;  
 But the brave Artaphernes with his friends conspired  
 15 And killed him in his palace. Last, I gained the place  
 I wished for. Many troops I had, many campaigns  
 I led; but never dealt my land a blow like this.

Aeschylus, *The Persians*, lines 759–775

- (a) (i) To whom is Darius speaking? (1 mark)
- (ii) At what point in the play is he speaking? (1 mark)
- (b) What was the 'disaster' **and** why was it so 'unforgettable, complete' (line 1)? (2 marks)
- (c) How effectively does Darius' account of previous Persian kings' reigns contribute to the point of this speech? (6 marks)
- (d) In what ways does Aeschylus use Darius and Atossa to comment on Xerxes' invasion of Greece and its consequences? (15 marks)

Turn over ►

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**Section 2** Answer **one** question.

There are 40 marks for each question.

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**EITHER**

- 3 ‘Aeschylus’ concerns were with poetry, ritual, and celebration rather than history. Herodotus’ concerns were with the idea of history and with telling a good story.’

How far do you agree with this assessment? You should refer to **both** *The Histories* **and** *The Persians* in your answer. (40 marks)

**OR**

- 4 Superior Greek skills, or Persian mistakes?

To what extent do you think Aeschylus and Herodotus present the Greek victories of 480–479 BC in these terms? You should refer to **both** *The Histories* **and** *The Persians* in your answer. (40 marks)

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**Topic 2** *Greek Sculpture*

Answer **one** question from **Section 1** and **one** question from **Section 2**.

You may use drawings or diagrams to illustrate answers in this topic.

Do **not** answer questions on this topic if you have answered questions on **Topic 1**.

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**Section 1** Answer **one** question.

**Photographs A, B, C and D** are provided for use in this section.

There are 25 marks for each question.

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**EITHER**

**5** Open out the insert and study **Photographs A** and **B** which are printed on **pages 4 and 1** respectively.

- (a) Identify the two statues illustrated in **Photographs A** and **B**. Give the approximate dates of manufacture of both statues. *(4 marks)*
- (b) What features of each statue support the date you have assigned to it? *(6 marks)*
- (c) To what extent does the viewer interact with the statues shown in **Photographs A** and **B** in different ways? *(15 marks)*

**OR**

**6** Open out the insert and study **Photographs C** and **D** which are printed on **pages 2 and 3** respectively.

- (a) Identify the two statues illustrated in **Photographs C** and **D**. Give the approximate dates of manufacture of **C** and of the original of **D**, which is a Roman copy. *(4 marks)*
- (b) What features of each statue support the date you have assigned to it? *(6 marks)*
- (c) How far does the statue in **Photograph D** show a different approach to the representation of women in sculpture from the statue in **Photograph C**? *(15 marks)*

Turn over ►

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**Section 2** Answer **one** question.

There are 40 marks for each question.

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**EITHER**

- 7 Most Greek sculpture was intended for public display rather than private ownership. What effect do you think this had on its appearance and conventions? You should refer to **at least six** examples of statuary you have studied, including architectural and relief sculptures. *(40 marks)*

**OR**

- 8 ‘When Greek sculptors gained the skills to make life-size bronze statues, they increased their chances of representing the human body realistically in all its movement and variety.’

To what extent is this a fair summary of the effects of bronze technology on the development of Greek sculpture? Use at least **six** examples of statuary you have studied in your answer. Do **not** refer to the statues in **Photographs A and B**. *(40 marks)*

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**Topic 3** *Greek Tragedy*

Answer **one** question from **Section 1** and **one** question from **Section 2**.

Do **not** answer questions on this topic if you have answered questions on **Topic 1** or **Topic 2**.

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**Section 1** Answer **one** question.

There are 25 marks for each question.

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**EITHER**

**9** Read the passage from *Hippolytus* below, and answer the questions which follow.

THESEUS: Do you know, women, what was that distressful cry  
 Inside the palace, which reached my ears a moment since?  
 This is strange; when I come home from a pious mission,  
 My house receives me with shut doors, and not a word  
 5 Of loyal welcome! There is no bad news, I trust,  
 Of Pittheus? He is well advanced in years; but still  
 His departure from this house would be a grief to me.

CHORUS: No, Theseus. What has happened to you does not concern  
 The old. It is the young whose death must break your heart.

Euripides, *Hippolytus*, 790–798

- (a) Explain why Phaedra has just committed suicide. (4 marks)
- (b) How far does Theseus' grief affect the way he goes on to deal with Hippolytus? (6 marks)
- (c) 'The plot of *Hippolytus* depends on a series of disappointed expectations.'

How far do you think that this is true? Support your answer by reference to the whole play. (15 marks)

**Turn over ▶**

**OR**

- 10 Read the passage from *Antigone* below in the translation which you have studied, and answer the questions which follow.

*The translation of E.F. Watling*

CREON: You take me for your target, reverend sir,  
 Like all the rest. I know your art of old,  
 And how you make me your commodity  
 To trade and traffic in for your advancement.  
 5 Trade as you will; but all the silver of Sardis  
 And all the gold of India will not buy  
 A tomb for yonder traitor. No. Let the eagles  
 Carry his carcase up to the throne of Zeus;  
 Even that would not be sacrilege enough  
 10 To frighten me from my determination  
 Not to allow this burial. No man's act  
 Has power enough to pollute the goodness of God.  
 But great and terrible is the fall, Teiresias,  
 Of mortal men who seek their own advantage  
 15 By uttering evil in the guise of good.

Sophocles, *Antigone*, lines 1034–1048

*The translation of Robert Fagles*

CREON: Old man – all of you! So,  
 you shoot your arrows at my head like archers at the target –  
 I even have *him* loosed on me, this fortune teller.  
 Oh his ilk has tried to sell me short  
 5 and ship me off for years. Well,  
 drive your bargains, traffic – much as you like –  
 in the gold of India, silver-gold of Sardis.  
 You'll never bury that body in the grave,  
 not even if Zeus's eagles rip the corpse  
 10 and wing their rotten pickings off to the throne of god!  
 Never, not even in fear of such defilement  
 will I tolerate his burial, that traitor.  
 Well I know, we can't defile the gods –  
 no mortal has the power.  
 No,  
 15 reverend old Tiresias, all men fall,  
 it's only human, but the wisest fall obscenely  
 when they glorify obscene advice with rhetoric –  
 all for their own gain.

Sophocles, *Antigone*, lines 1034–1048

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- (a) What does Teiresias (Tiresias) say in response to this speech? (4 marks)
- (b) How characteristic is this speech of Creon's treatment of others in the play as a whole? (6 marks)
- (c) To what extent is this scene a turning point in *Antigone*? Support your answer by reference to the text as a whole. (15 marks)
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**Section 2** Answer **one** question.

There are 40 marks for each question.

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**EITHER**

- 11** 'A major theme of Greek tragedy is the disintegration of the household (*oikos*) as a political entity.'

How far do you think this is true of *Antigone*, *Oedipus* and *Hippolytus*? You should refer to all three plays in your answer. (40 marks)

**OR**

- 12** How central are the concepts of sin and punishment in *Antigone*, *Oedipus* and *Hippolytus*? You should refer to all three plays in your answer. (40 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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