



Classical Civilisation

CIV4A

Unit 4A Socrates and Athens

Specimen paper for examinations in June 2010 onwards

This question paper uses the [new numbering system](#) and [new AQA answer book](#)

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do **not** use pencil or gel pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** for this paper is **CIV4A**.
- Answer questions from **two** options.
Choose **one** option from Section One and **one** option from Section Two.
Answer **all** questions from the options you have chosen.
- Do all rough work in your 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.
- If you use more than one book, check that you have written the information required on each book.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
- You will be marked on your ability to
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Section OneChoose **either** Option A **or** Option BAnswer **all** questions from the option you have chosen.

EITHER**Option A**

Read the passage below and answer Questions 01 to 04.

This happened while we were still under a democracy. When the oligarchy came into power, the Thirty Commissioners in their turn summoned me and four others to the Round Chamber and instructed us to go and fetch Leon of Salamis from his home for execution. This was of course only one of many instances in which they issued such instructions, their object being to implicate as many people as possible in their crimes. On this occasion, however, I again made it clear, not by my words but by my actions, that the attention I paid to death was zero (if that is not too unrefined a claim); but that I gave all my attention to avoiding doing anything unjust or unholy. Powerful as it was, that government did not terrify me into doing a wrong action; when we came out of the Round Chamber the other four went off to Salamis and arrested Leon, and I went home. I should probably have been put to death for this, if the government had not fallen soon afterwards. There are plenty of people who will testify to these statements. 5 10

Plato, *Apology*, p.56

- 0 | 1 | Just before this passage Socrates has mentioned the occasion on which he opposed the wishes of the Assembly. Give **three** details. (3 marks)
- 0 | 2 | On what grounds did Socrates believe he was justified in opposing the wishes of the Assembly and the Thirty Commissioners on these **two** occasions? (2 marks)
- 0 | 3 | Before this passage, Socrates has offered his defence for not participating in public life. How convincing do you find this defence? (10 marks)
- 0 | 4 | 'The attention I paid to death was zero' (line 7).

Considering Socrates' views on death and the afterlife, how far do you admire the way in which Socrates faced his own death? You should give reasons for your views and support them with reference to *Apology*, *Crito* and the end of *Phaedo*. (20 marks)

OR

Option B

Read the passage below and answer Questions 05 to 08

SOCRATES: So explain to me what this standard itself is, so that when I observe it and use it as a means of comparison, I may affirm that whatever actions are like it – yours or anybody else's – are holy, while those not of that kind are not.

EUTHYPHRO: Well, if that's what you want, Socrates, that's what I'll give you.

SOCRATES: Indeed, it is what I want. 5

EUTHYPHRO: Right then: what is agreeable to the gods is holy, and what is not agreeable is unholy.

SOCRATES: Simply splendid, Euthyphro, you've now answered in just the way I asked you to. Admittedly I don't know yet whether you're *correct* or not, but obviously you'll go on to demonstrate the truth of what you say. 10

EUTHYPHRO: Certainly.

SOCRATES: Come on, let's examine our thesis: for any action, or person, if it is 'divinely approved' it is holy, and if it's 'divinely disapproved' it is unholy; and they're not the same, but exact opposites, the holy and the unholy. Is that it?

EUTHYPHRO: That's quite right. 15

SOCRATES: And does it seem well stated?

EUTHYPHRO: I think so, Socrates.

Plato, *Euthyphro*, p.13

- 0 | 5 | Where in Athens does this discussion take place? (1 mark)
- 0 | 6 | Why has Euthyphro come to this place? Give **four** points. (4 marks)
- 0 | 7 | How is Euthyphro's answer in lines 6-7 an improvement on his earlier attempt to reply to Socrates' question about holiness? How does Socrates go on to show that Euthyphro's new answer is inadequate? (10 marks)
- 0 | 8 | To what extent does Euthyphro's attitude towards religion differ from that of Socrates in *Euthyphro*? (20 marks)

Section Two

Choose **either** Option C **or** Option D and answer the question below.

EITHER**Option C**

0	9
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 How true would it be to say that Socrates was a sophist? Explain your answer with reference to Aristophanes' *The Clouds* and the texts by Plato you have read. (40 marks)

OR**Option D**

1	0
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 How suitable a vehicle for discussing philosophy do you consider the dialogue form to be? Give reasons for your views and support them with reference to *Euthyphro* and *Crito*. (40 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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Classical Civilisation

CIV4B

Unit 4B Alexander

Specimen paper for examinations in June 2010 onwards

This question paper uses the [new numbering system](#) and [new AQA answer book](#)

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do **not** use pencil or gel pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** for this paper is **CIV4B**.
- Answer questions from **two** options.
Choose **one** option from Section One and **one** option from Section Two.
Answer **all** questions from the options you have chosen.
- Do all rough work in your 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.
- If you use more than one book, check that you have written the information required on each book.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
- You will be marked on your ability to
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Section OneChoose **either** Option A or Option BAnswer **all** questions from the option you have chosen.

EITHER**Option A**

Read the passages below from Arrian's and Plutarch's accounts of the battle of Issus and answer Questions 01 to 04

Passage A

'Our enemies are Medes and Persians, men who for centuries have lived soft and luxurious lives; we of Macedon for generations past have been trained in the hard school of danger and war. Above all, we are free men, and they are slaves. There are Greek troops, to be sure, in Persian service - but how different is their cause from ours! They will be fighting for pay - and not much of it at that; we, on the contrary, shall fight for Greece, and our hearts will be in it. As for our foreign troops - Thracians, Paeonians, Illyrians, Agrianes - they are the best and stoutest soldiers in Europe, and they will find as their opponents the slackest and softest of the tribes of Asia. And what, finally, of the two men in supreme command? You have Alexander, they - Darius!'

Arrian, *The Campaigns of Alexander*, 2.7**Passage B**

Fortune certainly presented Alexander with the ideal terrain for battle, but it was his own generalship which did most to win the victory.

PLUTARCH, *Alexander*, 20

- 01 'We, on the contrary, shall fight for Greece' (**Passage A** line 4). What was the declared purpose of the Greek invasion of Persia under Alexander's leadership? (2 marks)
- 02 What part did Darius' Greek mercenaries play in the battle of Issus? (3 marks)
- 03 To what extent do you agree with Plutarch in **Passage B** that it was Alexander's 'own generalship which did most to win the victory' at Issus? Give the reasons for your views. (10 marks)
- 04 How significant in Alexander's campaign against Darius was the battle at Issus? Give the reasons for your views. (20 marks)

OR

Option B

Read the passages below from Arrian's and Plutarch's accounts of Alexander's stay in Egypt and answer Questions 05 to 09.

Passage A

While the king was enjoying the symmetry of the design, suddenly huge flocks of birds appeared from the river and the lagoon, descended upon the site and devoured every grain of the barley. Alexander was greatly disturbed by this omen, but the diviners urged him to take heart and interpreted the occurrence as a sign that the city would not only have abundant resources of its own but would be the nurse of men of innumerable nations, and so he ordered those in charge of the work to proceed while he himself set out to visit the temple of Ammon. 5

This was a long and arduous journey, which was beset by two especial dangers.

Plutarch, *Alexander*, 26

Passage B

After these events Alexander suddenly found himself passionately eager to visit the shrine of Ammon in Libya.

Arrian, *The Campaigns of Alexander*, 3.3

- 0 5 Give **two** reasons why it was important to Alexander to have control over Egypt. (2 marks)
- 0 6 Give **one** reason why the Egyptians had not opposed Alexander when he arrived in Egypt. (1 mark)
- 0 7 Give **two** ways in which, according to the sources, the gods helped Alexander in his journey to the temple of Ammon. (2 marks)
- 0 8 Explain why Alexander was so 'passionately eager' (**Passage B**) to visit the shrine of Ammon. (10 marks)
- 0 9 To what extent were the arrangements which Alexander made for the administration of Egypt different from the way he ran other parts of his empire? (20 marks)

Section Two

Choose **either** Option C **or** Option D and answer the question below.

EITHER**Option C**

1 0 At the end of *The Campaigns of Alexander* Arrian says: 'I have, admittedly, found fault with some of the things which Alexander did, but of the man himself I am not ashamed to express ungrudging admiration.'

To what extent did Plutarch share Arrian's opinion of Alexander?

In your answer you should discuss the actions and qualities of Alexander which both authors admire as well as aspects of Alexander's behaviour and character on which their opinions differ.

(40 marks)

OR**Option D**

1 1 How effectively did Alexander keep the support of his officers **and** men on his campaigns after the murder of Darius in 330 BC? Refer to **both** Arrian **and** Plutarch in your answer.

(40 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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Classical Civilisation

CIV4C

Unit 4C Roman Epic

Specimen paper for examinations in June 2010 onwards

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For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do **not** use pencil or gel pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** for this paper is **CIV4C**.
- Answer questions from **two** options.
Choose **one** option from Section One and **one** option from Section Two.
Answer **all** questions from the options you have chosen.
- Do all rough work in your 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.
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 - use good English
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 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Section OneChoose **either** Option A or Option BAnswer **all** questions from the option you have chosen.

EITHER**Option A**

Read the passage below and answer Questions 01 to 04.

When she had finished speaking and was turning away, her neck shone with a rosy light and her hair breathed the divine odour of ambrosia. Her dress flowed free to her feet and as she walked he knew she was truly a goddess. As she hastened away, he recognized her as his mother and called after her: 'Why do you so often mock your own son by taking on these disguises? You are too cruel. Why am I never all allowed to take your hand in mine, to hear your true voice and speak to you as you really are?' 5

With these reproaches he took the road that led to the city, but Venus hedged them about with a thick mist as they walked. The goddess spread a great veil of cloud over them so that no one could see them or touch them or cause any delay or ask the reason for their coming. She herself soared high into the sky and departed for Paphos, returning happily to her beloved home where she has her temple, and a hundred altars steam with the incense of Sheba and breathe the fragrance of fresh-cut flowers. 10

Virgil, *Aeneid* 1, 402-417

- 0 1 Give **three** details of Venus' disguise, described before the passage. (3 marks)
- 0 2 What information has Venus provided to help Aeneas? Give **two** details. (2 marks)
- 0 3 How effectively does Virgil in this passage illustrate the relationship between Venus and Aeneas **and** any differences between them? Support your answer by reference to the passage. (10 marks)
- 0 4 How important is the contribution of Venus to the *Aeneid*? Explain your views and support them with details from the books of the *Aeneid* which you have read. (20 marks)

OR

Option B

Read the passage below and answer Questions 05 to 08.

With these words he planted his left foot on the dead body, and tore off the huge, heavy baldric. On this great belt an abominable crime was embossed, how in one dark night, the night of their marriage, a band of young men were foully slain, and their marriage chambers bathed in blood, all worked by Clonus, son of Eurytus, in a wealth of gold. This was the spoil in which Turnus now exulted and he gloried in the taking of it. The mind of man has no knowledge of what Fate holds in store, and observes no limit when Fortune raises him up. The time will come when Turnus would gladly pay, and pay richly, to see Pallas alive and unharmed. He will bitterly regret this spoil and the day he took it. A throng of Pallas' allies laid him on his shield and carried him back with tears of lamentation. O Pallas, a great grief and a great glory is coming home to your father! This one day gave you to war, and now takes you from it, and yet you leave behind you huge piles of Rutulian dead.

Virgil, *Aeneid* 10, 495-509

- 0 5 Who is Pallas? Make **two** points. (2 marks)
- 0 6 Explain what will happen later to make Turnus 'bitterly regret' (line 8) this day. (3 marks)
- 0 7 In this passage, how effectively does Virgil portray Turnus and Pallas? (10 marks)
- 0 8 'Turnus and Pallas are equally important to the *Aeneid*.'
How far do you agree with this opinion? Support your views with details from the books of the *Aeneid* which you have read. (20 marks)

Section Two

Choose **either** Option C **or** Option D and answer the question below.

EITHER**Option C**

0	9
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 To what extent, in your opinion, would contemporaries of Virgil have admired his portrayal of Aeneas? Explain your views and support them with details from the books of the *Aeneid* which you have read. (40 marks)

OR**Option D**

1	0
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 To what extent do you think Virgil's audience regarded the *Aeneid* as having political and social meanings relevant to their own time? Explain your answer, and support it by reference to the books of the *Aeneid* which you have read. (40 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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Classical Civilisation

CIV4D

Unit 4D Tiberius and Claudius

Specimen paper for examinations in June 2010 onwards

This question paper uses the [new numbering system](#) and [new AQA answer book](#)

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do **not** use pencil or gel pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** for this paper is **CIV4D**.
- Answer questions from **two** options.
Choose **one** option from Section One and **one** option from Section Two.
Answer **all** questions from the options you have chosen.
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Section OneChoose **either** Option A or Option BAnswer **all** questions from the option you have chosen.

EITHER**Option A**

Read the passage below and answer Questions 01 to 06.

Tiberius had no paternal feelings either for his son Drusus... or for his adopted son Germanicus. When Drusus died Tiberius was not greatly concerned, and went back to his usual business as soon as the funeral ended... Also, he described Germanicus' glorious victories as wholly ineffective and far more than the country could afford.

Suetonius, *Tiberius*, 52

- 01 What reason does Suetonius give to explain Tiberius' lack of affection for his son Drusus? (1 mark)
- 02 As well as being his adopted son, how was Germanicus related to Tiberius? (1 mark)
- 03 In what circumstances did Drusus die? (2 marks)
- 04 What were the 'glorious victories' of Germanicus to which Suetonius refers in lines 3-4? (1 mark)
- 05 Suetonius refers to Tiberius' concern for what the 'country could afford'. How far do you consider that Tiberius showed meanness or generosity during his principate? (10 marks)
- 06 Apart from the question of generosity or meanness, to what extent do you consider Tiberius deserved the unfavourable reputation he acquired? (20 marks)
-

OR

Option B

Read the passage below and answer Questions 07 to 11.

The senate approved the emperor's speech. The first Gauls who thereby obtained the right to become Roman senators were the Aedui. They owed this privilege to their ancient treaty with Rome and their position as the only Gallic community entitled 'Brothers of the Roman People'. At this period Claudius also elevated senators of particularly long standing and illustrious birth to patrician rank, which few surviving families possessed... [This action] was welcomed as beneficial, and the imperial censor enjoyed performing it. 5

Tacitus, *Annals*, 11. 25

- 07 Give **one** argument presented by senators, according to Tacitus, against admitting Gauls to the senate. (1 mark)
- 08 Give **two** of the arguments used by Claudius in favour of the proposal. (2 marks)
- 09 Mention **two** of the main functions of the censor. (2 marks)
- 10 How effectively did Claudius deal with the provinces during his principate? (10 marks)
- 11 'Claudius failed to make the senate an effective partner in government'. How far do you agree with this statement? (20 marks)
-

Section Two

Choose **either** Option C **or** Option D and answer the question below.

EITHER

Option C

1 2 'Suetonius' wider focus makes him a more valuable source of historical evidence than Tacitus for the reigns of Tiberius and Claudius.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(40 marks)

OR

Option D

1 3 How much influence did the women of the imperial household **and** its freedmen have on policies and events during the reigns of Tiberius and Claudius? Support your answer by reference to the evidence of Tacitus and Suetonius. (40 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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