



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
January 2009

## Classical Civilisation

## CIV1B

### Unit 1B Athenian Democracy

Thursday 8 January 2009 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

**For this paper you must have:**

- a CMI+ 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.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Shade the boxes on pages 2 and 7 of your answer book to show which questions you have chosen.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Answers written in margins or on blank pages will not be marked.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work 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 65.
- You will be marked on your ability to
  - use good English,
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

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**SECTION A**

Answer **one** question.

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**EITHER**

- 1 Read the passage below in the translation which you have studied, and answer the questions which follow. The passage records what was decided in 481/0 BC about those who had been ostracised. According to Aristotle, Cleisthenes had introduced ostracism as one of his reforms.

*The translation of J.M. Moore (Aristotle 'The Constitution of Athens')*

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*The translation of P.J. Rhodes (Aristotle 'The Athenian Constitution')*

In the third year, the archonship of Hupsichides, all those who had been ostracized were recalled, on account of Xerxes' invasion: and for the future it was resolved that anyone who was ostracized should live within the limits of Geraestus and Scyllaeum, or else was to be absolutely outlawed.

22.8

- (a) (i) Hupsichides (Hypsichides) was not an important person in Athenian history. Why does Aristotle give the archon's name? (1 mark)
- (ii) Who was Xerxes? (1 mark)
- (iii) Who were eligible to vote in an ostracism **and** what was the method of voting? (2 marks)
- (iv) For how long did a man who was ostracised normally stay in exile? (1 mark)
- (b) How significant a part did ostracism play in Athenian politics between 508 and 417 BC? Give the reasons for your views. (10 marks)
- (c) Apart from ostracism, how important were the other reforms which Cleisthenes carried out? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the context of Cleisthenes' reforms
- the role and significance of the demes after Cleisthenes' reforms
- the significance of creating new tribes
- the organisation and role of the Council (*Boule*)
- the generals (*strategoï*)
- what Cleisthenes did **not** change.

(20 marks)

**OR**

- 2 Read the passage from *Wasps* below and answer the questions which follow. Bdelycleon is preparing Philocleon to attend a dinner party.

BDELYCLEON Now, the flute-girl has played her piece, and you are drinking with – let’s say – Theorus, Aeschines, Phanos, Cleon and that foreign type, the son of Acestor. He’s at Cleon’s head. Can you take up the singing when it comes to your turn?

PHILOCLEON Oh, yes, I’m good at that.

5

BDELYCLEON Well, we shall see. Now, I’m Cleon: suppose I start off with ‘Harmodius’ and you have to follow it.

Such a man was never seen in Athens...

PHILOCLEON

Such a low-down thieving little bastard...

BDELYCLEON If you sing that, you’ll never survive the uproar. Cleon will swear to have your blood; he’ll threaten to ruin and drive you out of the city.

10

PHILOCLEON If he threatens me, I’ve got another for him:

Take care, for if too high in the city you rise,

You’ll make her top-heavy and then she’ll capsize!

BDELYCLEON And supposing Theorus, lying next to Cleon, takes his right hand and starts up with this:

15

It’s wise, as Admetus found out in the end,

To choose a courageous man as your best friend.

How will you follow that?

Aristophanes, *Wasps*, lines 1219-1241

- (a) (i) What relation is Bdelycleon to Philocleon? (1 mark)
- (ii) Give **four** ways in which Bdelycleon has already prepared Philocleon for going to a dinner party. (4 marks)
- (b) Harmodius had become a popular hero after an incident during the tyranny of Hippias. How far do you think Harmodius deserved his reputation as a tyrant-killer and a founder of Athenian democracy? Give the reasons for your views. (10 marks)
- (c) To what extent do you think Aristophanes uses the relationship between Bdelycleon and Philocleon to make serious political and social points in *Wasps*? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- whether there are any serious points to the jokes in the passage
- Philocleon’s behaviour as a juryman and Bdelycleon’s reaction to this, including the mock trial
- the attitude of each character towards Cleon
- role reversals
- social targets
- other sources of humour.

(20 marks)

**Turn over ▶**

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**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question.

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**EITHER**

- 3 How important were Solon's legal and judicial reforms **both** immediately **and** for the long-term development of democracy at Athens? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the principles Solon established in the Shaking-off of Burdens (*seisachtheia*)
- other changes Solon made to the law code and how he publicised them
- the immediate and long-term significance of introducing the right of appeal third-party redress
- changes which Ephialtes and Pericles made to the law courts in the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC
- the importance of the law courts in Athenian politics in the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. (30 marks)

**OR**

- 4 To what extent do you think that, after the reforms of Ephialtes and Pericles, the Athenian democracy favoured the interests of the ordinary people rather than those of the upper class? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the changes which Ephialtes and Pericles made
- the leadership of Cleon and other so-called demagogues
- the Assembly (*Ekklesia*)
- the Council (*Boule*)
- the law courts (*dikasteria*)
- the selection, roles and accountability of generals (*stratego*) and other officials
- liturgies. (30 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF PUBLISHERS AND COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS

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(c)

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(c) (continued) .....

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(20 marks)



**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.  
Shade the box to show which question you have chosen.

Question 3

Question 4

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