

Classical Civilisation

Advanced GCE 2755

Mark Scheme for June 2010

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- A1** (a) (i) Technical name: pediment
 (ii) Building: Temple of Artemis, Corcyra
 (iii) Date: 590-580 B.C.
 Central figures: Medusa, Pegasus, Chrysaor

[AO1 = 10 marks]

- (b) The sculpture is typical in a number of ways:
- lack of unity of theme;
 - lack of unity of scale;
 - Archaic stance of Chrysaor and Medusa;
 - Archaic styling of hair etc;
 - Archaic facial features;
 - use of monsters as protectors;
 - oriental nature of panthers;
 - use of profile/frontal stance.

Expect a range of these points to be discussed with reference to specific features from the pedimental sculpture, e.g. the Kouros-type stance of Chrysaor, or the swastika running pose of Medusa. Reference to contemporary sculptures to explain answers should be expected.

[AO1 = 6 + AO2 = 9 = 15 marks]

- (c) The overall impression of the pedimental sculpture is of a highly patterned, symmetrical scene with Medusa as the focal point. The figures are arranged in balanced groups on either side of Medusa's imposing figure:
- her sons Pegasus and Chrysaor;
 - the panthers;
 - Neoptolemus and Priam/Zeus and giant;
 - the dead Trojan/dead giant.

Expect discussion of how these figures are arranged to fit into the shape of the pediment, with only the figure of Medusa breaking out of the frame.

Whether it is successful or an effective design is for the candidates to decide. The design certainly fills the space but for some the lack of continuity in the size of the figures will be an issue. For others the lack of a unified theme will be a problem, though the three groups are linked by the theme of death. The presence of Medusa's children before her death may also be mentioned as a negative point by some candidates. The central figures dominate the pediment and are impressive figures, both in terms of their size and the detail in their carving. Whatever the conclusion, there must be detailed reference to the figures from the pediment.

[AO1 = 6 + AO2 = 14 = 20 marks]

[Quality of Written Communication = 5 marks]

[Total AO1: 22 marks + AO2: 23 marks + AO3: 5 marks = 50 marks]

- A2** (a) (i) Statue A Diskobolos
475-450 B.C.
Myron
- (ii) Statue B 475-450 B.C.
Zeus thunderbolt
Poseidon trident

[AO1 = 10 marks]

- (b) The figure shows Zeus/Poseidon in the act of hurling a thunderbolt/trident creating a powerful image of the god, whichever one it is! Although the suggestion of power and action is created, the torso, though beautifully carved, makes no response to the action of the limbs. Furthermore, the limbs are elongated, the view from any but the frontal viewpoint is unsatisfactory – the side view is ‘pathetically unintelligible’ according to Woodford.

The figure, however, looks beautifully posed. The limbs are positioned in such a way as to create a contrast within the figure – the straight arm with bent arm, straight leg with bent leg, and diagonally across the figure straight arm with straight leg and bent arm with bent leg. The god looks majestic, an imposing stern figure, as he lines up his victim in his sights.

As always look for a well-argued viewpoint with strong reference to the different elements of the statue.

[AO1 = 6 + AO2 = 9 = 15 marks]

- (c) The Diskobolos is a Roman copy of a Greek original in bronze. The Artemision Zeus is an original in bronze. Expect the discussion to include the following points.

▪ **pose**

Both sculptors made use of the greater tensile strength of the metal by adopting adventurous poses for their figures, though it is more difficult to appreciate it in a marble copy which has a tree trunk strut. In terms of pose, the Diskobolos is more probably more innovative with the contrast of composition within the body – the beautifully curved arc of the arms and the zig-zag of the body and the legs. The Zeus figure still has an Archaic feel to the arrangement of its limbs, with use of frontal and profile.

▪ **viewpoint**

Both statues look imposing from a frontal aspect but the side view and back views are more disappointing and it is clear that they were intended to be viewed from one viewpoint.

▪ **details**

Here the Artemision Zeus has an advantage being an original bronze sculpture. The details in the hair, the face, the beard are all apparent.

It does not matter which statue is deemed the more innovative, or if one is thought more innovative in one area and the other in a different area. Look for a reasoned argument with detailed reference to both statues.

[AO1 = 6 + AO2 = 14 = 20 marks]

[Quality of Written Communication = 5 marks]

[Total AO1: 22 marks + AO2: 23 marks + AO3: 5 marks = 50 marks]

- B3** The two statues depicted are:
- the statue dedicated to Artemis by Nikandre c.640 BC;
 - New York Kouros c.600 BC.

The question is not about the development of kouroi and korai. Candidates need to identify specific aspects of the two different types of sculpture and discuss them with reference to specific examples of statues.

Answers may include discussion of the following points:

Kouroi

- depiction of anatomy;
- use of pattern;
- use of symmetry;
- scale of the figures.

Korai

- depiction of drapery;
- use of pattern;
- use of colour;
- different stance;
- opportunity for added decoration – e.g. jewellery;
- more variety.

It does not matter what conclusion a candidate reaches, provided it is supported by accurate reference to recognisable statues of both types and from the required time period.

[Total AO1: 22 marks + AO2: 23 marks + AO3: 5 marks = 50 marks]

- B4** There is a very specific focus to this question so candidates will need to avoid the typical development or problems and solutions type essays. There will need to be some discussion of earlier metopes so that a decision can be made as to the extent to which the temple of Zeus metopes might be considered innovative.

Discussion might include:

- the choice of subject matter to fit the shape of the metope;
- the choice of subject matter for the location of the temple;
- the approach to the different subjects;
- the composition of individual metopes;
- a comparison with other treatments of similar subject matter;
- the use of emotion.

It does not matter whether candidates find the temple of Zeus metopes more or less innovative than earlier [or later] metopes. There must be a reasoned argument with close reference to particular metopes. Look for a range of metopes in the discussion.

[Total AO1: 22 marks + AO2: 23 marks + AO3: 5 marks = 50 marks]

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