



Wednesday 30 May 2012 – Morning

GCSE CLASSICAL CIVILISATION

A353/01 Community Life in the Classical World (Foundation Tier)

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:

None

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour



Candidate forename					Candidate surname				
Centre number	er					Candidate nu	ımber		

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- There are **two** options in this paper:
 - Option 1: Sparta, with questions starting on page 2.
 - Option 2: Pompeii, with questions starting on page 16.
- Answer questions from either Option 1 or Option 2.
- Answer all questions from Section A and two questions from Section B of the option that you have studied.
- Do not write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 60.
- This document consists of 32 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



Option 1: Sparta

Answer ${f all}$ of Section A and ${f two}$ questions from Section B.

Section A

1	Tick	the	correct answer. The first one has been done for y	ou.		
	Whi	ich S	partan women could vote?			
		A	all			
		В	none	✓	Example	
		С	royal women			
		D	those over 30 years old			
	(a)	Wh	at were <i>Helots</i> ?			
		A	kings			
		В	policemen			
		С	politicians			
		D	slaves			
						[1]
	(b)	Wh	at were <i>Perioikoi</i> ?			
		A	craftsmen			
		В	lawyers			
		С	messengers			
		D	secretaries			
						[1]
	(c)	Wh	at was <i>Eunomia</i> in Sparta?			
		A	good fighting			
		В	good housekeeping			
		С	good leadership			
		D	good order			

(d)	The	paidonomos was in charge of	
	A	education	
	В	public spending	
	С	taxation	
	D	warfare	
			[1]
(e)	The	purpose of the agoge was to train Spartan	
	A	craftsmen	
	В	mothers	
	С	sailors	
	D	soldiers	
			[1]
(f)	Spa	artan boys left home at the age of	
	A	4	
	В	7	
	С	9	
	D	11	
			[1]
(g)	The	e eirenes were	
	A	foreigners	
	В	Messenians	
	С	outcasts from Sparta	
		·	
	D	young Spartan men	

2 The following are statements about Spartan society. Some are **true** and some are **false**.

Tick the 'true' box if the statement is true, tick the 'false' box if it is not.

The first one has been done for you.

		IRUE	FALSE	
	Spartan women did not weave because it was a slave's job.	✓		Example
(a)	Spartan men (<i>Spartiatai</i>) wore women's clothes to help them understand their wives.			
(b)	Spartan men (<i>Spartiatai</i>) were not allowed to live at home until they were 30.			
(c)	Spartan women could not inherit property.			
(d)	All Spartan men (Spartiatai) were soldiers.			

[4]

3 Match up the statements correctly. The first one has been done for you.

so that the house was comfortable for the men so that the men got their monthly ration of food so that the men were not cowards so that they could manage the household so that they could train to be soldiers so that they had healthy babies so that they looked more like men

Spartan women ...

\	would sometimes mock men	so that the men were not cowards	Ex
ć	got married in men's clothes		
,	were educated		
•	exercised		
	sent their sons away from home		
ı	managed the farming estates		

Example

[5]

I IC	c the	correct answer. The first one has been done for y	ou.	
Wh	at do	pes Thermopylae mean?		
	A	hot baths		
	В	hot coals		
	С	hot dinner		
	D	hot gates	✓ Example	
(a)	Wh	at was the name of the Spartan king at Thermopy	rlae?	
	A	Aristophanes		
	В	Ephialtes		
	С	Leonidas		
	D	Lykourgos		
				[1]
(b)	Hov	w many Spartans fought at Thermopylae?		
	A	100		
	В	200		
	С	300		
	D	400		
				[1]
(c)	Wh	o were the Spartans defending Greece against at	Thermopylae?	
	A	Africans		
	В	Helots		
	С	Persians		
	D	Romans		
				[1]

(a)	vvn	at was the enemy king at Thermopylae called?	
	A	Demaratus	
	В	Herodotus	
	С	Xenophon	
	D	Xerxes	
			[1]

5 The following are ways to recognise a Spartan soldier. **Six** are correct.

Tick the correct ways. One has been done for you.

Tick **five more** correct answers.

You would recognise a Spartan soldier beca	ause	•••
he would carry a very long spear		
he would carry a rounded shield	✓	Example
he would have a dog with him		
he would wear a red cloak		
he would go into battle naked		
he would carry a bow and arrows		
his hair would be long and combed		
his sword would be very short		
he would be on horseback		
he would fight in the phalanx		
he would prefer to fight alone		

[5]

6 Match up the statements about Sparta correctly. One has been done for you.

so it became very isolated
so it had a good supply of fish
so it had good natural defences
so it was a good place to hunt
so it was cursed by the gods
so it was hard to trade with other states
so they all had equal shares

Sparta did not use money like other Greek states	so it was hard to trade with other states	Example
Around Sparta there were lots of wild animals		
Spartans did not mix with other Greeks		
Spartans were very fair about land		
Sparta was near the Eurotas river		
Sparta was surrounded by mountains		

[5]

Section B

Answer any two questions; you must answer all parts of the questions you choose.

EITHER

7 Read the following passage and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

The Ephors and the kings exchange oaths monthly, the Ephors on behalf of the state, each king for himself. This is the king's oath: 'I will reign according to the established laws of the state.' This is the oath of the Ephors: 'While you honour your oath, we will keep the kingship unshaken.'

Xenophon, *The Constitution of the Spartans* 15.7 (adapted)

(a)	Using the passage as a starting point, briefly describe the parts of the Spartan government.
	- -

(b)	Explain how the Ephors contributed to the Spartan government.
	[5]
	•
(0)	
(c)	Why do you think Sparta had so many different parts to its government? Explain your answer
(c)	

OR

8 Read the following passage and then answer all the questions that follow.

After supper each man performed a poem by Tyrtaios and when he had judged the singers, the commander gave a prize of meat to the winner.

Athenaios, Scholars at Dinner 14.630 (adapted)

(a)	Use the passage to help you explain how the poetry of Tyrtaios helped the Spartan army.

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OR

9 Read the following passage and then answer all the questions that follow.

There is no trace of injustice or arrogance in the laws of Lykourgos but some people say that they produce bravery but not goodness. If Lykourgos really did start the *krypteia*, as the story goes, that might have influenced people's views on Lykourgos and his government.

Plutarch, Life of Lykourgos of Sparta 28 (adapted)

(a)	Outline the legend of Lykourgos. Use the passage to help you.
	[5]

	Explain why Lykourgos introduced his system of laws.	
		••
		••
		••
		••
		••
		••
		••
		•••
		••
	[5	5]
(~)		
(6)	How far do you think that Lykourgos had a positive influence on Sparta?	
(6)	How far do you think that Lykourgos had a positive influence on Sparta?	
(G)	How far do you think that Lykourgos had a positive influence on Sparta?	
(C)	How far do you think that Lykourgos had a positive influence on Sparta?	
(6)		
(6)		

Option 2: Pompeii

Answer **all** of Section A and **two** questions from Section B.

Section A

10	Tick	the	correct answer. The first one has been done for y	ou.		
	Who	o is t	he best-preserved thermopolium (bar) named aft	er?		
		A	Angelina			
		В	Antonia			
		С	Arabella			
		D	Asellina	✓	Example	
	(a)	Who	ere would a thermopolium (bar) be found?			
		A	in a quiet park			
		В	in the forum			
		С	on a busy street			
		D	on the beach			
						[1]
	(b)	Whi	ch drink was commonly sold in the thermopolia (bars)?		
		A	coffee			
		В	hot chocolate			
		С	tea			
		D	wine			

[1]

(c)	Whi	ich food was commonly sold at the thermopolia	(bars)?	
	A	bread		
	В	potatoes		
	С	pasta		
	D	rice		
				[1]
(d)	Whi	ich activity went on in the thermopolia (bars)?		
	A	chess		
	В	darts		
	С	dice		
	D	dominoes		
				[1]
(e)	Whi	ich two groups of people would have used the t	hermopolia (bars) the most?	
	A	fortune tellers		
	В	poor people		
	С	priests		
	D	rich people		
	E	sick people		
	F	travellers		
				[2]

11 Choose words from the list below to complete the account of the riot in Pompeii. One has been done for you.

The author Tacitus wrote about the riot in the
in Pompeii, which took place in AD. The spectators came from
Pompeii and
broke out. The spectators fought with stones and
were killed.
Pompeii was banned from holding games for years. The sponsor
of the games was

HerculaneumNuceria

10 spears

amphitheatre swords

executed Tacitus

exiled theatre

12 Match up the places in the forum in Pompeii with the reasons why people went there. One has been done for you.

basilica
comitium
granary
latrine
macellum
Temple of Jupiter
weights and measures office/table

Pompeians went to the	in order to	
	buy and sell food	
Temple of Jupiter	honour the gods	Example
	store grain	
	make sure trade was fair	
	vote	
	attend a court case	

[5]

13 Tick the correct answer. The first one has been done for you.

Wh	at is	a Pompeian town house called?			
	A	domus	1	Example	
	В	horrea			
	С	lares			
	D	portico			
(a)	Wh	at was usually on the floors of Pompeian houses?	?		
	A	carpets			
	В	mosaics			
	С	paint			
	D	wood			
					[1]
(b)	Wh	at decoration was on the walls of Pompeian hous	es?		
	A	posters			
	В	shells			
	С	wall paintings			
	D	wallpaper			
					[1]
(c)	Wh	ere in a Pompeian house would you usually find a	a pool	for rainwater?	
	A	in the bathroom			
	В	in the dining room			
	С	in the kitchen			
	D	in the main room			
					[1]

	(d)	Hov	v are Pompeian house windows best described?				
		A	large and high				
		В	large and low				
		С	small and high				
		D	small and low				
							[1]
	(e)	Wh	ere was the garden of a Pompeian house usually	found?			
		A	at the side of the house				
		В	in front of the house				
		С	in the middle of the house				
		D	on the roof of the house				
							[1]
14	The fals		owing are statements about the government of	Pompeii.	Some are t	rue and	some are
	Tick	the	'true' box if the statement is true, tick the 'false'	oox if it is	not.		
	The	first	one has been done for you.				
					TDUE	EALCE	
		Pon	npeii was part of the Roman Empire so it was pro	tected.	TRUE	FALSE	Example
	(a)	The	e decurions looked after the prisons.				
	(b)	The	e duovirs decided court cases.				
	(c)	The	e aediles were in charge of mending the roads.				
	(d)	The	town council was chosen by the emperor.				
							[4]

15	The	follo	wing are statements about Pompeii. Each stateme	ent has	one correct ending.	
	Tick	the	correct ending for each statement. One has been	done f	or you.	
	Plin	y's a	ccount of the destruction of Pompeii is important b	ecaus	e	
		A	he was an archaeologist.			
		В	he was an eye-witness.	✓	Example	
		С	he was a painter.			
		D	he was a volcano expert.			
	(a)	It is	thought that the House of the Faun had four dining	g room	s because the owners	
		A	did not like to eat together.			
		В	ran it as a restaurant.			
		С	wanted one for each course.			
		D	wanted one for each season of the year.			
						[1]
	(b)	The	House of the Faun is so-called because			
		A	a mosaic of a faun was found there.			
		В	a painting of a faun was found there.			
		С	a statue of a faun was found there.			
		D	the walls were light brown.			
						[1]
	(c)	The	House of the Vettii was unusual because it			
		A	had a glass roof.			
		В	had a tower in the middle.			
		С	had four storeys.			
		D	had no shops at the front.			
						[1]

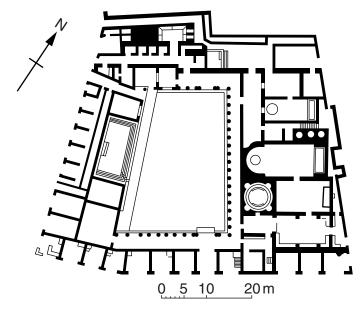
(d)	Most of the people left behind in Pompeii died because of				
	A	a huge fire.			
	В	a lava flow.			
	С	a pyroclastic flow.			
	D	a tidal wave.			
				[1]	

Section B

Answer any two questions; you must answer all parts of the questions you choose.

EITHER

16 The plan below shows the Stabian Baths in Pompeii. Study the plan and then answer all the questions that follow.

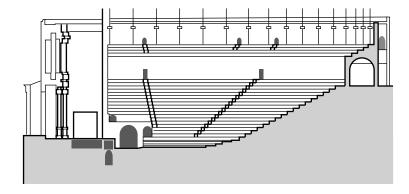


(a)	Describe the features of the Stabian Baths. Use the plan to help you.
	[6]

(b)	Explain how the public baths in Pompeii were heated.
	[5
(c)	Explain why you think the public baths were important to the everyday life of the Pompeians.
(c)	Explain why you think the public baths were important to the everyday life of the Pompeians.
(c)	

OR

17 The picture below shows the large theatre in Pompeii. Study the picture and then answer all the questions that follow.



(a)	Explain why this theatre was laid out the way it was. Use the picture to help you.
	[5]

)	Describe the plot of a typical Roman comedy.	
		••
		٠.
		••
	'Roman comic plays were too predictable to be funny.' How far do you think a Pompeian w have agreed with this view?	
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OR

18 The photograph below shows casts in Pompeii. Study the photograph and then answer all the questions that follow.



(a)	How did Giuseppe Fiorelli contribute to the excavation of Pompeii? Use the photograph to help you explain your answer.
	151

	•••••
How useful do you think Pliny is as a source of information about the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 AD?	
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ADDITIONAL PAGES

If you use the following lined pages to complete the answer(s) to any question(s), write the question number(s) in the margin.

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