

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE**

A353/01

CLASSICAL CIVILISATION

**Community Life in the Classical World
(Foundation Tier)**

WEDNESDAY 17 JUNE 2015: Afternoon

DURATION: 1 hour

plus your additional time allowance

MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt

Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

None

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. Please write clearly and in capital letters.

Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.

There are TWO options in this paper:

Option 1: Sparta, with questions starting on page 4.

Option 2: Pompeii, with questions starting on page 28.

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.

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.

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.

Any blank pages are indicated.

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OPTION 1: Sparta

Answer ALL of Section A and TWO questions from Section B.

Section A

**1 Fill the boxes with the correct information about Sparta.
One has been done for you.**

Argos
Laconia
Messenia
Persia
Sparta

(a) Three places the Spartans controlled were

1. Sparta
2.
3.

EXAMPLE

- capture them

enslave them

flood them

help them

(b) Two things Sparta did to these places were to

1.

2.

[4]

2 Six of the statements below are true of Sparta. Tick the correct statements.

One has been done for you. Tick FIVE more correct statements.

In Sparta

<div>‘Spartiatatai’ were citizens of Sparta.</div>	<div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div>	EXAMPLE
<div>‘Helots’ kept Sparta’s historical records.</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/></div>	
<div>‘Helots’ worked in the mines.</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/></div>	
<div>‘Helots’ worked on the land.</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/></div>	
<div>‘Perioikoi’ carried out any necessary trade.</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/></div>	
<div>‘Perioikoi’ helped to prevent ‘Helots’ from escaping.</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/></div>	
<div>‘Perioikoi’ produced items needed for everyday life.</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/></div>	

‘Spartiatai’ cooked dinner for the whole family.

☐

Spartan women managed the households.

☐

Spartan women were in charge of all religious ceremonies.

☐

Spartan women wove all the clothes for the family.

☐

[5]

3 Tick the correct box to complete each sentence about the Spartans. The first one has been done for you.

EXAMPLE A warlike king of Sparta was

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A Aristophanes. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B Leonidas. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| C Plutarch. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D Xenophon. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(a) Spartans tried to be

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A intellectual. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B isolated. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C neighbourly. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D tolerant. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(b) The Athenian who made fun of Spartans in his plays was

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A Aristophanes. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B Plutarch. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C Tyrtaios. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D Xenophon. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(c) Other Greeks thought Spartan women were allowed

A too many nice clothes.

☐

B too much freedom.

☐

C too much jewellery.

☐

D too much time with the children.

☐

[1]

(d) Other Greeks distrusted Spartans because they

A drank a lot of wine.

☐

B enslaved Greek people.

☐

C gambled a great deal.

☐

D married foreigners.

☐

[1]

- 4 Read this passage about the Spartan women. Tick the correct box to answer each question. The first one has been done for you.

‘The men had to leave their wives at home. Lykourgos made the girls exercise their bodies in running, wrestling, throwing the discus and javelin. At festivals they sometimes even mocked and criticised good-naturedly any young man who had misbehaved and they would sing the praises of those who had shown themselves worthy.’

Adapted from Plutarch, ‘Life of Lykourgos’ 14

EXAMPLE How many wives could a Spartan man have at one time?

- | | | |
|---|-------|-------------------------------------|
| A | one | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| B | two | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | three | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | four | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(a) Why did the men have to leave their wives at home?

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A | They were away trading. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | They were herding cattle. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | They were visiting foreign countries. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | They were with the army. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(b) What job did the wives have?

- A feeding the animals** ☐
- B managing the farm** ☐
- C polishing the ornaments** ☐
- D teaching in the 'agoge'** ☐

[1]

(c) Why did Lykourgos make the girls exercise?

- A So they could fight in the army.** ☐
- B So they looked more attractive.** ☐
- C So they were kept busy.** ☐
- D So they would have healthy babies.** ☐

[1]

(d) What sort of clothes did Spartan women wear?

- A long robes** ☐
- B red cloaks** ☐
- C short skirts** ☐
- D trousers** ☐

[1]

(e) Why did the girls praise young men?

A The young men bought presents for the girls. ☐

B The young men made clever speeches. ☐

C The young men were brave. ☐

D The young men were rich. ☐

[1]

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

EXAMPLE Where in Greece is Sparta situated?

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A north east | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B north west | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C south east | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| D south west | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(a) From where did the Spartans get water?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A a nearby lake | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B Eurotas River | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C Persia | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D Thermopylae | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(b) By what was Sparta protected?

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| A guard dogs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B moats | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C mountains | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D walls | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(c) What did travellers have to pass through to reach Sparta?

A deep rivers ☐

B deserts ☐

C narrow passes ☐

D tunnels ☐

[1]

(d) Which mountains are near to Sparta?

A Alps ☐

B Andes ☐

C Himalayas ☐

D Taygetus ☐

[1]

6 Choose words or phrases from the list below to complete the information about the Spartan government. You should use a word or phrase only once. One has been done for you.

The Spartan government was reformed by Lykourgos .

There were two _____ . The five _____ were elected for _____ .

There were 30 members of the _____ ,

28 of whom were at least _____ years old.

They were elected by a system of _____ .

The _____ included all male citizens aged _____ and over; they voted on important matters.

~~Lykourgos~~

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| ‘Ecclesia/Apella’ | senators |
| 80 | shouting |
| emperors | 60 |
| ‘Ephors’ | ‘Spartiatatai’ |
| 40 | ‘syssitia’ |
| ‘Gerousia’ | 30 |
| kings | two years |
| one year | voting with bread |

SECTION B

Answer any TWO questions; you must answer ALL parts of the questions you choose.

EITHER

- 7 Read the passage below and then answer ALL the questions that follow.**

O young men, stay shoulder to shoulder and fight; don't run away shamefully or be afraid, but make your hearts both great and reliable, and never back down when you fight the enemy.

Tyrtaios (adapted)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

OR

8 The picture below shows a Spartan soldier. Study the picture and then answer ALL the questions that follow.



(a) Using the picture to help you, describe how a typical Spartan soldier was equipped.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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OR

- 9 Read the passage below and then answer ALL the questions that follow.**

Demaratus speaks to King Xerxes before the battle of Thermopylae.

The same goes for the Spartans. One against one, they are as good as anyone in the world. But when they fight as a group, they are the best of all. Even though they are free men, they are not completely free. The Law is their master; they respect the Law more than your people respect you. They do whatever the Law commands. The command never changes: it forbids them to run away in battle, whatever the number of their enemies. They have to stand firm: to conquer or die. O king, if I seem to speak foolishly, I am happy to remain silent in future. I only spoke now because you ordered me to. I do hope that everything turns out according to your wishes.

Herodotus vii (adapted)

[5]

[illegible]

[illegible]

OPTION 2: Pompeii

Answer ALL of Section A and TWO questions from Section B.

Section A

10 Fill the boxes with the correct information about the government in Pompeii. One has been done for you.

customs

hygiene

markets

road maintenance

temples

(a) Three responsibilities of the ‘aediles’ were

1. markets
2.
3.

EXAMPLE

electing magistrates
legal decisions
public finance
toll bridges

(b) Two responsibilities of the ‘duovirs’ were

1.
2.

[4]

11 SIX of the statements below about the riot in Pompeii are correct. Tick the correct statements.

One has been done for you. Tick FIVE more correct statements.

The riot in Pompeii

started in the amphitheatre.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EXAMPLE
caused the sponsor to be exiled.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
destroyed half the amphitheatre.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ended with a huge fire.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
happened mainly in the forum.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
included stone throwing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
involved people from Nuceria.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
lasted for three weeks.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

resulted in games being banned in Pompeii for ten years.

☐

took place in 59 AD.

☐

was described by Pliny.

☐

[5]

12 Tick the correct box to complete each sentence about the House of the Faun in Pompeii. The first one has been done for you.

EXAMPLE The House of the Faun was named after the

A inscription. ☐

B mosaic. ☐

C statue. ☒

D wall painting. ☐

(a) The number of front entrances to the House of the Faun was

A one. ☐

B two. ☐

C three. ☐

D four. ☐

[1]

(b) The House of the Faun had two

A balconies. ☐

B bathrooms. ☐

C gardens. ☐

D roof terraces. ☐

[1]

(c) Alexander the Great was shown in the House of the Faun on a

A carving. ☐

B mosaic. ☐

C statue. ☐

D wall painting. ☐

[1]

(d) In the House of the Faun, business was conducted in the

A bedroom. ☐

B garden. ☐

C kitchen. ☐

D study. ☐

[1]

13 Read the passage about the amphitheatre. Tick the correct box to answer the questions. One has been done for you.

Quinctius Valgus and Marcus Porcius, duovirs of Pompeii, erected the amphitheatre at their own expense.

Part of the inscription from the amphitheatre at Pompeii

EXAMPLE What unplanned event once started in the Pompeian amphitheatre?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A criminal escape | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B demonstration | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C flood | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D riot | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

(a) Why might the duovirs have paid for the amphitheatre?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A to become popular | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B to help get rid of criminals | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C to make money on tickets | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D to please the Emperor | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(b) What shape was the amphitheatre in Pompeii?

- A rectangular** ☐
- B round** ☐
- C semi-circular** ☐
- D square** ☐

[1]

(c) Approximately how many spectators could the Pompeian amphitheatre hold?

- A 1000** ☐
- B 15 000** ☐
- C 50 000** ☐
- D 250 000** ☐

[1]

(d) How did the seating at the amphitheatre allow everyone to see?

- A Children sat at the front.** ☐
- B People could move their chairs.** ☐
- C Seating was tiered.** ☐
- D There were balconies.** ☐

[1]

(e) What kinds of shows took place in the amphitheatre?

A opera and ballet

☐

B plays and poetry

☐

C singing and dancing

☐

D wild beasts and gladiators

☐

[1]

14 Tick the correct answers to the questions about the House of the Vettii. The first one has been done for you.

EXAMPLE Why is it called the House of the Vettii?

- A It was full of animal skeletons.** ☐
- B There was a peep hole to check who was at the door.** ☐
- C The Vettii brothers lived there.** ☒
- D Vettii was the archaeologist who found it.** ☐

(a) Who were the Vettii brothers?

- A freeborn citizens** ☐
- B freed slaves** ☐
- C sailors** ☐
- D soldiers** ☐

[1]

(b) What was found in one of the main rooms?

- A bronze chests** ☐
- B golden lamp stands** ☐
- C ivory ornaments** ☐
- D silver mirrors** ☐

[1]

(c) What were found in the garden?

A fountains

☐

B sundials

☐

C swimming pools

☐

D vegetable patches

☐

[1]

(d) How do archaeologists think the owners of the house of the Vettii got so rich?

A They inherited money from their fathers.

☐

B They stole a lot of money.

☐

C They were successful in business.

☐

D They won money by gambling.

☐

[1]

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15 Choose words from the list opposite to complete the description of the Forum in Pompeii. You should use a word only once. One has been done for you.

The political buildings in the Forum in Pompeii included the offices of the magistrates , the _____ which was used for trials and business and the _____ which was used for voting. Religious buildings included the temple of _____ (the king of the gods) at the north side, the temple of _____ , where a statue of the god holding a bow was found, and the temple of the _____ on the east side.

Commercial buildings were the _____ , which sold meat and fish, and the _____ , where the cloth traders met. To make sure trade was fair, there was also the _____ .

magistrates

‘apodyterium’

Apollo

Asellina

Basilica

comitium

‘duovirs’

emperor

‘Eumachia’

Jupiter

king

Macellum

Plautus

‘tepidarium’

Weights and Measures table/office

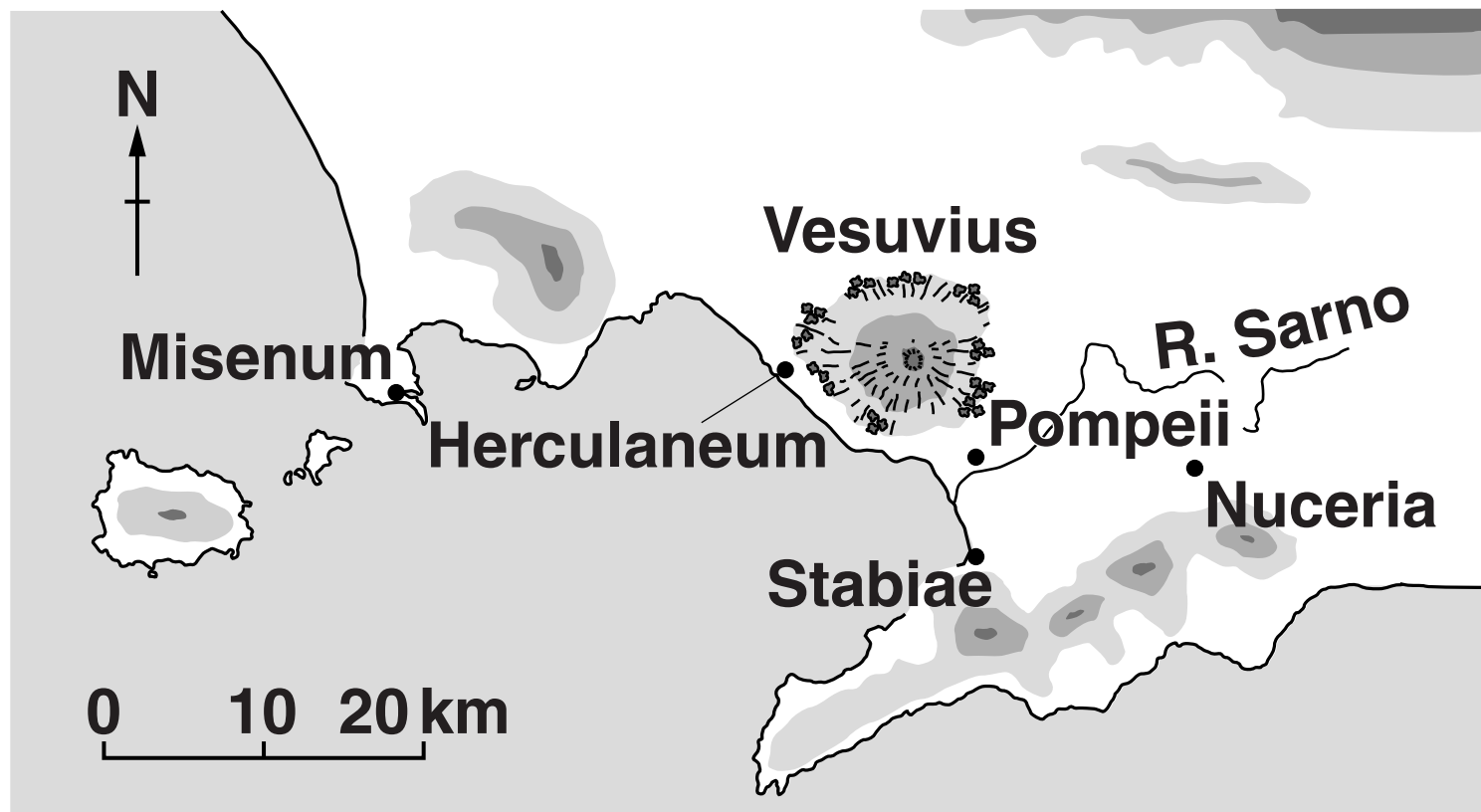
[8]

SECTION B

Answer any TWO questions; you must answer ALL parts of the questions you choose.

EITHER

16 Study the map below and answer ALL the questions that follow.



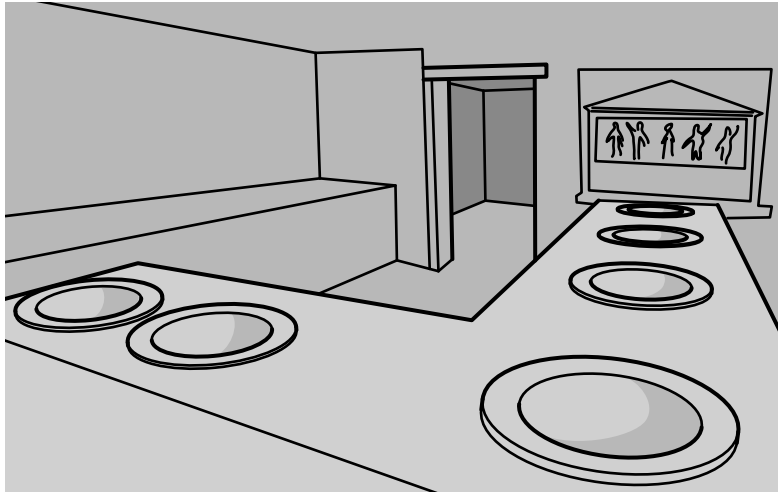
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

OR

17 Study the picture below and then answer ALL the questions that follow.



(a) Using the picture to help you, describe the main features of the Thermopolium of Asellina.

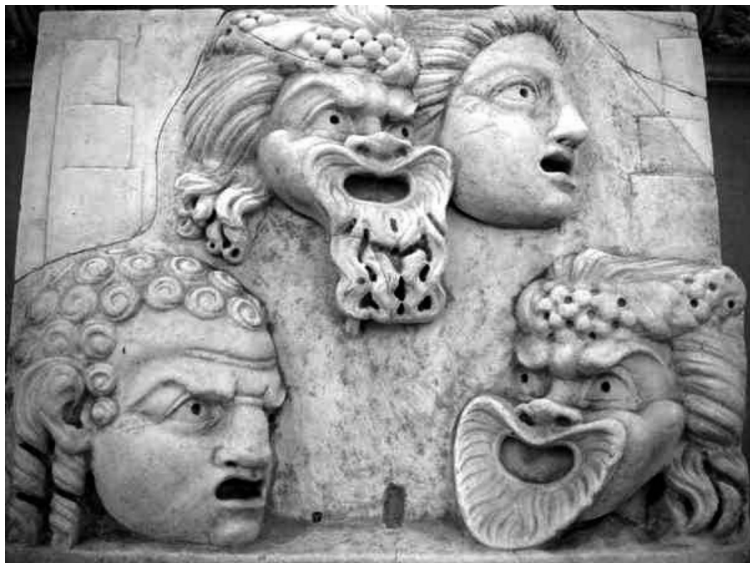
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

OR

18 The picture below shows masks for Roman comedy. Study the picture and then answer ALL the questions that follow.



(a) Using the picture to help you, explain why the Romans used masks in comedy.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

51

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined pages. The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.

[illegible]

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