

Monday 20 June 2016 – Afternoon

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	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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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.
- There are **two** options in this paper:
Option 1: Sparta, with questions starting on page 3.
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.
- 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 page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- 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**.
- You will be awarded marks in Section B for the quality of written communication in your answer.
- This document consists of **32** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

Option 1: Sparta

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

SECTION A

1 Fill in the **four** boxes with the correct information about the battle of Thermopylae.

One has been done for you.

Factors

pretending to retreat the archers the cavalry the narrow pass their phalanx formation
--

Three factors that helped Sparta at Thermopylae were ...

pretending to retreat.

Example

[2]

People

Demaratus Dienekes Ephialtes Leonidas
--

Two Greeks who advised the Persians were ...

[2]

2 **Six** of the statements below are true of the Spartan government. Tick the correct statements.

One has been done for you. Tick **five** more correct statements.

The Spartan government ...

chose who was in charge of the education system.

 Example

allowed women to vote.

controlled who could leave or enter Sparta.

decided whether a baby lived or died.

declared war on the *Helots* every year.

elected some members by shouting.

judged some law cases.

made sure everyone had enough money.

decided which Spartan women should do the weaving.

was re-elected every ten years.

was worshipped in a temple.

[5]

3 Tick the correct box to complete each sentence about the Spartans.

The first one has been done for you.

Slaves outnumbered Spartans ...

A at least three to one.

B at least five to one.

C at least six to one.

D at least ten to one.

Example

(a) Spartan slaves were called ...

A *Apella*.

B *Ephors*.

C *Eunomia*.

D *Helots*.

[1]

(b) Spartans wanted to keep their society ...

A isolated.

B multicultural.

C sociable.

D well-informed.

[1]

(c) A Spartan woman usually ...

A cooked all the meals.

B fought in battle alongside the men.

C looked after the family farm.

D wove all the clothes for the family.

[1]

(d) Spartan tools were made by ...

A *Ephors*.

B *paidonomoi*.

C *perioikoi*.

D *Spartiatatai*.

[1]

- 4 Read this passage about Spartan food. Tick the correct box to answer each question.

The first one has been done for you.

A thing that the Spartans liked very much was what they called black broth, so much so that the older men did not eat any meat, but gave all of it to the young men. It is said that the King of Sicily bought a slave who had been a Spartan cook and ordered him to make the soup for him, even if it cost a lot; but when the king tasted it he spat it out in disgust; and the cook said, "Your Majesty, it is necessary to have exercised in the Spartan manner, and to have bathed in the River Eurotas, to enjoy this broth."

Plutarch *Instituta Laconica* 2 (adapted)

What was black broth?

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| A a curse | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| B a foot bath | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| C an offering to the gods | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| D Spartan soup | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Example |

(a) Why did the old Spartan men not eat any meat?

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| A They had no teeth to eat it. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B They liked the black broth better. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C They were fasting. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D They were not hungry. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(b) Where would the Spartans have usually eaten black broth?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A at home | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B at the <i>Apella</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C at the <i>syssitia</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D at the temple | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(c) Why did the king not like the black broth?

A He had not been trained to like it.

B He had no taste.

C It had to be eaten in Sparta.

D The slave cooked it badly.

[1]

(d) What sort of exercise did Spartans do?

A archery

B battle training

C bull-fighting

D rowing

[1]

(e) Why did the Spartans bathe in the River Eurotas?

A as a religious rite

B It had healing powers.

C to prepare for marriage

D to show they were tough

[1]

5 Tick the correct answers to the questions. The first one has been done for you.

Who were in charge of sacrifices in Sparta?

A *Ephors*

B Kings

Example

C Priestesses

D Queens

(a) What were Spartan soldiers called?

A *Apella*

B *Ephors*

C *Gerousia*

D *Spartiatatai*

[1]

(b) What was the name of the Spartan secret police?

A *Ecclesia*

B *Krypteia*

C Platoon

D Tyrtaios

[1]

(c) What did the members of a dining club share when they were fighting away from home?

A cloaks

B spears

C tents

D wives

[1]

(d) What colour was a Spartan soldier's cloak?

A black

B blue

C green

D red

[1]

6 Choose words from the list below to complete the information about Spartan boys' education. You should use a word only once. One has been done for you.

Spartan boys joined the *agoge* at the age of They slept in and were divided into, each led by prefects called The prefects were about years old and punished the boys with The man in charge was called the and he was always a Spartan

agoge

platoons

barracks

poet

detention

seven

eirenes

sixty

Ephors

twenty

five

Tyrtaios

hammocks

warrior

houses

whips

paidonomos

[8]

10
SECTION B

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

EITHER

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

Lykourgos made the law that the king would be in charge of all public sacrifices for the state because he was descended from the gods. He said that kings should be given the honour of receiving the things offered at the sacrifices, and he gave them very good land in many of the nearby cities, enough to live comfortably without being very rich. And so that the kings could also set up camp and have dinner in public, he gave them public quarters and he honoured them with a double portion of food at the evening meal.

Xenophon *The Constitution of the Spartans* 15, 2–4 (adapted)

(a) What changes did Lykourgos make in Sparta? Use the passage as a starting point.

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..... **[5]**

(b) Explain how the kings were important to Sparta.

..... [5]

(c) Do you think the other parts of the government were more important than the kings? Explain your answer.

..... [5]

OR

- 8 The picture below shows a statue of a Spartan diner. Study the picture and answer **all** the questions that follow.



- (a) Explain how the features of this statue suggest that it represents a Spartiate.

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..... [5]

(b) Where did the different members of a Spartan family eat their meals?

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..... [5]

(c) Why is it very unlikely that a Spartan soldier made this statue? Explain your answer.

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..... [5]

Option 2: Pompeii

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

SECTION A

10 Fill in the **four** boxes with the correct information about *thermopolia*.

One has been done for you.

Activities

- | |
|--|
| dancing
drinking
eating
gambling
reading |
|--|

Three typical activities that went on in a *thermopolium* were ...

eating.

Example

[2]

Features

- | |
|--|
| cellar
counter with jars
dog mosaic
stove |
|--|

In the Thermopolium of Asellina there was a ...

[2]

11 Six of the following are features of the forum in Pompeii. Tick the correct features.

One has been done for you. Tick **five** more correct features.

In the forum in Pompeii you could have seen ...

a granary.

Example

a basilica.

a laundry.

a *thermopolium*.

houses.

the amphitheatre.

the Eumachia building.

the Macellum.

the temple of Apollo.

the temple of Jupiter.

the theatre.

[5]

12 Tick the correct box to complete each sentence about the government in Pompeii.

The first one has been done for you.

Candidates usually made speeches ...

A from the temple steps.

Example

B in the House of the Vettii.

C on the amphitheatre wall.

D on the mountainside.

(a) To vote, the Pompeians went to the ...

A *caldarium*.

B *comitium*.

C *domus*.

D *palaestra*.

[1]

(b) Election slogans were ...

A drawn on shields.

B painted on walls.

C printed on clothes.

D sewn on banners.

[1]

(c) To become popular, candidates paid for ...

A army equipment.

B building houses.

C public buildings.

D public transport.

[1]

(d) The officials in charge of mending the roads were ...

A *aediles.*

B *decurions.*

C *duovirs.*

D *Lares.*

[1]

- 13 Read the passage about the riot in the amphitheatre in Pompeii. Tick the correct box to answer the questions.

One has been done for you.

There was a serious fight between the inhabitants of Nuceria and Pompeii. It arose at a gladiatorial show. Abuse led to stone-throwing, and then swords were drawn. The people of Pompeii, where the show was held, came off best. Many injured Nucerians were taken to Rome. Many people died. The emperor told the senate to investigate the affair. When the news was reported back, the senate banned Pompeii from holding any similar shows for ten years and the sponsor of the show and his associates were sent into exile.

Tacitus *Annals* XIV.17 (adapted)

What was unusual about this fight in the amphitheatre?

A It was the first show held in Pompeii.

B It was very expensive.

C Nobody was watching.

D The spectators were fighting.

Example

(a) What had started the riot?

A a bad show

B a stampede

C overcrowding

D shouting insults

[1]

(b) Which side won the fight?

A It was a draw.

B Neither – the fight was stopped.

C Nuceria

D Pompeii

[1]

(c) Why might the sponsor have put on the show?

A to become popular

B to earn money

C to get rid of stray animals

D to please the Emperor

[1]

(d) What punishment did the Pompeians receive?

A Their shops were shut down.

B Their shows were banned for ten years.

C They were fined.

D They were tortured.

[1]

(e) What punishment did the sponsor receive?

A He was forced to fight in a show.

B He was killed.

C He was sent to live far away.

D He was sent to prison.

[1]

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

Pompeii is on which bay?

A Biscay

B Colwyn

C Naples

Example

D Rome

(a) What was the volcano near Pompeii called?

A Fiorelli

B Plautus

C Pliny

D Vesuvius

[1]

(b) What was the soil on the nearby volcano like?

A It was boggy.

B It was fertile.

C It was icy underneath.

D It was salty.

[1]

(c) What was grown on the slopes of the nearby volcano?

A grapes

B oranges

C rice

D tomatoes

[1]

(d) Which natural feature of Pompeii made it good for trade?

A the climate

B the harbour

C the lava spur

D the spring water

[1]

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

In the entrance there is a **painting** of Priapus as a symbol of wealth. The next room is the which leads to the In one room there is a painting of doing lots of different jobs. There is a room with paintings showing scenes from mythology and one with lots of paintings. There are two bronze to keep wealth in. The house has no next to the entrance and no for doing business with clients.

bathroom	main room (<i>atrium</i>)
chests	mosaic
Cupids	painting
erotic	Pompeian
fairies	portrait
garden	shops
Greek	study
jars	

[8]

(b) Describe how Pompeians got clean at the baths.

..... [5]

(c) 'The Stabian Baths in Pompeii were designed more for men than for women.' How far do you agree with this statement?

..... [5]

OR

17 Read the passage below and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Pliny describes the dangers of the eruption of the volcano near Pompeii.

The ground outside his room rose so high with the mixture of ash and stones that if my uncle had stayed in there any longer, it would have been impossible for him to escape. He got up and came out, going back to his friend and the others who had not been able to sleep. They discussed what to do, whether to stay inside or to try the open air. The buildings were being shaken by lots of strong tremors, and seemed to have come away from their foundations and to be sliding backwards and forwards. Outside, however, there was danger from the rocks that were raining down, although they were light bits of pumice. Weighing up both the dangers, they chose the outdoors; in my uncle's case it was a rational decision, the others just chose the option that frightened them the least.

Pliny *Letters* 6.16 (adapted)

(a) Explain how Pliny's account of the eruption helps us to understand what happened to Pompeii.

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..... **[5]**

(b) Explain how the scenery and stage helped the audience to enjoy the play.

..... [5]

(c) 'The audience would have been uncomfortable in the Large Theatre in Pompeii.' Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

..... [5]

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

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

A large area of lined paper for writing. It consists of a vertical solid line on the left side, creating a margin. To the right of this line, there are numerous horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for handwriting.

A large rectangular area with a solid vertical line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines extending across the page, providing a grid for writing answers.



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