
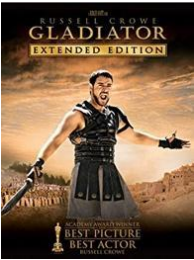
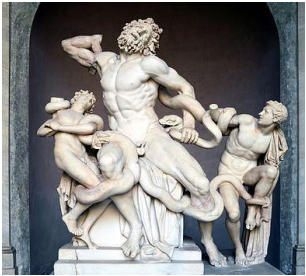


Section A: Ancient Rome (50 marks)

(32 marks) (2 marks each)

Source:	Primary or secondary?	Is this source written, visual, aural, oral or tactile?	One benefit of this source:	One limitation of this source:
 <p>The Colosseum, built in 70AD</p>				
 <p>Gladiator, released in 2000</p>				
<p><i>'Richer families had two simple meals for breakfast and lunch, and waited until the evening for the main meal of the day'</i> Extract from a magazine, 2015</p>				
 <p>Laocöon, Roman sculpture 42-20BC</p>				

Source Comprehension (photo blurry but you don't need it for questions)

Roman slaves are unearthed . . . still with their iron collars and shackles in place.

Archaeologists have unearthed hundreds of Roman graves in southwest France, some of which contain skeletons still bound by shackles on their necks and ankles.

The incredible excavation is located at a building site about 250m west of the Saintes amphitheatre once used for battles between gladiators and wild animals.

Among the hundreds of graves found, five skeletons - four adults and one child - were found shackled or chained.



Dating back to the first and second centuries AD, the grave site is thought to have been an important necropolis used for those massacred at the nearby stadium.

Three skeletons were found with iron chains attached to their legs, another was buried in a crude shackle around his neck and a child was found with a device on its wrist.

Several of the graves were found to be mass burials - pictures show individuals buried side-by-side, head to toe in trench-style graves.

The site was first identified as a possible necropolis last year and scientists are now hoping they can establish the individuals' cause of death.

Roman necropolis' were usually constructed in the country as a site for burials and cremations to take place away from tombs built within a city.

Unfortunately, the graves at Saintes have yielded almost no artefacts or possessions.

Only a few vases were found with the remains of one man, and a child was found with coins resting on his eyes.

Roman custom was to place coins on the eyes of the deceased so the person's spirit could pay the ferryman to take them across the river Romans believed divided the world of the living and that of the dead.

1. What did archaeologists discover in southwest France? (1 mark)

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2. Why were the skeletons shackled? (1 mark)

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3. What is a mass burial? (1 mark)

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4. Identify 2 things found with the bodies. (1 mark)

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5. Why were coins placed on the eyes of the dead? (2 marks)

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6. What do we know about Ancient Rome because of the work of the archaeologists in the article? (2 marks)

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7. List 5 tools an archaeologist might use when excavating a site like the one in the article above. (2 marks)

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8. Outline 2 developments made in the last 100 years that could be beneficial to archaeologists.
Explain how each one could be useful. (2 marks)

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Outline three ways in which the legacy of Rome influenced the world we live in today. (6 marks)

Section B: The Renaissance (50 marks)

Please fill in the grid below with the correct words below: (12 marks)

Religious images	Canvas	Perspective	Nature themes
Bodies not to scale	Egg tempera	Fresco	Anatomy
Used real life models for their work	Two-dimensional	Roman and Greek mythological scenes	Sfumato

Medieval	Renaissance

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Section C: Life and Death in Medieval Times (50 marks)

Complete the table below. (36 marks) (3 marks each)

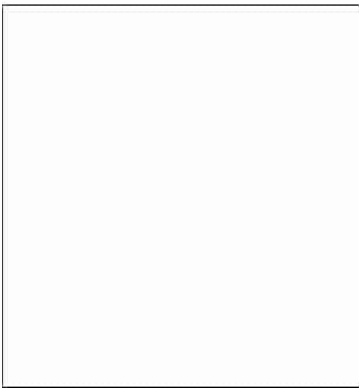
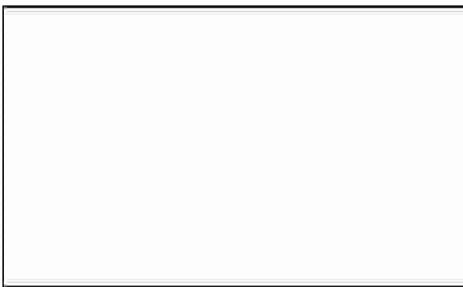
	Life in a medieval castle	Life on a medieval manor
Who lived here?		
What jobs did they do?		
What hobbies did they have?		

What were the buildings like?		
Education/training		
Any other relevant information (e.g. food, clothing, marriage)		

Please fill in the following diagram below on the feudal system: (14 marks)

Put the name of the group in the small box and a description of who they were in the bigger box.

The Feudal System



Section D: Early Christian Ireland (50 marks)

Match the terms to the meaning: (16 marks)

Clearly match the letters to the numbers below.

1	Monastery	a	Free-standing stone crosses with carvings showing biblical scenes
2	Manuscript	b	The hall where monks ate their meals
3	Refectory	c	Where monks copied and illustrated manuscripts
4	High cross	d	A bell tower and safe place if a monastery came under attack
5	Beehive hut	e	A Viking camp by the water, used as a base for raids
6	Scriptorium	f	A closed religious community living by the rules of an order
7	Round tower	g	A book written by hand
8	Longphort	h	An early Christian stone hut where a monk slept

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

1. How did Christianity arrive in Ireland? **(2 marks)**

0. List 3 facts about Monks- How did they live? What did they do? **(3 marks)**

0. Name 2 examples of monasteries in Ireland. **(4 marks)**

0. Name three types of art produced by Irish monks. **(3 marks)**

0. Name one material used in the scriptorium. **(2 marks)**

0. How were metalwork pieces decorated from that time? **(2 marks)**

- * Church
- * Round tower
- * Scriptorium
- * Refectory
- * Beehive cells
- * Graveyard

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