

93404Q



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

Scholarship 2005 Classical Studies

9.30 am Wednesday 7 December 2005

Time allowed: Three hours

Total marks: 24

QUESTION BOOKLET

There are ten topics. Choose **THREE** topics. Answer **ONE** question from **EACH** of these three topics. Each question will be marked out of 8.

Reproductions A–D for Topics Three and Four are provided in Resource Booklet 93404R. Pull out the Resource Booklet from the centre of this booklet.

You should write **ALL** your answers in Answer Booklet 93404A.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–12 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MAY KEEP THIS BOOKLET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

You have three hours to complete this examination.

TOPIC ONE: ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Choose ONE of three questions. Answer in essay format.

EITHER:

QUESTION ONE

A B Bosworth describes Alexander's military career as "a continuing saga of heroic self-exposure". Is this a fair assessment of Alexander as a general and as a man?

OR:

QUESTION TWO

Discuss the tensions that arose among the high command of the Macedonian army in the years following the battle of Gaugamela. What caused these tensions, and how successful was Alexander in resolving them?

OR:

QUESTION THREE

What do the two passages below reveal about Alexander's character and motivation as he prepared for, then launched, his Asian expedition? What other personality traits were evident in the newly acclaimed king of Macedonia?

Next (335 BC) he visited Delphi, because he wished to consult the oracle of Apollo about the

...

wanted no other prophecy, but had obtained from her the oracle he was seeking.

Plutarch, *The Age of Alexander*

It is generally believed that Alexander sailed from Elaeus to the Achaean harbour, himself at the helm

...

Homer to proclaim his deeds and preserve his memory.

Arrian, *The Campaigns of Alexander*

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TOPIC TWO: AUGUSTUS

Choose **ONE** of three questions. Answer in essay format.

EITHER:

QUESTION ONE

To what extent might the last 25 years of Augustus' reign be seen as a failure, or at least an anticlimax, after the achievements and promise of the earlier years?

OR:

QUESTION TWO

Discuss the three settlements of 27 BC, 23 BC, and 19 BC, in the light of Augustus' need to lay aside some of the burdens of office, his concerns to avoid the appearance of dictatorial power, and his gradual attempts to develop an effective system of government for the Empire.

OR:

QUESTION THREE

The passages below both refer to the need for one man to rule at Rome. Compare the attitudes and comments of the two authors, and discuss the validity of their observations.

"From the time Italy came under Roman rule the excellence of the Roman constitution and leaders ...
as Caesar Augustus provided from the time he took over absolute power."

Strabo (64 BC–19 AD), *Geography*

"... when the battle of Actium had been fought the interests of peace demanded the concentration of ...
public control, was in due course added a passion for flattery, or else a hatred for autocrats."

Tacitus (55 AD–117 AD), *Histories*

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TOPIC THREE: GREEK VASE PAINTING

Choose **ONE** of three questions. Answer in essay format.

EITHER:

QUESTION ONE

Trace the development in the portrayal of anatomy (including facial features) from the late black-figure artists, such as Exekias, to early red-figure artists, such as the Kleophrades Painter. Were improvements solely a result of the change in vase painting technique, or were there other influences that contributed to the development?

OR:

QUESTION TWO

Describe the range of ornamental patterns that Greek vase painters (both black and red figure) used. Discuss and evaluate the way in which these ornamental patterns were integrated into the figural decoration and used to highlight the shape of the vase.

OR:

QUESTION THREE

Reproductions A and B in Resource Booklet 93404R show the two sides of a bell krater by the Berlin Painter. Analyse the stylistic features of this vase and compare it with at least one other vase by the Berlin Painter, explaining which features of the bell krater in Reproductions A and B are typical and which seem unusual.

TOPIC FOUR: ART OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

Choose **ONE** of three questions. Answer in essay format.

EITHER:

QUESTION ONE

To what extent did imperial residences reflect the personality, interests, and propaganda image of their owners? Discuss with detailed reference to Hadrian's Villa and/or other imperial residences, such as Nero's Domus Aurea.

OR:

QUESTION TWO

Compare the political, stylistic, and narrative features of the Ara Pacis Augustae with those of Trajan's Column.

OR:

QUESTION THREE

Look carefully at Reproductions C and D in Resource Booklet 93404R. Reproduction C is a plan of the Baths of Diocletian in Rome, and Reproduction D is a plan of Hadrian's Baths at Leptis Magna in North Africa.

Identify and discuss the main features of the Baths of Diocletian, and suggest likely uses for the rooms not identified in the plan. Discuss the differences and similarities between the layout of the two bathing complexes, and explain why such variations might have existed.

TOPIC FIVE: ARISTOPHANES

Choose **ONE** of three questions. Answer in essay format.

EITHER:

QUESTION ONE

Evaluate how effectively Aristophanes uses the Chorus in his plays.

OR:

QUESTION TWO

Aristophanes is often thought of as one who sees value only in the past. Is this too simplistic an assessment, in need of some modification? Discuss.

OR:

QUESTION THREE

The following extracts, from plays produced in 425 BC, 421 BC, and 411 BC respectively, are all about peace. Compare the passages, particularly in the light of their historical context, and discuss Aristophanes' treatment, both here and elsewhere, of the themes of war and peace.

The first quotation, from *The Acharnians*, is an ode to peace, following a plea by the main character, Dikaio polis, for an end to the disastrous war with Sparta.

CHORUS:

Look you, citizens of Athens, see the gain that wisdom brings,

...

Full of Cytherian graces, face we never saw before.

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The second quotation is from the play called *Peace*. In 421 BC there seemed no obstacle to ending the war, and Trygaeus, an old farmer, leads a prayer to Peace.

TRYGAEUS:

O most holy and sovereign goddess, our Lady of Peace, protectress of all sacred choruses and all

...

fill, we pray thee, our market with all good things, even Megarian garlic!

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Lysistrata was produced in 411 BC, by which time the war was worse than ever. Lysistrata leads the other women in an attempt to end it. She addresses her words to the ambassadors from both sides.

LYSISTRATA:

I am a woman, but I'm not brainless; I have my share of native wit, and more. I've received ...
gates, you ruin Greece with mad intestine wars. This is my first reproach to both of you.

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TOPIC SIX: VIRGIL

Choose **ONE** of three questions. Answer in essay format.

EITHER:

QUESTION ONE

Discuss Virgil's account of supernatural forces at work in the *Aeneid*. In particular, is this an attempt to indicate the cosmic scale of the struggle to found Rome, and does it detract from the human aspects of the story?

OR:

QUESTION TWO

With so much of the *Aeneid* referring to conflict, can Virgil be suggesting that, in terms of human suffering, the cost of that struggle was too great?

OR:

QUESTION THREE

Compare the following description of the shield of Aeneas in Book 8 with Anchises' prophecies in Book 6. You might also refer to Jupiter's promises to Venus in Book 1.

In the centre could be seen the bronze-plated fleets battling at Actium ... On one side was Augustus ...
speech ... The river Euphrates could be seen, and now there was more humility in his current's flow.
Virgil, *Aeneid*, Book 8

"And there in very truth is he whom you have often heard prophesied, Augustus Caesar, son of the ...
Italy's soil?"

Virgil, *Aeneid*, Book 6

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TOPIC SEVEN: JUVENAL

Choose **ONE** of three questions. Answer in essay format.

EITHER:

QUESTION ONE

If Juvenal is to be seen as a moral reformer, what sorts of reforms does he actually envisage? Does he really want any change in the established order?

OR:

QUESTION TWO

Illustrate and discuss elements in Juvenal's satires that indicate an aversion to what he sees as unnatural.

OR:

QUESTION THREE

Compare the tone of Juvenal's satires, particularly the earlier ones, with the following extract from one of the earlier satires of Horace.

"You like giving pain," says a voice, "and you do it out of sheer malice."

...

Still, I'll never understand how he got away with that lawsuit!"

Horace, *Satires* 1, 4

NB: *Petillius Capitolinus* featured in a notorious embezzlement case; *Rufillus* and *Gargonius* were probably just names invented for comic effect.

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TOPIC EIGHT: SOCRATES

Choose **ONE** of three questions. Answer in essay format.

EITHER:

QUESTION ONE

Many people have seen Socrates as a martyr. Is this a realistic assessment, and could Socrates ever have seen himself in this light?

OR:

QUESTION TWO

Outline and discuss the apparent paradoxes in Socrates' attitudes to the laws and to his society. Were these genuine inconsistencies or were they, in fact, a result of his rigid application of his principles?

OR:

QUESTION THREE

Compare Socrates' discussion with his friend Hermogenes, as quoted by Xenophon, with his words at his trial and in prison, as quoted by Plato.

Hermogenes reported that he noticed Socrates discussing anything but the trial, and that he said to ...
the least trouble to their friends."

Xenophon, *Socrates' Defence*

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TOPIC NINE: GREEK SCIENCE

Choose **ONE** of three questions. Answer in essay format.

EITHER:

QUESTION ONE

Compare the development of medical science up to and including the time of Hippocrates with subsequent developments, at Alexandria and elsewhere.

OR:

QUESTION TWO

Discuss the work of Archimedes in all fields of science. Was he more interested in the theoretical aspects of science as distinct from their practical application?

OR:

QUESTION THREE

Compare the following passage about a certain Dionysidorus with the more orthodox views of Eratosthenes on the circumference of the globe. The passage is quoted from the elder Pliny, with the comment that it may be "less worthy of confidence".

Dionysidorus was a native of Melos, and was celebrated for his knowledge of geometry. He died of ...

centre of the sphere. Hence the estimate has been made that it is 252 000 stades in circumference."

Pliny, *Natural History*, Book 2

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TOPIC TEN: ROMAN RELIGION

Choose **ONE** of three questions. Answer in essay format.

EITHER:

QUESTION ONE

To what extent was the concept of life after death a significant part of Roman religion?

OR:

QUESTION TWO

Discuss the idea that the Romans tended to be eclectic in their attitudes to religion. (*Eclectic* is defined as “deriving ideas from a wide range of sources”.)

OR:

QUESTION THREE

Compare the Roman tolerance to foreign religions generally with their attitude towards Christians, as shown in the following passages. Why did Christianity attract such hostility?

Throughout the whole far-flung empire, in provinces, in towns, we see that each local people has its ...
and they make them their own.

Minucius Felix

To suppress this rumour (that he had ordered the fire), Nero fabricated scapegoats, and punished ...
made into torches to be ignited after dark as substitutes for daylight.

Tacitus, *Annals*

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Acknowledgements

Topic One

A B Bosworth, *Conquest and Empire* (Cambridge University Press, 1988), p 43.

Plutarch, *The Age of Alexander*, trans. Ian Scott-Kilvert (Penguin Classics, 1973), p 266.

Arrian, *The Campaigns of Alexander*, trans. Aubrey de Sélincourt, rev. J R Hamilton (Penguin Classics, 1971), pp 66–67.

Topic Two

Strabo, *Geography, Augustus – Classical Studies Materials for Schools, Study Materials No. 8*, compiled by C T H R Ehrhardt, Classics Department (Otago University, 1982), pp 24–25.

Tacitus, *The Histories*, trans. Kenneth Wellesley (Penguin Classics, 1993), p 15.

Topic Five

Aristophanes, *The Acharnians*, trans. A H Sommerstein (Penguin Classics, 1973), p 94.

Aristophanes, *Peace*, trans. A H Sommerstein (Penguin Classics, 1978), p 132.

Aristophanes, *Lysistrata*, trans. A H Sommerstein (Penguin Classics, 1973), p 227.

Topic Six

Virgil, *Aeneid*, trans. W F Jackson Knight, Penguin Classics, 1998, pp 221–2 and p 171.

Topic Seven

Horace, *Satires I, 4* in *The Satires of Horace and Perseus*, trans. Niall Rudd (Penguin Classics, 1997), p 38.

Topic Eight

Xenophon, *Socrates' Defence*, from *Conversations of Socrates*, trans. H Tredennick and R Wakefield (Penguin Classics, 1990), pp 41–42.

Topic Nine

Pliny, *Natural History* in Marshall Clagett, *Greek Science in Antiquity* (Dover, 2001), p 111.

Topic Ten

Minucius Felix, *Octavius 6*, in Joanne Shelton, *As the Romans Did* (OUP, 1998), passage 454

Tacitus, *Annals of Imperial Rome*, trans. Michael Grant (Penguin Classics, 1977), p. 365