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**CLASSICAL STUDIES**

**9274/11**

Paper 1 Greek Civilisation

**October/November 2019**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

No Additional Materials are required.

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

There are **four** sections in this paper.

Each section is worth 25 marks.

You must answer **two** questions. Choose **one** question from **two** different sections.

You should spend 45 minutes on each section.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answer.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.



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This document consists of **7** printed pages, **1** blank page and **1** Insert.

## SECTION ONE: ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

## EITHER

1 Read the passage below, and answer the questions which follow:

So it was in this matter of Alexander and Antipater. The rumour was, that Alexander was beginning to be influenced by his mother's calumnious statements about Antipater, and for that reason wished to get him out of the country. It may well be, however, that his recall was in no way meant to discredit him, but was merely to prevent the quarrel between him and Olympias from reaching a point beyond Alexander's power to heal. Both of them were constantly writing to Alexander; Antipater's letters were full of the Queen's headstrong character and violent temper and her determination (most unsuitable for Alexander's mother) to have a finger in every pie – indeed, the stories of her behaviour gave rise to a much-quoted remark of Alexander's, to the effect that she was charging him a high price for his nine months' lodging in her womb. Olympias, for her part, continually complained that Antipater's position and the respect to which it entitled him made him insufferably arrogant; he no longer remembered, she wrote, who had put him where he was, but claimed absolute pre-eminence among his fellow countrymen and the rest of Greece. It cannot be denied that the stories which tended to blacken Antipater's good name did seem to gain more and more influence over Alexander, for such things would naturally alarm anyone in his position; nevertheless we hear of nothing he either did or said, which would serve as ground for the conclusion that he did not continue to regard Antipater as highly as ever.

(Arrian, *The Campaigns of Alexander* 7)

- (i) Who was Antipater? [2]
- (ii) Which Spartan king did Antipater defeat at the Battle of Megalopolis? [1]
- (iii) In which year did the Battle of Megalopolis take place? [1]
- (iv) Where did Olympias come from? [1]
- (v) Describe the dream Olympias had on the night before her wedding to Philip. [4]
- (vi) Which god did Olympias worship above all others? [1]
- (vii) Using this passage as a starting point, explain how important you think Antipater was in Alexander's career. [15]

[Total: 25]

## OR

- 2 'Alexander's policies as ruler of his empire meant that he would inevitably be a failure as a king.' Explain how far you agree with this statement. [25]

## OR

- 3 Explain which battle or siege you think was Alexander's greatest military achievement. In your answer, you should include discussion of **at least three** of his victories. [25]

## SECTION TWO: SOCRATES

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

## EITHER

4 Read the passage below, and answer the questions which follow:

So instead of taking a course which would have done no good either to you or to me, I set myself to do you individually in private what I hold to be the greatest possible service: I tried to persuade each one of you not to think more of practical advantages than of his mental and moral well-being, or in general to think more of advantage than of well-being, in the case of the State or of anything else. What do I deserve for behaving in this way? Some reward, gentlemen, if I am bound to suggest what I really deserve; and what is more, a reward which would be appropriate for myself. Well, what is appropriate for a poor man who is a public benefactor and who requires leisure for the purpose of giving you moral encouragement? Nothing could be more appropriate for such a person than free dining in the Prytaneum. He deserves it much more than any victor in the races at Olympia, whether he wins with a single horse or a pair or a team of four. These people give you the semblance of success, but I give you the reality; they do not need maintenance, but I do. So if I am to suggest an appropriate penalty which is strictly in accordance with justice, I suggest free maintenance by the State.

(Plato, *Apology*)

- (i) What charges was Socrates in court to answer? [2]
- (ii) How many jurymen voted that Socrates was guilty? [1]
- (iii) What was the Prytaneum (line 10)? [1]
- (iv) Apart from a fine, what **two** other punishments did Socrates propose and reject after this passage? [2]
- (v) He later agreed to pay a large fine. What sum did he propose? [1]
- (vi) Name **three** of Socrates' friends who agreed to pay this fine. [3]
- (vii) Using this passage as a starting point, explain how far you think that the main reason for Socrates being condemned to death was his attitude at his trial. [15]

[Total: 25]

## OR

5 'An innocent man, unjustly put to death.' Explain how far you agree with this assessment of the reasons for Socrates' trial and execution. [25]

## OR

6 Which of the dialogues in *The Last Days of Socrates* do you think best illustrates both the good and the bad features of the Socratic Method? In your answer, you should discuss **at least two** of the dialogues you have studied. [25]

## SECTION THREE: ARISTOPHANES

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

## EITHER

7 Read the passage below, and answer the questions which follow:

	[ANTICLEON <i>takes the gown from the SLAVE and drapes it over PROCLEON'S shoulders. The SLAVE retires.</i> ] [ <i>staggering under the weight</i> ]: I hope you've got a fork handy.	
PROCLEON		
ANTICLEON:	Whatever for?	5
PROCLEON:	To fish me out before I'm stewed to pieces.	
ANTICLEON:	Now, undo those dreadful felt shoes and put on these Spartans, quickly.	
PROCLEON:	Spartans? I wouldn't soil my sole with them. That's enemy footwear, that is!	10
ANTICLEON:	Come along, stick your foot out like a brave fellow. [ <i>He helps him on with one of the new shoes.</i> ]	
PROCLEON:	I little thought I should ever set foot on enemy leather.	
ANTICLEON:	Now the other one.	
PROCLEON:	No, not that foot! The big toe's a rabid anti-Spartan.	15
ANTICLEON:	Can't help that. On with it! [PROCLEON, <i>with a show of reluctance, takes the second shoe. They really are extremely smart and warm-looking.</i> ]	
PROCLEON:	This is terrible! Now I shan't have a single chilblain to comfort me in my old age.	20
ANTICLEON:	Get it on quickly – that's right. And now let me see you walk. No, no! Like this – with an elegant plutocratic swagger. [PROCLEON, <i>having made his protest, is beginning to enjoy himself. The shoes are certainly very comfortable. He struts about happily.</i> ]	25
PROCLEON:	Just like one of your wealthy friends, eh? Which one of them do I look like now?	
ANTICLEON:	You look like a boil with a garlic plaster on it.	
PROCLEON:	I shall have to practise this bottom-wagging business.	30
ANTICLEON:	Well now, if you're going to mix with clever, educated men, will you be able to produce an impressive anecdote?	
PROCLEON:	Of course I will.	
ANTICLEON:	What will you tell them?	
PROCLEON:	Oh, I know lots. There's the one about that Vampire that farted when she got caught.	35

(Aristophanes, *Wasps*)

- (i) What type of cloak has Anticleon/Bdelycleon previously removed from Procleon/Philocleon? [1]
- (ii) From which country does the gown in the passage come? [1]
- (iii) Why does Procleon/Philocleon refer to the shoes as 'enemy footwear' (lines 9–10)? [1]
- (iv) 'if you're going to mix with clever, educated men' (line 31). Why is Anticleon/Bdelycleon taking Procleon/Philocleon to visit these people? [1]

- (v) From this passage, find **three** examples of Aristophanes' comic technique. Write out the example, identify the technique and explain why it is funny. [6]
- (vi) Using this passage as a starting point, explain how Aristophanes has used *Wasps* to present his social and political views. [15]

[Total: 25]

**OR**

- 8 'Characterisation is more important to the success of *Frogs* than its plot.' To what extent do you agree with this opinion? [25]

**OR**

- 9 'The visual aspects and staging of a play are essential ingredients in its success.' How far do you agree with this statement? In your answer, you should refer to **either** *Wasps* **or** *Frogs*. [25]

## SECTION FOUR: GREEK VASE PAINTING

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

10 Study the image below, and answer the questions which follow:



- (i) What name is given to the type of pot shown in the image above? [2]
- (ii) What technique has been used to decorate this pot? [1]
- (iii) Give the approximate date when this pot was made and decorated. [1]
- (iv) Who painted this pot? [2]
- (v) Identify **two** decorative motifs **and** their location on this pot. [4]
- (vi) Analyse the content and composition of the scene on this pot. In your answer, you should make reference to specific features of the pot to explain your answer fully. [15]

[Total: 25]

**OR**

- 11** Do you prefer pots of the Grand Style or pots decorated by the Mannerists? You should make detailed reference to **at least three** pots of **each style** to explain your answer. [25]

**OR**

- 12** 'Scenes with a mixture of human and divine characters create the most interesting and successful compositions.' How far do you agree with this opinion of scenes found on Greek pots? In your answer, you should include discussion of **at least three** pots with gods and humans and **at least three** other types of scenes found on Greek pots. [25]

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