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Classical Greek

Higher level

Paper 1

14 May 2025

Zone A afternoon | Zone B afternoon | Zone C afternoon

2 hours

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer the questions relating to both extracts in one option.
- A dictionary is permitted for this examination paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[40 marks]**.

Answer **one** option. Answer **all** questions relating to **both** extracts in that option.

Option A

Extract 1: Prose — Herodotus, *Persian Wars* 5.97

Aristagoras, having already been rejected by the ruler of Sparta in his request, manages to persuade the Athenians to help Miletus in their doomed battle against the Persians.

ὁ Μιλήσιος¹ Ἀρισταγόρης, ὑπὸ Κλεομένεος² τοῦ Λακεδαιμονίου ἐξελασθεὶς ἐκ τῆς Σπάρτης, ἀπῆκετο ἐς Ἀθήνας· αὕτη γὰρ ἡ πόλις τῶν λοιπέων ἐδυνάστευε μέγιστον. ἐπελθὼν δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν δῆμον ὁ Ἀρισταγόρης ταῦτα ἔλεγε τὰ καὶ ἐν τῇ Σπάρτῃ περὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίῃ καὶ τοῦ πολέμου τοῦ Περσικοῦ, ὡς οὔτε ἀσπίδα οὔτε δόρυ νομίζουσι εὐπετέες τε χειρωθῆναι εἶησαν. ταῦτά τε δὴ

5 ἔλεγε καὶ πρὸς τοῖσι τάδε, ὡς οἱ Μιλήσιοι τῶν Ἀθηναίων εἰσὶ ἄποικοι, καὶ οἰκός σφεας εἶη ρύεσθαι³ δυναμένους μέγα· καὶ οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐκ ὑπίσχετο οἷα κάρτα δεόμενος⁴, ἐς ὃ ἀνέπεισε σφέας. πολλοὺς γὰρ οἴκε⁵ εἶναι εὐπετέστερον διαβάλλειν ἢ ἓνα, εἰ Κλεομένεα μὲν τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον μῦνον οὐκ οἶός τε ἐγένετο διαβάλλειν, τρεῖς δὲ μυριάδας Ἀθηναίων ἐποίησε τοῦτο. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν δὴ ἀναπεισθέντες ἐψηφίσαντο εἴκοσι νέας ἀποστεῖλαι βοηθοὺς Ἴωσι⁶, στρατηγὸν ἀποδέξαντες

10 αὐτῶν εἶναι Μελάνθιον⁷ ἄνδρα τῶν ἀστῶν ἐόντα τὰ πάντα δόκιμον· αὐταὶ δὲ αἱ νέες ἀρχὴ κακῶν ἐγένοντο Ἑλλησί.

¹ Μιλήσιος (adj.): Milesian, from Miletus (a city in Ionia)

² Κλεομένης, Κλεομένεος, ὁ: Cleomenes, ruler of Sparta

³ ρύομαι: I save, protect

⁴ οἷα κάρτα δεόμενος: “since he was in great need”

⁵ οἴκε = ἔοικε

⁶ Ἴων, Ἴωνος, ὁ: Ionian (a person from Ionia)

⁷ Μελάνθιος, Μελάνθιου, ὁ: Melanthius (an Athenian)

(Option A continues on the following page)

(Option A continued)

1. (a) ὁ Μιλήσιος Ἀρισταγόρης ... ἐδυνάστευε μέγιστον (lines 1–2). Explain why Aristagoras had come to Athens. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [3]
- (b) ἐπελθὼν δὲ ἐπὶ ... ἐν τῇ Σπάρτῃ (lines 2–3). Outline what Aristagoras did to persuade the Athenians. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [3]
- (c) περὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ... χειρωθῆναι εἶησαν (lines 3–4). Outline Aristagoras's arguments. Support your answer with **four** quotations from the Greek text. [4]
- (d) ταῦτά τε δὴ ... δυναμένους μέγα (lines 4–6). State why the Athenians should save the Milesians, according to Aristagoras. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [2]
- (e) καὶ οὐδὲν ... ἀνέπεισε σφέας (line 6). State how Aristagoras attempted to persuade the Athenians. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [2]
- (f) Translate πολλοὺς γὰρ ... πάντα δόκιμον (lines 7–10). [16]

(Option A continues on page 5)

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(Option A continued)**Extract 2: Verse — Euripides, *Suppliants* 429–434, 437–441**

Theseus defends democracy.

- οὐδὲν τυράννου δυσμενέστερον πόλει,
 ὅπου τὸ μὲν πρῶτιστον οὐκ εἰσὶν νόμοι
 κοινοί, κρατεῖ δ' εἷς τὸν νόμον κεκτημένος
 αὐτὸς παρ' αὐτῶ·καὶ τόδ' οὐκέτ' ἔστ' ἴσον.
 5 γεγραμμένων δὲ τῶν νόμων ὃ τ' ἀσθενῆς
 ὁ πλούσιός τε τὴν δίκην ἴσην ἔχει,
 νικᾷ δ' ὁ μείων τὸν μέγαν δίκαι' ἔχων.
 τοὔλευθερον δ' ἐκεῖνο·τίς θέλει πόλει
 χρηστόν τι βούλευμ' ἐς μέσον φέρειν ἔχων;
 10 καὶ ταῦθ' ὁ χρήζων λαμπρὸς ἐσθ', ὁ μὴ θέλων
 σιγᾷ. τί τούτων ἔστ' ἰσαίτερον πόλει;

Summary of Extract 2:

A tyrant is the most unjust thing for a city when one man controls the laws. In a free city, the powerful and the weak are equally protected by laws, and the weaker person may win over the more powerful. Any good proposal can be made to the city.

The following question refers to Extract 1 **and** Extract 2.

2. Contrast the way in which democracy is presented in Extract 1 **and** Extract 2. Support your answer by quoting **precise** evidence from the Greek text of **both** extracts. [4]

The following question refers **only** to Extract 2.

3. Analyse how Theseus uses language to contrast tyranny with democracy. Support your answer by quoting **precise** evidence from the Greek text. [6]

End of Option A

Option B

Extract 3: Verse — Aristophanes, *Women in the Assembly* 205–12, 214–219, 229–238

Praxagora, an Athenian woman, disguises herself as a man to deliver a speech to the Athenian Assembly.

- ὕμεις γάρ ἐστ' ὦ δῆμε τούτων αἴτιοι.
 τὰ δημόσια γὰρ μισθοφοροῦντες¹ χρήματα
 ἰδίᾳ σκοπεῖσθ' ἕκαστος ὅ τι τις κερδανεῖ,
 τὸ δὲ κοινὸν ὥσπερ Αἴσιμος κυλίνδεται.²
- 5 ἦν οὖν ἐμοὶ πίθησθε, σωθήσεσθ' ἔτι.
 ταῖς γὰρ γυναιξὶ φημὶ χρῆναι τὴν πόλιν
 ἡμᾶς παραδοῦναι. καὶ γὰρ ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις
 ταύταις ἐπιτρόποις καὶ ταμίαισι χρώμεθα.
 ὡς δ' εἰσὶν ἡμῶν τοὺς τρόπους βελτίονες
- 10 ἐγὼ διδάξω. πρῶτα μὲν γὰρ τᾶρια³
 βάπτουσι θερμῶ κατὰ τὸν ἀρχαῖον νόμον
 ἀπαξάπασαι⁴, κούχῃ μεταπειρωμένας⁵
 ἴδοις ἂν αὐτάς. ἢ δ' Ἀθηναίων πόλις,
 εἰ τοῦτο χρηστῶς εἶχεν, οὐκ ἂν ἐσώζετο.
- 15 ταύταισιν οὖν ἄνδρες παραδόντες τὴν πόλιν
 μὴ περιλαλῶμεν, μηδὲ πυνθανώμεθα
 τί ποτ' ἄρα δρᾶν μέλλουσιν, ἀλλ' ἀπλῶ τρόπῳ
 ἐῶμεν ἄρχειν, σκεψάμενοι ταυτὶ⁶ μόνα,
 ὡς τοὺς στρατιώτας πρῶτον οὔσαι μητέρες
- 20 σῶζειν ἐπιθυμήσουσιν· εἶτα σιτία
 τίς τῆς τεκούσης μᾶλλον ἐπιπέμψειεν ἄν;
 χρήματα πορίζειν εὐπορώτατον γυνή,
 ἄρχουσά τ' οὐκ ἂν ἐξαπατηθεῖη ποτέ·
 αὐταὶ γὰρ εἰσὶν ἐξαπαταῖν εἰθισμέναι.

¹ μισθοφορέω: I receive wages

² ὥσπερ Αἴσιμος κυλίνδεται: “flounders like Aesimus” (Aesimus was an Athenian general who was out of favour at the time)

³ ἔριον, ἔριον, το: wool

⁴ ἀπαξάπας, ἀπαξάπασα, ἀπαξάπαν: all at once, all together

⁵ μεταπειράομαι: I try something different

⁶ ταυτὶ = ταῦτα

(Option B continues on the following page)

(Option B continued)

4. (a) ὑμεῖς γάρ ... τούτων αἵτιοι (line 1). State the accusation that Praxagora made against the citizens. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) τὰ δημόσια ... τὸ δὲ κοινὸν (lines 2–4). Outline how, according to Praxagora, the citizens harm the state. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) ἦν οὖν ... σωθήσεσθ' ἔτι (line 5). State what the result would be if the citizens followed Praxagora's advice. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [1]
- (d) ταῖς γὰρ ... ταμίαισι χρώμεθα (lines 6–8). Outline Praxagora's argument. Support your answer with **four** quotations from the Greek text. [4]
- (e) ὡς δ' εἰσὶν ... ἐγὼ διδάξω (lines 9–10). State what Praxagora said she would demonstrate. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [2]
- (f) πρῶτα μὲν ... ἴδοις ἂν αὐτάς (lines 10–13). Outline what Praxagora said about the women. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [3]
- (g) Translate ταύταισιν οὖν ... ἐξαπατηθεῖη ποτέ (lines 15–23). [16]

(Option B continues on the following page)

(Option B continued)

Extract 4: Prose — Lysias, *On the Murder of Eratosthenes* 6–7

Lysias’s client Euphiletus, who is on trial for murdering his wife’s lover, describes his relationship with his wife in the early part of their marriage.

ἐπειδὴ ἔδοξέ μοι γῆμαι καὶ γυναῖκα ἠγαγόμην εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, τὸν μὲν ἄλλον χρόνον οὕτω διεκείμην ὥστε μήτε λυπεῖν μήτε λῖαν ἐπ’ ἐκείνη εἶναι ὅ τι ἂν ἐθέλη ποιεῖν, ἐφύλαττόν τε ὡς οἶόν τε ἦν [...]. ἐπειδὴ δέ μοι παιδίον γίγνεται, ἐπίστευον ἤδη καὶ πάντα τὰ ἑμαυτοῦ ἐκείνη παρέδωκα, ἠγούμενος ταύτην οἰκειότητα* μεγίστην εἶναι· ἐν μὲν οὖν τῷ πρώτῳ χρόνῳ, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι, πασῶν ἦν βελτίστη· καὶ
5 γὰρ οἰκονόμος δεινὴ καὶ φειδωλὸς ἀγαθὴ καὶ ἀκριβῶς πάντα διοικοῦσα.

* οἰκειότης, οἰκειότητος, ἤ: marriage, domestic life

Summary of Extract 4:

My life with my wife in the early part of our marriage was happy and straightforward. At first I guarded her closely, but I soon had a high level of trust in my wife and a high level of regard for her.

The following question refers to Extract 3 **and** Extract 4.

5. Compare and contrast the portrayal of the women in Extract 3 **and** Extract 4. Support your answer by quoting **precise** evidence from the Greek text of **both** extracts. [4]

The following question refers **only** to Extract 4.

6. Analyse how Lysias depicts Euphiletus’s marriage in this extract. Support your answer by quoting **precise** evidence from the Greek text. [6]

End of Option B

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References:

- Extract 1** Herodotus, n.d. *Herodotus, with an English translation by A. D. Godley*. A. D. Godley (ed.) 1920. [online] Available at: <https://artflsrv03.uchicago.edu/philologic4/Greek/navigate/173/5/105/> [Accessed 2 July 2024]. Source adapted.
- Extract 2** Euripides, n.d. *Euripidis Fabulae*. G. Murray (ed.) 1913. [online] Available at: <https://artflsrv03.uchicago.edu/philologic4/Greek/navigate/163/1/23/> [Accessed 2 July 2024]. Source adapted.
- Extract 3** Aristophanes, n.d. *Ecclesiazusae*. F.W. Hall & W.M.Geldart (ed.) 1907. [online] Available at: <https://artflsrv03.uchicago.edu/philologic4/Greek/navigate/46/1/6/> [Accessed 6 February 2024]. Source adapted.
- Extract 4** Lysias, n.d. *Lysias with an English translation by W.R.M. Lamb, M.A.* W. R. M. Lamb (ed.) 1930. [online] Available at: <https://artflsrv03.uchicago.edu/philologic4/Greek/navigate/350/1/> [Accessed 2 July 2024]. Source adapted.