



**F**

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION  
CLASSICAL CIVILISATION**

**A353/01**

Community Life in the Classical World (Foundation Tier)

**Monday 6 June 2011  
Morning**

**Duration: 1 hour**

Candidates answer on the question paper.

**OCR supplied materials:**

None

**Other materials required:**

None



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
--------------------	--	-------------------	--

Centre number						Candidate number				
---------------	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--

**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.
- 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 pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- There are **two** options in this paper:  
Option 1: Sparta, with questions starting on page 2.  
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.
- 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 of your answer.
- This document consists of **32** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

**Option 1: Sparta**

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

**Section A****1**

Match the descriptions to the people. Choose your answers from the list below. One has been done for you.

**Descriptions**

<del>looked after the children until the age of seven</del>
made the pottery and weapons
were in charge of the money
were made to exercise naked
were professional soldiers
were slaves who did all the hard work

<b>People</b>	<b>Descriptions</b>
Spartan women	looked after the children until the age of seven
Spartan men	
<i>Helots</i>	
<i>Perioikoi</i>	
Spartan girls	

**Example****[4]**

2

Tick the correct answer. One has been done for you.

Which Spartan women could vote?

- |                                  |                                     |                |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>A</b> all                     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                |
| <b>B</b> none                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <b>Example</b> |
| <b>C</b> royal women             | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                |
| <b>D</b> those over 30 years old | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                |

(a) Who were in charge of declaring war?

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> <i>Ephors</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> <i>Helots</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> kings         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> women         | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(b) Who commanded the Spartan army in battle?

- |                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> a King              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> a phalanx           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> the tallest Spartan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> Xerxes              | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(c) How long did *Ephors* keep their job?

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> all their life | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> one year       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> two years      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> ten years      | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(d) What was the *Gerousia*?

A council of Elders (old men)

B dining club

C meeting house

D part of the army

[1]

(e) How did Spartans vote for who they wanted in the *Gerousia*?

A shouted

B waved red cloaks

C with pieces of broken pots

D with voting stones

[1]

(f) Who were in the Assembly (*Ecclesia / Apella*)?

A men over 16 years old

B men over 18 years old

C men over 21 years old

D men over 30 years old

[1]

(g) How many kings did Sparta have at a time?

A one

B two

C three

D four

[1]

3

The following are statements about Spartan soldiers. Some are true and some are false.

Tick the 'true' box if the statement is true, tick the 'false' box if it is not.

One has been done for you.

**Spartan soldiers...**

	<b>TRUE</b>	<b>FALSE</b>	
wore special boots so they could run faster in battle.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Example</b>
(a) ate fox meat because they thought it made them braver.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(b) covered themselves in red dye before going into battle.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(c) had beds made out of animal skins.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(d) learnt patriotic songs so that they would love Sparta more.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(e) went home to see their wives every night.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(f) were ready to die for Sparta because that was a heroic death.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(g) were used to fighting because they practised in the agoge.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(h) would be picked on if they went home defeated.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(i) worked well as a team because they trained from an early age.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[9]

4

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

How did the Spartan women make their sons tough?

- A** They fed them lots of food.
- B** They gave them dangerous toys.
- C** They gave them small meals.  **Example**
- D** They only kissed them once a day.

**(a)** How did the elders decide if a baby was worth keeping?

- A** They checked the size of the feet.
- B** They inspected the baby.
- C** They listened to the baby cry.
- D** They measured the head.

[1]

**(b)** How did Spartan women make sure the men were not cowards in battle?

- A** They laughed at cowards.
- B** They refused to sleep with cowards.
- C** They starved cowards.
- D** They whipped cowards.

[1]

**(c)** Why did the Spartan women not make clothes for their husbands?

- A** They did not know how to do it.
- B** They did not need many clothes.
- C** They preferred Athenian clothes.
- D** They thought the slaves should do it.

[1]

(d) Why did Spartan women need an education?

A Educated women had more babies.

B Men could not write.

C Women had to run the household.

D Women liked writing books.

[1]

(e) Why did Spartan women have to do exercise?

A So they could join in battles.

B So they could run away from the enemy.

C So they were healthy for childbirth.

D So they could do the housework more easily.

[1]

(f) Why did the Spartan women end up owning a lot of property?

A The men died in battle and left it to them.

B They were good at saving up.

C They were very greedy.

D They won it by gambling.

[1]

5

Match up the reasons with the statements about Sparta. The first one has been done for you.

**Reasons**

blood did not show
<del>everyone was equal</del>
mothers could spend more time cleaning
they became good friends
they could dance better
they could start their education
they had something to talk about at dinner
they looked nice
they would learn to love their country

Statement	Reason
Lycurgus set up Spartan society	so that <del>everyone was equal</del>
Spartan soldiers learnt poems by Tyrtaios	so that
Spartan men ate together at dining clubs	so that
Spartan boys had to leave home at age seven	so that
Spartans wore red cloaks	so that

**Example**

[4]



9  
**BLANK PAGE**

**Turn over for Option 1, Section B**



(b) Describe the duties of the *krypteia* ('secret police').

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [5]

(c) Explain why the Spartans treated the Helots harshly.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [5]

OR

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

‘A Spartan mother handed her son his shield and said: “Either come back with this or on it.”’

Plutarch, *Moralia* 241 (adapted)

**(a)** How did Spartan mothers bring up their sons? Use the quotation to help you to explain your answer.

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



OR

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

‘All the Spartans acted bravely, but people said that Dienekes showed the greatest courage of all by what he said before the battle. He was told that there were so many of the enemy that when they shot their arrows, they would block out the sun. He was not afraid, but said, “Good, then we shall fight in the shade.”’

Herodotus, *Histories* 7. 226 (adapted)

(a) Use the passage to help you explain Spartan fighting methods.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [5]

(b) Briefly outline what happened at Thermopylae.

Dotted lines for writing. [5]

(c) Explain why the army was important to the survival of Sparta.

Dotted lines for writing. [5]

## Option 2: Pompeii

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

## Section A

9

Match the people and dates with the descriptions. Choose your answers from the list below. One has been done for you.

<del>Eumachia</del>
Fiorelli
In 59AD
In 62AD
In 79 AD
Pliny

Example

	made casts of the dead people
	Mount Vesuvius erupted
Eumachia	paid for a building
	there was an earthquake in Pompeii
	wrote an eye-witness account of the eruption

[4]



10

Tick the correct answer. One has been done for you.

Which building was a market?

**A** *comitium*

**B** *domus*

**C** *horreum*

**D** *Macellum*

**Example**

**(a)** What was the Basilica?

**A** dance hall

**B** dining room

**C** law court

**D** temple

[1]

**(b)** What was kept in granaries?

**A** animals

**B** dead bodies

**C** grain

**D** grapes

[1]

**(c)** Whose statues were in the forum?

**A** beautiful Queens'

**B** egyptian Pharaohs'

**C** good Kings'

**D** leading Pompeians'

[1]

(d) What was the Weights and Measures table for?

A to control the height of new buildings

B to make sure no one drank too much

C to make sure trade was fair

D to weigh Pompeians

[1]

(e) What happened at the altars in front of the temples?

A vegetables were sold

B animals were sacrificed

C animals performed

D young men fought

[1]

(f) What were in the open area of the forum?

A cages for prisoners

B exercise grounds

C gardens

D market stalls

[1]

(g) Which god's temple was in the forum?

A Jupiter

B Mars

C Pluto

D Venus

[1]

11

The following are statements about the baths. Some are true and some are false.

Tick the 'true' box if the statement is true, tick the 'false' box if it is not.

One has been done for you.

**The Pompeians...**

	<b>TRUE</b>	<b>FALSE</b>	
exercised in the <i>palaestra</i> to get fit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Example</b>
(a) covered themselves in oil and then had it scraped off.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(b) took a shower after being rubbed down.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(c) used animal fur to get dry after bathing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(d) used the <i>caldarium</i> to sweat out the dirt.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(e) used the <i>frigidarium</i> to cool off and close their pores.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(f) used the <i>tepidarium</i> to prepare for the <i>caldarium</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(g) wore bathing suits at the baths.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(h) wore wooden shoes at the baths so they did not burn their feet.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[8]

12

Tick the correct answers. One has been done for you.

How did the Pompeians make sure everyone could see at the theatre?

- A** children sat at the front
- B** gave out binoculars
- C** tall people sat at the back
- D** the seating was tiered  **Example**

(a) Why might an awning be needed at the theatre?

- A** as a wind-break
- B** if the theatre was not big enough
- C** to catch escaped animals
- D** to keep the sun off the audience

[1]

(b) What kind of plays is Plautus famous for?

- A** comedy
- B** historical
- C** satyr
- D** tragedy

[1]

(c) Which of these was **not** a stock character in a Roman play?

- A** cheeky slave
- B** cruel step mother
- C** strict father
- D** young master

[1]

(d) Which of these would usually be worn by an actor in Pompeii?

A earrings

B make-up

C mask

D stilts

[1]

(e) What shape was the large theatre in Pompeii?

A circular

B oval

C rectangular

D semi-circular

[1]

13

Match up the reasons with the statements about Pompeii. Choose your answers from the list below. One has been done for you.

### Reasons

people who stayed in Pompeii were killed
gods must have been important
goods went straight to market
people grew grapes
people must have been very bored
there must have been wealthy Pompeians
<del>the people had a water supply nearby</del>
traders could get meals

Statement	Reason
The streets in Pompeii had fountains	so the people had a water supply nearby
There were lots of inns and <i>thermopolia</i>	so
The forum was near the gate to the harbour	so
The land around Pompeii was very fertile	so
The pyroclastic flows covered Pompeii	so
There were three temples in the forum	so
There were lots of big houses in Pompeii	so

**Example**

**23**  
**BLANK PAGE**

**Turn over for Option 2, Section B**





(b) Explain the advantages this type of layout gave a Pompeian family.

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

(c) Explain how a typical Pompeian town house (*domus*) might have been decorated.

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









**ADDITIONAL PAGES**

If you use the following lined pages to complete the answer(s) to any question(s),  
write the question number(s) in the margin.

A large rectangular area for writing answers. It features a solid vertical line on the left side, creating a margin. The rest of the area is filled with horizontal dotted lines, providing a guide for writing. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page.

A blank sheet of lined paper with a vertical margin line on the left and horizontal dashed lines for writing. The page is otherwise empty.

A large rectangular area with a solid vertical line on the left and horizontal dotted lines, providing space for writing answers.



**Copyright Information**

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website ([www.ocr.org.uk](http://www.ocr.org.uk)) after the live examination series. If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.