

**Wednesday 17 June 2015 – Afternoon**

**GCSE CLASSICAL CIVILISATION**

**A353/01** Community Life in the Classical World (Foundation Tier)

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

**OCR supplied materials:**

None

**Other materials required:**

None

**Duration:** 1 hour



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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**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. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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**.
- 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 Fill the boxes with the correct information about Sparta. One has been done for you.

- Argos
- Laconia
- Messenia
- Persia
- Sparta

**(a) Three places the Spartans controlled were ...**

1. Sparta
2.
3.

**Example**

- capture them
- enslave them
- flood them
- help them

**(b) Two things Sparta did to these places were to ...**

1.
2.

**[4]**

2 Six of the statements below are true of Sparta. Tick the correct statements.

One has been done for you. Tick **five** more correct statements.

**In Sparta ...**

<i>Spartiatas</i> were citizens of Sparta.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Example</b>
<i>Helots</i> kept Sparta's historical records.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Helots</i> worked in the mines.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Helots</i> worked on the land.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Perioikoi</i> carried out any necessary trade.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Perioikoi</i> helped to prevent <i>Helots</i> from escaping.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Perioikoi</i> produced items needed for everyday life.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Spartiatas</i> cooked dinner for the whole family.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Spartan women managed the households.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Spartan women were in charge of all religious ceremonies.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Spartan women wove all the clothes for the family.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[5]

- 3 Tick the correct box to complete each sentence about the Spartans. The first one has been done for you.

**Example** A warlike king of Sparta was ...

**A** Aristophanes.

**B** Leonidas.

**C** Plutarch.

**D** Xenophon.

**(a)** Spartans tried to be ...

**A** intellectual.

**B** isolated.

**C** neighbourly.

**D** tolerant.

[1]

**(b)** The Athenian who made fun of Spartans in his plays was ...

**A** Aristophanes.

**B** Plutarch.

**C** Tyrtaios.

**D** Xenophon.

[1]

**(c)** Other Greeks thought Spartan women were allowed ...

**A** too many nice clothes.

**B** too much freedom.

**C** too much jewellery.

**D** too much time with the children.

[1]

(d) Other Greeks distrusted Spartans because they ...

**A** drank a lot of wine.

**B** enslaved Greek people.

**C** gambled a great deal.

**D** married foreigners.

[1]

- 4 Read this passage about the Spartan women. Tick the correct box to answer each question. The first one has been done for you.

**The men had to leave their wives at home. Lykourgos made the girls exercise their bodies in running, wrestling, throwing the discus and javelin. At festivals they sometimes even mocked and criticised good-naturedly any young man who had misbehaved and they would sing the praises of those who had shown themselves worthy.**

Adapted from Plutarch, *Life of Lykourgos* 14

**Example** How many wives could a Spartan man have at one time?

**A** one

**B** two

**C** three

**D** four

**(a)** Why did the men have to leave their wives at home?

**A** They were away trading.

**B** They were herding cattle.

**C** They were visiting foreign countries.

**D** They were with the army.

[1]

**(b)** What job did the wives have?

**A** feeding the animals

**B** managing the farm

**C** polishing the ornaments

**D** teaching in the *agoge*

[1]

(c) Why did Lykourgos make the girls exercise?

A So they could fight in the army.

B So they looked more attractive.

C So they were kept busy.

D So they would have healthy babies.

[1]

(d) What sort of clothes did Spartan women wear?

A long robes

B red cloaks

C short skirts

D trousers

[1]

(e) Why did the girls praise young men?

A The young men bought presents for the girls.

B The young men made clever speeches.

C The young men were brave.

D The young men were rich.

[1]

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

**Example** Where in Greece is Sparta situated?

**A** north east

**B** north west

**C** south east

**D** south west

**(a)** From where did the Spartans get water?

**A** a nearby lake

**B** Eurotas River

**C** Persia

**D** Thermopylae

[1]

**(b)** By what was Sparta protected?

**A** guard dogs

**B** moats

**C** mountains

**D** walls

[1]

**(c)** What did travellers have to pass through to reach Sparta?

**A** deep rivers

**B** deserts

**C** narrow passes

**D** tunnels

[1]



(d) Which mountains are near to Sparta?

A Alps

B Andes

C Himalayas

D Taygetus

[1]

6 Choose words or phrases from the list below to complete the information about the Spartan government. You should use a word or phrase only once. One has been done for you.

The Spartan government was reformed by ..... **Lykourgos** ..... There were two  
 ..... The five ..... were elected for .....  
 There were 30 members of the ..... , 28 of whom were at least  
 ..... years old. They were elected by a system of .....  
 The ..... included all male citizens aged ..... and over;  
 they voted on important matters.

Lykourgos

*Ecclesia/Apella*

senators

80

shouting

emperors

60

*Ephors*

*Spartiatas*

40

*syssitia*

*Gerousia*

30

kings

two years

one year

voting with bread

[8]











(b) Explain how so few Spartan soldiers held so many Persians back for so long at Thermopylae.

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(c) Describe how the Spartans were defeated at Thermopylae.

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**Option 2: Pompeii**

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

**Section A**

**10** Fill the boxes with the correct information about the government in Pompeii. One has been done for you.

- customs
- hygiene
- markets
- road maintenance
- temples

**(a) Three responsibilities of the *aediles* were ...**

1. markets
2.
3.

**Example**

- electing magistrates
- legal decisions
- public finance
- toll bridges

**(b) Two responsibilities of the *duovirs* were ...**

1.
2.

**[4]**



11 **Six** of the statements below about the riot in Pompeii are correct. Tick the correct statements.

One has been done for you. Tick **five** more correct statements.

**The riot in Pompeii ...**

started in the amphitheatre.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Example</b>
caused the sponsor to be exiled.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
destroyed half the amphitheatre.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ended with a huge fire.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
happened mainly in the forum.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
included stone throwing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
involved people from Nuceria.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
lasted for three weeks.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
resulted in games being banned in Pompeii for ten years.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
took place in 59 AD.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
was described by Pliny.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[5]

- 12 Tick the correct box to complete each sentence about the House of the Faun in Pompeii. The first one has been done for you.

**Example** The House of the Faun was named after the ...

A inscription.

B mosaic.

C statue.

D wall painting.

(a) The number of front entrances to the House of the Faun was ...

A one.

B two.

C three.

D four.

[1]

(b) The House of the Faun had two ...

A balconies.

B bathrooms.

C gardens.

D roof terraces.

[1]

(c) Alexander the Great was shown in the House of the Faun on a ...

A carving.

B mosaic.

C statue.

D wall painting.

[1]

(d) In the House of the Faun, business was conducted in the ...

A bedroom.

B garden.

C kitchen.

D study.

[1]

- 13 Read the passage about the amphitheatre. Tick the correct box to answer the questions. One has been done for you.

**Quinctius Valgus and Marcus Porcius, duovirs of Pompeii, erected the amphitheatre at their own expense.**

Part of the inscription from the amphitheatre at Pompeii

**Example** What unplanned event once started in the Pompeian amphitheatre?

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|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> criminal escape | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| <b>B</b> demonstration   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| <b>C</b> flood           | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| <b>D</b> riot            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

**(a)** Why might the duovirs have paid for the amphitheatre?

- |                                       |                          |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> to become popular            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> to help get rid of criminals | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> to make money on tickets     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> to please the Emperor        | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

**(b)** What shape was the amphitheatre in Pompeii?

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> rectangular   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> round         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> semi-circular | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> square        | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(c) Approximately how many spectators could the Pompeian amphitheatre hold?

A 1000

B 15 000

C 50 000

D 250 000

[1]

(d) How did the seating at the amphitheatre allow everyone to see?

A Children sat at the front.

B People could move their chairs.

C Seating was tiered.

D There were balconies.

[1]

(e) What kinds of shows took place in the amphitheatre?

A opera and ballet

B plays and poetry

C singing and dancing

D wild beasts and gladiators

[1]

- 14 Tick the correct answers to the questions about the House of the Vettii. The first one has been done for you.

**Example** Why is it called the House of the Vettii?

- A** It was full of animal skeletons.
- B** There was a peep hole to check who was at the door.
- C** The Vettii brothers lived there.
- D** Vettii was the archaeologist who found it.

**(a)** Who were the Vettii brothers?

- A** freeborn citizens
- B** freed slaves
- C** sailors
- D** soldiers

[1]

**(b)** What was found in one of the main rooms?

- A** bronze chests
- B** golden lamp stands
- C** ivory ornaments
- D** silver mirrors

[1]

**(c)** What were found in the garden?

- A** fountains
- B** sundials
- C** swimming pools
- D** vegetable patches

[1]

(d) How do archaeologists think the owners of the house of the Vettii got so rich?

A They inherited money from their fathers.

B They stole a lot of money.

C They were successful in business.

D They won money by gambling.

[1]

15 Choose words from the list below to complete the description of the Forum in Pompeii. You should use a word only once. One has been done for you.

The political buildings in the Forum in Pompeii included the offices of the **magistrates** , the ..... which was used for trials and business and the ..... which was used for voting. Religious buildings included the temple of ..... (the king of the gods) at the north side, the temple of ..... , where a statue of the god holding a bow was found, and the temple of the ..... on the east side. Commercial buildings were the ..... , which sold meat and fish, and the ..... , where the cloth traders met. To make sure trade was fair, there was also the .....

magistrates

*apodyterium*

*Eumachia*

Apollo

Jupiter

Asellina

king

Basilica

Macellum

comitium

Plautus

*duovirs*

*tepidarium*

emperor

Weights and Measures table/office

[8]

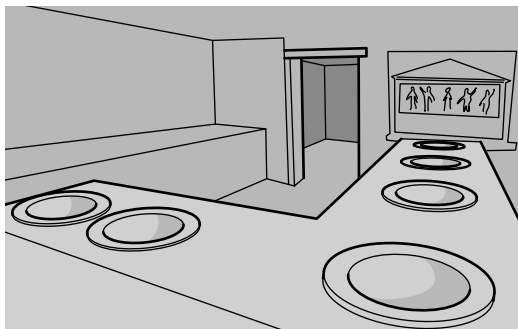






OR

17 Study the picture below and then answer **all** the questions that follow.



(a) Using the picture to help you, describe the main features of the Thermopolium of Asellina.

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OR

18 The picture below shows masks for Roman comedy. Study the picture and then answer **all** the questions that follow.



(a) Using the picture to help you, explain why the Romans used masks in comedy.

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**(b)** Describe the main features of the Large Theatre in Pompeii.

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**(c)** Why do you think the audiences went to see the plays when the plots were so similar? Explain your answer.

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**ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE**

If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined pages. The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.

A large area of lined paper for writing answers. It features a vertical margin line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines for writing. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page.

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing, spanning the width of the page. A solid vertical line is positioned on the left side, approximately one-tenth of the way across the page, creating a margin.

A large area of the page is reserved for writing, featuring a vertical solid line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines extending across the page.



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