

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"/>	Example
<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. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B Leonidas. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| C Plutarch. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D Xenophon. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(a) Spartans tried to be ...

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A intellectual. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B isolated. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C neighbourly. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D tolerant. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

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

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A Aristophanes. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B Plutarch. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C Tyrtaios. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D Xenophon. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

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

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| A too many nice clothes. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B too much freedom. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C too much jewellery. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D too much time with the children. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[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 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| B two | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C three | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D four | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| A They were away trading. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B They were herding cattle. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C They were visiting foreign countries. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D They were with the army. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(b) What job did the wives have?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A feeding the animals | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B managing the farm | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C polishing the ornaments | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D teaching in the <i>agoge</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[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 why Sparta did not have many works of art and monuments.

..... [5]

(c) What do you think the Spartans lost and gained by their lack of artistic achievement? Explain your answer.

..... [5]

OR

8 The picture below shows a Spartan soldier. Study the picture and then answer **all** the questions that follow.



(a) Using the picture to help you, describe how a typical Spartan soldier was equipped.

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[5]

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

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..... [5]

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

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..... [5]

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"/>	Example
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?

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

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

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

[1]

(b) What shape was the amphitheatre in Pompeii?

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

(b) Explain why *thermopolia* were popular.

..... [5]

(c) Do you think a Pompeian inn would have been a comfortable place for a traveller to stay? Explain your answer.

..... [5]

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.

This section of the page is a large, empty area for writing answers. It consists of a vertical solid line on the left side, which serves as a margin. To the right of this line, there are 25 horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for writing. The entire area is otherwise blank.

Lined writing area consisting of horizontal dotted lines across the page and a solid vertical line on the left side, creating a margin.

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



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