

**GCSE (9–1)**

*Candidate style answers*

# **CLASSICAL CIVILISATION**

**J199**

For first teaching in 2017

## **J199/23 War and Warfare**

Version 1

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## Introduction

OCR has produced this resource to support teachers in interpreting the assessment criteria for the new GCSE (9–1) Classical Civilisation specification and to bridge the gap between new specification's release and the availability of exemplar candidate work following first examination in summer 2019.

The questions in this resource have been taken from the J199/23 War and Warfare specimen question paper, which is available on the OCR website. The answers in this resource have been written by an senior examiner. They are supported by an examiner commentary.

Please note that this resource is provided for advice and guidance only and does not in any way constitute an indication of grade boundaries or endorsed answers. Whilst a senior examiner has provided a possible level for each response, when marking these answers in a live series the mark a response would get depends on the whole process of standardisation, which considers the big picture of the year's scripts. Therefore the levels awarded here should be considered to be only an estimation of what would be awarded. How levels and marks correspond to grade boundaries depends on the Awarding process that happens after all/most of the scripts are marked and depends on a number of factors, including candidate performance across the board. Details of this process can be found here:

<http://ocr.org.uk/Images/142042-marking-and-grading-assuring-ocr-s-accuracy.pdf>.

# ***SECTION A: CULTURE***

## Question 5

Source A:



- (a) Where was this relief found in Athens, and what does this suggest about Athenian attitudes towards their navy? [2]
- (b) Select a feature of the trireme shown in Source B, and suggest how it might have helped to make triremes so effective as warships. [2]

**Example 1**

- (a) The relief was found on the Acropolis which was a really important place for the Athenians so it shows that their navy was really special and important to them.
- (b) There were three layers of rowers on a trireme which meant that it could move really fast so it was good in a battle situation when they needed to take quick action.

**Examiner Commentary**

- (a) 1 + 1 – The candidate has answered the question by saying where the relief was found and for AO2 suggesting why the navy was depicted there.
- (b) 1 + 1 – The candidate has gained 1 mark under AO1 for picking out the tiers of rowers and 1 mark under AO2 for analysing how that would make it an effective warship.

**Example 2**

- (a) The relief was found on the Acropolis and suggests the Athenians had a really big navy.
- (b) There were a lot of oars in a trireme and somebody standing up telling everyone what to do.

**Examiner Commentary**

- (a) 1 + 0 – Credit given for the Acropolis.
- (b) 1 + 0 – The candidate has given two details from the source but there is no analysis for AO2.

**Example 3**

- (a) The Athenians were very proud of their navy so they had carvings of it made.
- (b) Triremes could move fast and they were stable, they didn't sink easily.

**Examiner Commentary**

- (a) 0 + 1 – Credit given for pride in the navy.
- (b) 0 + 1 – Here there is only analysis and nothing selected from the source.

## Question 7

Source C: Relief commemorating the Battle of Actium



### Study Source C

Identify **three** features of this image, and suggest what each might tell us about Roman naval warfare.

[6]

### Example 1

The ship in the carving has a lot of oars and this tells me that Roman warships could move quickly in a naval battle. There are a lot of soldiers in Roman uniform standing on the deck which tells me that in Roman naval warfare soldiers used to fight from the ships were taken on the ships to fight somewhere. The boat has a lot of decoration on it e.g. the pattern at the front and the crocodile and the circles which could be shields this tells me that the Romans were very proud of their ships and they must have spent a lot of money and effort on them.

### Examiner Commentary

3 + 3 – The candidate has chosen three details from the source: the oars, the soldiers, and the decoration on the boat. For each of the details the candidate has made a suggestion as to what that might tell us about Roman naval warfare.

### Example 2

The Romans were very proud of their navy and that is why they had such a beautiful carving made of it.

### Examiner Commentary

1 + 1 – The candidate has referred to one feature: the beautiful carving and made one suggestion.

### Example 3

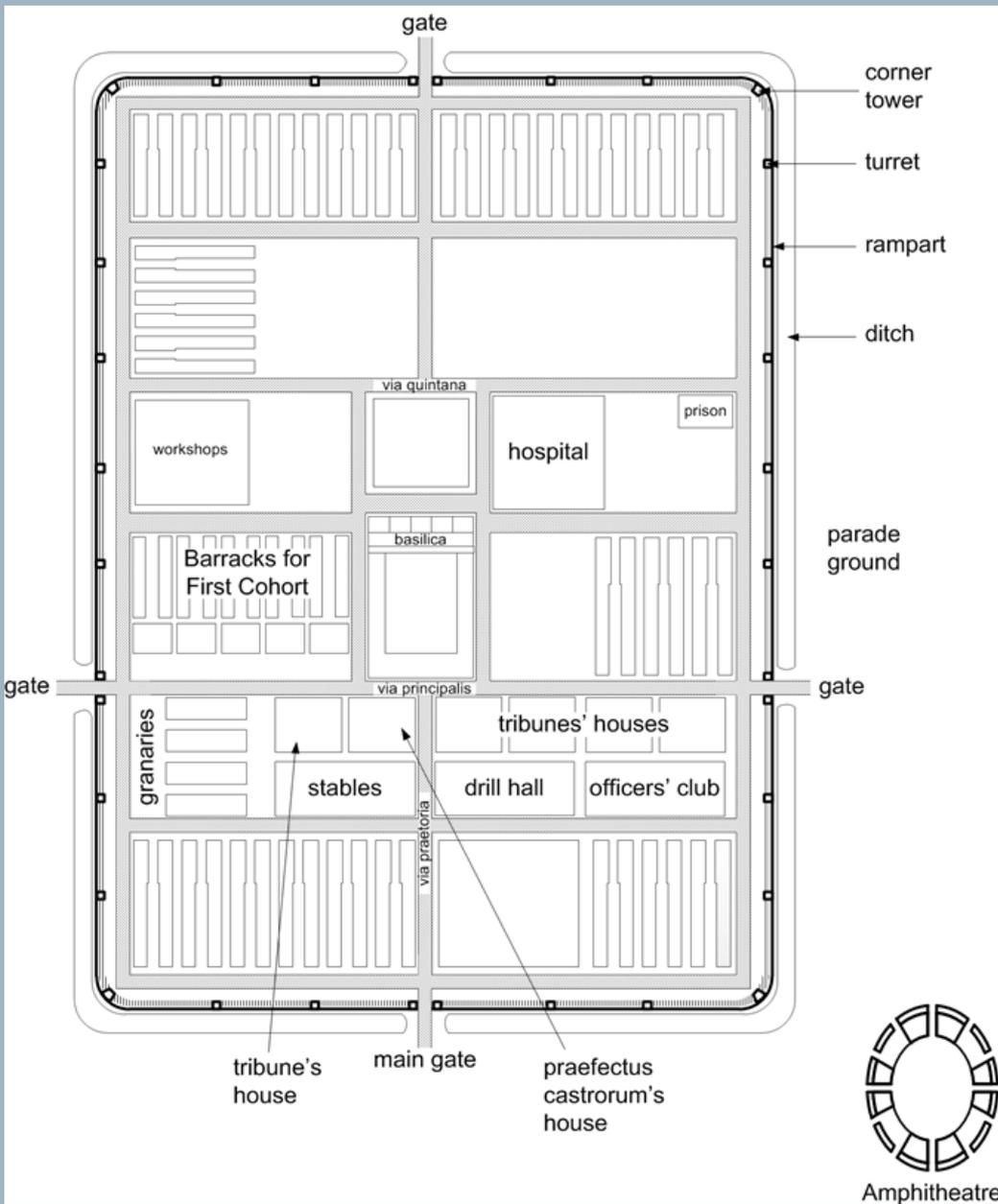
There are lots of soldiers on the ship or crowded together and this tells me that in naval warfare the Romans would put lots of soldiers on one ship. The soldiers are all wearing their armour and they are ready to fight which shows me that maybe they were about to jump onto another ship to fight other people.

### Examiner Commentary

2 + 2 – The candidate has taken two features from the source and made a suggestion about each one but needed another feature and suggestion in order to gain 6 marks.

# Question 8

Source D: The Roman fortress at Chester



Describe why a Roman legionary fortress was laid out as it was. Use the source as a starting point and your own knowledge in your answer. [8]

## Example 1

Roman legionary fortresses were all laid out in the same way as each other. This was so that it was easier to build them and everyone would know their way around no matter which one they were in.

As you can see in Source D, there was a ditch and rampart around the fortress. This was for protection from enemies. In the rampart were turrets and corner towers and these were so that the soldiers on guard could watch out for anyone coming to the fortress who might attack it.

The praefectus castrorum's house was always in the middle because he was in charge of the camp and everyone needed to know where to find him. The tribune's houses are in a row near the praefectus castrorum's house because they are his officers and he needs them nearby to give them orders.

The granaries are where the grain is kept and the soldiers used it to make bread which was their main source of carbs.

There was a hospital for when the soldiers got injured, maybe in a battle and workshops for mending their weapons and things if they wore out or got broken.

The stables were to keep the horses etc. in as they needed them for transport and for the horsemen. There were about 120 horsemen in each legion.

There was always a bath house for the soldiers to get clean and relax, and this could be inside the fortress or outside.

## Examiner Commentary

### Level 3

The answer gives details about the layout of Roman legionary fortresses. There are some attempts in the first three paragraphs to explain why the fortress was laid out as it was but the subsequent four paragraphs are merely descriptive. Most of the features mentioned are from the source although the candidate has brought in their own knowledge that all fortresses were laid out the same way for ease of navigation and also mentioned the baths.

## Example 2

Source D shows that there was a gate at each side of the fortress with roads going up to the gates this was so that people could come in and out on any of the sides which would save them time and they could easily get to the middle where the officer's houses were. There was a hospital in case the soldiers were wounded so that they could get better. There was an amphitheatre outside which was there to entertain the soldiers with shows and things. There would also have been baths for soldiers to relax in.

## Examiner Commentary

### Level 2

The first sentence actually answers the questions by providing reasons for the layout of the legionary fortress however the rest of the answer is descriptive. There is some wider knowledge about the baths.

**Example 3**

In a Roman fortress there was always barracks, straight roads, four gates a hospital, basilica, drill hall, officers club, workshops and granaries. This was because the soldiers needed them for everyday life. They kept the corn in the granaries and slept in the barracks.

**Examiner Commentary****Level 1**

The answer lists factors from the stimulus source. The explanation for these features “was because the soldiers need them for everyday life”. This seems to fit well with the AO2 level descriptor “very basic explanation of the topic”.

# Culture essay questions

9. Compare and contrast the Spartan army with either that of Athens or Rome. Which do you think was better? [15]

OR

10. 'Being a soldier in the army would have been a really attractive career for Roman men.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? Justify your response. [15]

## Example 1 – Question 9

Spartan soldiers were much braver than Athenian ones because they had been brought up from the age of 7 being brainwashed into loving Sparta and learning poetry about how the perfect death was to die fighting for your country. Spartan women told their sons and husbands to come back with their shields or on them which meant come back the winner or dead. This would make the Spartans fight more bravely than the Athenians. Spartans never used bows and arrows as they thought that was cowardly but this might mean that they had less ways of fighting. They didn't use cavalry either which might be a disadvantage to them. Spartans could never retreat or surrender because that was the law of their country. That might make them fight more bravely than the Athenians but the Athenians could do a tactical retreat if they needed to. Spartans used to pretend to retreat as a tactic and then turn round and start fighting again. This could only work so many times though as the enemy would realise. The Athenians were good at sea battles and they won the battle of Salamis with their boats but the Spartans and Athenians both fought well on land at the battle of Plataea.

## Examiner Commentary

### Level 2

The response seems to be answering a similar but different question about who was braver. There are some good facts on the Spartan army, however there is very little relevant information about the Athenian army and the information about the Athenian navy is completely irrelevant. It was felt that this response deserved a mark from the middle of Level 2.

## Example 2 – Question 9

The Spartan army was very different from the Athenian army in some ways but also similar in some ways. In both places the men had to be in the army. The Spartans were all forced to be full time soldiers. The Athenian men all had to fight in the army if there was a war, they were just the ordinary men from Athens but they had to defend Athens if they were needed. Spartan men trained for being in the army from age 7 but Athenians just did normal jobs until it was war time. I think this would mean that the Spartan army was better as they would have been much fitter and better trained.

Both the armies fought with hoplites in a phalanx. The men had round shields and long spears, as can be seen in the bronze statue of a Spartan warrior. They linked the shields together and each man was protecting half of himself and half of the man next to him. They tried to push forward in formation while stabbing with their spears. The Spartans were probably much better at it because they had been practising all their lives and had fought with the other men for years. They had music to give them signals on what to do. The Athenians would probably be new to it and would not know the men they were fighting with so might find it much more difficult.

The Athenians had to buy their own equipment but the Spartans got given it by the state. This might mean that the Spartans had better shields etc. The Spartans did not have cavalry but the Athenians who could afford a horse made up their cavalry. Cavalry could be useful to back up the phalanx and could move quickly so this might make the Athenians more versatile in a battle so they might be better. The Spartans sound like they would be better fighters because of their training but they only had small numbers and the Athenians did win battles and were not as limited in numbers.

In conclusion, the Spartan army was better due to their training which prepared them better for war.

## Examiner Commentary

### Level 3

The answer demonstrates a reasonable knowledge and understanding. The analysis in terms of similarities and differences is at times simplistic and the conclusion drawn around which was better always stems from their training. A mark from the middle of Level 3 was recommended.

### Example 3 – Question 9

I am going to compare the Spartan army with the Roman army. The Roman army was a professional one, so like the Spartans, it was a full-time job. The Roman soldiers applied for the job and got paid but the Spartans were forced to be soldiers and didn't get paid. In this respect you could say the Roman one was better as it was more fair on the soldiers or you could say the Spartan was better as they were fighting solely for love of their country and not for the money.

Both armies trained the soldiers. The Romans got trained after they joined the army and a lot of them had jobs before they went into the army, so they were adults when they did the training. They had to do physical fitness training and marching and weapons training. The Spartans started training aged seven at the *agoge* and it was compulsory for all the boys. They got taken away from their families and had to live in barracks with their packs. There were *epitropoi* to keep them in line who could whip them. The boys had to go round with no shoes on and got given only one cloak to last all year. Plutarch says that they hardly got given any food so they had to steal it but they got beaten up if they were caught stealing. The Spartans had to do music to learn teamwork for when they were fighting. You could say the Roman army was better because the people being trained were adults and had chosen to do it but for creating the perfect army, the Spartan system is better because it starts off the training from such an early age that the men will be superb soldiers. The Spartan system was cruel on the boys though.

In battles the Spartans fought in a phalanx formation which they were really good at because they had trained since they were boys. In the phalanx the soldiers were in rows and columns. In the front row the men lifted up their shields and moved forward together protecting half of themselves and half of the man next to them. The Spartans had spears but they did not throw them – they stabbed with them from behind the shield wall. The Spartans also had swords to stab with when they were fighting close together or if they lost their spears. Spartans would never surrender or retreat so they fought to the death and if they lost their weapons would use their hands and teeth. Roman soldiers had spears but they threw them together first and then went in with their swords and shields. The Romans did not use the same tactic all the time but they could do a *testudo*, which there is an image of on Trajan's column, which could give them good protection from an enemy. In this respect the Romans could be seen as better as they could suit their tactics to a situation and be flexible and even do a tactical retreat. The Spartans use the same tactic all the time and it was shameful to retreat but maybe that made them fight more bravely.

I think that the Spartans had a really good army full of well-trained soldiers, but the Roman army was a lot more sensible and a lot less cruel so I think that it was actually better.

## Examiner Commentary

### Level 4

The response demonstrates very detailed knowledge of Spartan training and fighting tactics. The candidate however doesn't know as much about the Roman army. Whilst the level of detail is good about the Spartan army, it is worth remembering that of the 15 marks available, there is a greater weighting towards AO2. Therefore, the response could be improved by analysing other features of both armies, for example comparing the leadership of both or looking at different elements which made up the army, e.g. helots and auxiliary troops.

# ***SECTION B: LITERATURE***

## Question 15

### Source F:

Priam, though even now in death's clutches,  
 did not spare his voice at this, or hold back his anger:  
 "If there is any justice in heaven, that cares about such things,  
 may the gods repay you with fit thanks, and due reward  
 for your wickedness, for such acts, you who have  
 made me see my own son's death in front of my face,  
 and defiled a father's sight with murder.  
 Yet Achilles, whose son you falsely claim to be, was no  
 such enemy to Priam: he respected the suppliant's rights,  
 and honour, and returned Hector's bloodless corpse  
 to its sepulchre, and sent me home to my kingdom."  
 So the old man spoke, and threw his ineffectual spear  
 without strength, which immediately spun from the clanging bronze  
 and hung uselessly from the centre of the shield's boss.

Virgil *Aeneid* Book 2 lines 533–546

Give **three** ways that Virgil creates sympathy for Priam. Support your points with reference to the passage. [6]

### Example 1

Virgil creates sympathy for Priam by saying that he is dying already but he still makes his point in his speech having a go at Pyrrhus. I know this from the phrase "even now in death's clutches" which is a personification of death.

Priam has just seen his son killed right in front of him which makes us feel sympathy for him: Virgil makes him say "you who have made me see my own son's death in front of my face...".

Even though Priam is really old and he knows he's going to die he still throws his spear so we feel sympathy for him especially when Virgil calls it "ineffectual spear".

### Examiner Commentary

3 + 3 – The candidate has chosen three references from the passage and quoted them. For each one the candidate has explained how this creates sympathy for Priam.

### Example 2

When he says that Priam's spear that he threw "hung uselessly from the centre of the shield's boss" this is a way that Virgil creates sympathy for Priam because he is trying to stand up against Pyrrhus but he is really weak when he throws his spear it doesn't do any good.

When Virgil says "you who have made me see my own son's death in front of my face" this is a way that he creates sympathy for Priam because the old man has just watched his son die which is really sad for him.

### Examiner Commentary

2 + 2 – The candidate has chosen to reference from the passage, quoting them and explaining how they create sympathy for Priam. Another reference with explanation is needed to gain full marks.

### Example 3

Virgil creates sympathy for Priam because he is really old and he is going to die but he still tries to stick up for himself and he still throws his spear at Pyrrhus even though it doesn't help the spear is "ineffectual".

### Examiner Commentary

1 + 2 – There is one quotation from the passage which is explained. The first part of the answer is valid but needs quotations in order to gain full marks.

## Question 19

### Source G:

For it is of course shameful for an older man fallen in the front line to lie in front of the young men, now having white hair and a grey beard, gasping his stalwart spirit out into the dust, clutching his bloody genitals in his poor hands – it is shameful to the eyes and frightful to see – his body being naked. But for the young, it is all befitting, provided he has the glorious bloom of lovely youth, wondrous for men to see, lovely too for women – while he lives. Fallen on the front line, he is beautiful. But may each man remain, standing firmly astride, both feet steadied on the ground, biting his lip with his teeth.

Tyrtaeus Fragment 10

What point do you think Tyrtaeus is making in this passage? Use **two** phrases from Source G and suggest what they tell us about his message. [4]

### Example 1

The point Tyrtaeus is making is that the young men should fight to protect the old men. I know this because he says that it is "shameful" if an old man has died in the front line "in front of the young men". Another point that he is trying to make is that dying for your country when you are a young man is noble and beautiful but not for an old man because he should have been protected. I know this because it says "Fallen on the front line, he is beautiful."

### Examiner Commentary

2 + 2 – The candidate has taken two phrases from the source and for each one has explained a possible interpretation of the point Tyrtaeus was making..

**Example 2**

The point Tyrtaeus is making is that when an old man dies in battle it is shameful and he shows that it is shameful by saying “clutching his bloody genitals in his poor hands” he also shows that it is shameful for an old man to die in battle by talking about the old man being “naked”.

**Examiner Commentary**

1 + 1 – The candidate has used two phrases from the text but has made the same point twice.

**Example 3**

The points that Tyrtaeus is making are that the young men should fight and defend the old men and that when young men die in battle that is right.

**Examiner Commentary**

0 + 2 – The candidate has identified the two points being made but has not used any phrases from source G.

## Question 16

### Source E:

See, in dream, before my eyes, Hector seemed to stand there,  
 saddest of all and pouring out great tears,  
 torn by the chariot, as once he was, black with bloody dust,  
 and his swollen feet pierced by the thongs.  
 Ah, how he looked! How changed he was  
 from that Hector who returned wearing Achilles's armour,  
 or who set Trojan flames to the Greek ships! His beard was ragged,  
 his hair matted with blood, bearing those many wounds he received  
 dragged around the walls of his city.  
 And I seemed to weep myself, calling out to him,  
 and speaking to him in words of sorrow:  
 "Oh light of the Troad, surest hope of the Trojans,  
 what has so delayed you? What shore do you come from  
 Hector, the long-awaited? Weary from the many troubles  
 of our people and our city I see you, oh, after the death  
 of so many of your kin! What shameful events have marred  
 that clear face? And why do I see these wounds?"

Virgil *Aeneid* Book 2 lines 270–286

### Source F:

Priam, though even now in death's clutches,  
 did not spare his voice at this, or hold back his anger:  
 "If there is any justice in heaven, that cares about such things,  
 may the gods repay you with fit thanks, and due reward  
 for your wickedness, for such acts, you who have  
 made me see my own son's death in front of my face,  
 and defiled a father's sight with murder.  
 Yet Achilles, whose son you falsely claim to be, was no  
 such enemy to Priam: he respected the suppliant's rights,  
 and honour, and returned Hector's bloodless corpse  
 to its sepulchre, and sent me home to my kingdom."  
 So the old man spoke, and threw his ineffectual spear  
 without strength, which immediately spun from the clanging bronze  
 and hung uselessly from the centre of the shield's boss.

Virgil *Aeneid* Book 2 lines 533–546

Discuss how Virgil conveys the horror of warfare. Use Sources E and F as a starting point, and your own knowledge in your answer.

[8]

### Example 1

Virgil conveys the horror of warfare in several ways. In Source E he shows the effect that the war has had on Hector by comparing how much he had changed “that Hector who returned wearing Achilles’ armour” is how he was when he was glorious but when Aeneas sees him he is all bloody and dirty and his hair and beard are matted. This shows us the difference between when you are winning in a war and when you are losing.

When Aeneas calls Hector “surest hope of the Trojans” it shows the horror of warfare because Hector is a complete state now and if he was the surest hope of the Trojans then there is no hope for them; later on in the passage he says that if Troy could have been saved he would have saved it but it can’t.

In Source F we see Priam the old man still trying to fight when he throws his “ineffectual spear without strength” and we see the horror that war doesn’t spare anybody even the old. Also, Priam has just watched Pyrrhus kill his son in front of his eyes, which is horrible.

When Aeneas escapes from Troy we see the horror of warfare because he tries to save his family but he loses his wife and he goes back to look for her and is really sad. Also the refugees that are with him are all homeless because of the fall of Troy. There is also the part where Cassandra who is a priestess is being dragged out of the temple tied up.

## Examiner Commentary

### Level 3

The candidate has picked out two quotations from the Source E as well as one from Source F. The answer also provides information from their own wider knowledge about losing Creusa during the escape from Troy and the fate of Cassandra. There is a range of evidence but the analysis and evaluation could be developed more to get into the top level.

## Example 2

When Virgil talks about Hector's feet "swollen feet pierced by the thongs" he is conveying the horror of warfare because he is reminding us of how Achilles went completely savage because he had lost his loved one and how he took horrible revenge on Hector.

He also conveys the horror of warfare by using lots of words about sadness in Source E: "saddest" "pouring out great tears" "weep" "words of sorrow" "troubles": all of this shows how horrible the war is and how it makes people sad.

In Source F the old man Priam has just watched his son die which is really horrible. He says that Pyrrhus "defiled a father's site with murder" and the old father watching his son die is one of the horrible things about the war.

When Aeneas loses his wife and runs back and looks for her Virgil also shows the horror of war because she was innocent and hadn't done anything wrong and she just died and that made Aeneas really sad.

## Examiner Commentary

### Level 3

There is analysis of both passages as well as knowledge from outside the passages. The analysis in comparison to Example 1 seems to be slightly more sophisticated by mentioning the choice of words but again, just like Example 1, the points lack development.

### Example 3

Virgil conveys the horror of warfare by showing Hector who was a great hero but his hair is matted with blood and his beard is ragged and this is what war has done to him. He also talks about Hector's swollen feet pierced by the thongs which was what Achilles did to him which was savage and horrible but Hector tried to set fire to the Greek ships which is mentioned in the passage which is also horrible for the Greeks. Old Priam in Source F throwing his ineffectual spear uselessly again shows the horror of warfare because he is really old and can hardly fight but he is still trying. Virgil also shows the horror of war when Cassandra the priestess is being dragged out of the temple by the soldiers and she is innocent and a girl.

## Examiner Commentary

### Level 2

Both passages in the question paper are referred to as well as wider knowledge of the texts. Some understanding is shown.

# Literature essay questions

20. Who is the most heroic, Diomedes or Aeneas? Justify your response.

[15]

OR

21. How important was the theme of fighting for your homeland in the texts you have read? Justify your response and refer to at least two texts.

[15]

## Example 1 – Question 21

In the Tyrtaeus poem the first line is about dying fighting on the front line while defending your fatherland which clearly shows that fighting for your homeland is a very important theme in this poem. It is not just about that though because it is also talking about how when you are young you have to defend the old people and how it is shameful for the old to have to fight for their country because the young men should be doing it for them.

In Aeneid and the Iliad the Trojans are fighting for their homeland because the Greeks are trying to destroy it in revenge for Paris taking Helen from Menelaus.

The Horace poem is about fighting for your homeland because it says that it is sweet and fitting to die for your country. It is about other things as well though because it is about not being a coward and also being tough. It also talks about virtue and being a good person.

## Examiner Commentary

### Level 2

The response is concise mentioning four different pieces of literature, but the examples lack detail. The most detail is provided about the Tyrtaeus poem but the details appear to have been taken from the passage on the question paper. The analysis lists the various different themes in the texts with the only form of judgement about the question posed is found in the 1st paragraph. It is worth remembering that the weighting in the essay questions are towards AO2 (5 marks for AO1 and 10 marks for AO2) and the lack of analysis and conclusions limits the number of marks this response can receive.

## Example 2 – Question 21

Right at the start of the Aeneid extract we see Hector who is all in a mess and has given everything for his country. He has fought for his homeland, but he tells Aeneas to stop fighting for Troy and leave. This could be seen as showing that fighting for your homeland is not important in the Aeneid, however Hector is not saying this because he thinks they should give up on Troy, he is trying to keep Troy going because he wants Aeneas to take the holy things and start a new city. Therefore, by stopping fighting, Aeneas is actually in a way saving his homeland. Aeneas is desperate to fight for Troy and even after Hector has spoken to him he runs out to fight. He asks Panthus, "Where do we take our stand?" and fights bravely.

Fighting for his homeland is also important to Priam. Even though he is old he has put his armour on to fight. His son Polites gives his life fighting for Troy in front of his parents and the old King Priam try throwing a spear even though he is old and weak.

When Aeneas sees Helen on her own and thinks about murdering her he says it is to avenge his home. Aeneas sees that there is no point in fighting for his homeland any more when Venus shows him that the gods are destroying it but when his father won't leave he tries to go back out and carry on fighting. After the signs from the gods when Aeneas and his family are leaving he asks his father to carry the holy things from Troy so they are still fighting for the homeland but to make a new homeland.

In the fallen warrior poem by Tyrtaeus the first line says that it is noble for a good man to die defending his fatherland which means that in the poem the theme of the theme of fighting for your homeland is very important. In the next part of the poem Tyrtaeus talks about how shameful it is to leave your city behind and how it's a disgrace which is the alternative to fighting for your homeland and this again shows how important it is. In the Horace poem the theme of fighting for your homeland is also very important I know this because Horace says that it is sweet and fitting to die for your country and it is also shameful to run away like a coward.

## Examiner Commentary

### Level 3

The response gives a lot of detail from the *Aeneid*, a bit of information on the Tyrtaeus poem which appears to have been drawn from the passage on the question paper while the final sentence deals with the Horace poem. The answer focuses on showing examples of how these three texts show the theme of fighting for your homeland was important but does not consider alternative themes. The answer provides a narrative with implied analysis. In this respect it was felt that the answer demonstrated "reasonable" analysis rather than "good analysis".

### Example 3 – Question 21

In the *Iliad* the theme of fighting for your homeland is important for the Trojans because they are trying to protect their city. An example of this is Hector when he is saying goodbye to his wife and son he has to go out and fight because he would be a coward if he did not defend his homeland. When Andromache is begging him not to fight, he is obviously very upset, he clearly does not want to leave his wife and child. This shows how important fighting for your homeland is, because the audience can see how hard the decision is for Hector and we feel sorry for him.

For the Greeks in the *Iliad* they are not defending their homeland they are there because of Paris taking Helen away from Menelaus. A lot of the Greeks have come to get glory for themselves and to get plunder an example of this is Diomedes because he is fighting for glory. When Achilles chases Hector he is not fighting for his homeland but he is fighting to take revenge for the death of Patroclus who he loved. In a way Patroclus was fighting for his homeland because he was trying to get the Trojans away from the Greek ships and if they didn't have any ships they wouldn't be able to get home.

In the *Aeneid* the Trojans are fighting for their homeland because the Greeks have come in using the horse and are now destroying Troy. When Aeneas is absolutely desperate to fight for his homeland and even though he keeps getting told to leave he still tries to go out fighting so that shows how important it is. But then his wife Creusa begged him to protect her and their son and in a way that it is homeland: his family: she reminds him that he has to protect them rather than Troy.

On the whole, fighting for your homeland is a very important theme in both the *Iliad* and the *Aeneid*, but there are other key themes as well, especially in the *Iliad*.

## Examiner Commentary

### Level 4

The answer only mentions *Iliad* and *Aeneid*, which meets the requirement of the question, but the other two poems would have offered an obvious chance to explore these themes especially given there the Insert contained an extract from Tyrtaeus. There are detailed examples from both texts with arguments of events which support the statement and those which could be interpreted as having other themes. The response analyses the texts in terms of a number of different characters rather than just Greeks and Trojans.

### Example 4 – Question 20

Some people might say that Aeneas is the most heroic. His mother is the Roman goddess Venus which gives him a higher status than ordinary people. Venus helps him e.g. when she shows him the gods destroying Troy makes him realise that he has to leave. The Roman audience would be impressed that Aeneas gets help from a goddess, and this makes him very heroic. Aeneas is also respectful to the gods which is part of being an ancient hero. When he gets the signs to leave Troy e.g. the shooting star and the fire on the boys head, he follows them.

Sometimes he is not heroic though like when he nearly murdered Helen because he was so angry and his mother had to stop him. However, he was angry because he blamed Helen for the destruction of Troy, so maybe the audience has some sympathy for him and might still think he is being a hero.

You could say he is also not heroic because he escaped from Troy and doesn't die in the battle like the Trojan hero Hector. But I don't think this takes away his heroic status because he is told to leave by a goddess and also by Hector himself. Also when Aeneas left Troy he was saving his old father and his wife and his little son. Family was very important to the Romans, and so this is very heroic of Aeneas. By accident he left his wife behind so he didn't manage to save her but he did successfully save his father and his son and Creusa's ghost makes him feel better by appearing to him.

Another reason why Aeneas is heroic in my opinion is because he wants to fight for Troy so desperately he really doesn't leave by his own free will. As soon as he realises what is going on he gets his weapons and goes out to fight even though he has been told it is hopeless.

Diomedes is also a great hero. He does not have an immortal parent but he is still helped by a goddess and that is Athena who speaks to him personally and gives him advice in the battle. Again, this would look very heroic to the audience. Ancient heroes are also usually described with an epithet and Diomedes is called "son of Tydeus" and Aeneas is described as "son of the Goddess" by Hector. This might suggest Aeneas is the more heroic of the two.

Diomedes is also heroic because when he goes into the battle he fights really fiercely and is compared to a wounded lion. He kills lots of men including Astynous and Hypeiron and being a good warrior is part of being an ancient hero. When he gets hit by the arrow shot by Pandarus he just gets it pulled out and carries on.

Diomedes even hurts the goddess Aphrodite during the battle, even though he knows she is a goddess he makes her wrist bleed ichor and he tells her to get out of the battle. This might be seen as very brave of him, or you could say that it is arrogant and disrespectful to the gods and so not heroic.

Both the characters are heroic but they are very different from each other and neither of them is perfect. I think that Diomedes is the most heroic because he is more into the action and fighting and even fights with a goddess. He also doesn't have a goddess as a parent, he is totally mortal, and so his achievements are more impressive.

## Examiner Commentary

### Level 5

The response analyses features from both characters which shows their heroic qualities whilst also addressing some events where they were not heroic. The candidate also offers different interpretations of events which could be seen as both heroic and not heroic to different people, for example when Diomedes attacked Aphrodite in battle. The response shows very good, detail and accurate knowledge and understanding and well selected range of evidence is analysed. There is a coherent argument and a convincing conclusion.



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